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FISHCULTURE, PROTECTION OF GAME,

-AND THE-

INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST

—IN—

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INDEX---VOLUME XXVI.

EDITORIAL.	Page.	Page.	Page
Pag		Audubon Society83, 103, 124, 144, 162, 182, 203, 222,	"Standard Natural History" 2
Adirondack Deer Hounding1, 21, 41, 81, 101, 12		243, 244, 263, 283, 306, 327, 347, 387, 446, 467, 487	Swifts, Classification of44
141, 161, 181, 201, 221, 325, 5		Bear Measurements	Taxidermy Hints40
Audubon Society. 41, 61, 121, 141, 161, 182, 201, 321, 46		Birds and Bonnets	"Two Years in the Jungle" 2
Bluefish Scarcity		Birds and Maiden (poetry)	Washington Doings14
Boston Dumping Ground4		Bird Range Increasing407	White Egret at Washington
Canadian Salmon Rivers2		Bird Houses	Wild Animals in Confinement 4
Century of Extermination2		Black Snake's Voracity	Wild Cat in Ulster County 6
Chester, H. C	NT	Bluejay's Habits	Wild Celery
Common Sense Game Clubs		Bobolink's Disappearance	
Creedmoor Prize List4		Bombi	
Curse of Politics		Boys and Birds 407	GAME BAG AND GUN,
Darling's Fur Dodge5		Brant Breeding	
Devil Fish	1 Railroad Routes to Cooke	Brookville Society	Adirondack Deer6, 26, 48, 49, 69, 87, 105, 127, 147
Dogs, New Use for	Boom for Cooke City242	Bnffalo Domestication	165, 183, 205, 24
Dog Show Judges.		California Avifauna Additions	Adirondack Deer Hnnt 2
Dog Standards,		Cardinal Bird in New York in Winter	Adirondack Notes
Dog, Stewed4	Railroads and the Park	Caribou	Almost a Miss
Dynamite Fishing		Central Park Bird List	Antelope Hunting in Dakota12
Florida Foolishness4	TT 13 OL OL 3	Central Park Brut List	Antrim County Society20
Forest Protection			Arkansas Wilds
Fourth of July4	65 Vest Park Bill845	Crawfish	Army Posts, Hunting at44, 68, 85, 105, 145, 167, 22
Fox Hunting in New England	Waking Up at Lost 905	Crow Catching Minnows	Backwoods, In the Old42
Game Protection and Profit	Spring in the Park 400	Crow Habits	Bear Circns
Game Protector Superintendent41, 62, 141, 3	Dank Dailmood Job 405 445	Distribution of Species	Blue Grouse
Guides	Hotol Companies 497	Eagle Breeding in Captivity	Boomerang 42
Hopatcong Pollution	Finon in the Deals SOF	Earthworms	Buffalo Hunting 4
		Eels in Water Pipes	Bullet Erratic Flights
Indian Appropriation		Elk Antlers497	Bullets, Study of
Indians-a Nation's Honor2		Elk in Adirondacks 24	Burnt Lands Adventure41
Indian Reserve, Crow405, 425, 4	Angators, Days Among	European Goldfinch in New York487	Burton's Woods10
July Shooting	At Seventy-one (poetry)	Evening Harmonies 24	California Game
June Deer Floating4	Barmecide Club. 447, 540, 500, 580, 400, 420, 446, 468, 486	Feather Industry	California Outing42
Kansas Game Needs		Fisher	Camping Methods
Lake George Islands	⁴⁵ Buntline, Ned	Fish, Polsonous407	Caspar Mountains
Lobsters in Massachusetts	01 CAMP FLOTSAM:	Fish Shower	Club Rules
Long Island Streams	81 XXI.—Crow Lake 4	Forestry Commission 24	Colorado Game
Maine House Burners	06 XXIIA Big Talk Day	Fox in Florida407	Conkling's Burned
Massachusetts Association1	21 XXIII.—Auro Sacro Fames	Fox, Notes on	Cordelia Club
Massachusetts Ruffed Grouse	45 XXIVThe Return of the Prodigal	Gronse in Snow	Crystal Lake (Ia.) Club
Michigan Game Warden1, 2	21 XXV.—The Aftermath	Grouse's Hiss	Cuba, Shooting in
Newark Mad Dog Scare	01 Camp Hunt in Missouri	Grouse, Tame 223, 284, 348	Currituck Canvasback Shooting
New York Harbor Pollution	87 Carberry Deer Hunt	Hair Seal in Hudson	Currituck Ducking Score
Ohio Fish Commission		Hawks and Game Birds204, 243	Dakota Game
Ontario Game Law	21 Crees, Two Months Among	Hawks and Owls163, 204	Dakota Game Resorts
Paul Sees a Great Light	O1000, 1 110 MO11010 ALLIONE	Hawk Trap	
Pennsylvania Fish Wardens	1	Herbert's Game Law	Dead Diamond County
Pigeon Shooting Outrage	11	TT O I	Dove Shooting in Georgia
Plea for the Unprotected	11 HILDE DOEB OUSTON	T	Dncks of the Pacific
Poor Men's Riches	11 11 11 10 1 5 1 0 W (poe 11 y)		First Experience
Porous Plasters.	111111111 5011001		Florida Game
Railroads and Game	01 I	1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	"Forest and Stream" Grizzlies 2
Rifle and Trap Shooting	Maganoway of 10-uay		Foxes and Foxhounds
Rifle, International Match	1110111gan 1/acco	Least Bittern's Nest in Tree	Game, Keeping in Hot Weather
	11113A0AA 0001101 y	Lobsters, Large	Game Seasons40
Rifle, International Review	INIGHT ALMONG THE REVENSION	Michigan Birds	Georgia Field Notes
		Mocking Birds in Florida	Golden-eye Shooting 4
Salmon in the Hudson		Monterey Associations	Goose Shooting Match
Shy Senator		Moose Measurements	Grizzly Claw
Six-inch Trout Law		Mountain Sheep Habits468	Grizzly Hints from Shasta10
Songs or Feathers			Grouse Habits 16
Spring Shooting		New York Song Bird Law	Grouse in the Snow145, 24
Steam Yachts		Otter	Gun Aceidents
Sunday Shooting		Prairie Dog, Black487	Gun Sling for Saddle
Superstitions	1 1 0 0 1 4 1 C LAINC	Prairie Dog's Habits	Home-made Breechloader 42
Trespass	81 Trout Stream that Nobody Knows (poetry) 386	Quail in Confinement	Hunters' Paradise12
Trout Laws of New York	101 Tuscany Quail Shooting	Quail Notes144	Hunting Rifles
WALLED-IN LAKES:	Woodcraft, Points in	Scent, Birds Withholding	Initiation
VIIIBig Fish on Little Rod.		Skates and Their Eggs 65	Inveigling a Gobbler
IXNight in the Lodge		Sknnk as Pet145	January Reflections
XUp Swift Current		Snake Bite Remedies426	Jekyl Island Club 185, 24
XI.—A Portent of Evil		Snipe in Colorado in Winter 5	Jumping Deer
XIIGoat Hunting and Grumbling		Sparrow, English	June Deer Floating
XIII.—Plenty Horses Stolen		Sparrow Hawk's Habits163, 183, 223, 244, 263, 304	Kansas Game Birds
XIVA Bear Pipe Dance		Spring Bird Notes	Kentucky Game Notes

Page.	Page.	Page.	Page. Mastiff, Wynn's Histo
Long Island Preserve	Antrim County Association	Oyster Culture	Members' Stakes
Maine Game	Bass Angling	Pickerel Tip-Up11, 30, 107, 188, 209	National Field Trials Derby, 1886
Maine Grouse	Bass Angling Hints	Pike-Perch, Large	Newark Show
Maine House Burners	Bass, Breeding of Black	Potomac Angling	New Haven Show 192, 209
Maine Lumbermen aud Guides147	Bass Fishing Reminiscence	Preserving Fresh Fish	New Jersey Kennel Club
Maine Woods Trip	Bass Flies	Prospect Lake	New York Show 291, 311, 334, 353, 354, 374, 394
Massachusetts Association5, 128	Bass in Florida	Quebec Laws	Parasitic Diseases
Massachusetts Game Law411	Bass in Lake Erie	Rangeley Big Trout150, 169, 185, 209	Pittsburgh Show151, 170
Massachusetts Poaching	Bass, Large Striped 30	Read in a Fly-Book108	Pittsburgh Show Medal Frauds474
Michigan Association 85	Bass, My First	Record of a Line150	Raft of Dogs455
Michigan Deer	Bass, Our Big187	Rocky Mountain Trout Streams	Rush's Death
Michigan Wilds	Bass Protect Their Nest	St. Lawrence River Work	St. Louis Dog Show
Midwinter Pegils	Bass Law, Striped10, 29, 50	Salmon Capture, Curious	Setters, American
Minnesota Grane Notes	Bass vs. Pickerel	Salmon Fishing	Setters, Ancient and Modern 12 Show Benching Irregularities
Montana Wolves and Panthers	Bisby Club	Salmon in Hudson	Shows of Three Days
Mosquito-Proof Net	Boat, That Old	Saratoga Poaching	Show Secretaries and Specials
Muzzle vs. Breech	Boston Trout Display	Sea Fishing	Spaniels
Mysterious Disappearance	Brandy Point	Schago Lake	Spratts Patent
National Sportsmen's Association410	Brandy Point Trout248	Shad Fly-Fishing	Standard Committee Reports
Newark and Boston Club	Buel, J. T	Shad in the Ohio412	Trinket
New Hampshire107	Camp Medicine Chest	Silkworm Gut	Turk's Death172
New Hampshire Deer147	Camp of the Big Six472	Smelt Hatching413	War Dogs
New Jersey Non-Resident Law107	Canadian Lakes Trip108	Smelts in Massachusetts	Worms in Puppies
New York Game Protectors 47, 126, 146, 225, 263	Canadian Trout Waters148	Southern Tier Anglers	Warwick Show455
New York Game Protectors 44, 120, 140, 200 North Carolina Doings	Carp, Aged	Spey and Switch Casts	Wilkesbarre Show
Norwich Club	Carp Cultural Association	Suckers, Fly-Fishing for	
Official Slaughter	Cedar Stream	Sunapee Lake Trout51, 129, 149, 169, 185, 208, 226,	RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Olden Times	Cedar River Trout Fishing	246, 287	Buffalo Tournament
On a Runway	Channel Cat	Sussex Anglers	Canada Clay-Pigeon Championship 13
Onondaga Club	Chateaugay Lake	Tarpon with Rod and Reel	Chamberlin Company Contest
Ontario Game Seasons	Cleveland as an Augler	Tim and Seven Ponds	Clay-Pigeon Championship
Outing, A First	Close Count	Trout and Bears471	Conlin's Gallery
Passaic County Association	Codfishing in the Flood108	Trout Angler's First Salmon	Flying Targets, How to Hold on
Point of Beach	Coll Lead or Shot	Trout, Brown	Halford, Sir Henry
Pringle Snipe Score	Cold Spring Harbor	Trout (American) in England	Illinois Tournament415
Quail in City's Street (poetry)	Colorado Commissiou	Trout, Color in Salt Water	International Rifle Match
Quail Shooting Notes	Crawfish	Trouting in the Northwest433	International Rifle Matches, Review
Quail Transplanting	Dead Sure Thing	Trout in North Carolina	Leavenworth Tournament
Quail, White	Deep Sea Dredging	Trout in the Milk Can	Militia Marksmen
Quebec Club	Droppers, Attaching	Trout, Large	Minneapolis Tournament
Recollections of a Sportsman183, 225, 329	Eagles Nest Notes	Trout Season Opening	Minnesota Tournament
Rhode Island Law	Eggs for Shipment	Trout Variation	National Gun Association75, 436
Rifle Sights	English Fly-Casting Tournament	Two Weeks With a Fly-rod10	National Rifle Club
Ruffed Grouse Habits	Erie Bass Grounds	Vermont Fish Slaughter	Newark Tournament
Rumsen Neck Game Association	Fly-Casting	Whitefish in Montana	New York Association
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Sagadahoc Association 29	Fly, Fluttering	Wind	Rauh Magazine Tran. 214
Sam Lovel's Rhymes: 45	Fly, Fluttering	Wind	Raub Magazine Trap
Sam Lovel's Rhymes			Raub Magazine Trap
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing.	Winter Chat	Remington Failure
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold	Winter Chat	Remington Failure
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 355 Springfield Tournament. 493
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 355 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230
Sam Lovel's Rhymes. 45 Shacker Band. 408 Shinnecock Bay. 205 Shore Birds. 509 Shot, Spitting on. 266 Society Hill. 409	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York. .493 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 355 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Eames. 213
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Eames. 213 Target, Ready Measurement. 33
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York. .493 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed .330, 392	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Eames. 213 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York. .453 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed. .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake. .130, 188	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Eames. 213 Target, Ready Measurement. 33
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing.	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Eames. 213 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Tolescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. 267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York. 433 Grayling in Montana 249 Hampton Ponds. 150 Harpoon for Big Fish. 30 Hedge Hog Pond. 513 Hooks, Eyed 330, 392 Hopatcong Lake 130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. 168 Icy Bath. 148 Intermediate Lakes 186, 248 Japanese Tackle. 150	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 385 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Tolescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .433 Grayling in Montana .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 385 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .493 Grayling in Montana .249 Hampton Ponds., .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake. .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .10 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing. .10	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Eames. 213 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trapet, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club. 474
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .493 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hoat Comp Lake .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .166 Idy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewelt, Len. .11 Key West Fishing. .10 Kingfishers' Camps	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 385 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York. .493 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed. .380, 392 Hopatcong Lake. .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. 11 Key West Fishing .10 Kingfishers' Camps	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 385 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Tolescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trapet, States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. 474
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York. .493 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed. .380, 392 Hopatcong Lake. .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. 11 Key West Fishing .10 Kingfishers' Camps	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 385 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Tolescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trapet, States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing.	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 404 Trajectory High. 515 Trapes, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 359 Alva. 57, 95, 115, 194, 256
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .433 Grayling in Montana .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hodge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .166 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing .10 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 286, 286, 308, 330, 530 371, 411, 431, 450, 471, 511 .511 Kingfishers Lost .530 Lake Drummond .373 Lake Erie Fish Destruction .30	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Eames. 213 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 57, 95, 115, 194, 256 Ambassadress.
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .493 Grayling in Montana .249 Hampton Ponds., .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hoeks, Eyed .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .166 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .100 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing. .10 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 266, 286, 308, 530, 530 371, 411, 431, 450, 471, 511 .530 Kingfish, Towing for .530 Lake Drummond .373 Lake Erie Fish Destruction .30 Lake Melissa. .450	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Eames. 213 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 357, 95, 115, 194, 266 Ambassadress. .57, 235 America. .399, 520
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .493 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds., .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Moks, Eyed .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake. .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Ivy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 266, 286, 308, 330, 350 371, 411, 431, 450, 471, 511 Kingfishers Lost Kingfish Towing for .530 Lake Drummond. .373 Lake Krie Fish Destruction .30 Lake Kit, Joseph .373	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Eames. 213 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Tolescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 57, 95, 115, 194, 256 Aggie.
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .493 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed. .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake. .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .166 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11 Kingfishers' Camps	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Eames. 213 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 357, 95, 115, 194, 256 Alva. 57, 95, 115, 194, 256 Ambassadress. .57, 235 America. 399, 520 America. 399, 520 America. .173, 275, 968, 397 Atlantic. .17, 34, 50, 114, 134, 215, 254, 275, 258, 338, 379
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York. .493 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed. .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake. .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .143 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing .10 Kingfishers Lost. .350 Kingfish, Towing for .530 Lake Drummond .373 Lake St, Joseph. .373 Landlocked Salmon. .288, 431	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Eames. 213 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Tolescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 57, 95, 115, 194, 256 Aggie.
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York. .493 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds., .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hooks, Eyed. .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake. .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Idy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .100 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 266, 286, 308, 330, 350 371, 411, 431, 450, 471, 511 Kingfishers Lost Kingfish, Towing for .350 Kingfish, Towing for .373 Lake Brie Fish Destruction .30 Lake St, Joseph .373 Landlocked Salmon .288, 431 Landlocked Salmon in New York .130 Lobsters, Short. .130, 169, 209, 208	Winter Chat	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 Trape, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club 474 YACHTING. 4dele. Adele. 256 Aggie. 359 Alva. 57, 95, 115, 194, 256 America. 773, 275, 966, 397 Atlantic17, 34, 56, 114, 134, 215, 254, 275, 283, 383, 579 397, 458, 479, 496, 518
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York. .493 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds., .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hooks, Eyed. .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake. .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Idy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .100 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 266, 286, 308, 330, 350 371, 411, 431, 450, 471, 511 Kingfishers Lost Kingfish, Towing for .350 Kingfish, Towing for .373 Lake Brie Fish Destruction .30 Lake St, Joseph .373 Landlocked Salmon .288, 431 Landlocked Salmon in New York .130 Lobsters, Short. .130, 169, 209, 208	Winter Chat	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 365 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 404 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club 474 YACHTING. Adclaide. 17 Adcle. 256 Aggie. 369, 520 America. 369, 520 Atlantic. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic. 174, 34, 56, 114, 134, 215, 264, 275, 238, 388, 379, 307, 458, 470, 496, 518
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .433 Grayling in Montana .249 Hampton Ponds., .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .166 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .100 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing. .10 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 266, 286, 308, 530, 530 371, 411, 431, 450, 471, 511 .350 Kingfishers Lost .350 Kingfish, Towing for .330 Jake Drummond .373 Lake Melissa. .450 Lake St. Joseph .373 Landlocked Salmon. .238, 431 Landlocked Salmon. .130, 169, 209, 228 Maine Angling. .433 Maine Angling Season .269, 288	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 359, 520 America. 399, 520 America. 399, 520 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 966, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 966, 397 Avelon. 339 Bayadere. 239 Borthon Boats. 458 Boat Sailor's Manual. 520
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York. .493 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds., .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hoatcong Lake. .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Idy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .111 Key West Fishing. 10 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 266, 286, 308, 330, 350 371, 411, 431, 450, 471, 511 .500 Lake Drummond. .373 Lake Brie Fish Destruction .80 Lake St. Joseph .373 Landlocked Salmon. .288, 431 Landlocked Salmon in New York. .130, 169, 209, 228 Maine Angling .433 Maine Angling Tour. .489	Winter Chat	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club. 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 363 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Eames. 213 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 359 Alva. 57, 95, 115, 194, 266 Ambassadress.
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York. .493 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hoat Ponds. .150 Harpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hopatcong Lake. .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Idy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 266, 286, 308, 330, 360 371, 411, 431, 450, 471, 511 Kingfishers Lost Kingfish, Towing for .530 Lake Drummond. .373 Lake Melissa. .450 Lake St. Joseph .373 Landlocked Salmon in New York. .130 Labedred Salmon in New York. .130 Lobsters, Short. .130, 169, 209, 228 Maine Angling Season .269, 288 Maine Angling Tour. .483 Maine Angling Tour. .483	Winter Chat	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St. Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 496 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 Trape, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club 474 YACHTING. Adele. 256 Aggie. 359 Alva. 57, 95, 115, 194, 256 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 646, 397 307 Atlantic17, 34, 56, 114, 134, 215, 254, 275, 239, 338, 379, 397, 458, 479, 496, 518 Avelon. 339 Boat Sailor's Manual. 520 Boats Sailor's Manual. 520 Bobstays. 497 Boilers. 194
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .433 Grayling in Montana .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Hampton Ponds. .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing .0 Kingfishers' Camps	Winter Chat	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 365 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 369, 520 Alva. 57, 95, 115, 194, 256 America. 399, 520 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 368, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atvelon. 397, 458, 479, 496, 518 Avelon. 397 Bayadere 285 Borthon Boats 458 Boat Snilor's Manual. 520 Bobstays. 394 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 233
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .433 Grayling in Montana .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Hampton Ponds. .300 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing .00 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 286, 286, 308, 330, 350 371, 411, 431, 450, 471, 511 Kingfishers Lost Kingfish, Towing for .530 Lake Drummond .373 Lake St. Joseph .373 Landlocked Salmon .284, 431 Landlocked Salmon .130, 169, 209, 228 Maine Angling .433 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Angling Tour. .489 <td>Winter Chat</td> <td>Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 404 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 369, 520 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 368, 370, 369, 320 Surica's Cup Races. 173, 275, 368, 370, 364, 391 Surica's Cup Races. 173, 275, 368, 370, 364, 370, 496, 518 Avelon. 330 Bayadere. 235 Berthon Boats. 520 Bohtays. 497 Boilers. 194 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 333 Boston, Building in. 316, 336 </td>	Winter Chat	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 404 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 369, 520 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 368, 370, 369, 320 Surica's Cup Races. 173, 275, 368, 370, 364, 391 Surica's Cup Races. 173, 275, 368, 370, 364, 370, 496, 518 Avelon. 330 Bayadere. 235 Berthon Boats. 520 Bohtays. 497 Boilers. 194 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 333 Boston, Building in. 316, 336
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .433 Grayling in Montana .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Hampton Ponds. .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing .0 Kingfishers' Camps	Winter Chat	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 365 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 369, 520 Alva. 57, 95, 115, 194, 256 America. 399, 520 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 368, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atvelon. 397, 458, 479, 496, 518 Avelon. 397 Bayadere 285 Borthon Boats 458 Boat Snilor's Manual. 520 Bobstays. 394 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 233
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .433 Grayling in Montana .249 Hampton Ponds., .150 Hampton Ponds., .30 Hoks, Eyed .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing. 10 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 286, 286, 308, 530, 530 371, 411, 431, 450, 471, 511 Kingfishers Lost Kingfish Towing for .530 Lake Drummond .373 Lake St. Joseph .373 Landlocked Salmon. .238, 431 Landlocked Salmon. .238, 431 Landlocked Salmon. .238 Maine Angling. .433 Maine Angling Season .289, 288 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Salmon. .232 Maine Angling Tour. .489	Winter Chat.	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 404 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 369, 520 America. 399, 520 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic17, 34, 56, 114, 134, 215, 254, 275, 293, 338, 379. 397, 458, 470, 496, 518 Savelon. 330 Bayadere. 235 Berthon Boats. 458 Boat Shilor's Manual. 529 Booiters. 194 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 233 Boston, Building in. 316, 336 Brenton's Reef Cup. 398
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .433 Grayling in Montana .249 Hampton Ponds., .150 Hampton Ponds., .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed .330, 302 Hopatcong Lake .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .100 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing. .00 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 266, 286, 308, 530, 530 301 .321, 246, 266, 286, 308, 530, 530 302 .321, 244, 256, 272, 246, 268, 268, 308, 530, 530 Stingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 268, 286, 308, 530, 530 Stingfishers Lost .350 Kingfishers Lost .350 Kingfish Towing for .350 Lake Drummond .331 Lake Melissa. .450 Lake St, Joseph .373 Landlocked Salmon .284, 431 Landlocked Salmon	Winter Chat.	Remington Failure. 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Eames. 213 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 173, 275, 366, 397
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York. .433 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Hampton Ponds. .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing .00 Kingfishers' Camps	Winter Chat.	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory Test 192 Trapet, Trape, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club 474 VACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 369, 520 Alva. 57, 95, 115, 194, 256 America. 773, 275, 966, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 966, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 966, 397 Boat Sailor's Manual. 520 Bootsays. 458 Boat Sailor's Manual. 520 Bostays. 397 Boilers. 194 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 233 Bostays. 194 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 233 Boston, Building in 316, 366 Brentn'ide.
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold.51Florida Fishing267, 288Forest Preserve of New York433Grayling in Montana249Hampton Ponds150Harpoon for Big Fish30Hedge Hog Pond513Hooks, Eyed330, 392Hopatcong Lake130, 188Icefish of Lake Champlain168Icy Bath148Intermediate Lakes.169Japanese Tackle160Jewell, Len11Key West Fishing.10Kingfishers' Camps.<	Winter Chat.	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 404 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adclaide. 17 Adcle. 256 Aggie. 369, 520 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic. 173, 375, 366, 397 Atlantic. 173, 375, 366, 397 Atlantic. 173, 375, 366, 397 Atlantic. 174, 355, 114, 134, 215, 254, 275, 233, 358, 577, 305 Bayadere. 285 Berthon Boats 458 Boat Snilor's Manual. 520 Bobstays. 397 Boilers. 194 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 233 Boston, Building in 316, 336 Brenhon's Reef Cup. 398
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .433 Grayling in Montana .249 Hampton Ponds. .150 Hampton Ponds. .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing .00 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 286, 286, 308, 330, 350 Wingfishers Lost .350 Kingfish, Towing for .530 Lake Drummond .373 Lake St. Joseph .373 Landlocked Salmon. .284, 431 Landlocked Salmon. .284 Maine Angling Seuson .209, 288 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine	Winter Chat.	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 404 Trajectory High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 369, 520 America. 399, 520 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic. 174, 215, 254, 275, 298, 388, 879, 387, 458, 479, 496, 518 397 Borthon Boats 458 Boat Sallor's Manual 520 Bobstays. 397 Boilers. 194 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 338 Boruho's Reef Cup. 398 <
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .433 Grayling in Montana .249 Hampton Ponds., .150 Hampton Ponds., .30 Hoks, Eyed .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing. 10 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 286, 286, 308, 330, 350 571, 411, 431, 450, 471, 511 Kingfishers Lost Kingfish Towing for .530 Lake Drummond .373 Lake St. Joseph .373 Landlocked Salmon. .238, 431 Landlocked Salmon. .238 Maine Angling. .433 Maine Angling Season .269, 288 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Angling Tour. .489	Winter Chat.	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 369, 520 America. 599, 520 America's Cup Races 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic17, 34, 56, 114, 134, 215, 254, 275, 238, 338, 379, 397, 458, 470, 496, 518 Avelon. 339 Bayadere 235 Berthon Boats 458 Boat Sailor's Manual 520 Bootita, Cruise of. 364, 223 Bootacts 194 Bonita, Cruise of. 364, 233
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .493 Grayling in Montana .249 Hampton Ponds., .150 Hampton Ponds., .300 Hedge Hog Pond. .151 Hooks, Eyed .330, 302 Hopatcong Lake .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .100 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing. .00 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 266, 286, 308, 530, 530 301 ake Drummond. .373 Lake Drummond. .373 Lake Erie Fish Destruction .30 Lake St, Joseph .373 Landlocked Salmon. .238, 431 Landlocked Salmon in New York. .130 Lobsters, Short. .130, 169, 209, 228 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Angling Tour. .490 Massachusetts Commission	Winter Chat.	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Eames. 213 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club. 474 VACHTING. 4delaide. Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Bayaene
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York .493 Grayling in Montana .249 Hampton Ponds., .150 Hampton Ponds., .30 Hedge Hog Pond. .513 Hooks, Eyed .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake. .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .10 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing. .00 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 266, 286, 308, 330, 350 371, 411, 431, 450, 471, 511 Kingfish, Towing for Kingfish, Towing for .331 Lake Drummond .373 Lake St. Joseph .373 Lake Melissa. .450 Lake St. Joseph .373 Landlocked Salmon. .288, 431 Landlocked Salmon. .288, 431 Landlocked Salmon. .288 Maine Angling Season .433 Maine Angling Tour .489 Maine Angling Tour .489 </td <td>Winter Chat. </td> <td>Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 369, 520 America. 599, 520 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic17, 34, 56, 114, 134, 215, 254, 275, 238, 338, 379, 397, 458, 470, 496, 518 Avelon. 339 Bayadere. 235 Berthon Boats. 458 Boat Sailor's Manual. 520 Bootita, Cruise of. 364, 233 Bootita, Cruise of. 364, 233 Bouckets. 19</td>	Winter Chat.	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 369, 520 America. 599, 520 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic17, 34, 56, 114, 134, 215, 254, 275, 238, 338, 379, 397, 458, 470, 496, 518 Avelon. 339 Bayadere. 235 Berthon Boats. 458 Boat Sailor's Manual. 520 Bootita, Cruise of. 364, 233 Bootita, Cruise of. 364, 233 Bouckets. 19
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold.51Florida Fishing267, 288Forest Preserve of New York433Grayling in Montana249Hampton Ponds150Hampton Ponds30Hedge Hog Pond513Hooks, Eyed330, 392Hopatcong Lake130, 188Icefish of Lake Champlain168Icy Bath148Intermediate Lakes.186, 248Japanese Tackle150Jewell, Len11Key West Fishing00Kingfishers' Camps	Winter Chat.	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 496 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory, High. 515 Trajectory Test 192 Trape, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club 474 VACHTING. 404 Adele. 256 Aggie. 359 Alva. 57, 95, 115, 194, 256 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 966, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 966, 397 Savaderes. 399, 520 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 966, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 966, 397 Savadere. 235 Berthon Boats. 458 Boat Sailor's Manual. 529 Bobstays. 497 Boilers. 194 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 233
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold.51Florida Fishing.267, 288Forest Preserve of New York.433Grayling in Montana.249Hampton Ponds	Winter Chat.	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory Test 192 Trape, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club 474 VACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adele. 256 Aggie. 369, 320 Alva. 57, 95, 115, 194, 256 America. 173, 275, 966, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 966, 397 Atlantic. 173, 275, 966, 397 Sorthon Boats. 458 Boat Sailor's Manual. 320 Bobstays. 497 Boilers. 194 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 233 Boston, Building in 316, 366 Brenchn's Reef Cup. 398 Brunhilde. 233 Buckets. 194 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 233 </td
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York. .433 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds., .150 Hampton Ponds., .30 Halpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hoks, Eyed. .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake. .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing. .00 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 286, 286, 308, 303, 300 571, 411, 431, 450, 471, 511 Kingfishers Lost Kingfish Towing for .530 Lake Drummond .373 Lake St. Joseph .373 Landlocked Salmon. .238, 431 Landlocked Salmon. .238, 431 Landlocked Salmon. .238 Maine Angling. .433 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Salmon. .352	Winter Chat.	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 385 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 494 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club. 474 YACHTING. Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adelaide. 17 Adele. 286 Aggie. 369, 520 America. 599, 520 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic. 174, 254, 275, 238, 388, 379. 397, 458, 470, 496, 518 Avelon. 398 537, 458, 470, 496, 518 Avelon. 339 Bayadere. 235 Berthon Boats. 458 Boat Shilor's Manual. 529 Boilers. 194 Bonita, Cruise of. 362 Buckets. 195
Sam Lovel's Rhymes	Florida Fish Killed by Cold. 51 Florida Fishing. .267, 288 Forest Preserve of New York. .433 Grayling in Montana. .249 Hampton Ponds., .150 Hampton Ponds., .30 Halpoon for Big Fish. .30 Hoks, Eyed. .330, 392 Hopatcong Lake. .130, 188 Icefish of Lake Champlain. .168 Icy Bath. .148 Intermediate Lakes .186, 248 Japanese Tackle. .150 Jewell, Len. .11 Key West Fishing. .00 Kingfishers' Camps. .227, 246, 286, 286, 308, 303, 300 571, 411, 431, 450, 471, 511 Kingfishers Lost Kingfish Towing for .530 Lake Drummond .373 Lake St. Joseph .373 Landlocked Salmon. .238, 431 Landlocked Salmon. .238, 431 Landlocked Salmon. .238 Maine Angling. .433 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Angling Tour. .489 Maine Salmon. .352	Winter Chat.	Remington Failure 271 Rest Shooting. 172 St, Hubert Gun Club 495 Savannah Tournament. 365 Springfield Tournament. 493 Target, Bullseye. 230 Target, Ready Measurement. 33 Telescopic Sights. 404 Trajectory Test 192 Traps, Three or Five. 272 United States Champion Club 474 YACHTING. Adclaide. 17 Adcle. 266 Aggie. 357, 95, 115, 194, 256 America. 369, 520 America's Cup Races. 173, 275, 366, 397 Atlantic. 17, 85, 114, 134, 215, 264, 275, 298, 388, 870 Sorthon Boats 520 Borthon Boats 520 Borthon Boats 520 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 233 Bostays. 494 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 233 Bostays. 194 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 233 Bostays. 194 Bonita, Cruise of. 36, 233 Bostays

3

4

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Page,	Page.	Page.	Page
Club Scandals	Pilgrim, Cruise of	Jersey City	Double Boards
Coot, Cruise of . 16, 36, 56, 76, 95, 135, 158, 174, 195, 234,	Powers of Vessels Compared	June Regattas	Eastern Branch
254, 294, 316, 537, 439, 519	Priscilla	Knickerbocker	Exposition
Coronet	Pungy	L. Y. R. A	Florida
Cruiser	Puritan	Lynn	Forest and Strcam Cruiser Sail458
CRUISES:	Puzzle	Miramichi	Fox River
Bonita	Quadruple Expansion	Mobile	Heavy Canoes
Brunhilde	Queen Mab	Mosquito Fleet	Insurance
Coot16, 36, 56, 76, 95, 135, 153, 174, 195, 234, 254, 294, 316, 337, 439, 519	Repairing	New Bedford117, 497	Large Canoes
Pilgrim	Reva95, 116, 359	New Haven173, 458	Lassie
Zimmerman	Riding Chock	New Jersey195, 359, 379, 397, 418, 476	Lowell
Cutters	Rival	New Rochelle	Lynn
Cutter Men in the Clubs	Sachem	New York57, 195, 233, 359, 399, 437, 458, 520 North End	Mona
Cythera 117, 173, 276, 379, 439	School of Designing	Onondaga	Nautilus
Dagmar	Seabird	Oshkosh458	New Canoes
Delvin	Seawanhaka Cup	Oswego 156	N. Y. C. C. Cup
Dories 17	Sharpies	Pacific	Ontario
Drowning	Shoua,	Pelham	Ontario Meet
Dove	Skirts, A Captain in480	Phœnix	Prize Flags
Elford	Sloop156, 479	Plymouth479	Racing Rules
Fishing Fleet	Sneakboxes	Portland173	Radix Board
Flattie	Song of the Sea	Poughkeepsie	Regatta Committee Expenses
Galatea	"Sounders"	Quaker City	Regatta Programme
Genesta	Steering Gear. Ice Yachts	Quebec	Single Blade
Gipsy	Stoves	Quinte, Bay of	šmooth Skin134
Gracie	Swift, Mabel F	Riverside	Sneakboxes14, 37, 56, 77, 133, 458
Halcyon	Thetis	Rockland	Spring Meets
Hamilton, Ont	Towing a Yacht. 76 Triple Expansion. 154	Royal Canadian457 Royal Nova Scotia498	Steam Canoe
Henrietia	Tuck Up	Salem Bay	Susquehana
Herald	Ulidia174, 579	Sandy Bay116, 379, 418, 439, 480, 497	Swindlers
Homily on Bigness	Una419	Savannah194	Time Allowance 13
Hope Leslie	Union of Clubs	Seawanhaka116, 194, 235, 338, 357, 379, 398, 419, 438,	Tredwen's Tables
Ice Yachts	Vandal	439, 458 Sewaren	Trial Races
Inanda	Vidette	Sewaren	Two in a Tub
International Racing	Vision	Shrewsbury	Western Meet
Keel Boats	Whim116	South Boston17, 235, 379, 480	Wide vs. Narrow14, 15, 37, 54
Lake Ontario	Windlass	Southern	Winter Reverie
Lanterns 17	Xarifa419, 439, 520 Yacht and Boat Sailing497	Toledo	Wolf River
Lateen Rig	Yachtman's Guide	Toronto Skiff Club	CLUBS AND RACES. Bayonne
Launches17, 136, 173, 174, 214, 235, 359, 379, 458, 498 Launch, Kane's Motor	Yosemite	West Lynn	Boston
Length and Beam	Zimmerman Cruise 36	Williamsburgh	Brockville
Licenses	CLUBS AND RACES.	Yonkers	Brooklyn
Lloyd's Register	American17, 194, 233, 294, 419, 439, 486, 497, 518	Yorkville	Buffalo
Loando	America's Cup		Connecticut River Meet114, 254, 315
Lorillard, Geo	Atlantic	CANOEING.	Essex
Lurline	Beverly	AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION:	Florida 14
Marine Glue	Boston	Book	Hamilton
Marjorie, Cat	Boston City Regatta	Cup	Harrisburg114, 176 Hartford15, 194, 360
Mary	Brooklyn	Dues	Hudson River Meet114, 440
Mayflower17, 34, 57, 116, 194, 256, 294, 316, 338, 379, 497, 518	Bunker Hill	Meet	Knickerbocker
Medusa	Carolina178, 817, 520	Mcmbers and Matters	Lake St. Louis
Melusina 34	Chesapeake Bay419	Accidents	Mohawk
Mermaid115, 135, 155	Cleveland	American Cruising Canoe	Mohican 232, 339, 360, 400, 417, 460, 476, 517 Musketa
Meteor	Columbia235, 489, 457 Cooper's Point	Arkansas Waters	Newburg
Miranda, Steamer	Corinthian	British Canoeing	New York
Modern Cruiser	Dorchester	Calla Shasta Meet417	Oakland14, 55, 114, 134, 232, 360, 400, 499
Mumm, John	East River15, 439, 457	Canada	Ottawa 400
Musquito Fleet	Eastern	Canoe and Camp Cookery	Paterson
Nanita	Eclipse	Canvas	Quaker City
National Association	Empire	Classification	Rondout
Nice Regatta	Fall River	Cruisers14, 37, 56, 77, 133, 458	Royal
Nirvana	Great Head359, 379, 398, 419, 489, 497	CRUISES:	Sandusky
North Carolina	Greenwich	Black Creek	Shattemuc
Oneida	Harlem	California Waters	South Boston
Oona.	Haverhill	Oswego River	Springfield
Our Boys-Review	Hull	Severn	Toronto114, 193, 400, 440, 460
Peerless ("246")	Interlake136, 156, 178, 439	Unknown Lake193	Vesper
Piepgrass	Jamaica Bay520	Cruising Stores	W. A. C. A
Pilgrim	Jeffries	Dead River254	Yonkers

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M.

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B, Forest and Stream Phlishing Co. NEWfork City. Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK Row. _____ CONTENTS. -CONT EDITORIAL. The Hartford Plan. A Deer Law Pedition. The Adirondack Deer. To the Walled In Lakes.-win. THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST. At Seventy-One. Camp Floisani --xxi. A Day with the Devil Fish. Narutan HISTOR. Evening Harmonies. GAME BAG AND GUN. The Massachusetts Dinner. Sbots Among Prairie Chickens. Kentucky Game Notes. The Adurondack Deer. Shooting in Cuba. Passaic County Association. Initiation. The Ducks of the Pacific. SEA AND RIVER FISHING. St. Lawrence River Work. Fishing at Key West Brown Drut. Two Houdes to Laws. THE KENNEL. The A. K. C. Campion Rule, Is the A. K. C. b Live; The Newark Dc Show. The Ancient an Modern Setter. English Kenne Notes. --xxxiv. Eastern Field Trials Club. Kennel Managument. Kennel Notes. RIFLE AND TRAFSHOOTING. Range and Gillery. The Trap. CANOETSO. A Crif axg'and Racing Canoe. Liven Vd. mded. A Cruit and the assistication. Cano/ assistication. Ligh*ed mded. Rathyon and Cruisers. and "Sneaproves and Cruisers, VACHT bit the Coot -x, Crui bit the Coot -x, The dches of the Fligrim.-v. Elet', i of Officers. Conffrative Power of Large a. identify Vessels. Two Hooks for Bass. Two Hooks for Bass. The Striped Bass Law. Two Weeks with a Fly-Rod. Brown Tront. Two Hooks for Bass. The striped Bass Law. Two Weeks with a Fly-Rod. Tisnevirure. The Massachusetts Commission. The Massachusetts Commission.

THE HARTFORD tLAN.

 Λ NOVEL method of selecting judges for its coming show has been adopted by the Hartford Kennel Chub. The bench show committee have written to probable exhibi-tors, asking them to indicate their "references for judges in the different classes, and stating that the judge receiving the

greatest number of votes will be ap ointed. This plan is entirely new, and it is wholly bad. It is wrong in principle. It is unjust to 'xhibitors, to judges, and to the Hartford Kennel Club. There is nothing to recommend it.

end it. The wrong to the exhibitors $\Gamma_{S}^{(j)}$ in the fact that it gives each one an equal voice in the moice of the judge. That this should be a wrong may at first seem paradoxical, but that it is so will readily appear. The vote of a young fellow who owns his first dog, and who is receiving primary in-struction in canine matters, should not count for as much as that of an experienced breeder, who owns a large kennel of the finest and best dogs. And yet the number of these old breeders is so small that their selection, which is reascably certain to be intelligent, may be outweighed by the voices of a number of unintelligent, however well-meaning, voters. Thus unfit judges may be selected, whose decisions will work great harm.

The wrong to the judges is serious. ' It makes the position one for which votes are to be sought, and there are, no doubt, some people so anxious for the suppositious glory of this position that they will forget their dignity and canvas for votes among their friends. Moreover, every inexperienced exhibitor who has voted for the judge sclected, will feel a sort of proprietory interest in him, and unless he re-ceives what he imagines to be his just dues will forever after be very bitter against him,

But it is the Hartford Kennel Club which must suffer most severely. The attempt to please everybody will result, as such attempts always do, in pleasing no one. They will receive the hearty curses of all the disappointed exhibitors. A bench show committee should know enough about dogs and dog matters to be able to make their selection of judges without the aid of Exhibitors. The number of good judges once of the true feeling of the public on the subject,

in America is not so large that help is required to pick out the best oncs.

The motives of the Hartford K. C. are of the best, we are sure, but we can see that if they carry out their plan as they have begun, they will meet a storm of insinuations of wrong doing, which will certainly be very unpleasant. After the show it will be easy for those who are dissatisfied to say that the votes were manipulated in favor of this or that judge, that pressure was brought to bear on weak-kneed exhibitors to make them change their votes, that the Hartford K. C. had not the knowledge or the independence to select and appoint good judges, and that therefore they called for votes; thus, while as a matter of fact they appointed whom they chose, yet they put the responsibility for the choice of men apparently on the exhibitors. These and such things as these are sure to be said, and though none of them be true, will not make it any pleasanter for the Hartford K. C. when they are said.

In all matters connected with dog shows, the interests of exhibitors arc of the first importance. On the exhibitor the success of shows and so the improvement in form of our dogs depends. If they are not satisfied, if the judges are not men on whom they can depend, if they lose confidence in the management, they will not exhibit. It is eminently proper that they, or some of them, should be consulted on the appointment of the judges. There is a great difference, however, between consulting prominent and intelligent breeders and opening a poll at which the unintelligent public can vote

The Hartford plan ought to be abandoned.

THE ADIRONDACK DEER.

TWO game law bills were introduced at Albany last Tuesday; one in the Senate by Mr. Parker, and the other in the Assembly by Mr., Barnes. Mr. Parker's bill prohibits jack-hunting deer; whether it allows hounding or not we have not been informed. Mr. Barnes's bill allows hounding deer and provides a penalty of \$100 for jack hunting them.

The proposal to forbid the jacking of deer is in itself most excellent. Jacking is an abominable practice. It ought to be abolished in toto. All right-minded sportsmen would rejoice to see a law to that effect.

But while we have the fullest and heartiest sympathy with the proposal to forbid the jacking of deer in the Adirondacks, we understand perfectly the real motive of Mr. Barnes in introducing his bill. It is simply to restore hounding to its It is the final stop in the well-planned scheme of the Adirondack water butchers to harp on the evils of jacking, to concentrate public attention on that one practice, and to so magnify it that the other and actually greater evil of hounding may be lost sight of. So long as the Adirondack guides and sol-disant sportsmen were permitted lawfully to slaughter deer by the hound and by the jack, no voice was raised against jacking. But just as soon as their favorite cruel and destructive method of hounding was put an end to, they raised a great cry in chcrus about the atrociousness The present agitation against night-hunt of jack shooting. The present agitation against night-hunt ing is not undertaken for the purpose of protecting the deer, the aim is to put the hound back.

Every resident of New York who is interested in the right preservation of the game of the North Woods, should understand the true meaning of this Assembly bill, and each one should use such influence as he can bring to bear on the representative of his district at Albany to thwart the scheme of the hounders.

Let jacking be forbidden ; by all means abolish it if pos sible-but not at the expense of the present just and sensible law against the use of dogs.

A DEER LAW PETITION.

ON another page will be found a form of petition to the New York Legislature. It is a request to let a good law remain intact. The petition concerns not only sports-men, but all residents of the State. The interests of the in-dividual deer hunter are merged in the broader interests of the community. The two are identical. For them both the deer of the Adirondacks should be given reasonable protection. This means that the hounds must not be put on their trail to drive them into the water to be butchered.

The form of petition may be cut out and pasted on a blank for signatures. It should then be sent to Albany.

What is done at once is done with double the effect of tardy action. Prompt attention must be given to this matter. The deer hounding politicians are pledging members to vote on their side. The Legislature should be advised at

THE SUSQUEHANNA DODGE. - The Pennsylvania fish wardens, who were appointed to enforce the laws relating fishing with nets in the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers, have faithfully performed their duties-to their own pockets. Their method of letting the fish go to the pot so long as money went into their own pockets was exposed in a New Bloomfield criminal court the other day. In the course of the trial of a man who was accused of unlawful fishing, the charge being brought by Fish Warden Josiah R. Dunbar, the Court was amazed at the production of several receipts for \$5 caeh, bearing the signature of the fish warden, which gave the holders the privilege of constructing fish baskets, etc., in the streams in question. It is alleged that similar receipts to the amount of hundreds of dollars are held by fishermen, and that the law is violated daily during the fishing season. During the last session of the Legislature Representative Sponsler, of Perry, boldly asserted that officers having in charge the enforcement of the fish laws were using their power, not for the protection of the fish in the streams, but for blackmailing purposes.

DAYS WITH THE DEVIL FISH .- The interesting accounts of recent adventures with the devil fish, published in our columns, are supplemented in the present issue by a charm-ing reminiscence of a day's sport long ago. The devil fish is by no means extinct, but the pursuit of it for pleasure may be classed among the amusements of the past. In the palmy days "before the war," when the famous Sea Islands were the resort of a summer population intent on pleasure, the vampire of the ocean was recognized as a legitimate object of pursuit, and many were the exciting adventures of those who engaged in the exhilarating pastime of harpooning the monster. How the sport has been perforce abandoned because of the disappearance of the prey, has already been The devil fish is no longer to be found in its old told. Atlantic coast haunts; but it appears to be fairly abundant in the Gulf of Mexico; and as the Gulf coast of Florida in the winter time attracts sportsmen, as did the Sea Islands in old times, it is possible that the sport of devil fishing may be revived.

JACKING AND HOUNDING .- Which of the two is the more destructive of Adirondack deer? Here is one consideration which is a sufficient answer to that question. The men who are crying out for permission to hound deer are one class of city sportsmen and one class of Adirondack guides. Each of these classes are greedy and improvident; that is to say, they They want all the deer they can possibly kill and kill now. are, therefore, in favor of whatever method will bring them the greatest immediate booty. If jacking would do this, they would cry out for permission to jack. If hounding would do it, they would cry out for permission to hound. As a matter of fact, they do ask for hounding.

THE MICHIGAN SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION will meet at Kalamazoo February 9. The Secretary is Mr. Mark Norris, Grand Rapids. Michigan needs a game warden system. The Legislature of that State is short-sighted in its treatment of the game interests. Petty parsimony is sacrificing the deer to the hide and venison dealers. The Association has tried repeatedly to secure an appropriation to pay for the services of a competent warden, but in every endeavor it has been blocked by the stupidity and penny-wise foolishness of the Legislature.

FLORIDA LANDS .- We have received several letters from Florida correspondents in response to our recent remarks on the sand swindles of that State, the writers urging that no wholesale denunciation of Florida should be made. We know that. Florida has tens of thousands of fruitful acres. But that is no special reason why the paper town lot swindlers should rob the gullible portion of the public. Good land will always find a ready market. Florida cannot be injured by an exposure of the robbers who deal in worthless sand.

THE WEATHER AND THE BIRDS .- Additional reports from the South and West show that a very large number of birds perished in the late cold weather. A correspondent writing from Jewell county, Kan., relates that the market-hunters had a bonanza when the cold wave came and killed the birds; one man went out in the morning and soon returned having two corn sacks filled with the frozen game. A press dispatch from Staunton, Va., reports that thousands of birds were frozen in that vicinity.

JECKYL ISLAND, Georgia, is to be converted into a winter resort for sportsmen,

A LL that night a fierce southerly gale shook the lodge, and in the morning it still blew hard. The waters of the lake were white with foam, and over them the skies hung dark and threatening. An Indian pack-saddle had been borrowed the night before from Back-in-Sight, and having put our blankets and the wagon sheet in a little pack on a spare horse, we set out soon after sunrise for the upper lake. took a sack of bread and a little salt, and I told Yellowfish to tie a quarter of meat on the pack. We were going to a point where, according to my authoritics, sheep were very plenty, but it has been my fortune more than once to travel for a day or two through a country where game was extremely abundant, and yet have no fresh meat to eat, so I thought it well to take some provision of this kind with us.

We crossed the river and turned up the lake, and before we passed the old camp I noticed that there was no meat on the pack, and on inquiry found that the Indian had forgotten to follow my directions about taking it. We had left a few drying fish on a scaffold near our former camp, and two or three of these we took with us. Before we reached the Inlet it had begun to rain furiously, and all the rest of the day this continued. Our progress up the lake on the west side was rapid, for the trail was in many places so good that we could gallop our horses. Now and then, however, we came to streams which spread out in marshy valleys of considerable width, over which grew a thick tangle of tough alders, and through these it was difficult work to force a The pack occasionally gave us trouble. The cinch passage. which held the saddle in place was merely a strip of raw hide a couple of inches wide, tied up by a stout leathern string, and with this primitive contrivance it was impossible to put the saddle on so that it would stay. Moreover the lash rope had no cinch to it at all, and we could not draw it tight without galling the horse's belly. The packing was left to Yellowfish, who tied up the bundle Indian fashion, swung it over the saddle, and then drew the ropes as tight as was possible. We were continually stopping to tighten them, but, as it happened, the only time that the pack fell off was when we were crossing one of those wide marshy valleys among the dense alders. I was riding behind, but could not get to the pack horse in time to keep the load from falling into the water, and so our blankets got wet.

The ridge which runs down from the mountain to the lake was reached not long after noon. Here it was necessary to camp, for there is no grass for the horses for several miles beyond, and indeed it is doubtful if horses can be taken much further up the lake along the side of the precipitous Goat Mountain, which stands next south of Singleshot. We had nothing to eat except our half dricd fish and some damp bread, and so as soon as the horses had been turned out, a fire started, and a shelter built to keep the driving rain from our bedding, we started out to hunt. Yellowfish took the south end of Singleshot Mountain and Appekunny and I the north end of the Goat Mountain. The rain poured down with great violence as we started out to climb the mountains. Not very far from the lake's edge we waded the swollen stream, which pours down through the cañon between the two mountains, and there striking a deeply-worn trail, followed it up the ridge and on to the bench. It is steep, rocky and narrow, practicable for horses, but one would rather do it on foot and lead his animal than ride it. Having reached the top of the bench, we worked our way carefully along over the ledges, which were piled one on top of another until we had gained the forest above. We saw nothing, however, to indicate the recent presence of any game. There were no fresh tracks, and all the sign was that of last winter. Still higher we climbed up on to the mountain, skirting the deep but narrow cañon whose vertical walls dropped off sheer for nearly 1,000 feet, but work as carefully as we might, we saw no game nor any signs of game. At one point where we emerged from the timber, we could look across on to Singleshot, and there a moving object caught our eyes. It was a long way off and at first one of us took it for a sheep, but a short inspection showed that it was our companion moving along up near the reefs in his quest for game.

Three or four hours of this extremely moist and unsuccessful hunting convinced us that, here at least, it was useless to hope to get our supper, and we turned back toward camp.

Down on the first bench above the lake we paused for a while to look about us. Toward the foot of the lake was a veil of driving rain which hid all beyond, but where we were, for a moment the rain had ceased to fall. We could look across the lake and see the sombre gray wall that rose far above us and ended in a snow wreath, and could discern at its foot a curious level platform of rock, partly covered with pines and partly under water, about which there seemed to run a wall of rock separating it from waters of the lake which appeared to flow in and out through a narrow channel close to the shore on its southern side. Up the lake the dim shadows of half a dozen stupendous mountains could be felt rather than seen, and here and there above the water rose little islets, some of them bearing a few trees. Still further up the valley, as the mist for a moment cleared away, we could see that the lake again narrowed, and two slender tongues of land ran out, one from either side, and overlapping, seemed to end this lake, cutting it off from another beyond. This appearance has given rise to the statement, unfounded, that there are three St. Mary's Lakes, On the

west side of the lake, the Goat Mountain, so called because there are goats on its western slope, rises like a wall, and toward its southern end carries a great mass of bluish white which looks like a tremendous glacier. We had gazed but a little while when the rain clouds again lowered and shut out all the view, and we hastened toward camp. Arrived there, we found Yellowfish steaming before the great fire, but no red quarters of sheep hung from the trees. He had been no more successful than ourselves. He had seen nothing, not even a fresh track, and told us what we already knew pretty well, that there was no game in the neighborhood. We all agreed that as yet it must be back in the hills.

We were all uncomfortable enough as we stood about the fire with our damp clothing clinging to us, and gnawed at our unsatisfactory meal of scorched fish and soggy bread, and while we were eating, Yellowfish, after a prefatory speech in which he invoked bitter curses on all our heads for starting out so poorly provided, proposed to return at once and spend the night at the Kootenay camp, which, we had been told, was to be moved up that day to the Inlet flat. I was about to veto the proposition at once, when Appekunny spoke up and supported it. There is nothing that I dislike more than giving up anything which I have attempted to perform, but after thinking the matter over, it seemed to me rather selfish to keep the men out here in this wretchedly uncomfortable situation simply on my account. So, after a little thought, I said "Go," and we started. We rode rapidly, but did not find the Kootenay camp, and reached our own about 9 o'clock at night, cold, wet and hungry, having probably ridden forty miles and walked nearly ten since we started.

The next day was fair, though very windy, and Appekunny, Yellowfish and King went to the head of the lower lake, the two white men to bring down the boat and the halfbreeds to lead back the horses. I remained in camp.

About 4 o'clock I heard shouts, and walking down to the lake shore, saw the boat coming down before the wind at a great pace. In the bow stood Appekunny holding his out spread coat, while King steered in the stern. When they reached the shore they handed out three fine lake trout, one of which weighed nine pounds. They had trolled most of the way coming down, and had had a number of strikes, but in most cases the fish had been lost. One or two very large ones, which they had brought almost up to the boat, had snapped the stout hooks off short.

While dinner was being cooked the wind went down, and an hour before sunset we went out again on to the water. took my trout rod, and as we rowed slowly up the lake in fifteen or twenty feet of water, trailed a piece of the white belly of a lake trout behind the boat. The bait was large, and the hook very small, and when I had my first bite I struck too quickly and lost the bait. The next time I let the fish have it for a few seconds and then struck hard, and a moment later trembled for my tackle. The fish made a wild rush which caused the reel to fairly shriek, and I expected to have the line break, but he stopped before it was all off the spool, and going to the bottom sulked for a while. This gave us an opportunity to bring the boat nearly over him and enabled me to recover my line. Then a few pulls and twitches started him off again, and for a few moments he made lively work for us. Two or three times he headed straight for the boat, but on each occasion Appekunny, who was at the oars, managed to get out of his way so that he was led around the stern. At length the fish began to grow tired and to yield to the constant strain of the rod, and finally he was brought nearly to the surface of the water. But the end was not yet, and frightened at the boat he made other vigorous rushes which again obliged me to give him plenty of line. Finally, quite tired out, he was brought to the snr face, the gaff was put into him, and I had the satisfaction of handling the largest fish that I had ever taken on this little rod. His weight was five and a half pounds.

In an hour's fishing I caught two more which weighed four and five pounds, and lost another which from the strength he displayed I imagined must be much larger than any wo This fish after a few furious rushes sulked on the had seen. bottom, from which I could not sunt him, and devoted all his energies to sawing on the line, which he finally succeeded in cutting.

These lake trout are thought to be the same as the lake trout of the Adirondacks and the great lakes-Salmo namay. cush. I have never seen this species in the East, but Appe kunny, who is familiar with them in the Adirondacks, assures me that they are identical.

The following morning was again pleasant, though at times the wind blew down the lake with great violence, but the sport of the night before had somewhat whetted my ardor, and we were disposed to have a day with the lakers. About 10 o'clock, when the wind went down, we started out. Our camp was on the river, about two hundred yards below the lake, and in the face of wind and current it seemed easier to cordelle than to row the boat up the lake.

So Appekunny got into the craft to keep her off the shore, and King and I took the long line over our shoulders and pulled on it stoutly, and in a short time we had rounded the Then all got aboard, and we pulled slowly up the point. west shore of the lake.

The lake trout lie in deep water, and it is said that the best way to fish for them is by means of a troll with a halfpound sinker attached, so that the bait will be from six to one of these, noting as we passed along the points on the

ten fe below the surface as the boat moves along. Wc found, however, that on a bright day like this the fish readily;ame to the surface for the bait, which being three or fournches long and perfectly white, was easily visible in this lear water. I fished with my rod, but had taken the presution to remove my trout line from the reel, and had repiced it by a somewhat heavier cotton line, for in trying to trout line the night before, after coming in from the fishig, I had discovered that it was somewhat rotten and wea, and I feared to trust it with these monsters of the deep. br, though we had as yet seen no very large ones, yet they lo grow to a great size. The previous autumn Appekuny had caught one in a whitefish net, which weighed airty-five pounds, and there is a tradition of one caught yers ago by a trapper which was so large that when its captoran a stick through its gills to carry it over his shoulder, 's tail dragged on the ground as he walked to camp. F such fish one would need salmon tackle at

For near' a mile we rowed slowly along. The scene was fairly billint. Under the cloudless sky and the bright sun the clear wters of the lake played and sparkled, the foliage the hillides took on its brightest hues of green and gold; the rgged mountain tops, though so distant, showed each rayin and seam in their gray sides, and their mantles of snow they back the sun's rays like silver. It was so lovely and leaceful a scene that one felt like dreaming over it; and yet he air was so fresh and bracing, so full of tonia and vigor, ae hoat danced about so lightly, and the waves leaped an last led so merrily about us, that one could not dream, , a) he would be falling into a pleasant reverie the crest w. we would strike the boat, and its cold spray, dashing it s fa ce, would at once bring him back to the preseut.

We had well perhaps a mile when King, who was in the stern o be boat, gave a wild wave of the arm which held his troung line. It tightened for a moment, and a heavy swir a peared in the water fifty feet in our wake, and then the line suddenly yielded, and came in without resistance. A few seconds later my rod bent, and I struck the fish so had that Appekunny gave a cry of caution: "Look out, o you'll smash your rod." But I had unlimited confidence, born of past experience, in the tough bamboo, and I wanted to set the hook fast. I did so. The bamboo, andI wanted to set the hook fast. fish did not a first make off as they usually do, but remained for a ew seconds nearly in the same place, while he shook himselfso furiously that I feared he would throw the steel out of his jaws. Then he made one or two short, fierce rushes, 'and once broke water, but after that seemed to give up the fight. Sowly I brought him to the surface at the boat's stern, and just is the gaff was put into him, we could see why he had yield is so easily. In his shaking, when first struck, he had $\sqrt{5}$ and the line several times about his head, and his gills $\sqrt{8}$ fast bound down, so that it was impossible for him $\sqrt{5}$ eathe. He was a small fish, only weighing four port the but from his stomach we took a couple of young with five or six inches long, with which we replace our baits of fish belly. And always after that we looked at these fry in the lake trout that we caught, and invariaty 'ound one or more. They are the bese fish that we discovered. most taking bait for The number of these which to destroyed must be something almost incredible. The trout are extremely abundant and voracious, and in they each one must capture at least three or four young whitefish. What the total destruction is it would be impossible po compute.

We had gone but a linet further, when Dick King struck a good fish and hauled 1 pa in hand over hand, in true blueswung him into the boat and cloor. Then he took another in the fisherman style, until slapped him down on it eloor. same way, and then I have a strike, which gave me twentytwo minutes of very ex ing sport, which my companions enjoyed as much as Lef the excited way in which they talked and danced about vas any indication of their feelings. Four times the splendid n a darted off for the middle of the lake with an energy that was truly alarming, and four times, by giving him the butt when the line was so nearly gone that I could see the spool through the strands, I checked him and very gradually brough thim back; a fifth time I tried to do this, but he would not stop, and when tip and butt Lad almust met, and I felt that a pound more would break the rod, I sullenly lowered the tip, deciding that it was better to let him carry away the line than to break the only rod I had. As I did so I found that he had stopped, himself exhausted by the struggle. The fight was a long and bitter one. Often I would get him within sight of the boat, but it was very difficult to bring him within reach. When nearly tired out he would sulk on the bottom, and nothing that I could do would start him to moving again. After a while the strong tension of the bending rod would slowly raise him from his secure depths, but when I tried to bring him to gaff, his rest would enable him to start off with renewed energy. At length, however, he came to the surface of the water, though still back up, and with his sullen, vicious eye glaring feroif he meditated fresh stratagems; but before he ciously, as could put them in practice, King had the gaff in him and he was triumphantly lifted over the side. He weighed just a trifle under seven pounds.

All the morning we fished with varying fortunes. The trout seemed to favor particular localities, and we would row over

shore, opposite which we caught our fish, and, when ten or fifteen minutes had elapsed without a strike, we would turn and row back, often getting as many fish during our second passage as we had the first.

So the day passed until the afternoon was well advanced, when the rising wind drove us to the shore and into camp. A feature of this day was the appearance on the lake of a great number of terns, apparently *Sterna hirundo*. They were seen busily fishing during the morning and evening, and hovered above the stern of our boat, evidently half inclined to make a plunge at the baits trailing in the water behind. Then toward midday they betook themselves to the gravelly points and bars which made out from the shores and sat there on the beach, plump, comfortable looking, and altogether enviable. These brisk graceful sea swallows and the slow-winged gulls seemed to get along very pleasantly together, and fished and rested in company.

Sometimes at night we would row along the shore, and it gave one an eerie, half-uncomfortable feeling to watch these white ghostly, indistinct forms as they seemed to rise out of the water, and then as we approached to see the spirits lightly take wing and for a moment flit about with faint, querulous murmurs, and then vanish away into the darkness Yo.

The Sportsman Tourisi.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

AT SEVENTY-ONE. BY JEROME BURNETT.

The testimony of a genial angler of three score and ten, out in his boat with rod and line, busy with the bass, and now and then telling of his years from ten to seventy one.

A CHECKERED life has been my share, Tyce had good times as well as care, While honors, too, I've come to wear, And proud with what I'd won; But memory ever brings to view, Whene'er I look my long life through, The years I've fished, as now I do, From ten to seventy-one.

The same glad impulse still I know To go afield, to fish, and row, As when, some sixty years ago, The songs of youth I sung; For though my life may go amiss, And stale become what once was bliss, 'Tis true as truth, in joys like this, My heart is always young.

The shade and sheen of wood and lake, The tangled trait of fan and brake, With hazards and the tests that make The self-reliant man; The out-door world of mountain gleams, Of ocean shores and whispering streams, Embellish still my waking dreams As when my life began.

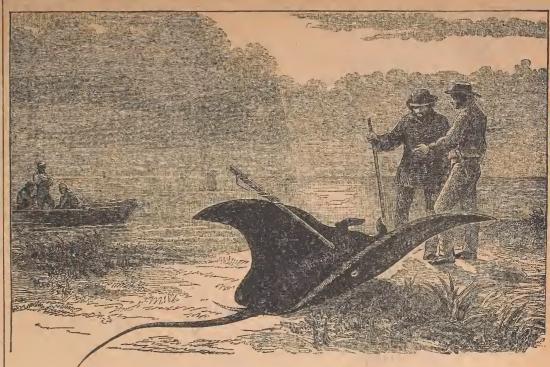
Ah, tell it as you may, my friend, Most earthly jys untimely end, Whatever fate may deign to send Ere Time with you is done;

Whichever way you hold your dish, Whatever you may will or wish, The happiest days are those you fish, Till you are seventy one.

And so I say as now I view The visto of my long life through, In light and shadow, false and true, since I was young and bold. Howe'er my lines have gone amiss, or faith has failed in hope of bliss, The while I live in joys tike this My heart can ne'er grow old.

A DAY WITH THE DEVIL FISH.

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CAPTURE OF THE DEVIL FISH .---- From the Illustrated London News, 1853.

CAPTURE OF THE DEVIL FISH boat," as they were called, 18x6j feet, with sprit mainsail invested by two hands when necessary; centerboard, and with a good broad platform at bow to stand on. The crew con-sisted of General Elliott, myself, and two hands, Bob and jack. I had quite an affection for Bob, for le had once, at the fish of his own life, saved mine, when a coil of rope accidentally got around my ankle, but for tunately after the fish had almost made his run, and was exhausted. These user centres and the sport as much as we did, and were perfectly familiar with every phase of it. "We jumped aboard, spritled out the sail, hauled up the phapoon and lances. We always made it a rule to have a large supply of these ready. Our habit in striking was one to stand at the head, the other at the stern, both armed with harpoons; the one at the stern steering with his foot, but ready in case of an emergency to strike also. Reaching the mouth of Skull Creek. Which bounds Hilton Head on the store, stowed useless things away, and arranged our weapons to hand, then "lay off" to watch for the fish, which gene-sity showed themselves on the early ob the boat, the mouth of Skull Creek. Can one fond of the water imaginary physing to surpass this? The gentle roll of the boat, the mouth of Skull Creek. Which bounds Hilton Head on the store, stowed useless things away, and arranged our weapons to hand, then "lay off" to watch for the fish, which gene-rish, by this time having increased sufficiently to cap the avares in mid river beautifully, the landscape around pre-forting that peculiar smoky, quiet appearance so charming a June day. Such a situation and sun would, under ordinary circumstances, induce sleep, but our eyes were strik for the one who first saw the fish; they would have anyhow, but it scemed to taste better if they could say. "Endemly Elliott points to the starboard bow." "There is the fish first shows the point of its wing it resembles the fish anyhow, but it scemed to taste better if they could say anyhow, but i

I strike; leave Jack to look after the oars. Steady. Back water." The fish has just turned his gigantic body over, about ten feet from me, the harpoon is raised and driven with all my strength into the center of his white stomach, which is just on the level with the surface. "Good shot!" says Elliott. Before the fish realizes the situation the head of the boat touches him. I reach out, catch the but of the harpoon staff and force it entirely through the body, and jump out of the way of the rope which now begins to spin out with a fearful velocity. "Mind your hands, Bob," for we are now catching at the rope and bending it over the bow whenever the chance offers, thus turning the head in the direction of the fish, assisted by Elliott at the helm. "Come and help us, Jack, for if the rope gets on the broadside we will capsize, certainly." "No danger," says Jack, who immediately adds his bony hands to the work, and although the smoke flies, and I lose some skin from my hands, the boat swings around and we dash away with a speed that almost takes away our breach, the spray pours over us and the head of the boat buries into the waves, seeming sometimes as if it would never rise again. For the time being I can use no other expression

H.—Brom the *Hustrated London News*, 1863. than that we are drunk with excitement, there is nothing to equal it in the line of sport. To relieve the weight at the head Elliott and Jack pass the line down to the stern and sitting there, as we give the word, all haul together, for an-other harpoon must be placed in the fish as soon as his first dash is over. He is then gradually hauled nearer and nearer the surface. Gradually and cautiously we haul as he ap-proaches nearer and yet nearer. Elliott catches up another harpoon, and coming to the head stands ready to hurl it into the fish as soon as it approaches near enough to the surface. We begin to see the black mass indistinctly at first, then more and more visible, until suddenly Elliott says, "Look out!" and lets fly his harpoon. It quivers as the staff is half submerged; and again the fish dashes down and down until eight or ten fathoms are paid out. We then steady him, and begin the bauling again. This time Elliott arms himself with a lance, and when the time arrives plunges it in and jerks it out rapidly. The blood spurts from the wound and we leave a bloody wake behind. The fish gradu-ally becomes more and more feeble. His dashes are less and less violent, antil he at length lies foating alongside gasping for breath. No time is to be lost. Quickly a bight of the rope is passed through a nostril into the throat. My arm is suddenly plunged into the mouth of the fish as he gasps. This feat must be performed rapidly, as it would be danger-ous to have the mouth of the fish close on one's arm in a dying gasp. Then catching the rope 1 bring it out of the mouth. This performance is repeated with the second nos-tril, and we have the fish ready to be towed ashore, present-ing his head to the resisting tide, which is still running ebb.

ing his head to the resisting tide, which is still running ebb. We have time to look around us now. We are about four miles outside of Bay Point, and it will take at least four or five hours to reach shore, notwithstanding the fact that we have a howling south wind to assist us. But we have more sport in storc. The sharks begin to show themselves. These "vultures" of the sea have smelled blood, and their fins are seen flitting around in numbers. One fellow, com-ing up deliberately, takes hold of the thin portion of the wing of the devil fish, and throwing his body entirely out of the water, his tail just missing the boat, he cuts a clean half-moon out of the fish's flap. Our shark lines are rigged, baited with some small fish found in the bottom of the boat or a piece cut from the devil fish, and thrown overboard. They hardly touch before they are grasped as if another man was at the other cnd, and a trial of strength begins. But man brings mind to bear, and the shark is allowed rope, and is played; gradually his strength fails him, and a ten-foot monster is brought alongside. The lance plays a second part in dispatching the shark. We take nine of these fellows before we land, averaging from six to ten feet long. We land at last toward sunset and are met by all on

these tenders denote it ward sunset and are met by all on long. We land at last toward sunset and are met by all on shore. The fish is hauled as near the beach as possible, and when the tide recedes is left high and dry. We measure him and he proves to be 18 feet from tip to tip of wings, 11 feet from nose to base of tail, and 44 feet through. The next day he is cut up and sent to Elliott's place for manure.

manure. We have hunted our old grounds since the war, but find no fish there now, and one of the grandest sports man ever enjoyed is lost to us. If they ever return and 1 am too old to strike, I will certainly go along and teach my boys how to kill a devil fish. H. M. S.

BEAUFORT, S. C.

BEAUFORT, S. C. MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.—Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 13. —The annual meeting of the Michigan Sportsmen's Associa-tion will be held at Kalamazoo, Mich., on Tuesday, Feb. 9. 1886, commencing at 7:30 o'clock, P. M. The headquarters of the Association will be at the Burdick House. A full attendance is requested, as business of interest and im-portance to the sportsmen of the State will be considered. Clubs, members and individuals are requested to send to the undersigned any information they may possess which will aid the Association in its endeavor to save the game and fish of this State from the rapid destruction now menacing it. The secretaries of all auxiliary clubs are requested to send the names of their officers and the number of their members to the Secretary for the information of the Association. Each auxiliary club is entitled to be represented at the annual meeting by five delegates. Individual members and others interested in the objects of the Association, are earnestly invited to be present.—MARK NORRIS, Secretary, 79 Lyon street.

CAMP FLOTSAM.

NIL-CROW LAKE. NIL-CROW LAKE. THERE was every promise that our quest on Crow Lake would be rife with sport. The sky was slightly overcast, and the wind from the southwest was sending a fine ripple over the water. This was not all; here were no fished-out waters, for ours were the only oars which had disturbed the lake in more than a year. The guide was an unknown thing, the hotel strangely absent, and the ubiq-uitous sardine box and tomato can had never been trans-ported to its shores. No one but a woodsman or a camper can appreciate or understand the thrill of joy which so pos-scesses one upon his finding a by-way where he has the forest and lake to himself, where his uprising and down sitting go unnoticed—and where no other craft than his own vexes the waters. In such retreats all about him sings of "Larger constellations burning, mellow moons and happy skies.

"Larger constellations burning, mellow moons and happy skies Breadths of tropic shade and palms in cluster, knots of Para

until he imagines himself dwelling in a realm the like of which this weary world has never seen, and which a Prophet Warrior said, "Sleeps only under the shadow of the

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Hatural History.

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EVENING HARMONIES.

EVENING HARMONIES. If is proverbial wisdom that to be healthy, wealthy and wise, one must sleep and wake with the birds. The old say is founded, perhaps, on a belief that the lineage of man is traceable through a remote ancestry of feathered bipeds; but granting this to be true, it is not unlikely that the prehistoric one may have bequeathed to us both wisdom and a love of the hours of darkness. Another old proverb informs us that "the early bird catches the worm." A modern reply to of the hours of darkness worm." However, the pro-verb is a true one. He who rises to see the sunshine of a and fore sing morning joyonsly welcomed by all the busy fields and forest, does indeed gain much. But if he goes to his bumbers when the deeper shades of twilight come softly are the landscape, he loses sight of Nature just as she areas erest in mood most bewitcher. The bright sunshine of daytime, the sight is charmed by keenes of every kind, but in the evening the eye may rest, ti s no longer dazzled by brightness; but it throws wide its indows, and the few dim rays which enter form a faint modern are so intent on looking that we forget to use. The me medolies are sweetest when heard in the quiet

is otherwise with nearing. Tright is the anti-trive forget to In the day we are so intent on looking that we forget to listen. Tender melodies are sweetest when heard in the quiet of evening. A swelling camp meeting refrain, echoing through the dark forest glens, sung by a throng of worship-pers in the flickering light of a pine knot blaze. The melt-ing notes of a guitar, coming faintly over the water out of the darkness to the campers on the shore of a mountain lake. In the dimness of evening each sound comes to us, full of its own message. It gently touches the silver cords of life and they echo back the harmony the spirit feels. Our evenings from May to November are a festival of melody. It is one of the first signs that spring has come, the spring of bursting buds and emerald hilkides, when from every marsh and lake the chorus of the hylas arises. That which the reptiles begin the insects prolong, till the final chirp of the last October cricket. A night in dog-days is perhaps best for hearing the insects in full voice. Locusts, grasshoppers and crickets keep up a hum so monotonous that the ear soon ceases to notice it. Innumerable Katy-dids make vehement accusations of Katharine; the only answer to which is the unjust advice from the dark-winged bird rushing around in search of moths, to "chastise poor William."

bird rushing around in search of moths, to "chastise poor William." After a long, hot summer day, everything seems to welcome the approach of night. The toilers in Nature's workshop go one by one to rest, and the nocturnal beasts and birds come forth. They are few in number, however, when com-pared with the bustling life of daytime. One of the first of evening birds is the hermit thrush. When the sun is low in the West, from the deep recesses of the forest comes his sad plaintive notes, so clear, so mournful, and so full of hidden meaning, it seems impossi-ble that it could have come from the throat of a bird. He is not properly a nocturnal bird, but sings at twilight or in the quiet dusk before a rain. He is an instance of Nature's harmony. His song would be out of place in the hot meadow, where the bobolink carols his gay medley; but when the shadows have spread to the hillops and a quiet hush broods o'er the land, when body and spirit, weary with toil, welcome with half regret the twilight's fall, then comes from the enchanted woodland this sweet, sad song, a requiem for the dying day. Far unlike this song is that typical noc-turnal sound, the too-hoo of the owl. It is a low bugle note thrice repeated; and we hear it, now here, now there, as the round-eyed fellow wings his silent way through the forest. With what a down and fluff are the owl's pinions invested! His warfarc is the night attack, and he rows with mufiled oans. To know the full sweetness of the evening hour, one must

as the round-eyed fellow wings his silent way through the forest. With what a down and fluff are the owl's pinions invested! His warfare is the night attack, and he rows with mufiled oars. To know the full sweetness of the evening hour, one must spend it for weeks together in the fields and woods, and make his nightly couch with at most a canvas shelter over him. He who roams about in the dinness of evening finds a new world of sight and sound open to him. The familiar paths and scenes seem strange and uncany. The imagin-ation places beast or bird or reptile in the shadow of every bush. The rustle of a toad is a matter in which we are in-terested; for may it not be an extremely large snake instead of a toad? How surely does darkness beget fear! The most harmless things suffice to give us a little start. One unac-customed to evening strolls, may be quite alarmed to see two balls of fire glaring at him from a thicket and hear the bushes rustled by an unknown beast, just as the sensational story writer depicts it. If he braces up his courage and finds his supposed enemy to be a peaceful calf or a sheep, he is apt not to rehearse his adventure when he returns to camp; nor will his heart beat quite so fast when next he disturbs the repose of flock or herd. When one tires of seeking for Nature's treasures in the darkness, let him recline on some mossy knoll and per-chance they will come to him. A bad may zig-zag over his head; a flock of sharp-winged night hawks hunt moths near by, or a herd of cattle, grazing in the cool of the night, may wander about him, while he listens to the luscious sound of their rough tongues cropping the tender grass. Nor are his eyees and thoughts confined to earth. In the darkets of clear nights, the constellations are celestial eyes returning one's own gaze. To one fond of reveric the sky is always a good place for wool-gathering, but to watch a hunder storm on a dark and sultry August night is indeed much more than wool-gather-ing. The far away flashes over the western hills warn u

Such scenes are deeply, truly sublime; but they are less by pical of the true spirit of evening than the faint mystic succes that come to the listener on the still summer nights-

DECEMBER WOODCOCK.—A correspondent of the Adcer-tiser says he saw a meadow lark about Christmas last sitting near the side of the road back of the Letchworth place. He also knew of a pair of woodcock which remained in this vicinity until the 1st of January. Two of Auburn's sports-men were hunting partridges the middle of December and found woodcock signs which were not more than a day old. So the fall flight in this vicinity must have been very late.— Auburn (N, Y.) Advertiser.

AND STREAM. FOREST

Trecall a sultry September evening, when my hammock was slung on the border of a Green Mountain forest. I was listening to the melting notes of a white-throated sparrow, when my ear caught a far away rushing breathing sound, followed by a smothered thud. I had read with strange fascination, Thorean's account of the fall of a tree on a still night in the forest; but I had never before hear it for myself.
— A weird and strange sound it is, breaking in on the sultry stillness. I fancy that the ponderous hemlock, when smitten with age and decay, scorns to yield to the tempest's fury, with which it has battled and been victorious for a century. But as he feels that the time draws near when his aged frame must yield, his topmost branches wave gently for the last time in the soft breezes of sunset. As the evening hush and stillness fill the air and only the stars look down he relaxes the hold of his gnarled roots upon the soil or allows the decayed fibers of his trank to give way. The great bulk sways, totters, and with a sad sigh goes rushing down to its final resting place in the forest mould. But and noss and orenid.
— The stroller who walks in the darkness must see with his feet to keep from stumbling. He must feel his way slong the path and beware of hills and hollows. But when the falle of the distance, too, are only seen in faiut and uncertain out, the distance, too, are only seen in faiut and uncertain out, the distance, too, are only seen in faiut and uncertain out, the distance, too, are only seen in faiut and uncertain out, the distance, too, are only seen in faiut and uncertain out, the distance, too, are only seen in faiut and uncertain out its may the condight is a picture of a tree or rock appears, the other is hid in mysterious shadow. Objects in the distance, too, are only seen in faiut and uncertain out the distance, too, are only seen in faiut and uncertain out its may be set to be be below and of the road is full of shining dia.

turns the commonest objects to gens. In it every dewdrop is a star, and the sand of the road is full of shining dia-monds. There are lights celestial and lights terrestrial, and though the latter be feeble compared with the former, they are by no means devoid of interest. Camped on the edge of a swamp in early summer, I have watched for hours the fire-flies in their mazy dances; and as far as the eye could reach all was a field of flashing sparks. There is will o' the wisp, too, that strange uncanny phos-phorence that has frightened superstitious people for ages, and given rise to many a gloulish legend or ghostly tale. But while camped with a coast survey party on one of the peaks of the Green Mountains, I witnessed a light whose fairy-like beauty eclipses even the sparkling dance of the fire flies. Three of us one afternoon took a walk to the nearest village for supplies and mail. Our supper we carried with us, and at a point of the road which we judged we should reach by meal time on our return journey, we hid the lunch in a raspberry thicket. Unexpectedly delayed we did not return to the spot till the darkness of a sultry, cloudy, dog day night had settled around us. We knew the locality by the bare branches of a dead tree near by, and now began a hunt for the hidden parcel, but the first one who parted the bushes gave an exclamation of delight. "I have found Fairyland," cried he, and bade us look for ourselves. Down under the rank growth, from decaying branches and twigs and leaves, spartled and shone a thousand little gens of light. So might the lights of a great city appear to the ob-server in a balloon miles above. What possibilities did the imagination conjure up, of elves and guomes, whose haunts we might be viewing, of a microscopic fairyland whose miniature beanties our eyes were too gross to discern. Nor had we perceived all that our eyes were capable of seeing, for now, as we looked closer, we saw that under our feet, all around us, and even in the mud, of the road, the faint lights

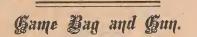
and we perceived all that our eyes were capable of seeing, for now, as we looked closer, we saw that under our feet, all stores, and even in the mud, of the road, the faint lights use.
So absorbed were we in this enchanting illumination that for at me our missing package was forgotter. But the had overlooked in his previous search, and by its with the had overlooked in his previous search, and often before on the event deer are the search at the overlooked in his previous search, and often before way to camp we walked upon a luminous pathway, and the thick underbrush about us, millions of glowing highs the thick underbrush about us, millions of glowing highs the thick underbrush about us, millions of glowing highs the thick underbrush about us, millions of glowing highs the thick underbrush about us, millions of glowing highs the thick underbrush about us, millions of glowing highs the thick underbrush about us, millions of glowing highs the thick underbrush about us, millions of glowing highs the thick underbrush about us, millions of glowing highs the thick underbrush about us, millions of glowing highs the thick underbrush about us, millions of glowing highs the thick underbrush about us, millions of glowing highs the thick underbrush about us, millions of glowing highs the search at lights and sound fade to the healthy dweller the tents. Sight and sound fade to dim visions and whise the these all our hopes and wishes, though long since anished in the miss of years, shall come back to us grafted at the tents. CHARLES WHITTNE BAKEN.

WINTER SNIPE IN COLORADO.—Yesterday, while taking a little jaunt on snowshoes with Mr. Slaymaker, a promi-nent attorney of this place, we ran across two Wilson's snipe, both of which we killed. Is it not usual to find them in this section, especially in the winter time when the thermometer ranges anywhere from 20° to 30° below zero? We are located in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of 9,500 fect above sea level. When we first started the snipe they were feeding along the edge of theice on a branch of the Animas River.—R. V. R. S. (Silverton, Col., Jan. 10). [It is not very uncommon to find Wilson's snipe in the Rocky Mountain regions in the coldest winter weather in the adjiborhood of warm springs when there is open water and soft mud in which they can feed. As we have frequently remarked, the birds do not seem to care for the cold if only they can get enough to eat.]

BIRDS AND BONNETS.—Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.— Before furnishing the "Philadelphia correspondent," who "wishes to know of a heronry within 150 miles of that city," with the information which he desires, would it not be well to ascertain the purpose for which he seeks this information? Possibly he may be one of the unconscionable villains who "feather their nest" with heron plumes. I hope to see your editorials, concerning the nefarious business of slaughtering birds for their feathers, extensively copied in the newspa-pers throughout the country, but have little hope that any considerable public sentiment can be aroused against the business.—PATOKA.

ENGLISH SPARROW AS EGG ROBBER.—Shepherdstown. West Virginia, Jau. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have taken and read carefully every line you have published since your first issue, and must say that while other publica-tions of the same sort give an outline, you always give us the most complete information in regard to the sports we love so well. Hence I send to you for the information of all sportsmen, the following in regard to the English spar-row: Last spring I found a partridge (quail) nest with thir-ten eggs in it. The old hen was sitting upon her treasures when a colony of sparrows discovered her nest, and it was not six hours before the little scoundrels had robbed the nest of every egg, and not only robbed the nest of its eggs but, under my own eyes, had eaten every one of them. I also witnessed the same flock of sparrows trying to break their way into some hen's eggs that were left in the nest as 'nest eggs," but they were frightened off by the hens, else, I have no doubt, the birds would have succeeded in eating them. I have also seen the rascals wait patiently upon an old hollow pear tree for the northern sap-sucker to leave her nest, when they at once invaded her snug nest and robbed it of its eggs, which I saw them carry to the eaves of our house and devour at their leisure. I have been watching these little robbers for some years, and have come to the conclusion that they are the cause of the scarcity of quail in the Middle States. I would be glad to see some heric measures taken to exterminate them. I am now watching a flock of spar-rows and will let you know how they subsist through the wiuter.—E. D. Bownes.

AN ALBINO QUAIL.—Yesterday Mr. H. C. Davidson re-ceived a white partridge, which was killed last Tuesday near Union Springs. It was presented to Mr. Davidson by Col. D. F. McCall, who says it is the second white partridge killed in the vicinity of Union Springs. The strange bird is perfectly white, without a colored speck or feather. It will be preserved as a curiosity by Mr. Davidson.—Mont gomery (Ala.) Advertiser.



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THE MASSACHUSETTS DINNER.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DINNER. A BOUT eighty members and guests of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association gathered in the large dining-hall at Parker's last Tuesday evening to enjoy their annual dinner, President E. A. Samuels of the asso-ciation acting as master of ceremonies. Among the guests were Lientenant-Goveraor Ames, Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Senator W. H. Tappan, of Essex; Representatives A. N. Doane, of Harwich; C. C. Smith, of Springfield; B. O. Atkins, of Provincetown; Cor-tez Allen, of Westport, and Isaac Young, of Welldeet, and Fish Commissioners George W. Riddle, of New Hampshire; Herbert Brainard, of Vermont; E. G. Blackford, of New York, and E. A. Brackett and E. H. Lathrop, of Massachu-setts.

ier Allen, of Westport, and Isnae Young, of Weilfacet, and Fish Commissioners George W. Riddle, of New Hampshire; Herbert Brainard, of Vermont; E. G. Blackford, of New York, and E. A. Brackett and E. H. Lathnop, of Massachu-etts. The and gine, elegantly served; and its discussion occupied a mage two hours. This address, preliminary to the after-diumer speeches, President Samuels said: Massachusetts, though far in the oright and model for other States in many things, is far in frame and birds. Our people are not yet sufficiently deucated in right and wrong to obey our law, indulgent, too indulgent as it is. The calls made upon us usually demand instant stuffich. The calls made upon us usually demand instant sufficiently deucated in the protection of the protection of the States in says thild with the pro-set in the calls made upon us usually demand instant sufficiently deucated in responding to them we are oblight operating as a low of the state, its even diffusences and the present it from receiving the smells by wholesale; that other prothers in the round of the responding to them we are oblight to spend our money and time without stint. As this work is done all over the State, its revy diffusencess seems to prevent it from receiving the prominence and receive from well-wishers and friends that pecuniary asistance and encouragement which is otten given other based on those as tear has been very considerable. We have done we have done well, and t believe that we have done we have done well, and these beates and birds is a weak one; that section winch relates to our song and insectivorous birds, our approved made birds is a weak one; that section of our game and birds is a weak one; that section winch relates to our song and insectivorous birds, our approve can easily obtain a license to kill these birds, and so that he claims he is dong it for scientific purpose, there is not have the weak of the scientific purpose, there is no thing to his privilege of destruction. It is by these holders of licence, largely,

vision appears in the game laws of almost every State in the Union.

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Horace T. Rockwell, John T. Stetson, H. H. Kimball, Charles Whittier; Treasurer, Frederick R. Shattuck; Secre-tary, Henry J. Thayer; Librarian, John Fottler, Jr.; Execu-tive Committee, Charles L. Woodbury, Warren Hapgood, William S. Hills, W. C. Tatt, Edward S. Tobey, Jr., Ed-ward E. Small, John P. Woodbury, Joseph W. Smith, John Fottler, Jr., B. F. Nichols, H. C. Litchfield, B. C. Clark; Committee on Membership, W. M. Brackett, H. J. Thayer, H. C. Litchfield.

SHOTS AMONG THE PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

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order to get any sport out of it, but they will tery soon any e to moderate their desires and learn to get more sport out of less game. We arrived at Omaha in the evening, and stopping over night were told that a great many chickens had been shot about 100 miles west on the U. P. R. R. We told our in-formant that we were not after chickens that had been shot, in fact we were not in the second-had business at all, but had started for some locality where we could "sit down at the first table." The next morning we took cars and after rid-ing about eighty miles in a northwest direction were landed at the little town of Bancroft on the edge of the Omaha In-dian reservation. A few moments' conversation with the landlord, a Parker gun behind the desk and two Russian setter dogs under the table, satisfied me that we had made no mistake in our location. I being the commissary of the party, was ordered to make arrangements for our supplies during our stay, which I did by saying we should want a team at our disposal which would stand fire, enough to eat and a good bed to sleep on at night. "How long do you propose to stay?" asked the landlord. Our answer was: "Until we get satisfied." The price was named and that settled it. About this time we were called in to dinner, where we

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KENTUCKY GAME NOTES.

KENTUCKY CAME NOTES. The past season has been remarkably barren of sports. After a favorable summer and an apparent plentiful-ness of nesting birds, the most inviting covers were drawn black. In few instances were more than two rounds neces-sary to insure an oiling up and "filing away" of guns. The heaviest mast the old-timers ever saw brought not a pigcon nor a squirrel. Streams that a few years ago furnished ex-cellent sport will not now furnish bait. A few sportsmen met in Louisville during the fall and evolved a new game and fish law, which Chairman Barbour has submitted to the Solons now in session at the capital; but precedents forebode trouble if not defeat. Without leg-islation radically different from past enactments, sports in the blue grass belt will soon be an item of pioneer history. Wery few legislators (?) appear to realize that rapid rota-tion is the prevailing practice; and no sooner than assured of their election, all foolishly set about a canvass for re-elec-tion which rarely materializes. Asinine pledges are given during canvasses, and coupled with an equally asinine am-bition tog b back, handicap representatives so heavily that intelligent and imperative legislation in the interest of game and fish is nearly an impossibility. Two or three instances of observance of our fish law of ten years ago demonstrated its wisdom so clearly that not a complaint was heard; but unversal evasions of the penalties and the notorious partici-pation in infractions of the law by officers sworn to encom-pass the observance of that law, soon resulted in a lapse to the old state of vandalism from which we were but tempo-arily lifted. Mather the prosper the efforts of the gentlemen striving

pass the observance of that law, soon resulted in a taple to the old state of vandalism from which we were but tempo-rarily lifted. May the fates prosper the efforts of the gentlemen striving to benefit the ignorant and perverse, and their labors result in a law whose penalties will command its religious observ-ance through a mortal fear of the consequences of violation. During a late horseback trip to the mountains I was in the saddle the greater portion of seven days' traversing a finely timbered section, and though informed by every one that squirrels were plentiful I didn't see one except on the tables at two houses. One large bunch of mallards flying up Cum-berland River and two bevies of quait was all the game that I saw, and every day that I was out was a good day for gunning. I was invited to occupy a deer stand within four miles of a country town, where two of five deer had been bagged a few days before, but business forbade. Within twenty miles of home I was shown the leg of a two year old doe, one of thritten deer started in one drive. A night at Uncle Joe's was next thing to one spent in camp. His reminiscences of large and small game captured within ear shot of the fireside beside which we sat were de-lightful. He told me that there are several bunches of deer in the country, and that on the Tennessee border bears have increased so rapidly as to become seriously destructive of mountain sheep. A little conservatism and concert would soon render the mountains of Kentucky as rich in sports as when Uncle Joe was a middle-aged man and I a boy, thirty-five years ago. CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

THE ADIRONDACK DEER.

THE ADIRONDACK DEER. Editor Forest and Stream: A long letter originally printed in the New York Times has been copied into several of our journals. Its statements are so inaccurate and its reasoning so fallacious that I pro-pose to go through it and show its worthlessness as an argu-ment for deer hounding. The writer says: Every year a larger number of people than went the previous year visit that region in search of health or amusement, or both, but they leave early in the fall, because the game laws are so framed that there is liftle to amuse them after Sept. 1. This may be true of some parts of the Adirondacks, but it is not true with respect to the north side. Parties go into the woods as long as the weather is warm. Only the pot-hunter would stay later. In so large and sparsely settled a region as that under considera-

In so large and sparsely settled a region as that under considera tion no law can be effective which does not appeal to the commor sense of the majority of the resident population, for they and they only, can prevent the violation of the law by irresponsible people and unless they will co-operate with the authorities the State cannol secure gamekeepers enough to prevent the hunters from breaking the law.

the law. That is about so. If gentlemen (?) like "J. T. D." will violate the law, by all means repeal the law. Don't punish the offender because "the State cannot secure gamekeepers enough to do it." Poor little Empire State, how I pity you in your helplessness. It had always been the custom until this year to use dogs in start-ing the deer, so as to drive them past the point where the hunter can get a shot.

It had always been the custom to run the deer to water and kill it with a club.

The deer can easily distance the dog, and by running to some brook r pond can throw the dog off the scent and escape, unless he hap-ens to come to the spot where the hunter is waiting for a chance to hore

The deer can easily distance the dog, and by running to some brook or pond can throw the dog off the scent and escape, unless he hap-pers to come to the spot where the hunter is waiting for a chance to shoot. Yes, the deer can outrun the dog for a short distance. That only. The pure hound is too slow for this business. Guides use a mongrel—just hound enough to follow the scent. A dog that runs fast and gives little tongue is the best for deer. Why don't "J. T. D." describe the "spot" where the hunter waits for a shot? I will supply the omis-sion. It is at a pond or lake on some busby point. His guide is with him; his boat is hidden from sight, but where it can be pushed into the water in a moment. There is not a panther in the Adirondacks but will tree to a good dog in from five to thirty minutes; yet he could easily kill a dozen dogs had not nature given him a mortal fear of that deter-mined animal. So with the deer. In his terror he flies to the water. Perhaps he has had a hard run for miles; per-haps the water is icy cold. There is no tify in the breasts of sportsman (t) and guide who, hidden on that bushy point, are waiting for it. As soon as the deer is out far enough so they can cut him off from the shore, they put out in the boat. What follows is cold-blooded, deliberate butchery. Swiftly, silently the boat approaches the victim. At a dis-tance of ten or filteen rods it is discovered by the deer, that now makes frantic efforts to escape. The powerful arms of the guide soon send the boat to within a few feet of the doomed animal. Then the Winchester is a favorite weapon. If the deer is not killed by the time the magazine is emplied, the guide holds it by the tail while the sportsman (f) heats its brains out with a club (carefully provided by the guide for just such an emergency). Consequently not more than one deer in ten which are started is likely to come within shooting distance, unless the hunting party is

Consequently not more than one deer in ten which are started is likely to come within shooting distance, unless the hunting party is a very large one. Even when the deer goes within shooting distance the hunter frequently misses fire and the animal makes his escape.

the hunter frequently misses fire and the animal makes his escape. The sportsman (?) always employs a guide; the party gen-erally consists of several person⁴. One guide puts on the dogs, and from his knowledge of the country and previous hunts of like nature can tell about where the deer will water, and the rest of the party post themselves accordingly. Prob-ably not one in ten escape.

This kind of hunting gives employment to the greatest number of ment and does as little harm to the deer as any method that is em-ployed

Yes, it gives employment to men, but is that employment an advantage to them after all? The guide keeps a pack of hounds (but no hogs) all the year; neglects all other work for perhaps a month's employment "hounding." As for the deer, it is simply death for it, and after being run by a dog for hours and then plunged into an icy lake, probably death by a club is a relief.

by a club is a relief. In fact, it is well known that every deer killed by hounding costs the sportsman at least \$150 in expenses for camping utensils, guides, pro-visions, etc., but the health and enjoyment derived from a life in the woods amply reply him for the expenses. That is all moonshine. I have known parties to sell ven-tson enough to pay expenses. I have known men who used to make up a hounding party every fall to hunt with hounds for profit.

for profit. The use of dogs, however, makes the deer wild, so that the pot-hunter who is suboring for the market cannot easily make his ex-pense, and therefore last where, by appealing to the sympathies of many members of the Legislature who were not familiar with the subject, some of the pot-hunters' friends procured the passage of a law prohibiting the use of dogs, and what was the result? So FOREST AND STREAM is the pot-hunter's friend, is it? And the thousands who signed its petitions for a non-hound-ing law are all pot-hunters or their friends? So far as I know the result was to lessen the number of deer killed; it gave an outer who wanted a deer for camp a chance to kill it without a dog, and gave some people and papers a chance to howl. to howl,

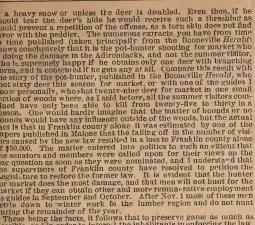
to howl. The guides lost their usual employment is September and October because people did not dare to break the law, but they had to make their living and provide for their families; therefore, they were forced to bund deer and sell the hides to the peddlers, as well as the meat, when they could do so. The hide of a good deer brings \$1.50, and the chance of finding some one to buy it. Of course, at these rates, it takes a great deal of hunting to realize \$2.50 a day that the bunter would have were he acting as guide for a sportsman, feeling sure of first of all tons legal red tape has been plainly shown in the small section of Franklin county with which I am familiar, where up to the latest accounts 65 deer had been killed this fall, as against an average of 35 cas to the logar mode and small deer so plentiful as they were in the fall of 1881.

fail of 1884. Perhaps the guide did lose his usual employment in Sep-tember and October, but then he had a chance to harvest his crops. Does "J. T. D." mean to tell us as an honest fact that but twenty-five or thirty deer were killed each year by hounding in Franklin county? Why I know of a single party killing as many as that in a single hunt on the southern border of St. Lawrence. "J. T. D." "never saw tracks so plentiful as in the fall of "84." Well; when the woods are full of hounds deer will make tracks, and plenty of them, there's no doubt about that. Many mersons sumpse that the deer are caught and torn by the

Many persons suppose that the deer are caught and torn by the dors, but this is a mistake, as a dog cannot catch a deer unless there

[Cut this out, put it on a blank, obtain signatures and send to your Member at Albany.]

A PETITION



sprides in September work in the lumber region and ettle down to winter work in the lumber region and These being the facts, it follows that to preserve game as much as massible, and in order to interest the inhabitants in enforcing the law, bill should be passed allowing deer to be hunded either with or without bounds during the months of August, September and Octo ber. It should be illegal to allow any venison to be sent out of the Adirondacks during the next five years. Such a law would not de-prive the lovers of venison in our large eities of their favorite dish, because there is aiways an abundant supply from the West.

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For the Continued Protection of Adirondack Deer.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

· We, the undersigned, residents of County, respectfully petition that the law (Chap. 557, Laws of 1885) which makes it "unlawful to pursue any wild deer in this State with any dog or bitch" may not be amended in any such way as to permit the use of dogs for hunting deer at any time.

(Signed)

The worst hounded venison I ever saw was killed in Novem-ber, with snow on the ground. It was unfit to eat when killed and in twenty-four hours was putrid and had to be thrown away. It is because they cannot endure the race so well that they take to the water so much quicker in cold weather. In view of this fact, if a season for hounding must be tolerated at all, it should not be in October, but the first ten or fifteen days of September. This would accommodate the greatest number of sportsmen, very few of which remain in the woods after that date. If it is later than this it will be entirely to the interest of pot-hunters. Besides, during Sep-tember deer do not take so readily to water and thus the op-portunity for slaughter by this mode of hunting would be entirely avoided.

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SHOOTING IN CUBA.

SHOOTING IN CUBA. A BOUT twelve miles due south from Habana and two west from the railroad station at Rincon lies one of the tracts (1,800 acres) rented by the Habana Field Sport Club, and policed by its own special constable. These grounds inclose three large lagoons, favorite resorts in win-ter of coots, teal and other ducks, and their borders are fre-quented by snipe and other marsh birds. Thus they had been hereiofore much visited by local hunters from the club by offering to its members the attention to conduct them in excursions outside of this tract, where good sport could sometimes be had. Some of these reedy and difficult lagoons, and they were consequently invited to have a day with the club in these waters. The morning was cloudy and dark, threatening drizzling rain, which threatening con-tinued to hover over us without, however, coming to a downright rain storm. The visitors were supposed and indeed supposed them-

tinued to hover over us without, however, coming to a downright rain storm. The visitors were supposed and indeed supposed them-selves to be so much better posted in successful methods of the chase in this particular region that they were asked to indicate the most efficacious plan, and were shown the four boats belonging to the club, fitted with racks for blinding, etc. Flattered by such bowing to their superior skill, they were inclined to be a trifle boasful, especially of the superior qualities of their retrievers, which they said would be sure to follow the wounded birds into the most impenetrable reeds; and they chose for themselves to go in the boats. While most of the members present distributed themselvers to favorable positions on shore to intercept the birds in their flight. But in the general eagenees to get into posuion, and the confidence that the visitors were so well versed in lagoon e shooting, we neglected to mention to them that under the administration of the Field Trial Club there might be some slight changes that had taken place since its advent to these waters, for instance, that there were some birds there with peculiarities such as the visitors had never before seen, though they looked for all the world just like those they had so often they looked for all the world just like those they had so often they looked for all the world just like those they had so often they looked for all the boats had to trayers elsolvy and and with this greatest caution, following the signous edge of its

reedy shores, a favorite method of these parties being to creep stealthily upon the game, and a shot at a tempting group like that in view would amply repay them for an hour's tug-ging at the muffled oar. The boat of the club was to them also a novel method of approach, and novelty always has attractions of its own.

like that in view would amply repay them for an hour's tug-ging at the muffled oar. The boat of the club was to them also a novel method of approach, and novelty always has attractions of its own. The creeping movements of the boats was keeping some birds in motion from one lagoon, giving the members stationed about an oceasional shot, but the parties in the boats were inclined to burn no powder upon the birds passing over them so intent were they upon the large bag to result from a single broadside into the tempting flock nessiling in the edge of the reeds ahead of them. They had tugged at those oars until their arms were breaking, they had erouched down in the boat until the muscles of their lower limbs were cramped into hard knots, but they had arrived almost within shooting distance and were full of anxiety lest the game should flush at the last moment before they were at the desired distance. Five yards nearer and their labors would be rewarded by with desire to demostrate to the eity sportsmen as the *size you non* for these lagoons. In vain small groups of birds would pass over, and temptingly near to them. In vain *Rallius elegans* would fles in ecouples and quadruples before them in near proximity, when an effective broadside was so soon to fill their bags to overflowing with *Quergue-dula discores.* In vain also *Parnas gymnostoma* railed at them its angry protest against their presence in its favorite haunts, thus proclaiming it to the coveted game had they been of more timid stuff. Several pairs of wicked eyes were now the wen expectation of the sport about to begin and almost in the dab birds. What a proud stations on shore in keen expectation of the sport about to begin and almost in the deab birds. What a proud mount for these two rustic sportsmen to show off their superior tacties. to their either them, for a second and a third volly was poured in the boat and Bose and Fetchum were launched out to gather in the deab birds. What a proud mounent for their pride of great experience in the ways

Bilectually exposed their ignorance of modern methods which had demonstrated their effleacy upon themselves in a striking manner.
Though no members of the club had sat behind the stools on that day, still they had made a fair bag, which was duly divided among all, their visitors included. Of course they were profuse in regrets that they had forgotten to mention to the visitors the little circumstance of the presence of decoys in the lagon, as they supposed they knew all about such little incidents of duck shooting, and the visitors were as fluent in their protestations of sorrow at their blundering destruction of the property of their entertainers, which had at least been deteriorated by the numerous discharges of large shot. They were freely forgiven in consideration of the lively entertainment the incident had afforded, and which will long hereafter be remembered as a charming reminiscence of the association, furnishing, as it did, long and agreeable exercise to the diaphram and abdominal museles of its members. NEMO.

HABANA, Cuba, Dec. 26.

PASSAIC COUNTY ASSOCIATION. Editor Forest and Stream:

I have read with very little satisfaction the proceedings of some of the game protectors against violators of the law in New York State. I should think that these paid officials ought to have made a better record, considering the facts that they have a large area of country to look after and that the reports were for a whole year. Compare their reports with the following, the record of the Passaic County Fish and Game Protective Association for the last month, December:

with the forwing, the feeded of the fassice could y Fish and Game Protective Association for the last month, December: Abraham Terhune and Thomas Finnegan, fishing with net, \$20 each and costs. Edward Ryerson, shooting black bass, \$20 and costs. Jacob Ryerson, maintaining eel weir, thirty days in jail. James Ryerson, fishing with set lines, prose-cution abandoned on account of sympathy for family. Frank Kastell, same offense, thirty days in jail. Thomas W. Gar-rison, same offense, thirty days in jail. Thomas W. Gar-rison, same offense, thirty days in jail. Thomas W. Gar-rison, same offense, prosecution abandoned on account of in-sufficiency of testimony. Barney Palm and Mike Helson, maintaining eel weir, \$20 each and costs. John Milligan, same offense, prosecution abandoned on account of sym-pathy for family. Whitfield Little, John S. Schulster and Thomas Van Orden, unlawfully killug rabbits, \$20 each and costs. William Snedeker, trapping quall, \$20 and costs. In the cases of the cel weirs mentioned the weirs were all destroyed. The fines were not collected in every case, but none got off without paying at least the larger portion of the costs.

In addition to this the Association has almost perfected arrangements for stocking Greenwood Lake and other Passaic county waters with alewives, and has discussed plans for the improvement of the shooting and fishing in the county. This is one month's record, and December was by no means an exceptionally good month. The Association consists of fifty-five members who pay fifteen cents a month as dues, and nearly all the business of the Association is transacted by the secretary. One association of this kind with a few live members and a handful who pay dues is worth a half a hundred hired game protectors. Still, sports-men do not seem to see the benefit—I may say necessity—of organizing. A little energy and a little money go a great way when properly applied.

INITIATION.

INITIATION. Editor Forest and Stream: Time has dealt kindly with me, and I am almost aston-ished that it has me hovering around in the vieinity of fifty. It seems a long, long time since I shot and killed my first deer, when I was about fourteen. It was in the mountains of Huntingdon eounty, Pa., and not more than two and a half miles from where I was born, and I have been shooting ever since. How vividly we remember important boyhood cxploits. It seems like an oeeurrence of but a few weeks ago. I remember it all—How I coaxed my father and uncle Sam to go along and how I rubbed up the old smoothbore shoot deer with; the sleepless night before the start; the early start; the hunt begun along the south side of Tussey's Mountain; how I watched the man above me and the one below me more than I watched for deer, afraid of getting lost; how while looking for the hunter below me I saw a magnificent buck loping along not thirty yards down the mountain; how I yeled like a Comanche, and how the man below me. Sam Styker, eame up, tried to shoot him in the head to save the skin and venison, and instead shot him in the nostrils, and how the buck made off down the mountain; how I watched to follow him, with my gun way discharged and whe the smoke eleared away I had a palpitation of the heart and found that the buck was wounded; how I yeled like a Comanche, and how the man below me. Sam Styker, eame up, tried to shoot him in the head to save the skin and venison, and instead shot him in the nostrils, and how the buck made off down the mountain; how I wanted to follow him, with my gun with my father and unele Sam eame to us, when we all went in search of his buckship, there being no snow, no dog—and publek until his skeleton was found nearly a mile from the scene of the traggedy the following summer. Oh, how well remember how I mourned the loss of that deer. It is head to snoothbore after that day's hunt than I ever did be-tore. Since those days I have hunted in Michigan, Minnesota, baba

fore. Since those days I have hunted in Michigan, Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Pennsylvania with varied success, but none of my many outings ever gave me as much pleasure and sorrow combined as the first deer hunt on Tussey. SHONGO.

THE DUCKS OF THE PACIFIC.

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waxed fast and furious. Shoemaker held his own royally, and I did the best shooting I ever did in my life, scoring thirteen straight without a miss. We left that snipe ground thoroughly satisfied, and all our hunting was done inside of three aeres of ground. It was the best snipe ground I ever saw, and I think my friend S. will say the same if he reads this letter. As the afternoon was waning we took the road toward home, and after getting into two or three more coveys of quail and filling our coats we reached San Diego about 8 o'clock in the evening, thoroughly satisfied with ourselves and the day's sport. We brought in somewhere near 150 pieces of game, num-bering duck, jacksnipe, quail, dove, rabbit and jack rabbit. Our game this season is fine. Ducks and quail are here by thousands, and we anticipate many a day of fine sport among the geese, which do not arrive here until after the New Year. Three market-hunters, located twelve miles from town, are shipping on an average seventeen dozen quail daily, and still they seem to be as plenty as ever. Black braut are not so plentiful on the bay as last year, and the duck erop I think is hardly as large, but we are having glorious sport nevertheless. AD. B. PEARSON. Say Diego, Cal., Dec. 18, 1885. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 18, 1885.

MICHIGAN DEER.—Eseanaba, Mieh.. Jan. 16 —My in-formant was mistaken about Lud Leopold shooting a man at work. He raised his gun to do so when his hunting partner stopped him; Leopold thought it was a bear. Not long after that Leopold shot his hunting pard and killed him. When arrested he waived examination and was tried in Circuit Court and found guilty, and was given one year or two hundred dollars fine. I hear he paid the fine. Cheap, Two years ago next month I saw 1,400 deer skins at Eseanaba, some red coat, some blue, some heavy gray, some of the latter quite green, a large share of them killed out of season. One week later 1,400 more of the same kind were brought in and shipped away. All of them came from Manistique. This fall I tried to get two deer heads for a friend in Buffalo but could not get them as the hunters only bring out the saddles as a general thing.—BLANK.

FOOLED BY A GREBE.—One day I was rowing leisurely, when I saw a red-neeked grebe. The grebe appeared to be pretty far off, but I thought I would risk a shot, so I blazed away, and the shot took effect. I paddled up and secured the bird and haid him on the bottom of the boat. He was a fine specimen, and I was glad to get bim. Then I turned the boat toward home. I had got about half way there, and had turned half round in my seat to see my way among the rocks, when I heard a splash. I looked round just in time to see that grebe's tail disappearing in the briny deep. I never got him again. He conducted his operations very well indeed, and I supposed he deserved to get away.—J. WENDELL, JR.

VIRGINIA.—Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 20.—The weather with us was open and beautiful until the 8th inst.; indeed we though we would have no winter at all. But on the 8th a snow storm and the cold wave struck us at the same time, and for a week the mereury was at and below zero. It was the coldest weather experienced here for a long, long time. From the most authentic sources I learn that the game, and specially our partridge (guail), escaped and are now doing well; but it is reported that in other portions of our State near Staunton the game birds fared badly. Bob White is a sturdy little fellow, and if given half a chance will come out all right.—W. A. S.

CORINTH, Miss.—I left New York on the evening of the 10th inst., and did not reach home until Wednesday at 7 o'elock A. M., nearly twenty-four hours behind time. Was stuck in three drifts before I reached home. It was fear-fully cold, and we had a very disagreeable trip. The weather was 6° colder here than it ever has been within the memory of the traditional "oldest inhabitant," or any other man. Ice six inches thick. The cold wave reached this place Thursday morning and New York Friday night about 11 o'elock, as I can testify. Has been cloudy with a cold rain almost every day since last Thursday, and fearfully muddy. —GUYON. -GUVON

KANSAS RABBITS.—Paola, Kansas, Jan. 15.—One of the late hunting and trapping books says that in hunting rabbits the runways should be manned, the hound turned loose and silent watch kept for the rabbit. This may do very well in some States, but in Kansas all that is required is a small dog, a good hickory club and two or three inches of snow and a person can return at the end of an hour with fifteen or twenty rabbits.—R. H. C.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME.—The officers for 1886 are: President, Robert B. Roosevelt; Vicc-President, Benjanin L. Ludington; Sec-retary and Treasurer, Thomas N. Outhbert; Counsel, Charles E. Whitehead; Excentive Committee, Stephen A. Main, Alfred Wagstaff, Henry N. Munn.

STONEHAM SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—Stoneham, Mass., Jan. 21.—At our regular meeting, Jan. 7, the following officers were elected: President, P. H. Horne; First Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry; Second Vice-President, A. O. Emerson; Sec-retary and Treasurer, H. P. Brett; Trustees—Geo. Coburn, W. P. Howe and H. H. Dane.

THE FOREST AND STREAM'S GRIZZLIES.—Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 11.—Put 'em (the grizzlies I mean) in Central Park garden with FOREST AND STREAM tag on them, and like designation prominently on their house (or den). You can-not make a better contribution to curiosity and popular in-formation.—W. N. B.

PROGRESS, N. C., Jan, 22.—We have been having some very bad cold weather here, but it is fine now. I have carc-fully examined the grounds in this vicinity, and am pleased to find the birds all right. I have a couple of basset hounds, and they are having lots of fun with the cotton tails.—T. M. ALDRICH.

BLOOMING GROVE ASSOCIATION.—Officers for 1886: H. W. Nason, President, 74 Broadway; Spencer M. Nash, Vice. President, 23 West Thirty-third street; A. J. Post, Treasurer, 103 Broadway; N. S. Smith, Secretary, 95 Nassau street.

TRAJECTORY TEST. -- The shop number of the Bland rifle tested at our rifle trajectory tests was 10,263.

Sea and River Hishing.

LAWRENCE RIVER WORK.

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In my work during the year, I have invariably and at once

In my work during the year, I have invariably and at once investigated any complaints, rumors or information as to nets. You can readily understand that much work was per-formed in this way of an entirely useless nature. Some one would say that there was a net in such a place. It might be honest information, or an honest belief, but it has not al-ways been so. When there have been no complaints to in-restigate I have created work by visiting suspected places. All of which is respectfully submitted. W. M. STRELE, The Utica Observer say that Commissioner Sherman is ex ceedingly well pleased with the above report in form and substance. It shows what he particularly wishes to demon-strate—what thorough work may be done when sportsmen boldly and actively take hold of the work and thus strengthen the hands of the law and its officers. Special Protector Staring will continue to labor with State Protector Steel this scason, under the employ of the Anglers' Association. Dr. Sargent, of Watertown, President of the Jefferson County Fish and Game Association, Captain Tyler, of Henderson Harbor, and others interested in fish protection in the harbors of the lake, are hard at work and will complete the chain of fish protection on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario in this State, this year. Fish thieves will have but little confort in 1886, or later, with all these active men watching them.

FISHING AT KEY WEST.

state, this year. Fish theres will have but little comfort in 1886, or later, with all these active men watching them. **FISHING AT KEY WEST.** It is a cold day in Key West; and when I say cold I mean if, although were I to give the exact height of the mer-cury, I doubt very much If you good people in New York and further north, who are toasting your toes around the chereful holes in the walls and floors, through which the hol air pours, would agree with me. It is just 50° Fah., with a thirty-mile-an-hour zephyr coming straight from the Arctic circle, a cloudless sky and a bright sun, in which, screened from wind, the thermometer I have just had put out to try it, soars upward to 70°. It all depends upon the route by which you reach a temperature, whether it shall be consid-round it a little coolish at 50° and warm at 82°; the former in lots of places all over the world, in Woosung and Wham-pou, China; in Batavia and Slagapore, India; in Bahia and Rio, South America; in the Red Sea and in Aden, Arabia, where for days at a stretch—and nights too, for that matter —a thernometer whose marks stopped at 100° would be use-less; I have found the latter in our own temperate zone, in a sweet village, in a valley, which honored me by allowing me to be obru there, a New York Central village, which possesses, according to the statement of the oldest inhabitants, "the finest climate in the world, sir." So at Key West where as general thing the winter weather is just right for out-dor life, in autuum clothing, for one extreme, white pants and staw hats for the other. When the day, our winter years ago, the thermometer marking 44°, established for it a part she old day has furnished an incident very much out of the day one winter weather is rough, and it is Sun-day, fishing is going on at a very lively and successful rate, and by a method differing from all accounts of "Al Fresco." Henshild, "Nessmuk," and other Florida anglers, whose on the starge fish to more, and one dute right a some not at alife of the former

whey, and my bath tub this morning, an hour after being half filled, had a bottom deposit of fully an eighth of an inch of sand. The cause of this unusual state of affairs is a strong norther, which, beginning on Christmas morning at about 2 o'clock, gradually freshened into a strong gale, which just now is moderating after over sixty hours of stirring up things. Although called a norther, the gale has been actu-ally from northwest, gradually hauling to north, where it now is, and dying out; and, except for the force of the wind, roughness of the sea and fall in temperature, which before was well up in the seventies, more beautiful weather could not be conceived of. There is one peculiarity about these northers; no two are alike, and no description of the approach of one would give any valuable data by which to recognize in time that of another. The oldest pilots and fishermen admit that the times are out of joint. Previous to this year they could foretell with considerable certainty the weather. This year all signs fall. During the first fortnight of our stay we were hardly free from one of these storms, our heaviest being the storm of Nov. 2 and 8, which wrought such havoc at Aspinwall, when with us the wind got up to fifty miles an hour. That began, as this one did, at the northwest, hauled just the same, but instead of the bright, beautiful, dry weather of this one, it was accompanied by the usual weather of a storm—clouds and drizzling rain. Another came on us in a calm, the air hot, sultry and laden with moisture, from a black bank to the north northwest there sprung one single, intense flash of lightning, accom-panied, not followed, by a tremendous thunder blast, and in ten minutes a gale was blowing, the thermometer dropped tan degrees and a perfect deluge of rain fell for several hours, with no nore electric display. This was the last one of any weight for over a week, and it seemed as though that shower have had fine wenther. These northers seriously break up fishing for amusement. One does not care

and into the gulf stream to keep warm; but to-day's experi-ence teaches that certainly a great many remain and become more or less torpid; and even were they here in plenty and vigorous, the water is so discolored that a trolling bait is probably invisible to them as it is to us dipped an inch under. We have not been entirely deprived of the amusement. There have been some good days, and we have made the most of them. Anchored anywhere on the reefs with rock bottom and no grass below us, fishing is made easy, too easy in fact, for there is but little of the element of chance and none of that of skill in it. Baiting with "sardines," crawfish, conch or corned kingfish, named in the order of their value, little time is lost, and a bucketful of delicious pan fish is soon obtained. In order of value for the table there are pompano, grunts (called hogfish in the Chesapeake), snappers, groupers, porgies, yellow talls, and now and then a hideous yellow and black spotted eel, with an enormous mouth garnished with many sharp teeth. Now and then a young shark interrupts the proceedings. I don't know what the fish called here sardine is. They are in myriads in all the shoal quiet spots near shore, and are the young of some one species. With a mosquito bar net we catch all we want easily, and cooked as whitebait, they are not bad. They would elsewhere be termed minnows, of from one to three inches in length. What I describe may be called home fishing. Anywhere

What I describe may be called home lishing. Anywhere, within three hundred yards of the ship is far cancing to go, and seldom brings to hand any lish of size; nearly all range from one-half pound to two pounds. By going live or six miles to the outer edges of the recfs and fishing. In from ten to twe try tathoms, larger gropers, snappers, with occasional channel hass, are found. We find them ensier in the market. Mongide of the wharves as soon as the mullet get to running, which desirable event is promised soon. As yet there are very few mullet and no tarpon. The second point of the second point of the second point of the second point of the second point. The second point of th

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BROWN TROUT.

Editor Forest and Stream.

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now "à la Henshåll." I am aware that a high grade multi-plying reel, costing about fifteen dollars, will give satisfactory results. I would like to know if there are any lower grade reels that will do the work fairly well, and answer its pur-pose as well as a one dollar reel does in fly-fishing. Could not a plain reel be manufactured, without click or multiply-ing mechanism, that would answer the purpose? If not, in what important particular would it be lacking? E. A. LEOPOLD.

NORRISTOWN, Pa

THE STRIPED BASS LAW.

In our last issue we stated that in the Senate of New York Mr. Pierce had introduced a bill to exempt striped bass from the provisions of the law which was intended only to apply to the little fresh-water fish which bears the same name locally. Our readers will remember that at the time of the passage of this law we strongly objected to it and our objection brought out the fact that the framers of the law did not intend to include the *Roccus lineatus*, the "striped bass" par excellence, but meant an insignificant lake fish, the *R. elrysops*. We commended on the mischief resulting from people med-dling with what they did not understand and suggested that all laws relating to fishes should be submitted to the Commis-sioners of Fisheries for their approval, before going to the Gaugemon Governor.

sioners of Fisheries for their approval, before going to the Governor. The law of New York referring to striped bass, passed May 9, 1885, reads as fellows: "No person shall catch, kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any black bass or striped bass weigh-ing less than one-half pound, or less than cight inches in length from end of snout to end of caudal fin, at any time. No person shall expose for sale or have in his or her posses-sion after the same has been killed, any black bass, Oswego bass, striped bass or muccalonge, save only from the twen-tieth day of May to the first day of January. * * * Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penaly of ten dollars for each fish." The objection to the law was the dates during which striped bass must not be sold, and by this name we always understand the salt-water fish, and this time is the season during which the fish from Southern waters come into our markets and are consumed in great quantities during the Lenten season. Fish is an article of food to a greater extent than game, and the great supplies should not be cut off in their proper scason by any considerations of sport. The sale of brook trout, if stopped entirely, would not seriously affect either the market or the tables of the poor, for the number of pounds is small; but the consumption of striped bass is great, as is shown by the following petition, which was signed by most of the wholesale fish dealers of New York: "To the Legislature of the State of New York: The peti

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twentieth of May, would be to deprive the people of a large quantity of valuable and important fish food, especially during the Leuten season, when nearly all kinds of fish are scarce. This would result in largely advancing the price of all other fish at the time when the demand for it is the greatest. In my opinion, the bill prepared by your committee, which ex-cludes the salt-water striped bass known as *Roccus lineatus* should be immediately passed by the Legislature, in the interest of the entire people of this State." With these arguments in its favor we hope the new bill will pass and correct the blunder perpetrated by those who may have meant well but who only knew of one striped bass.

may bass

TWO WEEKS WITH A FLY-ROD.

THIS is not written for those who had "just as soon catch files as fish," still less for those who think "fish-ing is done with a rod with a fly at one end and a fool at the other," but for those who find their reward, not so much in the value of their catch as in the exercise of their skill, and in the health and enjoyment that come from a life in the open air.

and in the health and enjoyment that come from a life in the open air. There never was a sportsman worthy of the name who did not find in nature a constant delight, and who did not feel in her companionship a sense of enjoyment which aloae was a goodly measure of recompense for all his labors. A patch of bright color in the woods, a roaring brook tumbling over a cascade into a pool below, the various notes of birds, all bring with them a thrill of pleasure the "fry catcher" will never know.

of bright color in the woods, a roaring brook tumbling over a cascade into a pool below, the various notes of birds, all bring with them a thrill of pleasure the "fry catch-r" will never know. The number of people of sedentary habits who are learning that country air taken in liberal measure, with rod in hand, is better than medicine, and far more pleasant, increases each year, until good sport has become scarce, and can no longer be found near this section, as a rule. There are grades of expertness in the art of fishing (for it is an art, and a fine art, too), as in other things, but fly-fish-ing must be acknowledged to stand at the head. The man who can cast a fly straight as an arrow for eighty or ninety feet with a fly-counce rod, may well feel ab we him who can "sit like a bump on a log" and fish off a dock. With two congenial spirits I started about the middle of September for a little vacation in Maine, where all sports-men hope some time or other to go. It seemed asthough we covered a great deal of country, but when I look upon the map and see how insignificant a space it occupies there. I realize that Maine is a great State. We staid a night in Boston, reached Farmington, Me., late the next day, where we changed cars for the Sandy River R dirond. I had never heard of this rond before, and I shall never hear of it again without a smile. The gauge of the track is only twenty-four inches, and caus and engine are on a similar scale, so that the whole thing looks like an ordinary train viewed through the wrong end of an opera glass. A man standing in the aisle, and extending his arms, can touch both sides of the car at once. Each passenger has a whole seat to him-self. The little engine starts the train of one or two cars, as travel may demand, at full speed, and makes its run of eleven miles to the other terminus, uphill and down, for the track is laid with almost no attention to "grades," "cuts" and "fills," and the engine whirds the train along regardless of such trifles, and makes very decent time t

JAN. 28, 1886.]

FOREST AND STREAM.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., December, 1885.

the time would quickly pass until we could return. A. G. MCKEE. MINDLETOWN, COMP. December, 1883.

G.A.K., under whose auspices his funeral was held. TIP-UP FOR PTCKEREL.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Say to your correspondent "Pickerel" that of all the forms of tip-up that I have ever used to signal a bite when fishing through the ice, there is nothing like the jumping jack of the toy stores. I buy fifty at a time and stick them up over the holes by suspending them with a stout twine leading from the head to a slanting tick wedged into a hole in the ice. The line then leads to the stick, so that in case of breakage the fish is not lost. The chances of breakage are very great, and it might be well to have them specially made for the purpose. The fun of seeing the mannikin spread himself in a most frantic manner is simply "immense."— LIMBER JIM.

LAKE ONTARIO.—A bill has been introduced at Albany by Mr. Kilby to prevent the taking of fish, except by ang-ling, in the waters of Lake Ontario adjacent to Jeffe rson county.

fishculture.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION. We have the twentieth annual report of the Commissioners of Inland Misheries of Massachusetts for the year ending Dec. 81, 1885. The fishways are in good working condition except the one at Bolyoke which will require some repairs in the spring. All applications for the construction of new fish-ways have been considered, and such as have been approved of have been built, except that at Hamblin's mill at Acush-net. By delay of the law, no decision has yet been reached in this case. At the fishways at Lawrence, a record of the fish ascending has been kept. The following species were observed: Alewives, May 6 to June 18; red-fin shiners, May 21 to May 22. Two black bass went up in June, five in August and one in September. One salmon went up in May, ten in June, three in July, one in August and five in October. Five shad were found in the fishway in June, 14th to 19th. The suitable for them when planted, but which were stocked at the solicitation of trout has been increased and next spring be suitable for them when planted, but which were stocked at the solicitation of their owners. There has been an in-reased run of salmon in the Merrimac the past year. A few have been killed at the dams during low water, but the most serious depredations were committed near Haverhill where dead salmon were found with spear marks on them. Eggs of the salmon were found with spear marks on them. Eggs of the salmon were found with spear marks on them. Eggs of the salmon were found with spear marks on them. Eggs of the salmon were found with spear marks on them. Eggs of the salmon were found with spear marks on them. Eggs of the salmon were found with spear marks on them. Eggs of the salmon were found with spear marks on them. Eggs of the salmon were found with spear marks on them. Eggs of the salmon were found with spear marks on them. Eggs of the salmon were found with spear marks on them. Eggs of the salmon were found with spear marks on them. Eggs of the salmon were found with spear marks on them.

The Rennel.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 22.-Fighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y. DOG SHOWS.

County, N. Y.
DOG SHOWS.
Feb. 8, 9 and 10. – Fourth annual exhibition of the New York Fan-clers' Club, at Madison Square Garden, New York. Chas. Harker, Secretary, & Cortlandt street.
March 13, 17. 18 and 19. – Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Dog Show, at Pitisburgh, Pa. C. B. Elben, Secretary, March 23, 24 and 25. – First Annual Dog Show of the New Jersey Kennel and Field Trials Club, Nowark, N. J. A. P. Vredenburgn, Secretary. Bergen Point, N. J.
March 20 to April 2. – Third Annual Dog Show of the New Haven Kennel Club, S. K. Hemingway, Secretary, New Haven, Conn.
April G, 7, dand 9. – Second Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club, Edward A. Moseley, Secretary, Boston, Mass.
April 14, 15 and 16. First Annual Dog Show of the Hartford Kennel Club, A. C. Collins, Secretary, Hartford, Conn.
May 4, 5. dan 7. – – Tenth annual dog Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, New York, James Morti-mer, Superintendent, P. O. Box 1812, New York.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub ished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50, Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bo. 2832, New York, Number of entries already printed **31355**.

THE A. K. C. CHAMPION RULE.

THE A. K. C. CHAMPION RULE. Editor. Forest and Stream: Mr. Smith is in error, I did not "impugn his motives," I said that unless explained, there could be no other conclusion but that the proposed amendments were inspired by personal motives; the time at which they were made, and the fact that Sensation won at these two shows, pointed in the strongest manner in this direction. By reading between the lines of Mr. Smith's letter, I think it is clear enough, that the reason griding him in these proposed amendments, was the previous practice of the W. K. C. and other show clubs, and not the wish to affect the standing of Sensation, and this is just the arowal I called on him to make. It is always agreeable to have a suspicion of interested motives removed and I cannot but think that the W. K. C. in general would be wiser in trankly meeting cases apparently against their good intent on and matters. Treally fail to see where my inconsistency was. I wanted a list made of shows characterized by good classes, good man-agement and good judging, and I cannot agree that the Bos-tor and St. Louis shows were anything remarkable in this inc. Certainly neither of them approached either the Wash-ington or Breeders' shows in either point, and if I mistak not, the Ottawa and Toronto shows were either of them aneed of those Mr. Smith selected. Tenden state may case stronger than I did by selecting the shows, and again I would urge on the A. K. C. the vital necessity of getting rid of the narrow exclusiveness that so pisons its whole body politic, and or which Mr. Smith's letter is so striking an instaw. The pred upon it, the breeder or dog owner does not care a may react whole did the dog beat, how good a class way present, and who did the judging, and even the A. K. C. will wore stand exhibitors, that they will presen. I cannot see why there should be any difficulty in chubs arriving at a stisfactory conclusion as to what shows were proper. I cannot see why there should be any difficulty i

at it. It is with great regret that I find myself obliged to hold away from the fight that I see impending over the A. K. C. in general, but oculists will take no denial, and I make this final effort, partly to do the justice to Mr. Smith that he has not thought fit to do to himself, and partly to add a last word of urgent entreaty to dog show clubs, not to ruin themselves by the hide-bound exclusiveness that has done so much to bring them into public contempt. W. WADE. Hurors Pa. Jan 22, 1850. HULTON, Pa. Jan. 22, 1886.

IS THE A. K. C. TO LIVE?

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The service of the strength and the New England Kennel Chub saying, "We have no protest before us and can do nothing," On the other hand, the Philadelphia Kennel Club disqualified the Sans Souci kennel, and at its last monthly meeting expelled Hext. M. Perry from the club, this action of course preventing him from taking further part as an exhibitor at shows held under A. K. C. rules. The A. K. C. cannot afford to allow this Sensation blot to remain any longer, even if the Westminster Kennel Club thinks that an ostrich-like blindness out its part will prevent outsiders from seeing it. So much for what the A. K. C. must do to preserve purity among its own members.
The application of the New York Fanciers' Club for admission as a sample. This application was presented at the meeting of Dec, 16, and referred to the Committee on Credentials. A month has elapsed and yet no advance has been made. When the application was read I was allowed permission to say with regard to it that an early answer was specially to be desired, as the club proposed giving \$500 in prizes, and it was anxious to announce at as early a date as possible its being a member of the A. K. C. by its restrictive champion class gualifierence it would make to the strength and control of the A. K. C. by its restrictive champion class gualifierence it would make to the strength and control of the A. K. C. by its restrictive champion class gualifierence it would make to the strength and control of the A. K. C. by its restrictive champion class gualifierence it would enable the club to grasp the control of all shows, while at the same time it is not essential that the control body should be swamped by an excessively large membership, if that is what the committee objects to: It is in the facing such as the foregoing and the action the grasp the control of all shows, while at the same time it is not essential that the control body should be swamped by an excessively large membership, if that is what the committee objects to: It is in the facing

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voting upon a club's application which belongs to the com-mittee.

voting upon a club's application which belongs to the com-mittee. As I told Mr. Child personally, the A. K. C. is chipping away at its platform until it is a little upturned box 2x114 on which is seen the sorry spectacle of a few clubs trying to find stand-ing room, and holding on to one another as people do on the rear platform of a crowded car. By and by some of them will get tired and drop off, just such a dropping off will be seen when the sixty days' grace for paying the now pending \$10 assessment expires. No, that is not the kind of club we want, but a strong, liberal organization, limited in its actual membership if you please, but not in its control, which should embrace every show held under its rules with but one proviso, and that the number of entries. The management and the judges have hothing to do with shows of the future. Exhibitors are wide awake now and have nearly all the shows necessary. These and all future ones to succeed and obtain entries must be well managed and have good judges. The "Sensation amendment" is of no account compared with the problem of future show recognition which the A. K. C. must face and that promptly. JAMES WATSON.

THE NEWARK DOG SHOW.

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JAMES WATSON. **INTERVATION DIAGNAL STATES INTERVATION STATE**

ANCIENT AND MODERN SETTERS.

ANCIENT AND MODERN SETTERS. Editor Forest and Stream: As I write I have before me a photograph from a picture by Francois Desportes, a French artist who was the greatest de-lineator of sporting dogs of his time. I have not my books of reference at hand to give the exact date of his death, but it was before the middle of the last century. The picture in question is a portrait of three setters, all pointing. They are in every respect like our best kennels only that the tails are curiously trimmed, the feather being closely copped save at the tip where a short paint brush shaped tuff is left, just as is commonly done with mules' tails. To those who think that setters were spaniels only a short time back, and that our crack field trial winners are triumplis of modern invention in breeding, this picture is, to say the least, instruc-tive.

who think that setters were spaniels only a short time back, and that our crack field trial winners are triumphs of modern invention in breeding, this picture is, to say the least, instruc-tive. The uniform lesson of old pictures is that our best types of setters existed as long ago as any record can be traced. Here is one painted when guns had not been perfected so as to en-tirely supersede the net in field work with setters. Yet the dogs are just as we see them now. One peculiarity in the prin-cipal dog of the group is of great interest to me. The fore leg which is lifted in pointing is not bent at the pastern joint, but the foot is pointed straight out at the birds. This seems un-natural, yet the first setter I ever saw in my life would do just that way. I was but a little boy at the time 9 years old. I lived at what was then called Western New York, now Dwight, Illinois, and there were very few people besides our own family living anywhere within twenty miles of there. I remember that there were on a beautiful map of our "city" exhibited in Chicago by the land agents) avenues, parks, city hall fourtains and even zoological gardens, all laid out in most enticing colors. But the city at the time 1 speak of consisted of a stake with a rag tied to its top, and there was a smart little house in sight unless the alowly rising frame of our own might be counted as one. An Englishman connected with the survey of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, brought to our house a setter bitch and left her for some time in our charge. She was a smart little field. I remember seeing her point with her foot held straight out to the front, and I believed she was showing us the birds just as a man would point with his finger. I remember dis-tinctly to have seen her do so twice, and my general impres-sion is that she did so quite often. I have seen nothing of the evidence of the work defects are those resulting from out-servidence of the work defects me those conting the birds just as a man would point with his finger. I rememb

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.—Editor Forest and Stream: The Westminster Kennel Club will hold their tenth annual bench show of dogs at Madison Square Garden, May 4, 5, 6 and 7. Premium lists and entry blanks may be obtained at 48 Broad street, room 14. Post-office box 1812.— JAS. MORTIMER, Supt

ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

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To COLLIE EXHIBITORS. To COLLIE EXHIBITORS. Those who are fond of coincidences will find it curious to observe the following: That Messrs. Boddington, Thomson and Pirie, collie judges, and Mr. Krehl, collie exbibitor, are all members of a club called the "Crich-

the following: That Messrs. Boddington. Thomson and Pirie, collie judges, and Mr. Krehl, collie exbibitor, are all members of a club called the "Crich-ton."
That the last named three should be proprietors of the Stock-Keeper, a weekly paper clicify devoted to dogs.
That two of the four Thomson and Pirie) form a majority of the prize committee of the Collie Club, thus increasing their strength. That when one judges the others generally exhibit, and very suc-cessfully.
The RESULT.—That at Sheffield show, where the prizes are good, there should only have been eighteen entries of collies at the time of closing entries, Sept. 30.
Verbum sup.
This circular contains a criminally ingenious blending of truth and falsehood. Mr. Boddington is a shrewd and clever fancier, he exhibits the best dogs, in consequence he wins with them and sells them right and left all over the country. This must naturally make less successful breeders envious; but with so many jaundiced eyes upon him that nothing has been discovered against his character is proof positive that nothing exists. If he makes money out of his kennel, many hundreds a year, it is said, then he succeeds in doing what everybody else tries to do.
As for the other three—Thomson, Firie and Krehl—well, all can say is, they are public characters in the kennel world and their names have never been associated with a dishonor-able action. It is only pen and ink curs of gangrened imagi-nations and besmirched reputations who would try to drag down into the gutters of filth that public opimon has kicked them into, the men who can face the light of day and walk in the middle of the road. I regret to understand that Mr. Thomson intends to resign the club, and I hope his two friends may not be influenced by his example. Their duty is to stand by their club until the honorable majority have had an opportunity of purging from their midst a cowardly few. "The result" mentioned in the circular was a lying f

The final sharp not be inductive of the example. Their duty is to stand by their club until the honorable inajority have had an opportunity of purging from their midst a cowardly few. "The result" mentioned in the circular was a lying forecast, as the Sheffield show opened with fifty-two colles on the bench.
The only public notice taken of this outrage was in a rigmanole cycle the collection of the Colle Colle Colle Colle Colle opened. "The result" mentioned in the circular was a lying forecast, the served of the Sheffield show opened with fifty-two colless on the bench.
The only public notice taken of this outrage was in a rigmanole cycle the leaves of Wr. Samuel Butler and smiled when I came over the leaves of Wr. Samuel Butler and smiled when I came for time this year. It was varing to me that I could only got there the last day of the show. Although the buches with the feeling that things were not quite what the old days knew. I had a good look at the what the old days knew. I had a good look at the what the old days knew. I had a good look at the what the old days knew. I had a good look at the what the purge of wales' attention. He bought one for tang guines, and I an told he went to the show for that purpose. What the purper days the benches with the feeling that things were not quite what the old any knew, such and a loop are seened. The vitality in this club is most remarkable and commendable. There hundred entries and many refused is something to be proud of. The public bowed down to limitmon, but the gender down at limit of the prove it in the days. The Stock-Keeper scored a crueit runnph over it in the St. Bernard show week. The two penny paper presented its readers with a brilliant lifelike portait of the talk of the hour, Plinilimon, and a speaking it be given to the stock was attree what a sequent of the St. Bernard show week. The two penny paper presented its readers with a few collines and a crueit runnph over its in the St. Bernard show week. The two penny paper pres

In the Sporting Life forwarded to me through my editors I found the following paragiaph marked : "A friend asks me to mention that the gift of 'Lillibulero' to the American-English Beagle Club which consisted of a pretty engraving of two beagles, is so highly valued by the club that it now 'adorns the window of a little store in Market street. Next time I travel Market street I will look for it.—Poncuprus." A correspondence has been raging in the Stock-Keeper, arising out of Mr. F. Adocck's challenge to show his bull bitch Acme against Mr. Sellon's Queen Mab, for £100 aside. As Mr. Adocck insisted upon naming the three judges, from whom his opponent was to choose two, the matter rather naturally fell through. The discussion that began in the above manner is finishing up with an attack upon the judges named, a relation of Britomaritis's werits and a bogus inquiry into the identity of Gaudifer, whom some half-wited groundings have and, akark naked truth of that business is not difficult to reveal.

sagely endeavored to connect with the winness is not difficult The naked, stark naked truth of that business is not difficult to reveal. Grave charges have been brought before the Kennel Club against Mr. Vero Shaw. I should be loth to publish this fact did I not know that it has been allowed to openly court the notice of the members in the club, they have carried the news on, and it is now everybody's property that Mr. Shaw has been accused of this, that and the other. It is more than weeks, it is months since this first became known, and I trust my noticing it will induce the committee to disclose what has been done in the matter. There have been rumors that Mr. S. W. Smith's St. Bernard Merchant Prince was being nibbled at by an American buyer. I hear the bargain is struck. Liter the harge there notes will dash the only drop of consolation from the lips of their owners who have anugly been assuring themselves that among the muzzled was yours to command, with a happy new year all round.

<text><text><text><text>

FIELD AND COCKER SPANIELS.

FIELD AND COCKER SPANIELS. Editor Forest and Stream: Tear, hear! "Let us know where we stand," as "Raven" says in your last issue. I am glad to see my letter, written a few months ago to you on this subject, has at last elicited an answer, or rather another interrogation on the part of "Haven," who we all know is a judge of what a spaniel should be. His remarks anent Pluto at Philadelphia fall show are well taken, and only strengthens what I said in my last letter, that practically, to all intents and purposes, there is abso-lutely no difference between a cocker and a field spaniel-except the weight. Now the question is, who is to decide the marks and only strengthens what I said in my last letter, to be the weight. Now the question is, who is to decide the weight. Now the question is, who is to decide the weight. Now the question so, who is to decide the weight. Now the question so, who is to decide the weight. Now the question so, who is to decide the weight. Now the question so, who is to decide the weight. Now the question so, who is to decide the south of the country model that it would have been decided ere this by the American Spaniel Club acting on my letter to subject. But my "coundrum" did not apparently have any interest to them in any shape or form. — Most of the country has not had a date fixed, and I would like to see the manages of said show take the sinitative in this matter and I feel sure the other kennel clubs would with-ut doubt follow suit at their future show. — Therefore, as a breeder and exhibitor, respectfully ask the worker from their future and exhibitor, respectfully ask the worker from their future show. — Therefore, as a breeder and exhibitor, respectfully ask the worker from their future show. — Therefore, as a breeder and exhibitor, respectfully ask the worker from their future show. — Therefore, as a breeder and exhibitor, respectfully ask the worker from their future show. — Therefore, as a breeder and exhibitor, respectfully ask the wor

Cooker From Field Spaniels under 28lbs. (any color), dogs or for field Spaniels ander 28lbs. (black), dogs.
Field Spaniels under 28lbs. (black), bitches.
Field Spaniels under 28lbs. (black), bitches.
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Field Spaniels over 28lbs. (any other color), dogs or bitches.
Field Spaniels are not practically the same breed, why do all the bench show premium lists put cocker and field spaniel puppies in the same class? They might put as well English, Irish and Gordon setter puppies in one class. In fact it would be a great deal more sensible, as the puppies mentioned are all setters, while in the other case some are cockers and some are field spaniel bitch from the other side as a cocker, and when he got her hefound she exceeded the limit that a cocker should be, and consequently the bitch alluded to has been shown in the field spaniel leas and won prizes.
I repeat my "conundrum" given in my former letter, viz.; If a champian cocker happens to grow fat in spite of the best efforts to keep him below the limit weight, what is he? We will say he gets to be 20lbs. Can he be shown in the field spaniel loss and won prizes.
I repeat my like to hear what the American Spaniel Chab have to say on the matter.
CAYE CAYEM.

THE "AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER" ENTRIES new number 3,185. The current number is the first of the fourth volume. The *Register* is published monthly at \$1,50 per annum.

ONE OF THE VERY BEST BOOKS we have ever seen on the subject of Dog Training, is that of Mr. S. T. Ham-mond, kennel editor of the Forest AND Stream. It is the best, not only because it is carefully written and with an elabor-ation of detail which we have never seen in any other book upon the subject, but because all the author's suggestions are based upon actual experience. He believes that, with patience and kindness, a dog-and especially a pointer or setter-can be taught anything it is at all important for them to learn, and he thinks training better than breaking. In other words, he thinks kindness better than cruelty, and in this any reas-onable man will agree with him. Mr. Hammond's experience with his dog Trim is a very interesting sketch, and cannot fail to encourage the owner of a dog to be patient with him, and give him a full and fair trial. We received the book some weeks ago, but being quite busy just then, mislaid it and determined to say nothing about it until we could read it. Having now done so, we recommend it unqualifiedly.--*Southern Reporter, Sardis, Miss.*

LARGE LITTERS.—Denver, Col., January 22.—Editor Forest and Stream: I notice a recent article boasting of pups, and it concludes "who can beat it?" That bitch—a red Irish setter—had either 13 or 15 puppies. Kittie, belonging to Mr. Miers Fisher, of Denver, whelped in November, 1885, 17 as handsome pups as any one ever saw. She is a beautiful red Irish, and the sire of these pups is also a red Irish. This is her third litter, her first she had 18, second, 16; this, her third, 17, or 46 in three litters. I don't know what she may have next time. Several prominent sportsmen saw this lit-ter, the pups were all handsome and perfect.—DENVER.

THE NEWARK DOG SHOW.—Editor Forest and Stream ; Mr. J. F. Kirk has consented to judge the Chesapeake Bay dogs in addition to the other classes in his charge; and Mr. E. S. Porter, of New Haven, Conn., will judge bulldogs and bul-terriers at our Newark show. Through mistake the rules pub-lished in the premium list are not the revised rules of the A. K. C. as was intended. A circular will be sent to each recipient of the premium list with an explanation to this effect. —A. P. VREDENBURGH, Sec'y.

THE FANCIERS'SHOW.—The entries for the third annual dog show of the New York Fanciers' Club far exceed the ex-pectations of the committee. The indications are that there will be about three hundred dogs present. The mastiff and St. Bernard classes will be a grand lot, nearly all of the prom-inent kennels will be well represented. Many of the other classes will also make a good showing.

BOUND BOOKS OF KENNEL BLANKS.—We have bound books of kennel blanks, each book consisting of 200 blanks of a given style, and can furnish these (postpaid 30 cents) for the convenience of those who have occasion to use a large num-ber of blanks. In ordering be careful to state what particular series of blanks is desired, *i.e.*, whether Names Claimed, Sales, Bred or Whelps.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.—Editor Forest and Stream: The committee on credentials of the A. K. C. have reported unfavorably on the application of the New York Fanciers' Club for admission to the American Kennel Chub.— G. EDW. OSBORN, Sec'Y A. K. C.

STANDARD COMMITTEES.-If the standard committees who have not reported as yet will be kind enough to do so they will greatly oblige G. EDW. OSBORN, See'y A. K. C.

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTES. KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.—For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blauks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them.

May Scott. By C. Duval. Jr., Louisville, Ky., for black, white and in kinglish setter bitch, whelped June 20, 1885, by Trump (cham-ion Gladstone-Countess Keys) out of Roxie (Beltou II.-Cricket). Patsy Lacy. By J. Oscar Jones, New Haven, Conn., for red Irsh itter dog, whelped Dec. 17, 18%5, by Rococo (A.K.R. 2182) out of Nellie Dog-Wiet). tan Englis pion Glads Patsy Le Looney. By J. Oscar Jones, New Haven, Conn., for red Irish tch, whelped Dec. 17, 1835, by Rococo (A.K.R. 2182) out of Nellie ther blich, whetped Dec. 17, 1885, Jones, New Haven, Conn., for red Katie Mulligan. By J. Oscar Jones, New Haven, Conn., for red ish setter blich, whetped Dec. 17, 1885, by Rococo (A.K.R. 2182) out ellie (Doc - Firt). *Toan Opereff.* By J. J. Phelps, New Haven, Conn., for red Irish ther dog, whetped Dec. 17, 1885, by Rococo (A.K.R. 2182) out of Nellie (Doc - Firt).

setter doğ, whelped Dec. 17, 1885, by Roccoo (A K.R. 2182) out of Neille (Doc-Flitt).
Alma. By Henry Müller, Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., for tawny and white St. Bernard bitch, whelped July 6, 1885, by Barry (A.K.K. 2189) out of Flühl (Bonivard-Theon).
snowfake and Rainbow. By Kentucky Pug Kennels, Newport, Ky, for stone fawn pug bitches, whelped Jan. 4, 1886, by Cannels, Newport, Ky, for stone fawn pug bitches, whelped Jan. 4, 1885, by Canmpion Treasure (A.K.R. 479 out of Fairf (A.K.R. 2826).
Yankee Tom. By Buckeye Kennels, Dunkirk, O., for liver, white and tan setter dog, whelped Aug. 15, 1885, by Guess (imported Belton - Verner's Rose) out of June (A.K.R. 2650).
Pride of America. By Buckeye Kennels, Dunkirk, O., for black, white and tan setter dog, whelped Aug. 15, 1885, by Guess (imported Belton-Verner's Rose) out of June (A.K.R. 2059).
Spot. By Buckeye Kennels, Dunkirk, O., for liver, white and tan setter dog, whelped Aug. 16, 1885, by Guess (imported Belton-Verner's Rose) out of June (A.K.R. 2059).
Peggy L. By Buckeye Kennels, Dunkirk, O., for liver, white and tan setter dog, whelped Aug. 15, 1885, by Guess (imported Belton-Verner's Rose) out of June (A.K.R. 2059).
Peggy L. By Buckeye Kennels, Dunkirk, O., for liven and white (Jerry-Neilie).
Queen Parzy. By Dr. John R. Housel, Watsontown, Pa., for blue belton English setter bitch, whelped Sept. 3, 1885, by Robin Hood (A.K.R. 1056).
BRED.

BRED. Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks. Nellie-Suil-a-Mar. C. H. Jones's (Charlestown, Mass.) red Irish setter' bitch Nelle (Berkeley-Scab) to Joseph Hayss's Suil-a-Mor (Claremont-imported Dido), Jan. 16. Roge B. - Yon. J. L. Carr's (Orange, N. J.) Irish setter bitch Rose B. (A.K.R. 2011) to R. E. Parson's Van (A.K.R. 2371), Jan. 22.

Duchess-Essex. Thomas Lander's (Haverhill, Mass.) St. Bernard tch Duchess (Rex-Brunhild) to Essex Kennels' Essex (A.K.R. 931), blich Duchess (Rez-Brunhild) to Essex Kennels Essex (A.K.R. 931), Jan. 10, Trouble-Hector. A. Perrin's (Cambridge, Mass.) white bull-terrier bitch Duchess (Rez-Brunhild) to Essex Kennels' Essex (A.K.R. 931), Jan. 10, Trouble (A.K.R. 3181) to J. W. Newman's Hector (Kelly's Brick Bessie), Jan. 1.
 Foung Funny-Hector. Richard Young's (Winchester, Mass.) bull-terrier bitch Young Fanny (Richardson's Rocket-Judy) to J. W. Newman's Hector (Kelly's Brick-Bessie), Jan. 11.
 Nell Kelly-Gien Rock. E. W. Jester's (St. George's, Del.) English setter bitch Nell Kelly (A.K.R. 236) to his Glen Rock (A.K.R. 1616), Jan. 20.
 Dashing Jest-Glen Rock. E. W. Jester's (St. George's, Del.) English setter bitch Nell Kelly (A.K.R. 436) to his Glen Rock (A.K.R. 1616), Jan. 14.
 Hilda V. -Dictator, Shaw & Bates's (Clinton, Mass.) mastiff bitch Hilda V. (A.K.R. 1433) to their Dictator (A.K.R. 1603), Jan. 9 and 11.
 Duchess (A.K.R. 2160) to their Agrippa (A.K.R. 416), Jan. 16.
 Meg Merrilkes-Prince. Harry A. Fletcher's (Portland, Me.) red Hish setter is bitch Meg Merrilies (A.K.R. 2181) to his Prince (A.K.R. 1089), Jan 16.
 Abbess-Barry Henry Müller's (Clifton, Staten Island, N.Y.) St. Bernard bitch Abbess (Pontiff-Shella) to his Barry (A.K.R. 2150), Jan, 12.
 Dolly B.-Sam. H. B. Brackett's (Littleton, N. A.) pug bitch Dolly B. to Forest City Kennels' Sam (Young Toy-Judy), Jan. 9 and 10.
 WHELPS.
 Wo'es must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

E No'es must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Floss. J. E. Diehl's (Beverly, N. J.) King Charles spaniel bitch Floss, Jan, 15, five (three dogs), by D W Seller's Prince. Fannie, E. A., Higgins's (Obolcoton, N.Y.) imported cocker spaniel bitch Fannie, Jan, 4, six (two dogs), by A. C. Eustace's Mack (Hornell Bub, A.K.R. 131-Bessie). Dot. C. S. Tuek's (Point Pleasant, N. J.) King Charles spaniel bitch Dot, Jan. 18, four (three dogs), by Jas. B. Reddie's Pitou (Al Watt's's Sancho-Ouida). Oueen Merrel. F. E. Rogers's (New York) English setter bitch Sancho-Onida).
 Queen Merret, F. E. Rogers's (New York) English setter bitch Queen Merret, F. E. Rogers's (New York) English setter bitch Queen Merrel (Prince Al-Holl), Dec. 23, niue (two dogs), by B. F. Wilson's Count Noble (Court Wind'em-Nora), Datsy Vernon, Frank Wilcox's (Dunkirk, O.) setter bitch Daisy Vernon (A.K.R. 812), Dec. 14, seven (six dogs), by his Guess (imported Belton -Verner's Rose).
 Gipsey, U. S. Kennel Club's (Lafayette, Ind.) Chesapeake Bay bitch Gipsey (A.K.R. 2806), Jan. 10, seven (five dogs), by their Drake (A.K.R. 2803).

SALES.
SALES.
SALES.
Flora. Brindle and white St. Bernard bitch. whelped Oct. 31, 1884, by Lebeau out of Bellina, by Wm. J. Ehrich, New York, to Robert Stevens, Hoboken, N.J.
Jack. Lemon and white setter dog, whelped May 20, 1884, by Duke out of Fanny, by Buckeye Kennels, Dunkirk, O., to D. L. Marquis, Stromsburg, Neb.
Juke H., Black. white aud tan setter dog, whelped June 16, 1884, by Duke out of Grouse, by Buckeye Kennels, Dunkirk, O., to W. K. Miller, Sidney, O.
Moses, Liver, white and tan setter dog, whelped Aug, 15, 1885, by Guess out of June (A.K.R. 2658), by Buckeye Kennels, Dunkirk, O., to Adam Cramer, North Washington, O.
Buckeye Boy. White and lemon ticked English setter, whelped May 30, 1885, by Duke out of Fanny, by Buckeye Kennels, Dunkirk, O., to Adam Cramer, North Washington, O.
Buckeye Boy. White and lemon ticked English setter, whelped May 30, 1885, by Duke out of Fanny, by Buckeye Kennels, Dunkirk, O., to C. Gardner, M. Vernon, N.Y.
Pendennis. Apricot fawn, black points, pug dog, whelped July 6, 1885, by Barry out of FIBMI, by Henry Müller, Clifton, Staten Island, N.Y., to Charles Humecker, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bale. Fawn, black points, mastiff bitch, whelped Feb. 27, 1885, by Harold out of Dido Uf. by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to Will H. Shater, Annawan, 11.
Mand. Light fawn, black points, mastiff bitch, whelped April 19, 1884 (A.K.R. 1708), by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to C. L. Barde, M., Basciatt Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to C. L. Marge, D. Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to C. L. Barde, Barders, Philadelphia, Pa., to C. L. Barde, Barders, Philadelphia, Pa., to C. L. Madge, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to C. L. Barde, Barders, Philadelphia, Pa., to C. L. Barde, Barders, Philadelphia, Pa., to C. L. Barde, M. K. 1993, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to C. L. Barde, M. Hue bull-terrice bitch, whelped Acy, 19, 1885, by Dutch, A. SALES. SALES.

Brutes, Black, white and tan beagle dog, age and pedigree unknown, Pa. Drive, Black, white and tan beagle dog, age and pedigree unknown, by E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Associated Fanciers, Philadel-by E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Associated Fanciers, Philadel-tan state setter dog, whelped April

Drive, Black, white and tan beagle dog, ago and pedigree unknown, by E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Głazcus. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped April 30, 1885, by Dashwood out of (lark's. Nell, by Dr. J. R. Housel, Watsontown, Pa., to M. M. MacMillan, Mahanoy City, Pa.
 Nellie, White French poodle bitch, whelped April 16, 1884, by Mejor out of Nelle, by A. B. Noraross, Bridgeport, Conn., to Henry U. Burdick, Springfield, Massa, and resold by him to Fred W. Grimes, Manefield, O.
 Tipton (A.K.R. 1095)-Goldy (A.K.R. 2581) whelp. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped Sept. 32, 1885, by Dr. J. R. Housel, Watsontown, Pa., to M. Wheaton, Cadilac, Mic.
 Plantagenet-Forest Dorawhelps. Black and white English setter dogs, whelped April 7, 1885, by Dr. Sur Cit Kennels, Birmingham, Conn., a dog each to A. J. Callahan, New Haven, Conn and Wm. Tallman, Tarrytown, N.Y.
 Dashwood-Neul whelps. Black and white English setter dogs, whelped April 30, 1885, by Dr. J. R. Housel, Watsontown, Pa., a dog each to B. L. Hewit, Hollidaysburg, Pa., and H. A. Kutus, Villisca, Iowa.
 PRESENTATIONS.

PRESENTATIONS.

Fritz. Orange and white cocker spaniel dog, whilped May 15, 1883 (A.K.R. 950), by Thos. J. Zimber, Rochester, N. Y., to J. G. Zimber sume place. IMPORTATIONS.

Infrontrations. Merchant Prince. Orange and white St. Bernard dog, whelped April 13, 1883 (Bayard-Belle), by E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., from Sydney W. Sinith, Leeds, Eng. DEATHS. Theron. Blue belton English setter dog, whelped July 25, 1883 (A. K. R. 715), owned by Eugene Snyder, Harrisburg, Pa., Jan, 14. Lady Stubbs. Liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Sept. 25, 1882 (A.K.R. 552), owned by Thos. J. Zimber, Rochester, N. Y.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents LST AU AUDICE TREEN OF Anohymous Correspondents. C. R. HODE, Manchester, N. H.—Setter dog, apparently healthy, appeitic good, skin all clean with the exception of a little candruff, is afflicted with an itch; all the time scratching and bling himself; has no fleas. Ans. Wash the dog with Glenn's sulphur scop or carbolle scop, and give five drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic in the food twice daily. Send us some of the dog's hair for microscopical examin-ation. 127

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SENSATIONAL TRASH.—Pigeon, P. Q., Jan. 11.— Editor Forest and Stream.: Inclosed please find two dolars to renew my subscription to FOREST AND STREAM for six months. I have been a reader of FOREST AND STREAM for six months and the fill the vacancy turned to FOREST AND STREAM and with one short interval have been a reader of your excellent paper ever since. Thus say that your paper is if possible, more interesting and fascimating, with each year. Though at present, we have two feet of snow, still with the help of your puper we can go with the Goot and Stipperk. to those warm seas of which we read, where 'Nessmuk'' now sojourns; or go yachting along the coast in the Pilgrim. But when I look outside it makes me tired,—G. B.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

13

RANGE AND GALLERY.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 22.—At the regular meet at the Pine Grove Range of the Worcester Rifle Association the attendance was not large. The Standard American target was used, the results in detail are as follows:

	rractice scores.		
Fuller		7779	9 7 10-77-
Clark:		7 8 10 10	7 6 5-74
Rice	9 10 10	6566	7 8 5-72
Jones		7 5 8 6	9 7 5-69
	Record Match.		
Fuller		10 10 10 7	6 9 6-81
Clark		10 5 6 10	8 5 7-71
Jones.	7 5 6	7978	8 8 5-70
Rice			
NEW YORK, Jan. 19Z	ettler Rifle Club re	gular shoot, r	ing target.
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gallery 100fr., possible 120: Gus Zimmerman 113, M. B. Engle 115, D. Milier 111, M. Dorrher 113, A. Lober 112, C. G. Zettler 111, B. Zettler 113, H. Holges 114, T. C. Noone 111, C. W. Karcher 106, M. L. Riggs 113, G. W. Blaisted 106, Wm. Kline 110. The fourth annual reception of the club will be held at Walhalla Hall on Feb. 10.

WorceSTER. Mass. Jan. 23, -The South End Gun Club have arranged for a series of six meetings, at which ten prizes of the aggre-gate of \$100 is to be offered. At each meet there will be five events, as follows: Five glass balls, 5 Macomber targets, 5 blackbirds, 3 doubles and 5 clay-pigeons. The first meet is to be Thesday, Feb. 2, and at their grounds.

THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-quested to write on one side of the paper only.

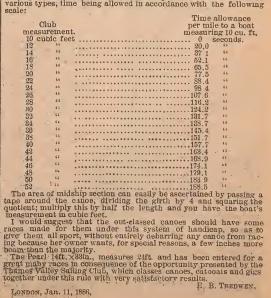
*Fell dead out of bounds. In the for second Trevor killed 14 blrds straight, Livingston missed his 14th bird.

NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENTS.—Special Notice.—Mem-bers desirous of organizing tournaments in their vicinity, under the auspices of the Association, are requested to notify the undersigned. All the expenses of the same will be paid by us. Make your arrange-ments for 1886. We propose to establish a circuit of tournaments or unable. ments for 1886. We propose to establish a circuit of tournaments annually. Claim your dates now. General office and headquarters, Macon, Ga.-MATT R. FREMAN, Vice-President and General Manager; F. C. ETHIDER, Secretary, Macon, Ga. Send 10 cents for hand book containing rules, constitution, etc. "Fairly started and its future depends entirely upon the manner in which the sportsmen throughout the country respond."-C. M. STARE, April 18, 1885.-Adv.

Lanoeing.

RATING CANOES FOR TIME ALLOWANCE.

Editor Forest and Stream: Editor Forest and Stream: I have followed with great interest the discussion on wide versus narrow cances in your columns, and have just read your leader of Sist December on the classification of wide cances. Will you allow one at present a stranger to your boats, but who hopes soon to be better acquainted with them, to make a suggestion? My cance, the Pearl, has raced a great deal against larger boats, under a rule of measurement allowing time for size, the size being ascertained by an measurement roughly stated-area of midship sec-tion multiplied by half length. This rule has been found to gauge fairly well the sizes of boats of various types, time being allowed in accordance with the following scale:



LARGE CANOES IN THE A. C. A.

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CANOE CLASSIFICATION.

CANCE CLASSIFICATION. Editor To rresenting the article on classification of sailing cances in The presenting the article on classification of sailing cances in for a presenting the article on classification of the present rules and to prove that feature of the meet. The classification the present rules the article of the present rules and to present rules and the present rules and to the present rules the article of the present rules and to present rules the article of the present rules and to present rules the article of the present rules and to the present rules the article of the present rules and to the presence, and inferent localities require different types of should provide sailing rules broad enough to classify all cances within the cance and have the closest take to the meet the cance the cance and have the rules of a sail the the trapes the take and have the rules of the sail the trapes of the should be wish to es. The sail the members of the A. C. A. "A fee candidy admits all the rules the and second the present rules delate the sail the members of the A. C. A. "A fee candidy admits all the rules the and accounties the bias for classifies and the sailing cances the sail the members of the A. C. A. "A fee candidy admits all the sail the members of the A. C. A. "A fee candidy admits all the sail the members of the the rule. What has become of all the sail the members of the the rule. What has become of all the sail the members of the rules the the traines the addition of the sail the the sail the rule. What has become of all the sail the members of the rule. What has become of all the sail the members of the rule. What has become of all the sail the members of the rule. What has become of all the sail the members of the rule. What has become of all the sail the members of the rule. What has become of all the sail the members of the rule. What has become of all the sail the members of the rule. The the sail t

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heavier of our members and those whose only sailing privilege is on the open waters of our lakes? It is not every member that can afford or cares to have one cance for home use and another for the A. C. A. med. "The further acknowledgment that "the object of the present rules is not to afford a race to every possible size of cance that may present itself" completes the confession. While the present rules may pro-vide for the cances in attendance at the meet, and, while the leading cancelists may be contented with the rules as they now are, neverthe-east they are unfair and unjust because they dictate the cances that shall have the privilege of sailing in the races of the A. C. A. Is it probable that a member of the A. C. A. will transport to the meet from a distance a proscribed cance? Is it not probable that some say away for this very reason? (Lange the rules so that all cances within Association limits may enter the sailing races on more even terms and the result may surprise you. Certainly no harm will be load. "The asynchic and by so doing distribute in a better way the same number of prize. Certainly the proposed O class would lengthen the programme; and how about that 'senior class'' that is knocking at the door! The classification proposed by me will accom-motale all on as nearly even terms as can be obtained without com-puting a the allowance, which is no praceited. "The rune task is dance." I will asy that in any classification there will be cances that will nearly approach the limit on both sides, and will be rance allowance, which is no praceitable. "In conclusion, permit me to ask why do not rules which neither most even terms will of conrise be the best, as it will encourage more class." There must be a division sore there, as which ashes, and will be cances that will nearly approach the limit on both sides, and will be transe rules and offer yeas of any particular size of cances billy of winning. In conclusion, permit me to ask why do not rules which neither entrise in the races. Nothing so s

17ft. in length, of symmetrical proportions, and capable of being effi-ciently paddled by one man, as I know to a certainty? Echoing the sentiment of "Hal," "fair play all around and no favor," is all that is desired by LONG SHANES, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 18, 1886.

SNEAKBOXES AND CRUISERS.

SNEAKEOXES AND CRUISERS. Editor Forest and Stream: There just finished reading the articles, and comparing the designs of the three sneakboxes given in the issues of Jao. 7. 14 and 34, and and at a loss to know why, in discarding, as in the last design, some of the duck-shooting features of the craft, you still tacitly r-commend the duck-shooting features of the craft, you still tacitly r-commend the duck-shooting features of the craft, you still tacitly r-commend the duck-shooting features of the craft, you still tacitly r-commend the treentlon of such a peculiar characteristic, the bow. As it is not a thing of beauty, why retain it Has it any advantages over its adaptability for hunting purposes that it should be retained in the purpose as the one presented in the design? B. K. B. It has been attempted in the design given to retain the peculiarities for the additions of stern and freeboard above water. The bow of the sneakbox model, and the beotion is practically the same, except for the additions of stern and freeboard above water. The bow of the sneakbox is very convenient for beaching and hauling up in cruising, and hetter for that purpose than a boat's bow. A boat is now huild ing for the owner of the Bojum from a design by Mr. W. P. Stephens, in which the bow is carried out as in an ordinary sail boat, in other mooth water salling. Is 18ft, over al, 16ft, ow waterline and 5ft, 4m. beam, with one large lug and a balanced rudder. How sho evil pre-form with the other boats described-remains to be tried this season.]

LIGHT-HANDED.

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A CRUISING AND RACING CANOE.

A CRUISING AND RACING CANOE. The introduction of the Average Record system in the Association races, and the few changes made in the rules in 184 have checked the tendency to build larger cances and also to build cances specially for sailing or padding, and have fostered two sizes of boat, one in Class A and one in Class B. The former, 14 to 15ft, by 28in. Is not built to the limit of 16ft, as it would, while improving the pail ding lines and making a faster boat when sailing with sheets off, make her too unveildy for transportation, slow in macking, and heavier. The favorite length promises to be 15ft, as giring the best ransport. Of course a 16x9 cance would have an advantage in a paddling race, especially over a straighthway course, and on any occasions she would bave a similar advantage over two legs of the A. C. A. course in Fel Bay, but neither of these would compensate for the sacrifice of all-around omilities and speed to winter dw avail themselves of the extra 15gn, of heam or foot of length, at ex-perience has thus far proved that the smaller hoats, such as Dot, have and their class, can outsail the larger cances in most weathers. The fight between these cances and the sare advantage of the 24 or not said that the racing that far in America and have outambered the ordinary 14 or 15x80 cance, with a moderatic amount of ballast, and in many cases unballing for the most part, and have outambered the ordinary 14 or 15x80 cance, with a moderatic amount of ballast, and in many cases unballing for the most part, and have outambered the ordinary 14 or 15x80 cance, with a moderatic amount of ballast, and in many cases unballing the target in anose to be aver and the the part bey are faster in most weathers. That they are lease outsill be leaver in anose of the leaver onose is they have become popular. The near future will in all probability see the balled, parts, and these many reverse the results of the previ-tout he fast A a more powerful had could be built by going to the pa

As in Class A, a more powerful noal could be muit by going to the full limit allowed, hut all considerations, weakt, quickness in stays, easy paddling, convenience in transport, control under padole, cruis-fing and special work in rapids, etc., dittate 15x80 as the desirable mean. For a 15ft, cance a limit of beam of 31½in, has been established for Class B. A 15ft,x81½in, cance is quite a large boat, comparatively speaking, and for every purpose, excepting sailing races, such a cance is less convenient than a smaller and lighter one, and bowever good the iarge one may be in the regular sailing races, she cannot hope for a place in the averge record, as her weight and beam will in most cases handicap ber in paddling. After the A. C. A. '84 meet there was a marked tendency all along the line to build larger cance's approaching the limits more nearly on the average than any year previously. The Sunheam was a result of this movement. Though not bil tup to the limit—on account of the paddling difficulty that would result—this cance was designed to get the most out of a 15ft, x301c. cance. The stem and stern were plumb with a full body amidship and aft, and deeper draft than formerly, got by a decided deadrise to the floor. A season's use has pretty well proved that she is a fast cance under sail and an excellent sea boat. A light-weight ma must needs carry considerable ballast in a San-beam, however, to get stability down the wind—one hun ired pounds is not too mucb to get the cance down to ber true lines, and more can be carried to advantage often. The Lassle was designed as an attempt to get good speed, close windward work, a fairly light and small cance to carry a modera'e amount of ballast—al-ways a heavy load to handle—not be water and ashore, amply large enough for a man of medium neight and weight, and needs but 75 pounds of ballast at the most; with all this she is very steady before the wind. She is a Class A cance, hut al-lowed in Class B races, and just comes within the initis of Class III, paddling. T

LOUGUL, 1 h 1 h 1 h 1 h 1 h 1 h 1 h 1 h 1 h 1	
Beam, extreme	28in.
Depth at gunwale	111/sm.
Sheer, bow	7in.
Sheer, stern	bin.
Dead rise in 6in	lin.
Crown of deck	3in.
Fore side of stem to-	
Mast tubes	t. 16in.
Fore trunk, fore end 3f	t. Zin.
Fore trunk, after end 5f	t. 10in.
Coaming, fore end 4f	
Well at eeck, fore end 4f	
Backrests, r r	1d 9.3in,
After end of well 10f	t. 816in.
Bulkhead 10r	t. 91%in.
Deck tilier 10f	t. 10in.
After trunk, fore end 11f	t. 21/6in.
After trunk, after end 12t	t. őin.
Deck hatch, fore side 11f	t. 11in.
Deck hatch, after side	t. 91D.
Width of cockpit 1f	t. 6in.
Coaming, height at fore end	3in.
Coaming, height at middle	2in.
Waterlines, Sin, apart: buttock and bowlines, 5in, apa	urt; section
, apart, from fore side of stem; floor above garboards	, 316in.; st
d stern sided lin., keei sided (width) Sin.; moulded (th	ickness) 1

he shift and the set of the set

a, stem, hackmatack.	m, coaming, oak.
b, stern, hackmatack.	n, hatch, mahogany.
c, keel, oak.	o, after hatch.
d, keel hatten, oak.	p, deck hatch.
e, ribs, oak.	q, center strip of deck, man og
f, bulkbead, pine, 16in.	r, back rests, oak.
a headledges, oak.	s, heel brace, oak.
g, headledges, oak. h, sides of trunk, pine, join.	t, steering pedals, oak,
i, drck heams, pine.	u, deck tiller.
k, knees, oak or hackmat'k.	r, centerboard hinges, brass.
1, maststeps, oak.	z, floor ledges, cedar
TABLE OF	OFFSETS.
CANOE	LASSIE.
And and a second s	Transfere care and govern provide and the second

	a canceing interest, they have it here, for flowing by their very doors they have the noble SL John's River, which has a length of more than 300 miles, every one of which is a paradise for the canceist. There are also open to them numberless streams within haif a day's		Height	HALF BREADTHS.					
	paddle of the city, in the waters of which game fish of many varieties can be taken, while along the banks, dee, hear, wildcat and birds of various kinds may be found for the hunting. When we take into con-	STATION	at deck.	Deck.	9 in.	Sin.	8 in.	Upper Diag.	Lower Diag.
	slderation the fact that here the canceing season is never closed by snow and ice as it is in the North, but is open all the year round, we hegin to realize what a cancelst paradise Florida may and probably will become. Captain Barnett appointed a committee to select an		Ft. In.		Ft. In.	Ft. In,	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
1	appropriate design for club hurgee and sailing device, a report from which will be had at the next meeting. The captain of the club	U	1 64	01					
i	and probably two or three of the other members will join the breth-	2	1 48	65	5	4	20	34	47
	ren of the A. C. A. on the wat is of Eil Bay and around the camp- fires of Grindstone in August next.—CHAS. A. NEIDÉ.	4	1 22	114	101	86	6	100	9
	SPRINGFIELD C. C - The annual meeting of the S. C. C. was held on Jan. 19 The officers elected were; Captain, C. W. Bliss; Lieuten-	6	117	1 16	$1 1^2$	1 03	92	1 14	118
	ant, E. C. Knappe; Secretary, F. L. Sufford; Purser, P. A. Knappe. Messrs, Bliss, Bowles and Knappe constitute the Regatta Committee.	22	114	1 2	1 17	1 11	106	1 21	1 05
; (A spring meet will be held at Calla Shasta Grove on the Connecticut River. The cluh dinner will he held on Feb. 10.	10	117	1 10	1 1	1	9	1 12	114
	PERSONALMr. and Mrs. C. K. Murroe are now in Key West. Messrs, Phinney, of Boston, and Reid, of Peterboro, are with Capt.	. 12	11	11)	En	74	46	95	77
	Kendali, at Tarpon Springs. Mr. I. F. West, formerly of Orange, N. J., well known as the builder and paddler of canvas canoes, called on	14	1 84	40	26	17	11	3^8	Qù
	us last week. Mr. West is now settled in Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Lucien Wilson, of the Cincinnati C. C., was in New York this week	15	1 54	01			1		
	and spent Sunday at Marmalade Lodge. OAKLAND, CalMr. W. W. Plow has sent us some photos of his canoog Z-phyr, 14ft.239in. and Mystic. 15ft.289in. The former is rigged with a Mohican sall gud small dandy, while the latter is rigged with jib like the Snaks.	better if v	el batten, vorked in w deck, clo f sheet bra	one with sed on to	ck, is a the ke	separat el. The pening o	centerb	but it w card tru be botto	ould be nks are m. The

28, 1886.]

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July July Aug. Aug. Sept.

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FOREST AND STREAM.



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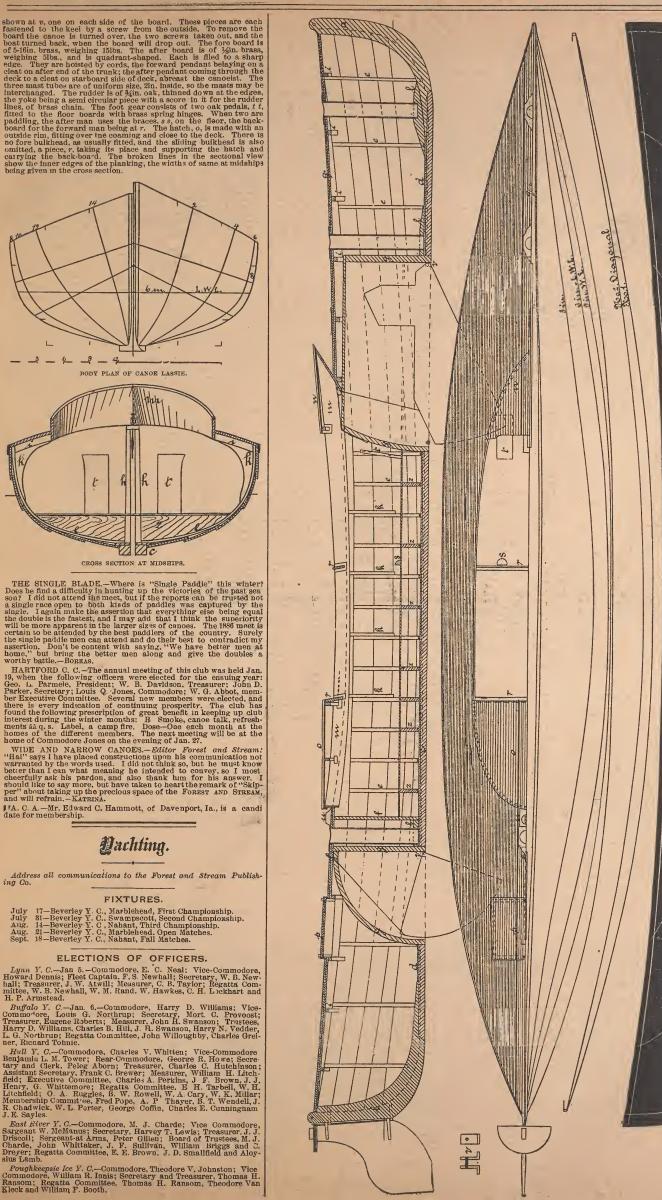
LASSIE-CLASS

RACING CANOE X

AND

CRUISING

2



THE CRUISE OF THE PILGRIM .- V. BY DR. W. H. WINSLOW.

D ENOBCSOT Bay

BY DR. W. H. WINSLOW. D ENOBCSOF Bay (s, in my opinion, the hest and most interesting cruising ground upon the Atlantic coast, but there is not a yacht h from Whitehead to Mt. Desert, except one lately formed at Rock and A chain of small mountains lies along the western side from orthport to Rockland, a distance of about Sixteen miles, and there are umerous high promontories upon the eastern side antil the eyes stupon Green Mountain, the highest portion of that magnificent land, Mt Desert. It is not doserted as the French thought. There e many \$400,000 villes at Bar Harbor, and deer have been shot in is foresis this senson. There are hundreds of pretty wooded islands, worth from one plar apace to many thousands, in the lower bay, and many of them as bought up by city men for summer homes. There are any of the cutest little coves, harbors and camping places along the shores that one can conceive of the water is deep and the shores to bld for the most part; low tide uncovers flats in which one can glarge, sweet, tender clauss by the bushel, and the line of high tide is by ered with great quantities of dry drift wood, the refuse of bigh tide is by ered with great quantities of dry drift wood, the refuse of bigh tide is by end but erivers, which will get up a good hot bed of boals for elambake in the shortest possible time. Flounders, tommy-cod elambake in the shortest possible time. drift wood, the refuse of the many get up a good hot hed of boals for ble time. Flounders, tommy-cod frisky sculpin are there in abur-ks, snipe, partridge, squirtel and sep the gans from rusting. There-anty worth visiting, and a few of int and Castine are the most cele-verywhere, one can find cities or newspapers and supplies. Every-ple are kind and hospitable, there everythere, and al laws except

he can get intervalue and kind and automotion of the second state id inlet of Gilkey's have one blue and high above ty peaks of Mt. Desert c eavy cloud upon the horiz looking down upon a map on repl s, all in view from the excellent roads

iful scenery, hold shores, tew ledges, sheatered channes away courses, all in view from the excellent roads along le. inion. E. L. Williams, of South Boston, gazed at the sheets of water upon each side of Isleshoro, the western ship channels, stretching from Belfast twenty-eight open sea, and exclaimed, "What a splendid sheet of what a glorous place for yacht races." But 1 con-ce is a long way from Boston and New York for the to go, and without them, races would he as stale as task. Then the rigion gets up Genesta weather very he middle of August, and hefore that time the fors are roublesome, so I suppose the New Yorker will slick to shallow Sound, and do a tremendous lot of yachting at ble hotels all along shore from New York to Nantucket. camp one day after dinner and got everything and every-tas fact, though the cutter was pilching her nose pole every lind sea. Tho wind was out S. W. and the bli-pling rigbt in from sea and getting heavier every hour, the would be better to start some other day. He was out he did not like the looks of it. When I helped the o reef the mainsall, ho was more urgent in his desire to use the big and to reef it, but he water was so we the did bo the to reef it, but he water was so we the mid and the ore erry it. Inda no staysal then, so il well up. a lad at the jub halliards, the other boys at the, or acts. I had the cable hauled he pretty short, or a cast. I had the cable hauled he pretty short, or when how here every a shore or here boys of the sheet, main occur ble hauled in pre ame, threw the boy om out to port. I drew the jib to ow off had tl ckly, the hand

rb. eep from keeled cutter in a blow, sagged much before filing the rocks. The iron keel and deep he resisted the insulting taps of t to be made a plaything of by obeyed her captain's wishes, and

ger, r and a very lively hoat to windward, the water and hung there. Puffs did not huch or two, and she came up again lively, she did not ship any. She rose and fell, and left, but only threw spray in our faces the windward seat of the coexpit, with feet e, we watched the movements of the craft, st if necessary.

Reesary. y us and gave us a salute with her ger, had sea legs enough on to dip the vays was when we were under way in r's people crowded to the stern and parasols at us in admiration of our d hefore ghe was out of circle rec us in admiration of our was out of sight, we lefs, paid off sheets, and was a rapid run to North-after dark, small parties of gentle-ons of one or two days' arstands picnicking and s. There were always essels, so I had plenty of n east understand oyable times. The all about vessels,

Allow an above restars, so that prime of ded bluff at the northern end of Isleshoro, g tho summer hy Dr. Davis of Chelsea, ry pleasant home in the midst of a fine and pines upon the highest part of the lozen guests, a large supply of provender a cigars, a perfect armory of sporting and a, a boathouse, fishing outfits and signals, in every direction from the upper win-pe and marine glasses enable one to see e enouch beforehand to hoist the colors

ad to hunt upon the Head; the squirrels are quite ome at the doctor's call and eat walnuts at his molested seal lie in peace upon the rocks along the elights the amiable doctor and his wife and Jimmy, it, so much, as a visit, and nothing can certainly be visitors than the hospitality for which Turtle Head ospitality for which furthe f parties and with ladies, shool ter weather" just to show his society, and we shall go k the

aly one objection to his paradise and that is the anchorage, nd sea always seem heavy all around the Head. One may e pole against the rocks and have lots of water under the ter is no sheltering cove and no soft hottom. The cutter upher anchor and walked away with it many times. Against the rooms no sheltering cove and no soft normality times ranchor and wakked away with it many times is one day and went ashore for water, and when I a landing, tee minutes later, the riding rope was lown and the yonth was rapidly drifting up river. st within the month of Fenotycot River and is one turcsque and precipitous places upon the coast, symmer hotel near the rounded parapet of the old my pretty willas face, the bay and line the road to river widens just above the point into a lovely sheet cellent anchorage, and here we spent many pleasant at sumset the northern sky became suddenly over-onack cloud that reminded me of some premonillons s that That experienced in the tropics, and I con-ment a regular sneezer. I got out the light exam-ment a regular sneezer. I got out the light exam-

the worst. On it can, tautened up things generally an titled upon us like a mantie, so that we could not see bhir I breathed freer; there was no wind; it was a down ca renched the sails and covered the deck as if they had be on. We went below and played comfortable games of midnight; then we slept till 8 A. M., when a man upon the data breakfast was ready and we the sails and so was a so. e thirt eck as if they had been comfortable games of , when a man upon the ve took our meals ashore It is a pretty run from Belfast to Castine, ad out again, across to Sabbath Day Har lesboro, past Hugh's Head, and around't le, and up then between it and Job's a blands to Gilkey's Harbor. All the lower ritacent falands are owned by a Boston mil e, up the Bagaduce River arbor, along the shore of the southern end of the and Seven Hundred Acre part of Islesboro and the ugh s an between h 's Harbor. All owned by a ds th

slee and up to see a set as the summer of the set of th m's fieldered upon an average and the version of the second the boat was sent ashore for fresh water. It was lo unade off from the shore everywhere, and the boat was sent ashore for fresh water. It was able to be the the top of the second the boat was attracted birds along the shore, and I made out a score or more or a standing motionless in the mud. When the boat resum in the guns and went for them, but we could only get the saves a flock of gunda the top the top of top of the top of the top of top of the top of to and beheld a

Int sounds. We pointed the boat for the yacht and beheld a icture. incolnville Mountains lay in deep shadow across the bay with set plow showing over their peaks, forming a mellow back-the water was like a mirror, stretching from the distant to the harbor, and reflected the rose tints of the western sky; c evergreen of forest of Spruce Island to the left, and tho amed the picture, and, midway hetween, lay the little Pilgrim r white mainsail and bull sharply defined upon the delicately water of the bay. All the details were so softly tinted, so icusly Mended and so exquisitely united, that we stopped and spent some minutes in rupturous admiration. getting late and supper was yet to cook, so we pulled to the d were soon aboard and hard at work at the cuisine. Jamie adde on the island while the coffee was making and went into da in search of the originator of a solemn c&w, and came soon the It was

ves boom and even was making and we was making and we a lagoon that lay dark and sliny yes soon made out nunerous heron sta rand we tried to get near them, hut acherous ooze around us. Then we that the sounds a worke a the Flying Dutchman in Dracticed methods. woods in search of the or n the shore of an inland aering gloom. Our eyes a which vanished like the Flying Dutchman, and none-remained, we sought the boat and practiced paddling with a singlo our till rived alongside of our lloating home, where supper was ready. Started early the noxt morning, and in the Western Bay found a loons calling a storm. The boys got out their guns and fired at for hours while f sailed the yach into their swimming places, hooters were sure they had killed a number, but we were not ofnd one corpus delided. I told them they had frightened the so that they had gone down to the bottom and were holding the grass with their tech until we had gone away. A fine e came in from seaward about 10 o'clock, and, as we sped up the ed, the persecuted hydrs showed themselves in the coves and ed derisively at the amateur loon hunters. loons so on to the breeze ca

COMPARATIVE POWER OF LARGE AND SMALL VESSELS.

Editor Forest and Stream: I have read with much interest the discussions and the various schemes that have heen devised for equalizing the advantages which the larger vessels have over smaller ones in yacht racing. But it appears that a clear idea of the "What is it," that gives this advan-tage is not fully comprehended by all the managers of yacht racing, and that the law by which this advantage of volume varies with in-crease of the dimensions of the vessel, is not well digested by the average vachtsman.

average vachtsman. Volume of displacement, being a function of four factors, vlz.: leugth, hreadth, depth, and a coefficient of form—usually called the coefficient of finencess of displacement—if any one of these factors is taxed, volume is sure to come out under the other factors. The secret of this element—volume of displacement—lies in the fact that it grows, with the increase in linear dimensions of the vessel, laster than does the corresponding resistance. An example will il-ustrate.

faster than does the corresponding resistance. An example sum instrate. Suppose we have two vessels of precisely the same model and loaded to the same per cent. of their depth. As the two vessels are alike, and loaded alike, their coefficient of flueness, or displacement, will he the same, and we may throw this factor ont of the calculation. Again, as the two vessels are alike, their lineal dimensions all vary by the same ratio, whence we may compare them hy means of this ratio; and for simplicity of calculation we will call this ratio 2. That is to say, we will suppose all the linear dimensions of the one, as length, depth, draft, length of spars, and hoist and spread of sail, to be twice as streat in one as in the other. city of calculation pose all the lin length of spars, one as in the oth

ars, and house and their respective other, are as the squares of their respective surfaces of the one, as wet surface, surfaces of the one, as wet surface, Immar surfaces are as the squares of their respective , all the similar surfaces of the one, as wet surface, tion, upon which the resistance chiefly depends, as , are four times as great in the one as in the other, similar solids vary in their volumes, as the third their similar lineal divension, the volume of one is go as that of the other. That is to say, the larger-as much tonage to the yard or foot of carvas, or wer to the pound of resistance as has the smaller power, eight tin vessel b ch power to the

vessel. The same relation is shown by an expression much in use by naval architects, viz.:

D³⁷ which D represents the volume of displacement in cubes of some neat unit-usually a foot. As this expression may not he readily understood by those not amiliar with algebraic notation. I will explain: The denominator of he fractional index signifies that the cube root of the volume D is to e taken, while the numerator, 2, signifes that this root is to be quared; and the expression shows the surface of one frace of a cube, hose volume is equal to the displacement. And though this surface there there there of the reselfs, it is a surface that varies e ratio as does the and, therefore, it is Moreover.

In these surfaces in different vessels. Moreover, the denom-galdes that the volume varies as the cube, while the numer-we that similar surfaces on the vessels vary as the square of a dimensions. be asked, If the power of the vessel to hold sail up to the reases faster than does the resistance, why not put on more

This would give us the sail area exactly, but it would get us into thereby increase the healing moment of the wind, diminishing the stabilized in the event of the resident of the sail area in the would soon the sail area on the larger vessel according to the increased tomage, i.e., eight times as much sail as is on the smaller vosel, then we must multiply the dimensions of all the smaller vosel, then we must multiply the dimensions of all the smaller vosel, then we must multiply the dimensions of all the smaller vosel. This would give us the sail area exactly, but it would get us into thereby increase the healing moment of the wind, diminishing the stability of our vessel undury. This would give us the sail area exactly, but it would get us into thereby increase the healing moment of the wind, diminishing the stability of our vessel undury. The dimension as the center of gravity of sail into con-rideration we have three factors, and must therefore multiply by the vide the larger vessel with all just according to her ability would all be 2x120=2.52 th

vided the lan it. In this of would all be after we hav how can we increased by It is to obv put on a are th

are or tool who had large vessels, not having re is difficulty that large vessels, not having re the ton as small ones, cut down their be some extent their need for canvas. s concerning the value of volume in giving ore generally understood, we should hear less one dimension. oom for ann and If th

more generally indeceed on the solution of vessels whose dim se of comparing the volume of vessels whose dim ferent ratio, we mist multiply together the seve e larger vessel and divide the product by correspo-of the smaller vessel, introducing the co-efficient ; when they are different, the quotient will be ger vessel in terms of that of the smaller vessel. H, C, PRARSON

GRAND HAVEN, Mich.

CAPE COD PILOTAGE.—Will some one who has made the run rom Cape Cod to Buzzard's Bay or the Sound give a sketch of the rip, how to dodge the shoals, and the usual courses run, so that a tranger may mark a chart for a 5tt, draft boat? -W.

CRUISE OF THE COOT.

x. ck ln" boats on Sunday, hut as the lose the authorities of the Raritan T is not customary was fast drawing increased the facili duty all the time. waterway would be e au mpossibility of ope steamers. A suspe-onstant traffic dem wn on the Delay New Jersey, it ha Company. with

7 played out, unless bound canal (harges could be aver ile power to a great extent, the canal at short intervals, ws are of unwieldy proporti ror into the hearts of smaller he way. They monopolize the e piloted would be the perty. But these mo d that covers a multitu itself, of which the o on the

autornessine, from at has the air of a business r fed horses in a stable in inpulate the hoat. May children to school. In l even extravagantly fitted, ome wheel and gearing, ig, anchors on the bow, meter

wish to find out the manner of nice dia make friends with

t its length n ath is like a ga dry stone ref It is

D 3,

the bridge bulkheads braces will lead the line up and over, similar precaution being adopted at all the payed overflows, Inding stages, etc. The Cost, being so light, did not tanten her towline, which dragged along the edge of the bank but did not catch once. There is not much to learn about navigating a causi, but what there is must be classed as all-important. The greatest draft per-mitted to pass is, I learn, 7ft. din. A friend tells me that he brough his keel sloop drawing 7ft. through in safety, though she was often in the mud. This, being very soft, did not even interfere with her speed. It is the rule that boats of the greatest draft keep mid-channel, the lighter ones passing inshore over the towlines of the former, which are slacked up for the purpose. In taking a keel reach the state would judge a small yacht to draw less water than himself. He yould keep midchannel and collision would be the result, or the yacht might be forced to sheer into the bank and pround or chafe against the stone facing. The canaller should bo water before answering their helms, and have an awkward way of sheering across the channel. Besides, they do not fully appreciate the nicer construction and plant of strange vessels, which they are apt to treat as roughly as one of their own sort. At the bridges and entrances to the locks the canal at a herein the bridges and entrances to the locks the canal have an awkward way of

ics the canal narrows, so that a leep draft boat have such places all to herself, stopping the tow-ad, as you cannot reverse the long-earcel engines. nuld be assured to prevent steamers overhauling ordraft yacht-or, for that matter, any kind of difficult, as the steamers are slow, scarcely going on a slow tot. If they overhaul you and you tion the boat becomes unmanageable and will iss, ramming the steamer first and then the bank, of the dragging water.

aam on a slow trot. If they overhaul you and you suction the boat becomes unmanageable and will across, ramming the steamer first and then the bank, lear of the dragging water. yacht has greater choice of water, and in meeting il hold the towpath side. Smubbing lines from the men directed to attend them, are necessary to hold a ks, as the violent rushing in of the water through the strong currents. In starting a boat have the helm one of shore or clear of the dock, and insist upon a ing of the line. The proper way is to have the driver with good steerage way by hand, and then spur on his s. These drivers, by the way, are wonderfully amen-and dollar, despite the 'll repute of the coin in general. will go a long way toward brightening their intellfrence. to 59 cents will turn them into different beings from n. Unluckly for the Coot, I was some time getting at dness of their susceptibilities, and that brought much frain. The drivers had a way of their own to convey It was foreible, though not polite. They would wil-coot into everything they could, scrape her along the sail into the locks full tilt, refuse to take any lines, and is to sudden bursts of their own to save that uity was poised on its head, and payment before ser-rendered was not without its molifying influence. driver casually remarked in the dim light of a lantern ouring dowho took this place found me ready with a blar, and from that moment everything went along the Coot was gently started by the driver, he always in the locks, gave all kinds of advice free, and was itser upon closer acquaintance, which was it urthered by hat a yacht was not likely to be dry dewn below. It is hift Jrivers and teams at each section of fourteen be quicker you renew good relations with the fresh itser fory our contex gently two belows with the fresh itser fory our contex is all range powerful "cuss strike deeper into his feelings. He is a short, thick-er, with a hang-dog look, as though just out of the wears high boots, a surly mien, reads yellow-covered ariably ride

which ins croules by the routside, leaving in for long periods. A For one thing, theroughly protect the cally if short-handed. A plank lightly about the waterline, and a buffer made twe and slung around the sides will save paint and seams. Let the towline be as a pull as nearly fore and aft as may be, at night, according to law. It is better e moon be shining bright. Drivers and er boats.

able, to orning the put as nearly the cording to law. It is better tright unless the moon be shining bright. Drivers and eepy aboard other boats. turnouts at the various stations, into which you can haul here for the night. Find out from the locktenders just is up a betth, as your judgment may be at fault. The solution of the steamer has a barge in tow. A void locking store in a, if the steamer has a barge in tow. A void locking re boats. Having paid "entrance" money you are entitled to fail the locks and bridges the same as any canaller, n will serve to call out the tenders if your approach has the device the dot of the ground. The drivers seem to store the intervent one or more days' work. The teams day companies on the ground. The drivers seem to turally. A peculiarity about the canal is that nobody hing about it and nobody volunteers advice. You are o be familiar with the customs; and if not, you must scover them by dint of sad experience, which, of course, the harm has been done. Upon arriving at a canal, sail oidly up to the first lock, mass through into the inner ribor for a safe betth, and then make your arrangements the. You are entitled to this much without any ques-asked. Keep clear of the towpath side and also ahead of the duril the carried aboard during the passage. A of New Jersey will help to make out objects of interest uut. For 7ft. draft there is a deep bash just beyond the in which you can moor at the upper end of New Bruns-ingston, about half way, you will find a gap with more imoored bow and stern. At Trenton there is no good iton and usually a jam of boats of all sorts. This city asked as a possible and no stop made till clear of the ordendown. No salis are allowed to be hoisted in the orner boats with housing topmasts and reefing bowsprits in smuch as possible; and if the main boom can be orner beats with housing topmasts and reefing bowsprits in smuch as possible; and if the main boom can be proved bow and stern. At Trenton there is no good iton and usually a jam of boats of all sorts.

FOREST AND STREAM.

SHARPIES AND DORIES.

SHARPIES AND DORIES. To mager a response to "Pisentor'el' proposal for a discussion of the merits of the sailing dory. Linow what the dories carried by fishing vessels, and fitting one into the other, are like, but I can hardly see any real difference between the salling dory and the sharple. I claim to know something of the latter, as I have designed and had one built, 251. L. W.L. She is about equal in speed to an 18th. keel boat (of her own displacement, with some outside ballast) going to windward, and much faster on any other point of salling, her quickness and certainty in stays is quite phenomenal. In most such boats, by reason of the angular bilge, more liable to be "tripped" by a beam sea than round bilged boats? These are the dimensions of an American salling dory, one-third the real size, taken from a model exhibited at the Fisheries Exhibiton, London: Length over all skin.; beam extreme, 20in. Draft amidships, Sin.; at bow, 14in, it stern, Tim. The last three measurements taken from the floor on which the model stood. Rake of stem, 12in.; of stern, Sin. Deck extending the nodel stood. Rake of stem, 12in.; of stern, Sin. Deck extending the nodel stood. Rake of stem, 12in.; of stern, Sin. Deck extending the nodel stood. Rake of stem, 12in.; of stern, Sin. Deck extending the nodel stood. Rake of stem, 12in.; of stern, Sin. Deck extending the nodel stood. Rake of stem, 12in.; of stern, Sin. Deck extending the nodel stood. Rake of stem, 12in.; of stern, Sin. Deck extending the nodel stood. Rake of stem, 12in.; of stern, Sin. Deck extending the nodel stood. Rake of stem, 12in.; of stern, Sin. Deck extending the nodel stood. Rake of stem, 12in.; of stern, Sin. Deck extending the nodel stood. Rake of stem, 12in.; of stern, Sin. Deck extending We shall publish soon the plans of a fisbling dory 18tt. over all, as built by Messrs. Higgins & Gifford, of Gloucester.]

NEW YACHTS.

built by Messrs, Higgins & Gifford, of Gloucester.]

 NEW YACHTS.

 Methods and the second stress of the second stres of the seco

THE VEST POCKET NAVIGATOR.—Under this title Capt. How ard Patterson has i-sued a little pamphlet for the use of yachtsmen containing some of the simpler problems of navigation, the rules of the road, boat service and similar useful memoranda. Capt. Patter son is still at the head of the Navigation School, 20 Burling Sip, New York.

AMERICAN Y. C.—The annual meeting of the American Y. C. was held on Jan. 19, at the club rooms, with Com. De Cordova in the chair. The treasurer's report was read, showing a balance of \$7.430 on hand and no liabilities. A committee was appointed to select a sile on the Bay for a club house and anchorage. The limit of time for pro-tests was fixed at five days after the race. Five new members, Messra Eugene V. R. Thayer, Charles Gibbons, Jr., William S. Alley, Royal Phelps Carroll, and George H. Robinson, were elected. The officers elected for 1856 were: Commodore, Joseph C. Hoagland, of the Lagonda, Vice Commodore, Arthur E. Bateman, of the Loanda, formerly the Promise; Rear Commodore, Charles H. Osgood, of the Ville; Secretary, Henry A. Taylor, Treasurer, William B. Dowd, Fleet Surgeon, Thomas H. Balley, M.D.; Measurer, Chas H. Has-well. Trustees: Join P. Kennedy, of the Viola; Henry A. Taylor, of the Sphayx; Frank R. Lawrene, W. E. Connor and William B. Down. Regatia Committee; Geo. W. Hall, Thomas Manning, Thomas J. Scovill, Rdward S. Innet and Ezra S. Connor. The proposed de-sign for the international cup was exhibited. It is reported that at least two English yachts will cross to compete for it. A.NEW MOTOR FOR STEAM YACHTS.—The well-khown builders

sign for the international cup was exhibited. It is reported that at ieast two English spachts will cross to compete for it. A NEW MOTOR FOR STEAM YACHTS.—The well-known builders of Racine, boats and cances, Thos, Kane & Co., at Chicago, III, and Racine, Wis, are very busy building steam yachts from 18 to 30ft. iong, for delivery the coming scasen. Water gas is used for fuel, the burning being regulated automatically by a very ingenious device, which can be easily set to keep the pressure at any desired point. As the water feed is also taken care of automatically the machinery requires little or no attention, so that any yachtsman can be his own engineer. Their high-speed two and three cylinder yacht engines can be instantly reversed when running at full speed without shut-ing off steam, by simply pulling out reversing rod, as they dispease with the usual link reversing gear. Since the engine and boiler are very light and compact, and the fuel does not occupy valuable space, the yachts are comfortable as well as clean and speedy. STOVES AND LANTERNS.—I think gasoline is dangerous in rough stilted. In the top of this I kept a cork when not burning, though this was not uccessary. This improvement entirely prevented slop-ing or leaking. The reservoir was a square tube around a hollow ube around a hollow square, into which projected two tubes, hold-ing the burners, which were §in long. One burner was often enough for cooking and heat. The tubular lantern will blow out, and so a failure as an anchor light. Can and will some cruiser name a better.—W.

better?--W. SOUTH BOSTON Y. C.-This club will have a new house, to cost \$3,000, ready by spring, on the site of the old structure. It will be 30x40ft, and two and a half stories high. The lower floor will be fitted with lockers, while the upper story will make one large hall. In front will be a large piazza, with lockers undermeath. A SCHOOL OF YACHT DESIGNING.-This school, established in 1872 at East Boston and afterward moved to Charlestown, has now a class of twenty students under the instruction of Frot. John L. Frisbie. The school is open from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Answers to Gorrespondents.

127 No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

C. B. B., Holmesburg, Pa.-Read "Training versus Breaking,", H. L., Brooklyn.-The keel of a sneakbox is flat in a transverse frection.

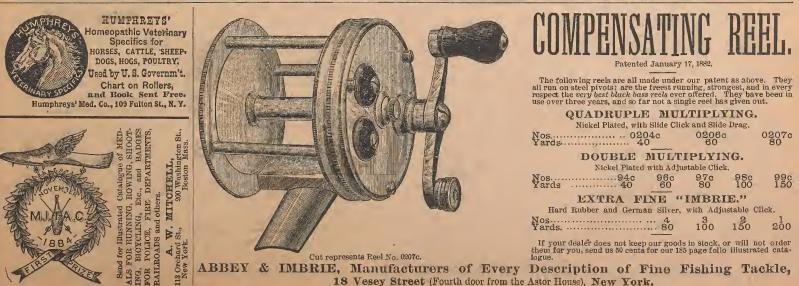
W. H. B., New Haven.-See our advertising columns for canoe builders. H. H. B., Danville. Va. - We can send you "Dogs of Great Britain America and Other Countries." Price \$2,

J. H. STAG, Bridgeport, Conn, -There are no regular builders of canvas canoes. They are built only by amateurs.

EMMONS, Corning, N. Y.-For particulars relative to the Byron foxhounds, write to Mr. T. G. Tucker, South Gaston, N. C. Landoxs, Corning, M. T. G. Tucker, South Gaston, N. C.
D., Holland, Mich.—The boom should be about 18ft. 6in., gaff 9ft.
dim, hoist 18ft. 6in., mast 44gin. in diameter and 17ft. deck to bounds. The centerboard will be 5ft. long.
G. S. F., Paris, France.—We cannot answer your questions. French lenses are considered as among the best. Excellent sextants are made both in Englaud and America.
M., Oltawa, Can.—I. The tail of the Clumber spaniel should be tbickly clothed with hair, with no feather. 2. Read "Training versus Breaking" regarding dropping to shot.
C. F. H., Philadelphia, Pa.—The dogs mentioned are all first-class. We would not advise as to the best one for you to breed to without a knowledge of the formation of the bitch.
M., Mahanoy City, Pa.—We know nothing of the field qualities of the animals mentioned. The dog svery well bred. Tbe bitch we do not know. A snipy nose is objectionable.
J. D. C., Jr., Cleveland.—Keuffel & Esser, Fulton street, New York can furnish most of the articles you mention. Their catalogue will give prices. We do not know where the pear shaped curves can be had.
H. T. F., West Acton, III.—It has not been satisfactorily proven that

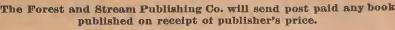
give prices. We do not know where the pear shaped curves can be had. H. T. F., Wezt Acton, II.—It has not been satisfactorily proven that the influence of previous sires extends to offspring by other sires. A careful study of the matter has so far failed to convince us that the theory is correct. Anoto AmenterAs, Hartford, Conn.—What opening would there be in the Bermuda Islands to start a poultry farm, or at least what small business could be started to advantage by an old colonial man like myself, understanding agriculture well? Is it healthy all the year round? What is the cost of living there? Is the shooting and fishing good? Ans. We should not think well of starting a poultry farm in Bermuda. You would be too far from your market. The climate is delightful in whiter, but in summer the intense damp beat affects some people very upleasantly. Living is said to be very cheap. There is but little shooting, but plenty of sea fishing. The clief in-dustry of Bermuda is the raising of early vegetables, and we should imagine that to know to what uses turkey crops can be put.

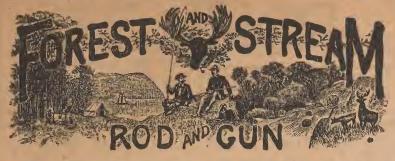
THE NEXT MAN TO DIE is just as likely to be yourself as any of your neighbors, and unexpected death is continually happening, fake a combined life and accident policy in the Travelers, of Hart-ford, Conn.-Adv.



ABBEY & IMBRIE, Manufacturers of Every Description of Fine Fishing Tackle, 18 Vesey Street (Fourth door from the Astor House), New York.







With the approach of a new year it is not necessary to announce any change in our manner of conducting this journal. Just what the FOREST AND STREAM has been in 1855 we hope to make it in 1856. It will be run on the same old principles, tested by experience and approved by prosperity. It will be just as entertaining, just as instructive, just as frank and outspoken, and just as helpful. We are sometimes asked to explain the reason of the FOREST AND STREAM'S constantly widening influence and prosperity. Well, there is no

Trade-Secret

about it, and we do not mind telling you. It is this: We have not expended our energies in preposterous spread-eagle proclamations of tremendous attractions in the dim and distant future, but have pinned our faith to present performance, each week, and fifty-two weeks in the year. This in the kind of journalism that is bound to succeed. Nothing very occult about it, you see. Another element of strength is the jealousy with which we have maintained the inher-ent dignity and entire respectability of the pastimes discussed in these pages, and the extreme care we have taken to keep the tone of the columns such as renders the paper fit for any man to receive into his family. We are assured by men, whose good opinion we value, that they do not think it necessary to make

A Weekly Scrutiny

of the contents of the FOREST AND STREAM before venturing to lay it on the family table, We determined, years ago, that a clean paper must win its way among sportsmen (not "sporting men"). The fact that it has done so is now cited, not that we may boast of our own prescience, but as a most gratifying evidence of the high standing of the field-sports to which this journal is devoted.

In other words, the reason why the "Forest and Stream" is liked by sportsmen is that the "Forest and Stream" is the kind of paper that sportsmen like.

GOOD THINGS IN STORE FOR 1886.

Among the papers and sketches to appear are the following:

Sam Lovel's Camps.

An account of Sam Lovel's experiences when he took Uncle Lisha's advice and went trapping on little Otter. By THE AUTHOR OF UNCLE LISHA'S SHOP.

To the Walled-in Lakes. Sketches of exploration and hunting in the Northwest with the Blackfeet and Kootenays By "Yo."

Cruise of the Coot. An account of a voyage alone in a single-hander from New York along the Atlantic sea board to Florida. By C. P. KUNHARDT.

Hunting in the Himalayas. Scenes and incidents in the life of an Indian forester. By "SHIKAREE."

Falcons and Falconry. An introduction to the sport of hawking, with illustrations, drawn from nature. By R. W. SEISS.

Game Preserving in Britain. A comprehensive series of papers on practical game preserving in Great Britain, with descriptions of the game birds of the British Islands, and sketches of sport. By "MOORMAN."

Scrimshawing.

A popular account of how a whaler spends the idle hours aboard ship. By JAS, TEM-PLETON BROWN, The Lower Forms of Life.

A continuation of the admirable series of essays on the beginning of animal life. By JAMES STOLLER. Studies in Botany.

New chapters on plants and plant life, written and illustrated from nature. By A. W. ROBERTS.

Land and Water Experience in Florida. New chapters of experience on the Gulf Coast. By "NESSMUK."

Days with the Barmacide Club.

A vivacious account of angling luck, good and bad, in Adirondack waters, whose name, latitude and longitude the author refuses to disclose. By MILLARD

Camps of the Kingfishers. A further relation of what befel the Kingfishers in their sojourn at Carp Lake, Michigan.

Camp Flotsam.

A new series of the chronicles of the outers at Camp Flotsam, with accounts of bass fishing in Canadian waters. By WAWAYANDA.

The weekly issues of the FOREST AND STREAM form two volumes each year of twenty-six numbers, or 500 pages each, and the file constitutes a library of permanent worth. Twenty-four volumes have already been published. We furnish handsome file binders (price \$1.50) which hold twenty-six numbers. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Per year, \$4; \$2 for six months. Remit by post-office money order, draft or registered letter. Give name, town, county and State. Address FOREST AND STREAM PUB. Co., 39 Park Row, N. Y.

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Adventures of a Young Naturalist
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COPIES WANTED.-JAN. 4, 11 AND 18, FEB. 1, March 8 and Sept. 13, 1853; Feb. 7 and 14, March 5, 1884. We are short of these issues, and would be obliged if any of our readers having one or all of these numbers that they do not want will send to Forest and Stream Pub. Co.. 39 Park Row. New York City. mar28, tf

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[JAN. 28, 1886.

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IDEAL COCKERS. For Sale-A choice litter of solid liver cockers, by Pilot (A.K.R. 1633) out of May Stubbs, small stock, low on legs, correct coat and full pedigree. Price low for immediate delivery; 6 wks. old.

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Valuable Dogs For Sale. BLUE BELL, English setter bitch. winner of any prizes. NEVISON, the acknowledged champion mastiff

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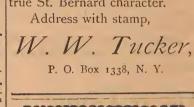
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Solid Black Cocker Spaniel. WINNINGS: 1st, open class, London, Ont., and three specials, 1883; 1st, open class, and two spe-cials, N. B. S., Philadelphia, and champion prize. Montreal, 1844; first, open class, New York, and special for best cocker dog in show, 1885, beating champion Hornell Silk; 1st, open class, Philadel-phia, 1885; champion prize, Philadelphia (fall show), 1885), beating champion Hornell Silk. In the stud. Fee \$20. ARTHUR E. RENDLE, 2 Wall street, New York.

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CONT	ENTS.
 BDITORIAL. The Maine House Burners. Kansas Game Needs. The Albany Deer Bills. The Revenge Argument. To the Walled-In Lakes IX. CAMP FIRE FLICKERINGS. THE SPORTMAN TOURIST. Camp FlotsamXII. NATURAL HISTORY. The Standard Natural History. Two Years in the Jungle. GAME Bac AND GIN. A Camp Hunt in Missourif. The Dead Diamond Country. "Forest and Stream's "Grizzlies The Trajectory Tests. January Keffections. The Adirondack Deer. Kansa Game Birds. Midwinter Birds. A Florida Yarn. Dakota Game. Erratic Bullet Flights. An Adirondack Deer Hunt. Sea AND KIVER Flights. An Adirondack Deer Hunt. Sea AND HURE TSHING. Fly-Fishing for Suckers. The Stiped Bass Law. 	SEA AND RIVER FISHING. Cooking a Trout in Camp. Harpoon for Big Fish. To Carry a Landing Net. FISHCULTURE. The Adirondack Hatchery. The KENNEL. Notes from England. The Pittsburgh Dog Show. Kennel Notes. BITLE AND TRAF SHOOTING. Range and Gallery. The Trap. CANGEING. Wide and Narrow Canoes. YACHTING. Cruise of the Coot — XI. The Cruise of the Pilgrim.—VI. The Cruise of the Bonita. A Steering Gear for Ice Yacht Lateen Rigs for Ice Boals. The Atlantic. Newspapers and Club Scandal Elections of Officers.

THE MAINE HOUSE BURNERS.

ONE common protection of the classes who violate the game laws is in their standing threat to poison the live stock and burn the barn of any one who dares to give evidence against them. Scores and hundreds of outrageous acts have gone unpunished because no one in the community had backbone enough to risk the vengeance of these fellows. Just now the Legislature of New York is asked to modify one of the best game laws of the State out of deference to the demand of Adirondack dwellers, who threaten, if the law is not changed, to slaughter the game out of pure revenge.

In most instances this fear of vengeance is without any adequate foundation. The grouse snarer may proclaim that if "peached on" he will burn barns, but as a matter of fact he is a cowardly fellow, brave enough in setting snares, but lacking courage to apply the incendiary's match. The way to treat him is to go ahead with his indictment and punish ment. In nine cases out of ten no barn burning will follow. In the tenth case, where the law breakers are actually so de praved as to execute their threats, there is but one course of action, as in the other nine, namely, to prosecute. Then if the barn incendiarism follows, punish that too. At all hazards take away from such dangerous members of society their defense. Break up the reign of terror. This is just the condition of affairs they have had to contend with in Maine.

Last March one J. W. Day, of Wesley, Me., was prosecuted by detective Pettingall for having killed deer contrary to law. Day believed that Game Warden Munson, of Wesley was responsible for his arrest, and he made the customary threats of revenge. He belonged to a clique known as the "Shacker Boys," Shacker being a local term for deer. The Shackers resolved to "clean out" Warden Munson. Among other devices to accomplish this end, they set a dead-fall for him, but this he escaped. Then Day announced that a match was waiting for Munson's buildings as soon as the hay was in. At last on the night of July 17, Day poisoned Munson's cow, emptied a can of kerosene in the barn and house and set fire to them. Both were totally destroyed. Six weeks after that others of the "Shacker Boys" stole into the parn of Game Warden Samuel Cushing, cut off his horse's

head and burned the barn and all its contents. The incendiary Day was arrested for his crime and lodged in jail. Then letters were sent by the Shacker gang to six other persons who had been prominent in enforcing the game laws, among others to Dr. Sam. B. Hunter, of Machias. These cheerful missives threatened fire, poison and death. Day also sent out from his cell poetical effusions bearing upon his crime and arrest. One of these compositions was produced at his trial as an evidence of the law defying char-acter of the Shackers. It is an illiterate mess of doggerel beginning:

It was in the town of wesley It was in the town of wesley as you shal understand thair lived a croud of young men thay was cald the shackr band and thay was accused of menny a bad deed let them be guilty or not but they hunted deer the year around and for the wardens make it hot. thair was one young man among them the wardens all knew well for by this devels rifi thair had menny a poor deer fel he hunted on old stream I would have you all to know and he sed it was one place the wardens dast not go

Day was brought into court Jan. 23, and the case went to the jury on Monday of last week. He was convicted of arson and sentenced to State Prison. Next April, it is confidently hoped, at least one more of the Shacker band will The Maine authorities have adopted the join him there. only adequate policy of dealing with these characters; they are pursuing that policy with a decision and a vigor that cannot be too highly commended, and by the time they shall have finished, it will be understood, in that part of the State at least, that prosecutions for game law offenses are not to be avenged by poisoning cows, beheading horses and putting the torch to barns and dwellings.

KANSAS GAME NEEDS.

THE members of the Leavenworth Gun Club have addressed a memorial to their Senator, asking for much needed changes in the law for the protection of game birds. quail and grouse are shipped to market in such quantities that, though the open season for them is right, the two species are sadly harried and their extinction only a matter of time, Another evil which has been developed in Kansas is the side hunt. Competitive shooting leads to the killing of unreason able bags. Game is destroyed not for the inherent sport of shooting, nor because the birds themselves are desired for food, but only to make a score which shall "beat the other fellows." The petitioners ask that exportation of game may be stopped; that Kansas game may not be dumped into the Chicago and St. Louis markets. They also ask that local game killers may be limited by law to twenty-five birds each in one day, These demands are reasonable. Senator Lowe will serve the true interests of his constituents if he will secure the game legislation they ask.

THE ALBANY DEER BILLS.

TWO of the bills relating to the hounding of deer have been reported upon by the Assembly committee, and were put on the files last Monday.

The first is No. 107, introduced by Mr. White. It makes the deer killing season from Aug. 15 to Nov. 1; allows jackhunting from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, and dogging from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15; allows possession of venison from Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, and the sale of venison from Aug. 15 to Nov. 1.

The second is No. 108, introduced by Mr. Barnes. It makes the deer killing season from Aug. 15 to Nov. 15; permits hounding from Aug. 15 to Nov. 1; forbids jacking at any time; and forbids the transportation of venison out of any of the counties of the State (save Queens and Suffolk) except that from Aug. 1 to Nov. 15 two carcasses may be transported if accompanied by their owner.

Both of these bills contains some good features, but each one has a vast preponderance of unmitigated evil, and the amendment of the present law as Mr. White proposes it, or as Mr. Barnes proposes it, would be nothing less than a public calamity. Mr. Barnes's clause restricting tranporta-tion of venison to two carcasses accompanied by the owner, is a capital provision, or it would be but for the idiotic proposition to legalize the transportation of dead game fifteen days before it is lawful to kill that game.

Mr. White and Mr. Barnesare posing under false pretences as apostles of game protection. The milk in the cocoanut is the deer-hounding clause. These bills have been prepared Pensacola. Th and are now being: pushed solely with a view to restoring deal of interest.

Adirondack deer-hounding. The good non-jacking clause, the good non-transportation clause, the good shortening of the season clause—each is only a sop to make us forget the true nature and intent of the bill. Either bill, if it became a law, would mean the deplorable destruction of Adirondack Mr. Barnes is working only for a small class of imdeer. provident hotel keepers, stage drivers and guides. time-serving policy of grasping all they can to-day without regard to certain ruin to-morrow, is directly opposed to the true sentiment and interest of the intelligent residents of the Adirondack counties.

Every citizen of this State should concern himself to work for the defeat of the Barnes bill and the White bill, and all other bills intended to restore hounding.

We repeat the warning already given. If the deer law is to be maintained it must be by immediate, earnest and persistent action by individuals, each one doing his share. Elsewherc we reprint the petition given last week; and we urge every reader of the FOREST AND STREAM in this State to secure signatures to this and forward it to his district representative in Albany. This must be done now. The deer-hounders in the Assembly boast that they will carry the day. If their designs are thwarted it must be by prompt work.

THE REVENGE ARGUMENI.

ONE argument upon which the advocates of shooting exhausted deer in the water lay much stress is the revenge argument.

There are a number of men and their families in the North Woods who depend for a livelihood largely upon the wages paid them by rich city sportsmen who hire the guides and their hounds to drive deer into the water for the sports-men to butcher. The hounding advocates aver that the guides of this particular class are a miserable, poverty-stricken lot, continually upon the verge of starvation. They drag out a wretched existence through the winter, barely subsist ing upon what provender they have secured with their deer-hounding revenue and with what venison they kill in the Were hounding allowed the winter-killing of deer by snow. these half-starved guides would he limited to their actual present needs; they would crust-hunt only enough deer to do them and their dogs through the winter, and would carefully protect the rest as material for the profitable summer and autumn water-killing. But-this is the argument-if hounding be forbidden, and this source of revenue cut off, the guides will be compelled to kill more deer in winter; and, more than this, will crust-hunt by the wholesalc and destroy the game out of pure revenge; and their revenge will not be sated save at the sacrifice of all the deer they can butcher.

Briefly put, the contention is that the deer must be hounded to death by sportsmen in order that they may not be crusthunted by the guides. Paddle up to them in the water and cut their throats in August to save them from having their throats cut in the snowdrifts in February. The hounders who make this plea doubtless think that they have for it some foundation in fact. If there are shiftless, lazy, half-starved Adirondack dwellers who will butcher deer out of revenge, they certainly are not representatives of the decent class of North Woods guides. They are not the sort of citizens whose threats should coerce the Legislature into making a law for their benefit.

To the tender-hearted water-butcher of Adirondack deer it may appear a harsh sentence, but most other people will agree with us that if these men cannot make a living as guides in the North Woods under present laws, they ought to kill their hounds, engage in some legitimate labor and earn their bread and butter as other folks do.

MASSACHUSETTS SUNDAY SHOOTING.—A petition was presented to the Massachusetts General Court, at Boston, last week, praying for the repeal of the "Blue Laws" of that State, among them the statute which forbids shooting game State, among them the statute when the the reasonableness on the Sabbath day. Whatever may be the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the other laws included in the petition, this one is perfectly right and proper. The prohibition of Sunday shooting should be maintained; to repeal its provisions would be most unwise.

CODFISH FOR THE GULF OF MEXICO .--- Professor Baird is engaged in an attempt to acclimatize codfish in the Gulf of Mexico. A million eggs from the station at Wood's Holl in Massachusetts, will be put into the waters of the Gulf at Pensacola. The experiment will be watched with a great,

TO THE WALLED-IN LAKES.

THE wind, which rose again as the sun set, was cold, and as soon as dinner was over we took refuge in the lodge. Stieks were thrown on the smouldering coals of the fire, and Yellowfish, seizing the axe, went out and eut a couple of armfuls of wood, which he brought inside and laid by the door. By this time the pipes and cigarettes were all aglow, and the fire gave out a cheerful warmth, which made the howling gale without, a thing to be laughed at. lay back on our comfortable beds, with our feet stretched out toward the fire, and were just lazy and contented. It was too soon after dinner to talk, and we quietly enjoyed the warmth and listened to the raging of the wind, and the rattling of the lodge poles and the flapping of the smoke shield, and sent up clouds of fragrant tobacco smoke. The lines of fishes drying above our heads swung backward and forward as the gale increased, but we felt nothing of its fury.

"Wind Maker is hard at work to-night, Appekunny," said T.

"Yes," he replied, as he glanced toward the half breed, "he lives up here in the Upper Lake. Does he not, Yellowfish?" "Ah," replied the Indian, who was staring hard at the fire

as he sucked at his pipe. "It is rather curious," continued Appekunny in an aside to me, "that the Pegunny seem to have placed the cart before the horse in their belief with regard to this god. You know that Wind Maker lives under the water, at the bottom of lakes." Then louder, "The Pegunny say that when he wishes to make the wind blow, he first makes the waves, and that as they roll along they make the wind. Is it not so, Yellowfish?

"Ah," said the Indian.

"He is strong in these mountains," said I. "All the time the wind blows. We have very bad luck. Our medicine is not strong. Tell me, Appekunny," I continued, "about the Medicine Rock on the Marias. How far has it moved since you have known it?"

"Once," he replied, "it was at the top of the bluff, but that was many years ago. Since I have known it, it has only moved two or three feet. Some years it moves more than others. It all depends on how fast the bluff wears away in the weather. The slope being gradual, the rock moves slowly. The Pegunny think that it is alive, and, as you have seen, make presents to it."

We had passed this rock on our way from the Marias a huge, reddish boulder of sandstone, two-thirds the way up the face of a sloping hill on the north bank of the Marias River, and strewn on the soil about it were the decaying remnants of presents that had been made to it in the past. Near it I had picked up a pair of brass earrings, a steel finger ring, a little medicine bottle, and an old war eagle feather, the most recent of the offerings.

"Down on Milk River," said Yellowfish, "behind Lee ofl the Sweet Grass Hills, is another Medicine Rock Tt. looks like a person sitting down on top of a bluff. The Pegunny worship it. Always when they go by it they give Sometimes they give it a shirt, and put it on it presents. the rock, and then when you look at it it seems more like a person than ever. Over in the mountains to the west there is a pine tree in which is grown a sheep's horn. It is a very pretty horn. Not so very long ago-may be when my father was a young man-the tree was small, so that a man on foot could touch the horn without lifting his hand above his shoulder. But [as the tree grew] it got higher and higher, until it could hardly be reached by a man on horseback. All Indians gave presents to it whenever they went by, but one day a Ncz Percé got mad at it and shot it, and pretty soon afterward he died. Some of the Pegunny have seen this horn, and maybe these Kootenays know about it, too." "Speaking of religious beliefs," said Appekunny, after a

little pause, "reminds me of what old Red Paint said to the priest over at Birch. The priest had just come into the country, and one night he asked a lot of the Indians over to the chapel on Birch Creek to have a talk with them. He wanted, he said, to get them to tell him some of their religious beliefs, and then he was going to tell them about Jesus Christ and try to convert them. He could not speak Piegan, and asked me to come over and interpret for him, instead of the regular interpreter, so that there would be no misunderstanding of any kind.

I went over at the appointed time with a lot of the and more came after us, so that the chapel was Indians, pretty full, for, you see, they all wanted to hear the stories that the priest was going to tell. It was the famine winter, and the people were glad enough of any kind of an excitement to keep them from thinking of their starving wives and children and of their own gnawing hunger. Among those present was old Red Paint. He is a pretty good talker and has always something to say.

"After a little preliminary talk the priest asked them to tell him some of their traditions, for he wanted to find out something of what they believed. 'And afterward,' said he, 1 will tell you of my God, and His power and goodness.

"Upon that old Red Paint got on his feet and told the story of the bad man who once cached the buffalo and the other game. He said:

"'What I tell you now happened long ago.

"In those days the people were hungry. No buffalo and antelope were to be found on the prairies. The deer and elk trails were covered with grass and leaves; not even a rabbit to eat, and your people are, as you say, starving, you have

could be found in the brush. Then prayed the people, say 'Oh, Old Man! help us now or we die; gone the ing. buffalo and deer; uselessly we kindle the morning fires; use less are our arrows; our knives stick fast in the sheaths.

""Then went Old Man to find the game, and he took with him a young man, the son of a chief. For many days they traveled the prairies and ate nothing but berries and roots. One day they climbed a high ridge, and when they had reached the top they saw, far off by a stream, a single lodge. ""What kind of a person can it be," said the young man, ""who camps there all alone, far from friends?"

" "That,' said the Old Man, "is he who has hidden all the buffalo and deer from the people. He has a wife and a little son.4

"Then went they close to the lodge, and Old Man changed himself into a little dog, and he said, "That is me.' Then he, the young man, changed himself into a root digger [a carved and painted stick about three feet long, shaped like a sacking needle, used by women to unearth roots], and he said, 'That is me.'

"Now, the little boy playing about, found the dog, and he carried it to his father, saying, 'Look what a pretty little dog I have found.'

'Throw it away,' said his father, 'it is not a dog.' And the little boy cried, but his father made him carry the dog away. Then the boy found the root digger, and again pick ing up the dog, he carried them both to the lodge, saying, 'Look mother, see the pretty root digger I have found.'

"Throw them both away,' said his father, 'that is not a stick, that is not a dog.'

"'I want that stick,' said the woman, 'let our son have the little dog.'

"''All right,' said her husband, 'but remember, if trouble come, you bring it on yourself and on our son.' Then he sent his wife and son out to pick berries, and when they were out of sight he went and killed a buffalo cow and brought the meat into the lodge and covered it up, and the boncs, skin and offat he threw into the creek. When his wife returned he gave her some of the meat to roast, and when they were eating the little boy fed the dog three times, and when he gave it more, his father took the meat away, saying, 'That is not a dog, you shall not feed it more.

"In the night, when all were asleep, Old Man and the young man arose in their right shapes and ate of the meat. You were right,' said the young man, 'this is surely the person who has hidden the buffalo from us.' 'Wait, Old Man, and when they had finished eating, they changed themselves back into the stick and the dog.

"In the morning the man sent his wife and sou to dig roots and the woman took the stick with her. The dog followed the little boy. Now as they traveled along in search of roots they came near a cave, and at its mouth stood a buffalo cow Then ran the dog into the cave, and the stick, slipping from the woman's hand, followed, gliding along like a snake. In this cave they found all the buffalo and other game and they began to drive them out, and soon the prairie was covered with buffalo and deer. Never before were so many seen.

"Then eame the man and he said to his wife: 'Who now drives out my animals?' and she replied: 'The dog and the stick are now in there.' 'Did 1 not tell you,' said he, 'that those were not what they looked like? See now the trouble you have brought upon us!' and he put an arrow in his bow and waited for them to come out. But they were cunning, for when the last animal-a big bull-was about to go out, the stick grabbed him by the hair under his neck and coiled up in it and the dog held on by the hair beneath, until they were far out on the prairie, when they changed into their original shape and drove the buffalo toward camp.

When the people saw the buffalo coming they made a pis-kan and drove a big band of them into it, but just as the leaders were about to jump off, a raven came and flapped its wings in front of them and croaked, and they turned off another way. Every time a band of buffalo was driven near the pis-kan, this raven frightened them away. Then Old Man knew that the raven was the one who had kept the buffalo eached.

"So he went and changed himself into a beaver and lay stretched out on the bank of the river as if dead, and the raven who was very hungry, flew down and begau to pick at him. Then Old Man grasped it firmly and ran to camp and all the chiefs came to decide what should be done with Some said to kill it, but Old Man said 'No! I will punish it. it,' and he tied it over the lodge, right over the smoke hole.

"With the days the raven grew poor and weak and his eyes were blurred with the thick smoke, and he cried con-tinually to Old Man to pity him. One day Old Man untied him and told him to resume his original shape, saying: 'Why have you tried to fool Old Man? Look at me! I cannot die. Look at me! Of all people and tribes I am the chief; I cannot die. I made the mountains. They are standing yet. I made the prairies and the rocks. You see them yet. Go home, then, to your wife and child, and when you are hungry hunt like any one else or you shall die.'

" 'And now,' concluded Red Paint, 'the white men have cached the buffalo, just like this bad man of whom I have told you, and we have nothing to eat; we are starving. Oki, [that's all], and he sat down.

"The priest had listened attentively, and he now rose and said: 'My brethren, your condition is a very hard one, and I am heartily sorry for you; but although you have nothing still Jesus Christ, and I am here to tell you about him.' I interpreted this, and as I finished old Red Paint sprang to his feet, and, raising his hand to enforce silence, he said, sternly, 'That ain't grub,' and stalked out of the room. was a good while before I could get my face straight enough to tell the priest what he had said, and when I did so he seemed to feel mighty badly about it."

It was impossible not to see the comical side to this story, and we roared over it until our shouts of laughter drowned even the noise of the wind without. Then I proposed to Yellowfish to tell us another story of the Pegunny, and asked him to relate it slowly, so that Appekunny might translate it literally as it was told, and I could take down the words just as they were spoken.

In his interesting papers on "Life Among the Blackfeet" Mr. Schultz has indicated the position in the mythology of this people occupied by Napi, or Old Man. This deity is the most powerful of the Blackfoot gods after the Sun, but is at the same time so malicious, and so short-sighted and foolish that he is continually doing mean things to those with whom he comes in contact, and is forever getting himself into scrapes. A little persuasion induced Yellowfish to comply with my request, and, laying aside his pipe, he sat up and prepared to talk. I give his stories as they fell from his lins. He said:

"That I told you about, far behind. That Old Man. Long ago women told me; long ago they were apart, women one Old Man went about. place, men another. First place, many men they stayed. He went, Old Man. Found two women, go to buffalo piskan. He found those women. Their lying down. He come there, those two women. Lying down, those two persons, women. He come one woman, take her person. One woman, he take her. When run, hit him nose. Much blood. Other woman run coulée. Far off, let fall one woman. Much hurt him nose, Old Man. When let go one woman hunt other, Old Man not Say 'Again lie as before those two women.' Big fool find. Old Man. Oki."

This is a free translation of the story as told: "What I tell you happened long ago. This story is about Old Man. Long ago the women told me that in ancient times men and women were apart. The women lived in one place, the men in another. Old Man was traveling about, and first he came to a place where many men lived and stopped there some time, and then he went on his way. 'As he was going along he saw two women going to a buffalo corral. When he came near them they [were very much frightened, probably they had never before seen a man and] lay down flat on their backs. Old Man came up to them and found them lying so and supposed them dead]. One of them he took up in his arms and carried with him. [She was limp with fright and] as he ran along her knees flew up and struck his nose, and Old Man bled a great deal. When he went away the other woman got up and ran off into a coulée. When Old Man had gone a good way, he let fall the woman he was carrying, for his nose hurt him very much, and went back to get the other woman, but he could not find her. Meantime the one he had been earrying had got up and run off. So he lost them both. Old Man said, 'Just you lie there again you two women, and see if I don't get you both.' So Old Man was made a big fool. That's all." Yellowfish seemed to greatly enjoy the discomfiture of Old Man and we laughed in sympathy with him as he chuckled over the god's misfortunes. After a little he continued:

"Going along Old Man came to big lodge, woman's home. Went in. Said women, 'Do you think you have man for marry [us]?' He said, 'Who is chief here?' Woman said [pointing], 'That woman behiud, chief.'' He said, 'To-morrow come coulée those women. Will be in coulée that Piegan, fine wearing apparel his, like weasel skin trimmed leggings, very handsome his wearing apparel." woman, 'Wait. I first chief woman, I first take chief man.' That woman not nice her person; make dried meat; all bad her wearing apparel. That woman come coulée. Many men. Old Man in middle, fine dressed, weasel skin leggings. That chief woman sees Old Man, she let go, went back women. Said, 'Those persons' take; fine dressed man middle, not take, him mine.' Fix nice wearing apparel that woman. Nice her wearing apparel. Went coulée. Went look for man those women. Old Man stay far back. Those women take men, take all men their lodges. One stop yet, Old Man. That chief woman said, 'Old Man, think I fool. Now we make buffalo piskan Old Man, going to [be] pine tree. Now he is fooled Old Man, not woman! When first that way, before find women men, men make buffalo shank moecasins. When women theirs, then make men all good wearing apparel. Oki.'

Turned into the vernaeular this story is as follows:

"As Old Man was going along, he came to a big lodge which was the woman's home. He went in. The women said to him, 'Do you think that you have men for husbands for us?' He said, 'Who is chief here?' A woman replied, 'That woman behind is chief.' He said to the chief woman, To-morrow let those women come to the coulée. A Piegan will be there, finely dressed, with leggings trimmed with weasel skin; very handsome is his wearing apparel.' The chief woman replied, 'Let the others wait. I am first chief woman, I will be the first to take a husband.' Now Old Man wanted very much to have the chief woman for his wife, although she did not look nicely. She had been mak-

ing dried meat, and her hands and arms and clothing were covered with blood and grease. The next day the chief woman came to the coulée, and there she found many men. In the midst of them was Old Man, splendidly dressed, with weasel-skin leggings. As soon as she saw him, the chief woman recognized Old Man, so she let them all go and went back to the women. To them she said, 'You can take any of these men except the finely dressed man who stands in the middle. Do not take him, for he is minc.' Then she put ou her best apparel and went to the coulde. The women went to look for husbands. Old Man [who wished to be chosen by the chief woman] stayed far behind [so that he should not be taken by any of the others]. All the women chose husbands and took all the men to their lodges. One man was still left unchosen. It was Old Man. The chief woman said, 'Old Man thought I was a fool. Now we will make a buffalo piskan, and I will change him into a pine log and we will use him for a part of the feuce. So Old Man is the fool, and not the woman.' In old times before men had wives they made moccasins out of buffalo shanks, but when they got wives then men had them make good wearing apparel for them. That's all." "Old Man had pretty bad luck," said I.

"Yes," replied the Indian, "plenty trouble he had. Some time I tell you more about him."

As he spoke, he rose and put some more wood on the fire, and then, taking off his coat and moccasins, prepared to turn in. The others had by this time settled themselves in their blankets, and I prepared to follow their example. filled and lighted a final pipe, and, with my covering partly drawn over me, smoked and stared at the fire. The wind still roared over the lake, and whistled through the willows, and shook the smoke shield. Gradually the fire burned Objects lost their distinctness. From the shadowy down. piles of blankets about the walls came deep, regular breath-ings, showing that my companions slept. Under the ashes of the fire lingered a dull glow, and a slender white thread still rose above them. Through the smoke hole a bright star looked down into the lodge. Now and then from some smouldering stick a jet of flame shot up for a moment and illumined the scene. Then the gloom settled down again.

Dreamily my thoughts went back over the years to other nights, spent in other lodges, with other companions, and memories of brave, tried friends of former days crowded thick upon me. I remembered lodges pitched on the plains -camps by the Republican, the Platte, the Loup, the Running Water, the Missouri-where with those friends, red and white, I had hunted and feasted, and fought the Dakotas and their allies; 1 thought of lodges in the mountains, on the fragrant sage plains, or high up beneath the snows, where, by the hurrying streams which pour into the Green and the Grand, with one companion I had trapped the beaver for a season; of months spent in the lodges of my brothers the Panis, and with the kindly Utes, and of camps scattered far and wide over the West.

Then I see pass before me, as in a vision, the forms and faces of grave, silent, gentle men, whom once I had called my friends.

They have fired their last shot, they have kindled their last camp-fire, they have gone over the Range—crossed the Great Divide. "There were giants in those days," and of that heroic race how few are left alive! Lingering illness, the storms of winter, the pistol ball of the white man, the rifie shot of the savage, have sadly thinned their ranks. And none have risen, nor can arise, to fill the places left vacant. The conditions which made these men what they were no longer exist.

Musing or dreaming, I know not which, I live over again scenes of the past, until, roused by the chill air, I draw my blankets over my head and fall asleep.

Camp Hire Hlickerings.

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The Sportsman Tourist.

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CAMP FLOTSAM.

XXII.--- A BIG TALK DAY.

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sct out to find the formitain head. A quarter of a mile back we found it, an ozer, miry spot, the first sight of which put block of quenching our thirts at rest. A few yards below the stream gathered itself in a store basin, but the water was warm, and we returned to the boat, preferring to have our chances on lake water. A thick growth of water weeds beamed in the outfield of the filte stream, and on the outfield eige of these we took a good sized base on a Lord balance, and, failing to find the bary of which we were a the choren cet of a pictof perch. A lift further were beam and the stream of the bary of which we were a search, we took advantage of the breeze to hoist the sail down the lake, and, failing to find the bary of which we were a search, we took advantage of the breeze to hoist the sail and mak our way homeward. The search we took advantage of the breeze to hoist the sail and mak our way homeward. We we the same should be took of the island, where we not our opining. If was intensely bot on the water, and having no spinded the next two days the case we well developed, be for a week we tould all percent which the lake was about to undergo the percival sail the lake was about to undergo the percival sail the sail the sail was the case well developed, be for a week we found the brook in front of the tents lake they store, and a consequently our sport. This state of upped by a store, in which we calce the day or two the water should be abord to inder the sail blar in the present of a store to any or the water and back to the soft as the same instate, and failed we adapt the boot the state and back and the store of the secarce and of the secarce and a span of the secarce and a span of the secarce and span of the secarce and a span of the secarce and span of the secarc

The cart, which turned out to be too much of a camper, will appear hereafter. During these days of loungings in camp, while waiting for the water to clear, the woods were well explored. In one place we found a profusion of blackberries near the camp and theneeforward many were the dainty desserts which they afterward furnished for the table. Much prospecting was also done to find a spring nearer than the outlet, but in this land of granite, water, save as found in the lakes, was a rare article, and our search was not successful. There was a tra-dition of good springs on the island below the camp, less than half a mile away, but vigilant reconnoissances failed to bring it to light, and Lost Spring Island thus received its name. Across the lake wc came upon a deep bowl in the hillside, into which the water ran in a tardy sort of way from a fissure in the rocks, which proved a fairly good spring. On the afternoon of the finding we had been cruis-ing along the shore when George's quick eye 'ell upon the green spot about the spring, and landing, he handed down a cup of the water for our judgment. Then returning, he emptied can after can of the fluid down his throat, while we sat and looked on in amazement. Had it not been for his color one could well have believed that the heroic Klugfisher stood before us plying his summer vacation, and, with a dearth of spring water about us, we thought with a shudder stood before us plying his summer vacation, and, with a dearth of spring water about us, we thought with a shudder of the possibilities were the great Templar added to the camp, WAWAYANDA,

Matural History.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

"THE STANDARD NATURAL HISTORY."

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p. 169, is only to be identified by the title which appears under it.

under it. It was inevitable that in a work planned and carried out on so large a scale, errors should occur, and perhaps as few as could have been expected are to be found in the pres-ent work. The plan of having each author sign his contribu-tion, thus making him personally responsible for the material which he bas furnished, is a guarantee of the care and accu-racy with which the work has been done. "The Standard Natural History" will prove a useful work and will do much toward popularizing science in America.

TWO YEARS IN THE JUNGLE.*

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*Iwo YEARS IN THE JUNGLE. By William T. Hornaday. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1885. Price, \$4.

for fifty families, all of whom meet together in a common hall on amicable terms—conditions often difficult to be caried out in the most civilized society. Says Mr. Hornaday: "In hospitality, human sympathy and charity the Dyaks are not outranked by any people liv-ing, so far as I know; and their morals are as much superior to ours as our intelligence is beyond theirs. If happiness is the goal of human existence, they are much nearer it than we."

the goal of numan existence, only the land we." Less than fifty years ago these amiable people were a fero-cious race of pirates, who infested all these seas, slave hunt-ers and head hunters; but by the firm, judicious and benev-olent government of two Englishmen, Sir James Brooke and his son and successor, Charles Brooke, nothing now remains of this piracy, rapine and bloodsbed, except a few heads of slain enemies hanging up in the houses of some of the chiefs. All this Mr. Hornaday acknowledges, which goes to show that civilization does not always bring misfortune in its train.

The book is furnished with suggestive and graphic if not highly finished illustrations, and is, in our opinion, an orig-inal and valuable addition to the library of the naturalist and sportsman. S. C. C.

Notes and sportsman. S. C. C. Notes FROM MAINE.—Smyra, Me.—In your issue of D.c. 31, "H. R." gives an account of a supposed otter chas-ing a bare. My experience in trapping and of observations of the habits of the otter are that it lives entirely on fish. I think that "H. R.'s" otter must have been a fisher, as his description of its quick, clean jumps would indicate, and at the distance from lim to one uot fumiliar might easily make a mistake. Having caught many of the latter I have bad a chance to study their habits. Your correspondent, "J. G R," in Jao. 14. explains it very well I think the hare is not the fisher's favorite repast, but the Canada porcupine is its best dish. I have found the quills repeaterly in its skin and body; and the porcupine makes the best bait for the fisher of any-thing I ever tried. There are many crews of lumbermen in the woods here, and when a crust comes, woe to the deer and mose. The loggers arc mostly Canucks, who do not care for the game laws, but kill everything they can to supply the camps with meat. But if some poor native kills anything out of season to keep his starring family in meat, then the valiant game wardens will pounce on him if they can get any information. It is right that the law should be enforced, but let the Canuck lumberman suffer as he deserves. Last spring one team carried out two moose hides on top of the load, through the county seat, across the line to their home in the Province, and not a word said. The same has hap-pened in a great many places on the border.—SPRING POLE.

pened in a great many places on the border.—SPRING POLE. REPORT OF THE NEW YORK FORESTRY COMMISSION.—The first annual report of the Forestry Commission details the action taken as to organizing the Commission, the amount of splarles paid, etc., and show that the amount expended on Jan. 1, 1886. was \$536.89, leaving unexpended an available balance of \$14,413 11. It has not been possible for the Com-mission to do more than familiarize themselves with their duties, and to acquire knowledge as to the wants and dangers of the forests through the intelligent exertions of special agents under their direction. The Commission asks time to prepare and present a further report, and in connection there-with recommend certain amendments to existing laws, such as the prevention of forest fires, trespassing on forest lands of the State, and the removal of timber, the injury of forests through the operation of railroads, and a provision for the conveyance of certain lands now forming part—but it is be-lieved by the Commission erroneously—of the torest preserve. The Commission consists of Townsend Cox, President; Sherman W. Knevals and Theodore B. Basselin.

Suerman W. Knevals and Theodore B. Basselin. ELK IN THE ADIRONDACKS.—Chauncey Hathorn, in a letter to Mr. E. R. Wallace, dated at his forest home in the solitudes of the North Woods (Baquette Lake), give the fol-lowing items of information: "I am enjoying myself greatly in my 'winter palace;' although mercury has sometimes fallen forty degrees below zero. Deer are very plentiful bere now—much more so than they were five years ago. And what is very surprising, the elk has again made its ap-pearance in this section. A large one was recently killed at Long Lake, It is a mystery to us all, where this mammoth creature—so long a stranger in this region—hails Irom." Mr. Hathorn doubtess refers to the American stag (*Eluphus canadensis*), an animal which, says Mr. Wallace, I believe has not been seen in the Adirondacks since 1836, when Mr. Beach—an intelligent hunter then located on Baquette Lake —shot at one near Rainbow Lake.—Syracuse Journal. [The presence of an elk in the Adirondacks would be a 'mystery," but It is important that the identity of the animal shuld be established on something better than hearsay.]

HAND-BOOK OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.—We have re-ceived a Hand-book of the National Museum, which gives a brief history of the origin and progress of this offshoot of the Smithsonian Institution from its inception to the present time, and a somewhat sketchy account of the vast mass of material gathered here for exhibition. The little pamphlet of 110 pp, contains a good deal that is interesting and useful, and the cuts with which it is illustrated add to its utility. The pamphlet is not a guide to the Aluseum, as its title might imply, but is rather a book to be read previous to a visit to the collections. As such it is not without a certain value. We understand that it is for sale at the National Museum and at Brentano's, in this city. The pamphlet is by Mr. E. Ingersoll and the cuts chiefly by F. H. Taylor.

CARDINAL BIRD IX NEW YORK IN WINTER.—Is it not unusual to see a cardinal bird in this part of the country at this season? I saw a fine specimen on three occasions in the Central Park last winter, and last week on a very cold morn-ing 1 heard and saw my old friend again near the lower lake. It makes a preity sight to watch this active and beautiful bird in a country while with snow.—C. P. (New York, Jan. 15). [Occasionally we see cardinal birds here in winter, and there are a number of recorded instances of their appearance on Manhattan Island at this season of the year.]

SPORTING EXHIBITION.—An international sporting exhi-bition will open at Rouen on Feb 18. The exhibits will in-clude horse and dog specimens from England, Spain, and Switzeriad. There will also be a good show of hunting equipments, and a musical competition of hunting horas. The organizers also promise a "rato-piage." or rat-destroying department. The miscellaneous part of the exhibition will be made up of velocipedes, rowing boats, fishing implements, balloons, etc. The exhibition will last until the end of February.

Game Bag and Gun.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

A CAMP HUNT IN MISSOURI .- I.

Editor Forest and Stream: Editor Forest and Stream: With your approval I propose to fulfill a promise made to some camping companions during a most delightful camp hunt enjoyed by us this fall in the wilds of Southeastern Missouri. The promise was to give to the lovers of field sports and camp life, in a series of letters, a glimpse of the real enjoyment and invigorating recreation enjoyed by a few business men during a sojourn of ten days or two weeks in the wilderness.

real enjoyment and invigorating recreation enjoyed by a few business men during a sojourn of ten days or two weeks in the wilderness. Our party, eleven in number, with two servants, one a good cook, (quipped with every convenience and comfort for a camp hunt in the woods, left Nashville as soon as the October frosts had tinged with brown the antumn leaves. Our destination was James's Bayou, in the wilds of South-eastern Missouri. The party was chaperoned by Mr. Isaac T. Rhea, of the great grain house of B. S. Rhea & Son, and his untiring energy and intelligent forcthought had left nothing to be de-ired. He was ably seconded in his efforts to make the occusion a success by the coöperation of Mr. Dan Bailey, the veteran sportsman, of the wholesale grocery house of Bailey, Davis & Co., and by Mr. W. K. Puillips, the handsome junior member of the wholesale grocery house of Pailips, Jackson & Co. Fully armed and equipped for a deadly raid upon the wild ducks, wild geese and wild turkeys, and a possible deer or black bear, we took our leave of the loved ones at home and boarded a train of the St. Louis Division of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, with hearts beating high in anticipation of the sport that awaited us. We had heard favorable reports of the abundance of game in our chosen hunting grounds, and every man was eager to test for himself the verity of the reports.

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of its capture, that one wild turkey is counted equal to ten wild ducks or three wild geese. Any sportsman who knows how to shoot can easily approach a flock of feeding ducks in a pond or stream by taking advantage of the banks and other obstructions, or he may stand in some fovored spot where ducks and geese are passing on their way to and from their feeding grounds and shoot them as they pass; but the man who makes a success of hunting wild turkeys has to study their habits and use all the skill at his command. At the opening of the hunt some of the party seemed to think that your correspondent was laboring under a slight disadvantage because he had lost his right arm near the shoulder. The work of the first day, however, convinced them that this was a mistake. Mr. Coger and myself, after a hard half day's hunt, returned to camp for dinner with two turkeys. Both had fallen before my hammerless. The duck hunters capie in with a load of ducks and geese. We were now assured that our hunt would be a success. We had game already enough to last us several days. After dinner we set out for explorations in new and different directions. Some three or four of us started out to investigate a forest back of our tents and away from the bayon and ponds. We had searcely entered the woods before one of the party exclaimed, "Look at those deer!" as two fine deer bounded away from us and in a moment had disappeared in the thick underbrush. Had we been aware of their presence, or even expecting to see them, they might readily have been shot. We then separated and breasted through the woods, hoping in this way to discover any game that might be concealed in the thick and tangled brush. Altead of us ran my magnificent setter dog Io. I heard a

game brush

We saw them no more. We then separated and breasted through the woods, hoping in this way to discover any game that might be concealed in the thick and tangled bush. Anead of us ran my magnificent setter dog Io. I heard a of urkey shot from one barrel and substituting a charge of No. 7.1 was preparing to shoot the squirrel, when just and of the advancing line I heard the notes of consternation uttered by a flock of wild turkeys as my dog dashed into the midst of them, without warning, and scattered them in every direction. In an instant I was on the alert. A moment later and a splendid young gobbler, fat, black and gives, came flying past. Shooting too hastily, I missed him with the first barrel, but dropped him becutifully with the second, nearly fifty yards away, with the No. 7 shot. In the meantime I could hear the other sportsment alking they advanced, and could see the turkeys that had taken for the trees, flying from tree to tree abead of them. One hen turkey, scared by them, flew too the top of a monster tree and the first barrel, but dropped him becutifully with the second, nearly fifty yards away, with the No. 7 shot. In the trees, flying from tree to tree abead of them. One hen turkey, scared by them, flew too the top of a monster tree and the free with the second by a well directed shot brought the track to the ground. By this time the other hunters were out of hearing. I quicity selected a position and after wait-ing long enough for the suspleion of danger to pass, gave a jumping upon a log about fifty yards distant, straight-ened his tail black body and neek. for a survey of the isitua-tion. A puff of smoke from the muzzle of my gun hid him answer, and ha a few minutes a fine young gobbler came, and jumping upon a log about fifty yards distant, straight-more doing then to the log upon which the young gobbler stood when I shot I found him lying dead behind the log. Tow fourt myself alone, in strange woods, a mile from any with four turkeys, and night approaching. I con-cluded 1 did not want any

in every quarter of his camp, and on the side was a beaver skin, and a very large one it was, Amasa told us. Amasa's welcome was, "Woll, boys, this is about as good a thing as I have seen lately. I will allow that I was thinking about going out of this; but after I run my talking machine a little while I guess can stand it till the 1st of December." It began to rain and snow a little, and the next day we found about three inches of snow, which froze up hard the next night and put an end to still-hunting, and we only got one shot, and even then scored a clean miss. The Diamond is one of the best streams for trout in Northern New Hamp-shire, with plenty of game, and it promises to be one of the centers of sporting. One wisbing to make a trip can find guides at Colebrook or at Magalloway. ALBERT C. WALLACE. COLEBROOK, N. H.

COLEBROOK, N. H.

"FOREST AND STREAM'S" GRIZZLIES.

"FOREST AND STREAM'S" GRIZZLIES. I HAVE just received a communication from Mr. J. P. Squibob, who writes me while in camp at Polikoschnitz-kewrskaia, and after a long conference with General Gourko, Mr. Squibob and the General are firm in the opinion that the future destination and mission of the FOREST AND STREAM'S grizzly bears should be of a national character, and have requested me to lay before the President and Cabinet their views upon the subject. As these officials all take, or should take, the FOREST AND STREAM, your publication of the scheme will save me a journey to Wash-ington. I will only remark that if any portion of the plan proposed seems inapplicable to the methods of our Republic, it is because a lengthened sojourn in the dominions of the Car has produced its natural effect upon the mind of Mr. Squibob.
10 A park or corral, containing several—or more—acres and fenced in with a stone wall fifty-six feet high, provided with peep-holes and one gate of entrance only, shall be established near the White House. Over the gate a legend shall read, 'Office-Seekers' Reposc."
(2) The bears shall be placed therein and provided with rocks, brushwood and other lurking places.
(3) All office-seekers shall be compelled by law to pass through the gate of this park when on their way to the powers they seek, or shall receive not less than 500 strokes of the knout.
(4) All laws conflicting in any manner with the above

THE TRAJECTORY TESTS.

ARE TRAJECTORY TESTS. Editor Forest and Stream: Notwithstanding the very considerable amount of com-mendation of which you were made the recipient upon the publication of the results of your rifle trials, I desire to ex-press, as one of the many who have followed the reports with pleasure and profit, a sense of obligation to those through whose enterprise the tests were brought about. In investigation the results of the result about.

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JANUARY REFLECTIONS.

JANUARY REFLECTIONS. Editor Forest and Stream: It seems perfectly natural, even in the absence of a written law, that the sportsman should have his decided and instinctive feelings as to when the season for hunting should close. He has his unwritten laws, equally as sacred as his duty to observe those of his legislature. How naturally this seems to be the beginning of a new year. The man of busi-ness, who simply makes sport a recreation, feels that the time for his recreation is ended, and that it is better luck to resume his serious labor with the beginning of a new year. time for his recreation is ended, and that it is better luck to resume his serious labor with the beginning of a new year. To have a good conscience, it is advisable that one should consider that his sport is not contravening his legitimate business; for without a good conscience, a peaceful mind and a light heart, sport is not a pleasure, but becomes a sneaking, time-killing occupation. We look upon the man who loves field sports as being a whole-souled, brave and honorable gen-tleman, for it secms that it is these qualities that plunge him into a sport that creates the feeling of boundless freedom and innocent unrestraint which the fields and forests themsclves present. It is difficult, therefore, to see how such a character can do violence to his own humane ideas as to the fitness of seasons.

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tancy dog, but is every inch a business dog. With every point he makes his position is a surprise, one never looks like the other. As the tainted air, at long range, from the bevy meets him, his high point, lithe stride and stealthy step is the warning. When plunging along, you would think wild, and his keen nose detects the single sulking bird, he will fall, spread like a feather. Poor old fellow! When he grows old and erazy and useless, perhaps I'll wish I had seen him fall headlong from the steep cliff, as he roaded the wild pheasant through the low ivy on the mountainside, or had gone under, not to rise again, as he heedlessly plunged into the mad flood to bring me the duck. Then I could have re-membered him as the brawny and brave young hero, instead of the lame and suffering old creature that he may be. Don't you remember how we always wish we could have auother just like our old one? GRAEME. Southwest Virgenza.

THE ADIRONDACK DEER.

THE ADIRONDACK DEER. Exitor Forest and Stream: In the published proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Essex, assembled at Elizabethtown, I find the following items: "Mr. Powers presented and moved the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, that our Senator and member of Assembly are hereby instructed to use all legal means to secure the repeal of Chapter 557 of the Laws of 1885, entitled 'An act for the better preservation of wild deer,' etc. A vote being had, it was carried unanimously." I cannot see how the honorable Board of Supervisors could conscientiously place themselves on record in this light, for they must know the consequences of encouraging the breading and using of hounds in a deer park or range like the already. The law these gentlemen wish repealed was passed expressly to preserve the Adirondack deer from extermin-tion, No doubt the supervisors have been influenced by a certain sct of men who call themselves sportsmen; men who go out to have a good time and take things easy; nen who go out to have a good time and take things while they sit on some runway waiting, in the meantime solacing them-selves with the contents of their pipe and bottle. Along comes the frightened deer, fleeing from his worst enemy, the hound, and in passing gets riddled by a handful of shot from and ("scatter-gun," provided the shooter has not indulged to of.

sit on some runway waiting, in the meantime solicing them-selves with the contents of their pipe and bottle. Along comes the frightened deer, deeing from his worst enemy, the hound, and in passing gets riddled by a handful of shot from an old "scatter-grun," provided the shooter has not indulged too often. There is another set of men who call themselves sports-mem-men whose strongest "holt" is the 'tail-hold"-whong of the hounds, grip it by the tail and whack it over the head with a club until it gives up its life. Or, perchance, the oarsman will hold him steady by a grip on the tail while the shooter kills him by atining at his head only a few feed sawy. These men theng or out among civilized people and brag of their provess in deer hunting. They call themselves sports-men. God save the mark! There is one point in regard to hounds and deer that is not sufficiently known, and that is the tcrrible destruction of deer by hounds when running at large. Having lived in the Adirondacks nearly all wy life 1 think 1 am qualified to speak in this matter, and I will give you some facts that have come to my knowledge. Mr. Elijah Simonds, an old trapper and hunter, well known in these parts, and whoese word can-not be impeached, tells me that about forty years ago be hear reports of moose signs near Dirk's Peak, and taking natcher man and a hound with him went in there to investi-gate. On the way the hound slipped away from them a number of times, and he told me he counted screateen deer that he knew his hound killed in the two days theing pro-tat he knew his hound killed in the two days theing pro-tat he knew his hound killed in the two days theing pro-ta Saraac hotel keeper, went into the woods and staid two months, hunting on their own hook. In going up Cold Brook one-half mile he counted nine deer killed by three dogs. One had got into a hole where the dogs could not get at is head or throat and they had cent off its hind parts. It had just life enough to crawl up on the bank as he came along. He afterward caug

A man who was drawing logs in that section told me that while looking out a lumber road he found eleven dead deer killed by dogs on less than two acres of ground. The deer, being unable to resist or run, heing hopelessly mired in the stiff snow, the dogs could butcher them at their leisure.

Samuel Dunning, an old Adirondack guide, tells me it is nothing uncommon for a hound to go into the woods and he gone a month, hunting on his own hook. I once went on a fishing excursion to Moose Lake; went into the woods at Arayville, North Elba, and in traveling through the beautiful woods, six miles or more, I was surprised at seeing no deer signs, and but very few about the lake. On coming out I made some inquiries at the house of Mr. Morbous, a backwoods farmer. I asked if there had been much hunting in that section the last year, and was told, not more than usual. I also asked if there had been any stray hounds around late in the winter, and he said a bound came there in March; used to sleep in his hog-pen nights and went off hunting in the woods daytimes. The snow was three or four feet deep, with a crust that would bear a dog, and he stayed about there two or three weeks. He said. "It was a blanked good looking hound." Just so, it was a "blanked" good-looking hound. Just so, it was a "blanked" good-looking hound. Just so, far and near. He probably stopped when there was no more deer to be slain, and then departed to "fresh fields and pastures new" to carry on his budy of a deer in the water, pleasant to come across the body of a deer in the water, driven in and killed by dogs in March or April. I have seen a doe, heavy with fawn, running before a hound in May, but then, "it was a blanked good-looking hound," as the man in North Elba said. One thing is certain. Every effort to have the deer hound.

a doe, heavy with fawn, running before a houte in study, it then, "it was a blanked good-looking hound," as the man in North Elba said. One thing is certain. Every effort to have the deer hound-ing law repealed, and every vote cast for that purpose is a direct effort and vote for the extermination of the deer in the Adirondacks. This will take place sooner than they think if the law is repealed. Look at Vermont: not a wild deer known to exist, and the Green Mountain region should be a well-stocked deer range, and would be at this day if the domestic wolves, the hounds, had not been allowed to chase, worry and slaughter deer, right and left, until the last one is gone.

Solution of the finding of a number of the Forest AND STREAM of the finding of a number of skeletons of deer sup-posed to have been killed by wolves. Query--Were they not killed by domestic wolves, who knows? Now, it is my belicf, that the only way to preserve the Adirondack wilderness as a well-stocked hunting ground for the people of the State of New York, is for the Legislature to define and locate the boundaries of the deer range of this region, and then pass stringent laws, giving a bounty of fifty dollars for the head of every hound caught or found at any time within these limits, the same to be assessed on the owner of the hound. New RUSSIA, N. Y., Jan. 28.

deliars for the head of every hound "angle or found at any other with these limits, the same to be assessed on the variable of the hound." Barnsmittee Brance. New Ressia, N.Y., Jan. 28.
deliars for View and Stream:
As have been in the habit of hunting deer in the Aditondacks more or less every year for the last forty years, I feel that I have a right to have my say with the rest. A proposal to amend the present game law comes from Boowille and was published in the Utica Morning Herald, Jan. 21, in the form of a memorial to our Legislature recommending opening the season Aug. 1 and closing Oct. 15, and to repeal all restrictions as to the mode of hunting during that time. The list of signers is headed by State Game Agent Brinkerhoff, with twenty-three others, all Fulton Chain botelkeepers, guides or stage proprietors interested in conveying people to and from the woods. The memorial states that the present season has been very destructive to breeders, and that four-fifths of the deer killed of October and the whole of November be cut old, is also a guide, in his report published in the Utica Morning Herald, Jan. 28, with the has kept a record of the deer killed by fouring the saws that kept by him of the pass teven years, and gives a proportion of one buck to ten does, and most of the shouth well work well known Bisby guides, told him they had founded this season some twenty fue or thirty carcasses of the that y rotting near the banks of the Calishegala stilling the saws of the Calishegala stilling the sawn and were never found. Deer killed by dogs of y still-hunting are seldom lost. It this is approved this season some twenty were and in these theight done, and anost other the south Barnson of Moose River. These deer, it fout is season some twenty were and in these monthals the part of the south branch of Moose River. These deer, it fout is season that streagth enough to zet a short dister that any rotting near the banks of the Calishegala stilling the sawn the mare to thow of a fack during the

The communication signed C. Fenton, published in our last issue, should have been credited to the Lowville (N. Y Republican.

KANSAS GAME BIRDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

KANSAS CAME BIRDS. Editor Forest and Stream: I give you a synopsis of a recent communication by the Leavenworth Gun Club, addressed to Senator P. G. Lowe of this place in relation to the destruction of our quail and prairie chickens which are really our only game birds of note. Our Kansas law is sufficiently strong and stringent so far as shooting seasons are concerned, and protects the birds from unseasonable attacks; but no law as yet has been able to prevent the wholesale slaughter of birds in the lawful shooting scason, hence our birds are becoming scarce. In the prairie chicken and quail seasons, birds by the hundreds and thousands are daily offered for sale, and there are many men who make money by slaughtering our birds and send-ing them to our river markets where previous arrangements have been made with dealers to receive them. We submit the following points for legislation: — Tirst—Make it a criminal offense for any person to kill more than 25 quail or prairie chickens, or part of both, in any one day from suntise to sundown. This section puts an carry more than 25 birds in one day. — Second—Make it a criminal offense for any person to offer for sale, barter or trade in Kansas, any prairie chicken or quail killed in Kansas, and join with the seller any person the possession of the year; and the possession of such birds for marketable purposesshall be *prima facie* evidence of any evasion of the law, and the burden of proof must rest with the possessor. This section closes up the avenues of such birds for marketable purposesshall be *prima facie* evidences of the possessor. This section closes up the avenues of such birds for market at a criminal offense for any epress company, railway company, or any common carrier, to receive for supportable. — Third—Make it a criminal offense for any express company, railway company, or any common carrier, to receive for support and transportation at any point in Kansas, any print in Kansas, any

birds profitable. Third—Make it a criminal offense for any express company, railway company, or any common carrier, to receive for shipment and transportation at any point in Kansas, any quail or prairic chicken. The above section does not pre-vent any common carrier from shipping into Kansas any game birds, and the second section would not prevent per-sons from buying birds from outside of Kansas, only they must have the bills, bills of sale, etc., properly authenti-cated that such birds were not killed in Kansas. These look like extreme measures, but it requires ex-tremes to reach a proper mcdium, and a little extreme legis-lation would break up the pot-hunting business, just as President Cleveland's extreme measures are breaking up the cattle ring business. Do you know, Mr. Editor, that during the prairie chicken season, hundreds of men from Missouri and other neighboring States, go on to the prairies of Kansas, and ship in thousands of chickens to the dealers on the Mis-souri River, and even to Chicago? The stopping of trans-portation breaks up that kind of business. Will you please give publication to this as I expect it will bring criticism, and thus help to open the way to such state legislation as shall be uniform, or as nearly so as possible, in protecting our birds from pot-hunters who kill for the money the birds will bring. Tuos, MoonLight, President. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 27, 1856. The third annual election of the Lavenworth Gun Club, Ian A was as follows: Thomas Moonlight President A

The third annual election of the Lavenworth Gun Club, Jan. 4, was as follows: Thomas Moonlight, President; A. O. Girard, Vice-President; Henry Laintz, Secretary; Geo. W. Goff, Treasurer. Board of Managers, W. C. Hinman, Frank C. Patton, Wesley C. Gordon.

MIDWINTER PERILS.

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drift. There is one habitation only on Moose River, the cabin of Tom Willer, and this Allison knew, but he did not know how near he was to it. At length, wearied out, he was about to lie down in a snowy grave, when, almost without hope, he shouted for help. There was no answer. It seemed like shouting to the winds. He called again, and there was a faint echo. He was near Tom Willer's. Willer came out on the bank, but the ice between him and the freezing sports-man was thin, and had not two Bangor woodsmen bravely exposed their lives by going out through the thin ice to their necks in water, pushing an old flatboat before them, young

A PETITION

For the Continued Protection of Adirondack Deer.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

FOREST AND STREAM.

County, respectfully petition that the We, the undersigned, residents of law (Chap. 557, Laws of 1885) which makes it "unlawful to pursue any wild deer in this State with any dog or bitch" may not be amended in any such way as to permit the use of dogs for hunting deer at any time.

Mr. Allison would never have seen New York again. He was kindly cared for at the cabin, and was soon in Bangor, healthy and well, having, thanks to his snow baths, suffered no serious injury from freezing. "Do you see that hat?" he asked, pointing to an old derby on the table. "Well, I wore that hat in camp, and thought it would hardly do to go home to New York in, but I took a notion to bring it along as an old friend. Well, I probably fell into the water fifty times, but every time I clung to the old hat, and once in my despair found myself talking to it, as a madman, and asking it not to desert me."

as a madman, and asking it not to desert me." The Godbout hunter, Napoleon Comeau, whose name is familiar to our readers, had a hard experience last week. A dispatch from Montreal, Jan. 30, reports: In the tempest which prevailed some ten days ago all over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, four hunters of Godbout had a miraculous escape from death, having drifted for some ninety miles during forty hours on a piece of floating ice. Napoleon Comeau, his brother and two of his brothers-in-law, went out from Godbout River in two canoes to hunt seals and dueks. Two of the men were engaged in killing a seal upon a field of ice, when the animal fiercely turned upon them. Napoleon Comeau, who is a telegraph operator at Godbout and one of the best shots and most noted hunters in the country, went to their assistance with his brother. After killing the seal they were drifted so far out into the gulf that they were unable to return. A merciless storm raged around them and soon they were thirty miles from either shore. Three of the men became badly frozen and would have perished but for Napoleon Comeau, They had nothing to eat but two frozen ducks and had frequently to take to their canoes as the ice broke away beneath them. After drifting for ninety miles during forty hours, they managed to land upon the south shore of the gulf, near St. Annes des Monts. Then they were drive to Metis, a distance of fifty-six miles, it being impossible for them at this season of the year to cross the gulf. From Metis they reached Quebec by rail.

A FLORIDA YARN.

A FLORIDA YARN. Editor Forest and Stream: T send you a copy of a letter received by a little boy at the North from a Florida darky with whom he struck up an acquaintance last winter. The letter is dated at Mandarin, Jan. 15, and reads as follows: Harty, you will remembers. I am down here among the aligators—that is, in their home. When I first came down last November I took a hunting excursion down in the swamps. I was out two days and one night. I took a fellow along who is a native, and two old army muskets, and ammunition, and a bag of grub, which consisted of cheese, crackers, cold tongue ond peanuts. We traveled about ten miles. Night came on; then came the tug of war. Nowhere to sleep, no blankets, ten miles out in the woods. We were close by a muddy stream or river. We stacked our guns and hung our grub on the guns. So I climbed up a big live oak tee and got in the crotch for the night. It was pretty warm and I felt comfortable, all things considered, according to the situation. Just before daybreak highd hog after our grub; he had knocked down the guns and was cleaning us out. While so doing up comes an old aligator out of the swamp and tackled the hog, and such squealing that I thought the whole place alige. To void wild cats smelled blood and came on the spot. I tell you, Harry, I felt shaky. I called to the fellow. He had gone to pot the tree. The wildcats, alligator, wild hog fighting like Old Nick below and both of us up the tree, the guns on the ground; what to do I could not tell. I can tell to the odo alligator was boss of the fight. He ate up the ten here the spite of the back align to the in the thought to the me do alligntor was boss of the the here. I do not the ten here mell of blood kard the here here and the the

guns on the ground; what to do 1 could not tell. I can tell one thing, my eyes were as large as moons—at least I thought so The old alligator was boss of the fight. He ate up the hog. The smell of blood kept the infernal old wildcats around till sun up. Finally they left. I came down. The guns and ammuniton scattered over the ground, the grub all gone. I got the fellow down and prepared to leave, but to my surprise, about fifty feet, looking up a tree, was a wildcat licking his chops. I filled the old gun a quarter full of bucksbot, not so much powder, and brought him down. In the meantime I sent the fellow down to the stream to get a bottle of water. He did not see the cat. I was afraid to tell him for fear he would run off and leave me alone in the swamp. So while he was gone, as before stated, I brought the old fellow down, cut off his head, threw it away in the bushes. When the fellow returned I told him I had shot a raceoon; I had him almost skinned. The fellow looked at it with suspicion, as he knew more about a coon than I did. He almost caught me in my little game. He said to me, "Where is the tail? You see, all coons has long talls and wildcats has short tails." "Confound it", I said, "I shot it off." We struck up a fre and broiled that did tomcat for breakfast. I tell you, Harry, he tasted equal to venison. After breakfast we started to look for the old alligator; found him on the bank of the stream asleep or sunning himself. Put two full charges under his flank. He keeled over. We cut him open. We found the hog, one of him, a bulhead and three ducks. I concluded to return home. On our way back, succeeded in bagging two rab-bits, four squirels, one opossum and some small birds, Very well satisfied, but no more all night in the woods for me, ROMERT HAZEL/TON,

(Signed)

DAKOTA GAME.

DACOLD CAMPS. BUSINESS keeps many of the readers of Foress AND for things that some of your correspondents enjoy; but it is they withings that some of your correspondents enjoy; but it is they withings that some of your correspondents enjoy; but it is they withings that some of your correspondents enjoy; but it is they withings that some of your correspondents enjoy; but it is they withings that some of your correspondents enjoy; but it is they withings that some of your correspondents enjoy; but it is they withings that some of your correspondents enjoy; but it is they withings that some of your correspondents enjoy; but it is they withings that some of your correspondents enjoy; but it is show and entities, as was upposed, to arrive before should ab they but when we arrived—for I took with me my neighbor, they on when we arrived—for I took with me my neighbor, they on where were your own use and that of the neighborhood, but when we arrived for I took with me my neighbor, they or where were your own use and that of the neighborhood, but when we arrived for I took with me my neighbor, they or here of the truth of the statement made recently in these of the truth of the statement made recently in these of have years ago," for we encountered a number of parties both going out and coming in, and no day that we pent on the prairie or on the lake were we out of hearing of myself. Probably there are nearly as many gress and ducks a there were on my other trips, but the land is pretty well when a good time and arrived home safely, but they got a merety well advertised, and perhaps I have done some of it we had a good time and arrived home safely, but they got a merety well advertised and if the winter is a mild one there will be add up and there is more feeding ground for them, so have raised two broods, and if the winter is a mild one there will whad a good time and arrived home safely, but they got a merety good joke on the old man. The little mother at home merety and got for repl

ERRATIC BULLET FLIGHTS.

ERRATIC BULLET FLIGHTS. Editor Forest and Stream: Reading in your issue of Jan. 21 of the "Dido of a Spent Bullet," it brought to mind several episodes which have occurred in my own practice. One occurred about forty years ago. From boyhood I was always tinkering with rifles whenever opportunity offered. I made very numerous cxperiments with hunting sights. That which gave best results for all work is well illustrated in the Whitney-Kennedy rifle shown in the advertising columns of FOREST AND STREAM. My front or muzzle sight, which shows white in the engraving referred to, was made of ivory. A gentleman in our neighborhood employed me to mount such a set of sights upon his hunting rifle. I had finished them and loaded the rifle to see if they were properly centered. Our folks had just moved the old house from over the cellar, preparatory to building a new one on the site. Picking up a half-brick of bright red color, I blackened with powder a spot in its center about the size of a twenty-five cent piece and placed it in an indentation of the lumber pile, about thirty yards distant. Stepping down into the old cellar, then half filled, I rested the rifle upon the embankment and fired. In an instant there was a sharp whizz by my left ear and a slight disturbance of my hair, lust over the ear, and at the same time a sharp thud in the old chimney stack a few steps to the rear. In one second my eyes were in that direction, where I saw a little puff of brick and mortar dust rising from a crevice. Stepping to the spot, I found the larger portion of the bullet I had just fired. I twas a narrow escape. Had it gone an inch above it would have damaged my old hat. The hard-wood lumber was simply sawed "through and through" but not "edged," the one-inch boards being left

escape. Had it gone an inch above it would have damaged my old hat. The hard-wood lumber was simply sawed "through and through" but not "edged," the one-inch boards being left full width for roof purposes, to lay shingles upon. The boards were piled in same order as sawed, in what sawyers call "stocks," It was what was termed a three-stock pile. In "sticking up," long, narrow strips bound the piles together. Upon one of these strips, at an indentation of the pile, I placed the brick. I fired at this, striking the upper part of it, cleaving off about one-third of the brickbat and deflect-ing the bullet directly upward, it striking the wane cdge of the board above and giving the bullet a return motion. It next struck the projecting stick above, giving it the direc-tion back again, as I have related. MILTON P. PEIRCE. PHILADELPHIA, P.A., JAL 26.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENT.—The statement of Mutual Life Insurance Company, published in another column, shows a remarkably prosperous condition of affairs. The amount received for policies in force or terminated amounts to \$163,846,233, and the surplus to \$5,012,633,73. The assets include \$49,925,930.18 , ..., od by mortgages on real estate, \$33,866,144 U. S. and other bords and the surplus to \$5,012,633,75. The assets include \$49,925,930.18 , ..., od by nortgages on real estate, \$33,866,144 U. S. and other bords and the surplus to \$5,012,633,75. The assets include \$49,925,930.18 , ..., od by no collateral, the total assets footing up to the try andous sum of \$108,909,967 51. The Mutual Life is one of our oldess and best com-panies, and its continually increasing prosperity and ever-widening influence tells a story of wise and conservative management,

AN ADIRONDACK DEER HUNT.

BY CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER

From "In the Wilderness." By kind permission of Messrs. Houghton Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass., publishers of Mr. Warner's works.

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abont. He wanted more breakfast, for one thing; and the mother wouldn't stand still. She moved on continully; and his weak legs were tangled in the roots of the narrow deer path. Bhordy came a sound that threw the doe into a panic of terror,—a short, sharp yelp, followed by a prolouged how, acaught the and re-echced by other bayings along the mountain side. The doe knew what that meant. One bound had caught the trail, and the whole pack responded to the 'view halloo." The dang-r was certain now; it was near. She bould not erray to in this way; the dogs would soon be upo them. She turned again for flight; the fawn, scrambing fifth with the fawn was impossible. The doe returned and tood by it, head ereet, and noetrils discuded. She stood prefectly still, but trembing. Perhaps she was thinking. The fawn took advantage of the situation, and began to faw his luncheon ratios. The doe seemed to have made up the mained. She let hin finish. The fawn, having taken al to adway, and in a moment was lost in the forest. She went in the direction of the hounds. According to all human calculations, she was going in the strandt, lay down contentedly, and the doe ficked him for a moment. Then, with the swiftness of a bird, she elsh. She kept straight on, hearing the baying every mo-ant until she reached the some open forest of hard wood, it was free going heera, and the or of the pause. He is addid way, and in a moment was lost in the forest. She was fue going heera, and the ory of the pack eached more esonndingly in the great spaces. She was going due east, hee jaws of death. So he was; all human calculations she was fue. He is addid way, and the ground the shard the stream. When she had gone a couple of mice she heard the sound, the lounds were to far off, hough they were still hidden by a ridge) she turned short way to the morth, and kept on at a good pace. In five minutes more she heard the shard not ago do the wood. He was althe conting of the river thor the foudes of in the stream. When she need of the bounds. The doe she mother worldn't stand still. She moved on coutinually; and his weak legs were tangled in the roots of the narrow deer path. Shortly came a sound that threw the doe into a panic of terror,—a short, sharp yelp, followed by a prolonged howl, caught up and re-echoed by other bayings along the mountain is deer that and the whole pack responded to the "view halloo." The dang-r was certain now; it was near. She ould not crawl on in this way; the dogs would soon be upon after her, tumbled over, and bleated pitcously. The baying, emphasized now by the yelp of certainty, came nearer, Flight with the fawn was impossible. The doe returned and stood by it, head erect, and nostrils distended. She stood perfectly still, but trembling Perhaps she was thinking. The fawn took advantage of the situation, and began to a stood by it, head erect, and nostrils distended. She stood perfectly still, but trembling Perhaps she was thinking. The fawn took advantage of the situation, and began to a stood by it, head erect and nostrils distended. She stood perfectly still, but trembling Perhaps the wantig taken all for a moment. Then, with the swiftness of a bird, she asked away, and in a moment was lost in the forest. She canding to all human calculations, she was going into the jaws of death. So she was; all human calculations are fished. She kept straight on, hearing the baying every mo-ment more distinctly. She descended the slope of the mou-tain until she reached the more open forest of hard wood, it was freer going here, and the cry of the pack echoed more resonningly in the great spaces. She was going into the short he north, and kept on at a good pace. In five way to the north, and kept on at a good pace. In five mustes more she heard the sharp, exuitant yelp of dis-ponies had struck her trail where she turned, and the fawn way to the north, and kept on at a good pace. In five mustes more she heard the sharp, exuitant yelp of dis-ponies had struck her trail where she turned, and the fawn way to the north, and kept on at a good p

POREST AND STREAM. not bad, and she felt the exhilaration of the chase. For the moment fear left her, and she bounded on with the exalta-tion of triumph. For a querter of an hour she went on at a slapping pace, clearing the moose bushes with bound after bound, flying over the fallen logs, pausing neither for brook nor ravine. The baying of the hounds grew fainter behind her. But she struck a bad piece of going, a deadwood slash. It was marvellous to see her skiin over it, leaping among its intricacies, and not breaking her sleader legs. No other living animal could do it. But it was killing work. She began to pant fearfully; she lost ground. The baying of the hounds was nearer. She climbed the hard-wood bill at a slower gait; but, once on more level, free ground, her breath came back to ker, and she stretched away with new courage, and may be a sort of contempt of her heavy pursues. — After running at high speed perhaps half a mile further, it west, and, by a wide circuit, seek her fawn. But, at the moment, she heard a sound that chilled her heart. It was the dry of a hound to the west of her. The crafty brute had made the circuit of the slash, and cut off her retreat. There was nothing to do but to keep or; and on she wet, still to the north, with the noise of the pack behind her. In five minutes more she had passed into a hill-ide clearing. Owns and young steers were grazing there. She heard a tinkle of bells. Below her, down the mountain slope, were other clearings, broken by pitches of woods, Fences intervenced; and a mile or two to a merciful heart in all that lovely valley. She hesitated; it woods, stipped. What was that? From the val-swet only for an instant. She must cross the Slide Brook Valley if possible, and gain the mountain to the cluster of it wooden spire. The doe did not know that it was the spire wooden spire. The doe did not know that it was the spire wooden spire. The doe did not know that it was the spire wooden spire. The doe did not know that it was t of the hounds. "The hounds are baying on my track; "The hounds are baying on my track?"

of the hounds. "The hounds are baying on my track; O white man! will you send me back?" In a panic, frightened animals will always flee to human-kind from the danger of more savage foes. They always make a mistake in doing so. Perhaps the trait is the survival of an era of peace on earth; perhaps it is a prophecy of the golden age of the future. The business of this age is murder: —the slaughter of animals, the slaughter of fellow-men, by the wholesale. Hilumous poets who have never fired a gun write hunting songs,—*Ti-ra-la*: and good bishops write war songs:—*Ave the Caer!* The hunted doe went down the "open," clearing the fences splendidly, flying along the stony path. It was a beautiful sight. But consider what a shot it was! If the deer, now, could only have been caught! No doubt there were tender-hearted people in the valley who would have spared her life, shut her up in a stable, and peticd her. Was there one who would have let her go back to her waiting fawn? It is the business of civilization to tame or kill. The doe went on. She left the saw-mill on John's Brook to her right; she turned inte a wood path. As she ap-proached Slide Brook, she saw a boy standing by a tree with a raised rifle. The dogs were not in sight; but she could hear them coming down the bill. There was no time for hesitation. With a tremendous burst of speed she cleared the stream, and, as she touched the bank, heard the "ping" of a rifle-bullet in the air above her. The cruel sound gave wings to the poor thing. In a moment more she was in the opening; she leaped into the travelled road. Which way? Below her in the wood was a load of hay; a man and a boy, with pitchforks in their hands, were running towards her. She turned south, and flew along the street. The town was up. Women and children ran to the doo. s and windows; men suatched their rifles; shots were fired; at the big board-ing bouses the summer boarders, who never had anything to do, came out and cheered; a camp-stool was thrown from

west, crossed the stam again, left Panther Gorge on her right, and ran on by Haystack and Skylight in the direction of the Upper Ausable Pond. I do not know her exact course through this maze of mountains, swamps, ravines, and frightful wildernesses. I only know that the poor thing worked her way along painfully, with sinking heart and unsteady limbs, lying down "dead beat" at intervals, and then spurred on by the cry of the remorscless dogs, until, late in the afternoon, she staggered down the shoulder of Bartlett, and stood upon the shore of the lake. If she could put that piece of water between her and her pursuers, she would be safe. 'Had she strength to swim it?' At her first step into the water she saw a sight that sent her back with a bound. There was a boat mid-lake; two men were in it. One was rowing, the other had a gun in his hand. They were looking towards her: they had seen ber. (She did not know that they had heard the baying of hounds on the mountains, and had been lying in wait for her an hour.) What should she do? The hounds were drawing near. No escape that way, even if she could still run. With only a moment's hesitation she plunged into the lake, and struck obliquely across. Her tired legs could not propel the tired body rapidly. She saw the boat headed for her. She turned toward the center of the lake. The boat splash of the water just ahead of her, followed by a roar round the lake, the words "Confound it all" and a rattle of the oars again. The doe saw the boat nearing her. She turned irresolutely to the shore whence she came : the dogs were lapping the water, and howling there. She turned again to the center of the lake. The brave, pretty creature was quite exhausted now. In a moment more, with a rush of water, the boat was on her, and the man at the oars had leaned over and caught her by the tail. "'Knock her on the head with that paddle!' he shouted to

and the man at the oars had leaned over and caught her by the tail,
"Knock her on the head with that paddle!" he shouted to the geuleman in the stern.
The geuleman was a gentleman, with a kind, smoothshaven facc, and might have been a minister of some sort of everlasting gospel. He took the paddle in his hund Just then the doe turned her head, and looked at him with her great, appealing eyes.
"I can't do itI my soul, I can't do it!" and he dropped the paddle. "Oh, let her go!"
"Let H. go!" was the only response of the guide as he slung the deer round, whipped out his hunting-knife and made a pass that severed her jagular, And the gentleman at that night of the venison.

The buck returned about the middle of the afternoou. The fawn was bleating pitcously, hungry and lonesome. The buck was surprised. He looked about in the forest He took a circuit, and came back. His doe was nowhere to be seen. He looked down at the fawn in a helpless sort of wav. The fawn appeared for his snpper. The buck had nothing whatever to give his child, _nothing but his sym-pathy. If he said anything, this is what he said: "I'm the head of this family; but, really, this is a novel case. I've nothing whatever for you. I don't know what to do. I've the feelings of a father; but you can't live on them. Let us travel."

The buck walked away: the little one toddled after him. They disappeared in the forest.

The buck walked away: the fittle one toddled after hin. They disappeared in the forest. POINT OF BEACH.—New Year Day was so pleasant and warm, that a few of us thought that if Saturday was as pleasant we would make one more trip to the mill. Friday night found us cleaning guns and loading shells prepanatory to an early start Saturday. Early Saturday morning the horses were hitched up and T., Joe Miller and the writer were aboard the surrey. bound for the mill. We were driving up Nostrand avenue (Brooklyn). Miller's dog, a superb pointer, tried to get into the surrey when it was in moton, only suc-ceeding in getting his hind toe run over by the rear whel. Duke, we thought, was not hurt much and so we wouldn't take him in the wagon. He, however, thought otherwise, and jumped on to a car that was going our way, stepped inside and seated finself on the cushion, looking out of the win-dow toward us. When we reached the car stables he changed cars and got into the little one-horse concern that turns toward the park and showed such a desire to rule that Miller had to get ont and haul him out of the car. We carried him the rest of the way. My little cocker spaniel ran all the seven miles and scemed to enj-yi i. When we reached the mill we got the little 14 by 4 skiff and dropped down the creek for the end of Barren Island, called Point of Beach. Some time since one of your correspondents wrote quite a long article about the bad smells of this place. Now I have been down at all times of the year and never experienced such ill effects as he mentions; and at the same time I have shot lots of bay birds, and in the fall a good many black sea-ducks and English sipe. Arrived at the beach, we walk up near the water, around the island nearly, Miller getting a couple of butterball ducks. We saw no songe of any kind, though the season had been so very mild. There were quan-tifies of gulls, crows and helldivers, and some old sportsmen whom we met said that some geese and braut had poen bot the channel and offered to row any on

THE HOUNDERS' CONFESSION.—The deer hounder rings the changes on the destructiveness of jacking, except when he forgets himself and inadvertently shows what he really thinks. Thus the editor of the Booaville Herald, who is a rabid advocate of the hound and club, commenting on Mr. White's bill to allow jacking in August, and hounding not until after Aug. 15, "gives himself away" by saying: "This bill is not what is wanted by the true sportsmen. It does not allow the use of dogs in August, at which time the greater number of tourists are in the woods, and in order to get a deer they will have to float night after night for it or go without. The deer of the voods are for the sportsmen who go to the forests for rest and recreation, and dogs should be allowed to run as much in August as S-ptember." "Float night after night for it." That is to say, jacking is harder work and a less certain method than hounding. Is that not a fair inference from the words?

SAGADAHOC ASSOCIATION.—Bath, Me.—This association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Presi-dent, Dr. Charles A. Paekard, Bath; Vice-Presidents, A. Q. Goud. Topsham, James H. Millay, Bodowinham, Ex-centive Committe, S. W. Carr, Bowdoinham; A. Q. Goud, Topsham, G. H. Nichols, A. Hatch, Bath; A. S. Alexander, Richmond. Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. E. Newman, Bath. A committee of three were appointed to consider the best method of prosecuting violators of the game laws, and an offer of a reward of \$10 was voted for proof sufficient to on a fourishing condition, and much good has been done here during the few years of its existence. Sewall's Pond, in Arrowsic, Campbell's Pond, West Bath, and Nequasset bimited extent, and the latter being thought particularly welk whited for the purpose, it is proposed to deposit there early best method of presenses connected therewith freely out of hard in their experiment with the Messina qual, and in socking the waters in the vicinity with trout and black bass, and prove the senses of the song and insectivous birth and be abeter state of public sentiment in regard the game of our forests, and the song and insectivous birth song hirds for mere sport, or kill our partidges and the time is not far distant when these laws will be re-biented the time is not far distant when these laws will be re-biented by all, and when it is hall be considered not only beautiful song hirds for mere sport, or kill our partidges

MIGHIGAN NOTES.—If the deer in northern Michigan don't become extinct in a very few years, it will be something wonderful to relate. During the year 1855, 1,130 carcasses were shipped from Alpena alone.—William McKeeson and Lewis Ingersoll were bunting deer (out of season) in Pioneer township, Missaukee county, near Lake City, when Ingersoll shot and kill(cd McKeeson, nistaking him for a deer.—H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., who owns Mai-on Island in Saginaw Bay, intends to have Congress pass a bill, if possible, giving him the marshy portion between the island and the main shore, on the ground that it is part of the island and a recent accretion. While this property would seem to be of no great importance to any one, even to Mr. Warner, it is in reality a valuable territory. It comprises the Wild Fowl Bay hunting ground, and therefore is valua-ble to the sportsmen of this section of Michigan. At the last Congress a similar bill was offered, and by the strenuous opposition of the Lansing Gun Club, was defeated. It now behooves sportsmen to use their utmost exertions to oppose the bill if they desire to hold possession of the property. If it passes into the hands of Mr. Warner he can arbitrarily prevent any one frem shooting on this ground, thus reserving it for his own use. As Wild Fowl is the principle ducking ground on Sagnaw Bay, the sportsmen who annually visit it will readily understand the importance of bringing their influence to bear in opposition to the Warner bill. MICHIGAN NOTES .--- If the deer in northern Michigan don't

GAME BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY are as follows: (1) Mr. Huntling's, to protect deer, European hares, gray part-ridges and English pheasants on Long Island for five years. (2) Mr. Parker's, to prohibit jacking deer. (3) Mr. Barnes's, to make open season for deer Aug. 1 to Nov. 15; allows hounding Aug. 15 to Nov. 1; forbidis jacking at any time; limits transportation of venison to two carcasses accompaned by owner, and legalizes shooting dogs when in violation of the law. (4) Mr. Pieree's, repealing the deer hounding law. (5) Mr. Wemple's, permitting deer hounding in Fulton and Hamilton counties during September and October. (6) Mr. White's, permitting floating from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15; hound-ing from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15; sale of venison Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, (7) Mr. Peart's, to forbid woodcock shooting be-tween Jan. 1 and Sept. 1.

Foxes ARE UNUSUALLY NUMEROUS in the neighborhood of Morsston, Sullivan county, N, Y.—or at least they are bolder than ever in depredations on the poultry. The local hunters and trappers have had great sport hunting foxes, and there is searcely a barn in the region that has not at least one fox pelt nailed to its door. The extraordinary number of foxes in the county and their unusually bold manner of operating can be explained in no other way than by the theory that the wild animals and birds on which they depend for food—rabbits, partridges and other small game— are for some reason not to be found in their usual haunts, thus forcing the fox to resort to heroie taeties to obtain necessary provender.

FORT BOWIE. Arizona. Jan. 21.—Q'Iail are very plentiful, so are cotton tail and juck rabbits. Deer are getting scareer every year, although I have killed two in the mountains just back of the ranch within the past three weeks, going out and getting back the same day. There are plenty of ante-lope in the valleys. Now and then a bear is killed in the mountains. Blacktail deer are searcer than the whitetail; oecasionally a small band comes in here in the winter time. In some localities within a few miles of here good deer hunt-ing can be had. There are some turkeys on the summits of the mountains. Antelope hunting is the most exciting sport I know of.—J. C. H.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill.—What little cover we have left is pretty well beaten over by hunters who come up from Chicago and elsewhere. When I first came up bere to live, in 1869, there was fair shooting just on the outskirts of the village; but the growing timber has been eut down, hard winters have killed the quail, and too much shooting has done the rest.—HARKY HUNTER.

TEXAS —El Paso, Jan. 23.—I admire your position toward non-hounding deer laws, the rigid enforcement of game pro-tective laws, etc. There is no protective law in El Paso county, and the evil is being felt already. Our Legislature does not meet until next January, so there is no relief until then, when our gun club hope to bring this county in.—R.

MAINE MOOSE — Two of the Kineo guides at Moosehead Lake recently shot a pair of moose within three miles of the hotel. Leaving the carcasses in the woods and returning the following day to bring the meat home, they encountered on the way and shot another of the monarchs of the forest. All were of very large size.

FOREST AND STREAM.

A CURRITUCK DUCKING SCORE.—Following are the scores of four days' shooting at Currituck :

Jap. O.B.	R.H.	Wid.	C.D.	Geese	Mis
11-Two guns, Little Sheep Isl. (1h.). 6		3	8	1	
12-Two guns, Sheep Island 44	6	1	8	1	2
12-Two guns, Narrow's Isl. (2hrs) 8	58				
13-Two guns, Sheep Island 92		9	20	2	4
18-One gun, Devil's Elbow 27	10	1	10		
13-Two guns, N.E. p't Home Marsh					
(1/2 day) 7	5		1	• •	3
13-Two guns, Grandy Island, oppos-					
ite club house 17	44		15	14	- +
14-Two guns, Sheep Island 47	9	8	4000	2	
14-Two guns, N E. p't Home Marsh. 5	33		5		13
14-Two guns, Devil's Elbow 10	58	4	5	5	+ 4
14-Two guns, Grandy Island, opp.					
club house 9	33		8	1	5.9
				-	
Total	176	26	81	. 9	22
Total for days: 11th 18.12th 70.13th.	275: 1.	11h. 21	8. (trand	LOUAL

581.



The contrasting black neek of the sight gives the sportsman a clear white bead, which can be seen distinctly against any object, in the woods or in bright sunlight. The contrasting black neek of the sight makes the bead all the more prominent. The construction is strong and the sight durable. It has been tested and is highly endursed by the best known rife shots. Mr. Otto Wilkfes, of Kent. Ohio, well known as a splendid wing shot, who uses the Lyman rear sight for all his smooting, saws of this front sight: "I am of the option that this front sight is about as perfect as it is possible to bullets in a way that would surprise some of our older and more experienced rife shots. In my wng shooting it shows up so plan and distinct, that it is quite an eavy maiter for me to int glass balls thrown up at from 25 to 50yds, which is as you know, a milch more difficult feat than at 161t, which is the distance some of our cham pion wing shots shots. "--...du.

WATTRPROOF CARTRIDGES.—Windsor, Conn., Jan. 23.—U. S. Cart-ridge Co., Lowell, Ma-s.—Gentlemen—Thinking it might be of much interest to you, we take pleasure in informing you of the success which your mrst quality waterproof shells have achieved. During the past two weeks the U. S. Goverannent have been testing in every manner possible, one of our shotguns, which has resulted in the gun accomplishing all it was asked to do, with no fallure in anything. During the test your shells, among others, were used, and the Board of Officers, who had charge of the trial soaked in water for forty-eight hours some of your first quality waterproof shells (paper) and at the expiration of that time, these shells were put hitto the magazine of our gun and were manipulated through the gun and fired without a catch or failure.—Truly yours, SPENDER ARMS CO.—Adv.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

FLY-FISHING FOR SUCKERS.

A PARTY of us were in camp on our favorite ground at M. Pond, in the latter part of August, 1885, for a week's fly fishing for trout. The fish had been rising quite freely night and morning for the first three days, and I had taken from twenty to thirty in perhaps three hours' fishing each day. But now, for some reason known only to them-selves, they had stopped rising, and after a morning's fishing with only two trout to show for it, we began to talk of try-ing another pond.

selves, they had stopped rising, and after a morning's fishing with only two trout to show for it, we began to talk of try-ing another pond. During an excursion to this region in 1883, in passing along the shores of a pond about one and a half miles to the east-ward. I had seen fish rising; in fact, the pond seemed fairly alive with them, and they appeared to be of large size. I had fished it several times with indifferent success, but as it was quite a distance from where I was camping I had never cast a fly on its waters after sunset. So now we con-cluded to try it under different conditions, for I was certain that it contained an abundance of trout. Taking supplies for two meals, our rods and landing net, we started at about 4 o'clock for the pond. Following an old tote road, partly overgrown with bushes, in about an hour we came to Long Pond. This contains twenty-five or thirty acres, is oval in shape and twelve or fifteen feet deep, and is situated on a divide between two mountains, being fed entirely by springs. It was a clear day, and the surface of the pond, unbroken by a ripple, mirrored the mountains, with all their rugged outlines, on either side. A pair of hawks wheeling in eircles overhead, a pileated woodpecker calling to its mate on the opposite mountain side, and once in a while a flyeatcher, leaving its perch on some limb overhanging the water, would secop up a fly from the surface before it had time to dry its wings and fly away, were all the signs of life to be seen. An old raft was anchored at the slow near by, but from its appearance httle fishing had been done here this season. "If trout were very plenty here," said Jim, "I should not suppose the flycatchers would be allowed to have all the fun." "Wait till sunset and perhaps there will be a change in

"If trout were very plenty here," said Jim, "I should not suppose the flycatchers would be allowed to have all the fun." "Wait till sunset and perhaps there will be a change in the programme," said I. "But meanwhile I will try what virtue there is in an angleworm." So putting together our rods we pushed the raft out a few rods from shore and began still-fishing with worms. Once in a while a fly would come to the surface of the water, cast its skin like a mos-quito, and float on the surface until its wings were dry enough to use, when it would rise in the air only to be got-bled up oy the nearest flycatcher, as though it had been hatched for his especial eating. Do all fishermen know that the flies that trout like the best come from the water like mosquitoes? In the best natural trout ponds you will find their east-off coats floating in great numbers, and in some of the larger varieties of flies nearly an inch and a half in length. I was watching a fly fluttering along the surface of the water trying to rise into the air before its wings were fairly dry, when it was sud-denly taken by a trout that I judged would weign at least a pound, and making a splash that fairly made us jump, and might have been heard twenty rods. "Earefully moving the raft within easting distance I cast the bait across the wake, and letting it sink below the sur-face it is quickly taken, and with a few minutes' play I have him in the net. "A pound and a half?" "No, pound and a quarter," said I. Just then another rise at the opposite side of the pond, and as the sun sank behind the mountain tops, leaving the pond in the shade, it became fairly alive with fish, all apparently of large size. After catching two more with bait I take off the bait hook and put on a couple of flies, and making a short cast aeross a big swirl wi.him fifteen feet of the raft, a big one took the tail fly nearly as soon as it touched the water. Turning him as he started, bringing the dropper perhaps three inches from the surface, it was taken by an-other fish; t

bend almost double when they would both start in the same

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THE STRIPED BASS LAW.

THE STRIPED BASS LAW. Editor Forest and Stream: In your issue of Jan. 28 you advocate, under the caption "The Striped Bass Law," the revision and modification of the present law in regard to the close season on striped bass (Jan. 1 to May 19). It seems very strange to us that you (who, of course, know, that the close season now named in the law, barely covers the period during which the striped bass are running up the Hudson, spawning and returning to salt water) should seriously lend your influence in the direction of the extermination of our great game and food salt-water fish. Any of our old Hudson River anglers can remember when splendid takes of bass were made up the river, especially at and near Sing Sing. And every one knows that the fishing through the ice and netting in the early spring has about destroyed any hope of ever getting any more bass up the river, and made the fishing for them miserable in our bays. There is just a chance lets in the main-taining of the present law. The fish mongers may say that the bass sold in our markets come mainly from the South. So the gume butchers say the qual sold here come chiefly from the West. But this is no reason why—for the sake of their making a few dollars just now—our game fish and birds should be storminated. MEW YORK, Feb 1.

New YORE, Feb 1. [The fact is that the season named does not cover the whole New York, Feb 1. The fact is that the season named does not cover the whole season of the striped bass in the Hudson, for small ones are found spawning occasionally until the middle of June. No one knows where the large bass spawn within the limits of the State of New York; if any one does know the locality then that person has kept the secret well, for our fishcultur-ists and fish commissioners have sought this information in value. On two or three occasions a small striped bass has been found with ripe eggs, in the month of June, or late in May, as high up as Catskill or Castleton, by the men em-ployed in the shad hatching for the State, and a few eggs have been hatched. The large bass of thirty pounds and up-ward often go up the Hudson and winter under the ice in the vieinity of Tarrytown and here they are caught by nets set or hauled under the ice. They do not go far up theriver and leave it early in spring. They are found in salt water about Montauk Point, the eastern end of Long Island, in April and May, full of eggs, but seldom with ripe ones. It may be fairly questioned whether they spawn here or not as a rule. The only spawning grounds of striped bass that have been found are in North Carolina. We have advo-cated the repeal of the bill because outside of the fish taken under the ice in the Hudson and an occasional one along the coast of Long and Staten Islands, there are no bass taken in the State, the most of them coming from the South, and it has not been shown that their capture in Southern waters has threatened the supply of this valuable food fish. It has seemed best to repeal the law before passing another one on the same subject, and if this were done in the present case we could then join Messrs. Abbey & Inhorie in ad-vocating the passage of one which prohibits the netting of striped bass under the ice in the Hudson.]

COOKING A TROUT IN CAMP.

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upon and ruined his pitcher-plants, and we were thereby saved a lecture on the family Surracenta, for which Jack aucibly cypressed the thanks which the rest of the party relt.
A noisy kingfisher flew up and wound up his reel on a hin, disappointed at the result of its last dive, and a shout from the Doctor proclaimed that he had a strike. After a long, quiet reeling in, the fish made a fair struggle for freedom which ben the short, stour rod and caused the Doctor proclaimed that he had a strike. After a long, quiet reeling in, the fish made a fair struggle for freedom which bent the short, stour rod and caused the Doctor form e anxiety lest the line should pass under the boat and get for a general difference or a splendid five-pounder was lid be for us. The kingfisher also saw it, and chirred his disapprobation of the invasion of bis formation at the capture of a his greater than he could master. "Now," said the Doctor, exultingly, "we'll have the fish for supper and save the ham and canned goods for some other time, perhaps when we can't do better." He looked around definally, as if challenging opposition, his face still suffused with a flush of victory, by finding none he subsided, and his smile it up the cedars and the rocky shores of the island and was reflected by the white birch at the landing, and then audibly picked up in a weight manner by a solitary loon whose. "In ha", as he dove startled the kingfisher into agin winding up his reel as the Colonel and the Doctor sator a log by the open front of the only he weight he had struck a yearling trout. A few minutes later the Colonel and the Doctor set on a log by the open front of the inside arrangements are shrivelled up to not ing. The fish is cooked in its own juices, and is not dried up. "And he smacked his lips at the thought. But I had so the dover it and the chick carrangements are shrivelled up to not ing. The fish is cooked in its own juices, and is not dried up. "And he smacked his lips at the thought. But I had son the size of this onew

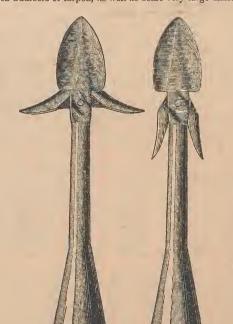
Romans—" "Hang the old Romans," said Jack, "how do you know whether they ever slept out over night or not, and a man who never did knows nothing of camp-cookery. What did a Roman cook know of Lake Mergauser and a trout cooked over birch twigs? Not more than a French *chef.*" They appealed to me, and I intimated that if there was plenty of it and it was ready that moment I could eat it with salt, ashes, or sand, either on the outside or on the back-bone. I spread a blanket on the boughs and stretched full length on it. The sun was nearly down, and a wood-thrush poured forth its short, sweet notes in the thicket, the crickets

chirped below the bed of balsams, and the bacon sizzled. The Doctor and Jack went for some light-wood to make a cheerful fire, and the Colonel fussed around muttering some-thing about salt, and then went to the spring for water. Jack came in, threw down his wood, and asked if there was any pepper in camp. I told him there was, and he went hunting for it. Presently the other two came in, and after a glance at the fish the Doctor pronounced it done, took it from the fire; opened the salt-box and sprinkled the fish lightly, saying: "You'll say that this beats the world." "What have you been doing with the salt-box?" asked the Colonel. "Salting the fish, to be sure," was the reply. "I salted it while you went for wood," said the Colonel, "and put on plenty, too." "So did I," said Jack; "I salted it and peppered it well. Guess we've got it salt enough." "Well," sighed the Doctor, "you've got it to eat, or no supper. There is one good thing—the spring is handy; but the next time I cook a trout I want you to let it alone." An early-rising owl asked "Who, who?" and the Doctor looked up but answered not. The last rays of the fast-declining sun illumined the clouds until their tink rivalled the Doctor's face. His good_nature got the better of his disappointment, and anxiously watched, as only hungry campers could, the slow process of dividing the fish. I tasted, and rested. The Colonel tasted, and looked at me. We in turn looked at Jack, who had a large piece on his fork which his open mouth would soon engulf. He bit it, jumped, and ran to the spring. By this time the Doctor was ready to sample his. One taste, and he knocked the bread into the fire as he rose, say-ing: "I expected any quantity of salt, but—" Here a coughing-fit seized him and he stopped. "Jack," called the Colonel, "what did you put on his fish." "Nothing but salt and pepper," answered he. "Where did you we get the nemper?"

"Jack," called the Coloner, what the year fish?" "Nothing but salt and pepper," answered he. "Where did you get the pepper?" "Out of the brown paper by your tackle-box." "Good grief! The .Scotch snuff I brought up to give Uncle Ben to kill fleas on his dog?" The pink rays of the dying sun set the kingfisher out in bold relief as he chattered furiously, and a loon on the op-posite shore laughed a scornful, jeering laugh. An audible silence hung like a pall over the camp for half a minute. "If there was a gun in camp I'd kill that loon in the morn-ing," remarked the Doctor, and each sat awhile wrapt in thought, contemplating the beauties of nature. "FRED MATHER.

HARPOON FOR BIG FISH.

THE diagrams shown below are drawn from a pattern from which a number of steel heads have been manu factured for use in Florida. This harpoon with movable ears was invented, we believe, by a Massachusetts gentle-man, Mr. W. R. Tompkins, who spends a considerable part of each winter in Southern waters. His account of the capture of a devil fish with one of these weapons appeared a short time ago in FOREST AND STREAM. With the same weapon he has taken numbers of tarpon, as well as some very large sharks.



The harpoon head requires little explanation, for the draw-ing tells the whole story. Into the socket the staff fits, but it is not attached to it. The line is looped about the slender part of the shuft of the head and the swell of the socket keeps it from slipping off. The ears are, as can be seen, movable. When the harpoon is thrown they lie close to the shaft. After it has entered the fish, and as the pull comes on it, the ears are thrown out and it is impossible for the head to draw out. The cutting edge is very keen and should be kept so, and the weapon kept free from rust. One of those shown us by Mr. Tompkins was nickel-plated.

OFF FOR FLORIDA.—On Saturday last a very jolly fishing party from Syracuse, N. Y., left by steamer Saratoga for Havana and from there to Key West and Florida. They are all sportsmen and trout fishers who find that the Adirondack whiter is too long and does not promise them any sport before the middle of May. The party consisted of the Hon. James Geddes, R. W. Jones, Dr. O. C. Potter, F. B. Klock, Burnet Forbes, Jacob Krouss, John Moore and John Blanch-ard. We personally know most of them and truly believe that no jollier party of anglers ever cut bait. They are mostly fly-fishers, and will try their lures on the salt water inhabitants before they tempt the alligator with a brown hackle. We hope to hear from them.

TO CARRY A LANDING NET.

Editor Forest and Stream: Having lost two or tree nets when wading, the necessity of a fastening which is secure and at the same time from which the net may be casily disengaged, resulted in the method described as follows: To the pin of a large "shield pin," such as is used for horse blankets, solder a pin of about half the length of, and bent so that it will be about §in. from and parallel with, the first. Put this near the collar in the back of any coat worn when fishing, and it will stand out from it, being so held by the second pin.

first. Put this near the collar in the back of any coat worn when fishing, and it will stand out from it, being so held by the second pin. To the handle of the net fasten, either by screws, rivets or lashing with fine fishing line, a strip of German silver or spring brass $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to project beyond the end of the net handle; bend this piece of metal into a hook, beginning about $\frac{3}{2}$ of an inch from the end of the handle; bend it over on the side of the handle opposite from that where it is fastened. Take hold of the net anywhere and its hook may be caught on the loop made by the pin in the back of the coat. By hooking it with an upward motion and by then giving the net a toss back it will there remain until it be lifted up and unhooked by pushing it down. This may appear a very complicated operation at first, but if once tried it will prove the contrary, and there will be no nets lost in the future. Another advantage of the arrangement is that by the hook the net may behung on the creel strap, in the opening of a pocket, or a buttonhole of the coat, without being obliged to hold the net in any particular place to so fasten it, which is sometimes guite a convenience when unhooking a fish, after which it may be hung again on its loop behind. C. G. LEVISON. BROOKLYN, Feb. 1.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 1. [The model of this has been left at our office by Mr. Levison, where it can be seen for the next month.]

The model of this has been left at our office by Mr. Levison, where it can be seen for the next month.] A CURIOUS SALMON CAPTURE.—Albany, N. Y.—Editor Forest and Stream: Last summer, while on a trip on the Upsalquitch River, which is a branch of the Restigouche, I had with me only a trout rod and some trout files, and becoming very tired of salt pork and beans, I determined to try for one of the many salmon which sported themselves every cvening in the large pool (Fork's Pool) in front of my camp, even at the risk of my last tip. I cutered the canoe at just about sundown, and paddled to a place where I had seen about an eight-pound salmon rise. The very minute the fly touched the water the salmon rose and took it, and such jumps as he made could only be equaled by a cir-cus aerobat, but when he got through jumping I commenced to reel in, and the fish came in just like a log of wood, which is not the way that salmon usually come. When I had him in close to land, I saw that he was coming in tail foremost-and acted as if he were almost dead. I then laid the rod down on the shore and took the line in my fingers and pulled it in very slowly. Now, as I had no gaff, I was in a rather bad position, and I determined to try and catch him by the tail and yank him on shore. I tried this once, and just as I got my fingers on his tail he gave a swoop with it and covered me with water, and ran out about ten feet and then stopped. I repeated this operation four times, and with the same result each time, till at last the fish "bellied up." and then I knew he was mine; so the next time I took the line in my teeth, my right hand took him by the tail, and with my left on his side I succeeded in scooping him ashore, where I immediately jumped on him with both knees, and killed him with a stone. As soon as he was entirely dead I got off and examined him, and found that in his first jumps he had tied two half hitches around and made one around the small part of the tail, and the reason he gave in so quick was that his gills and mon

and Upsalquitch rivers, who will prove it.—PETE. TIP-UP FOR PICKEREL.—Editor Forest and Stream: In your last issue "Limber Jim" tells of using the jumping jacks of the toy shops to signal when a fish takes hold while fishing through the ice. All the toys of this kind that I have seen appear too frail for this use, and a fish of three pounds would, in my opinion, smash one every time. No doubt these "jacks" could be made strong enough for this purpose if one made them himself, but it would be something of a task to make a lot of them, for one man often cuts as many as fifty holes, if the ice is not too thick, and puts a line in each hole. Years ago I did some of this kind of fishing, and then thought it sport, and this is the way we boys used to improvise "tip ups." We laid a round stick across the ohele, fiat on the ice, and then cut a slick with a crotch in it, one limb of the crotch about six or eight inches long and the other a foot in length. To this longer one the line was at-tached and the crotch was put over the round stick, the long but laying out on the ice with a dark rag tied to it. When a pickerel took hold the flag went up, the crotched twig standing upright. Several kinds of tip-ups may now be bought in the tackle stores, more or less ingenious and ef-fective. I should like to see "Limber Jim's" face when a big fish smashed his toy jumping-jack, and hear him whisper softy to the west wind his blessings on the man who put a frail tow-string inside it, or hung the legs on a frail sliver of pine.—PORE-O.MONSHIKE. [We alsue several communica-tions on this subjeet which are unavoidably crowded out this week.] MENHADEN FISHERIES BILL.—Washington, Jan. 25.—The

MENHADEN FISHERIES BILL. — Washington, Jan. 25.—The Senate Committee on Fisheries this morning agreed to report favorably Senator Sewell's bill for the protection of fisheries on the Atlantic coast. The bill in its present form prohibits fishing for menhaden and other oil and fertilizer and pro-ducing fish within three miles of the coast, under penalty of forfeiture of the fishing outfits. It does not apply to the use of nets having meshes of nine inches or more.

STRIPED BASS.—A large striped bass (Roccus lineatus) was caught off Fire Island last Monday. It weighed fifty-five pounds and was displayed at Mr. Blackford's in Fulton Market. This is the largest fish of this kind we have knowl-edge of this season.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—With two friends I went to Kingston one day last October and found perch, pickerel, bass and trout fishing there. We stopped at the Knowles House.— BASU.

DESTRUCTION OF FISH IN LAKE ERIE.—Erie, Pa., Jan. 26. —*Biltor Forest and Stream:* The fishermen here ran their steam fishing tugs up to Dec. 20, with large catches. The bay is frozen to a depth of about ten inches, and fishing through the ice for perch is in order, and good catches of large fish are made daily. The State hatching house is finished here and I believe is in operation; what for I cannot tell, surely not to stock these waters. All laws as far as the lake is concerned were repealed last summer and pound-nets are all along the shore wherever a stake can be driven, scoop-ing in any and everything. Men who have boats to hire catch bait with seines from forty to one hundred feet in length and scoop up all the young whitefish fry; fyke nets have captured of faking sixteen or twenty black bass on an afternoon's fishing, as my fishing chum and I used to, we trid eight or mne afternoons during the past season and only got one between us, and that not over three pounds. It is a shame that a few hogs, for the sake of dollars, should rain the sport of thousands. We cannot even buy them at a reasonable price, for they freeze and ship them, or hold for higher prices. The amount of fish taken at this port the price tons daily. The men who own the boats will not give correct figures and the truth will not be known; but from ten to thirteen steamers and about thirty sailing craft are onesh in their nets are telling the take. It is only a matter of time, short time too, when hawks and eagles will have to employed every scason with constantly diminishing size of mesh in their nets are telling the take. His only a matter of time, short time too, when hawks and eagles will have to employed every scason with constantly diminishing size of mesh in their nets are telling the take. His only a matter of time, short time too, men hawks and eagles will have to employed every scason with constantly diminishing size of mesh in their nets are telling the take. His only a matter of time, short

emigrate or starve.—HEADLIGHT. WILLMANTIC, Conn., Jan. 28.—P. W. Turner, of Turnerville, owns the lands surrounding North Pond, and has always claimed that he had a right to do as he liked with the pond, under a law which makes private any pond that is surrounded by land that is owned by one person. But in 1875 the people of Hebron had a law passed exempting Mr. Turner's pond from this private pond statute and placing it under State control. Mr. Turner has long wanted to test the constitutionality of the law, and a few days ago invited Frank Fowler, Will Alpaugh, Edgar Burnham, John Lin-coln and Henry Edgarton, of Willimantic, to visit him and ish. They caught a fine string of pickerel, perch and trout and felt under great obligations to Mr. Turner for the day's sport. While they were enjoying it many people from Hebron watched them. The five young men were exhibit-ing their, catch in Willimantic yesterday when Sheriff Fil-more, of Hebron, arrived with warrants for their arrest for violating the fish laws, North Pond being forbidden ground from Nov. 15 to April 15. The Sheriff awaited the pris-oners at the depot, but they thought it was a joke and did not appear. He then went to their places of business, took them in custody, procured a wagon and the party drove in a drizzling rain twelve miles to Hebron. Lincoln and Burn-ham were fined \$2 and costs and the others were discharged because the Hebron people had not seen them make any catches. catches.

catches. Bass Frins.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: I have been studying up the question of bass flies this winter and devis-ing new forms. I send you specimens. I want to go for the big oncs. You know that most of the black bass taken with the fly are what are called "shore bass," *i.e.*, those which run from a pound to a pound and a half, with an oc-casional larger one. My idea is this: Take flies like the sample inclosed, any color you like, place lead enough on the net to keep them well under water, let out twenty or more teet of line and troll for the bass instead of casting for them. There will be just as much sport if you use the same rod and and that you would in casting the fly. I was out fishing one day last season and let the fly sink in about eight to tea half pound bass had taken the fly that was hanging still in the water and near the bottom. I then made up my mind that the way to use the fly for bass was to let it go way down below the surface. I did not have time to test my theory that season, but will do it next year, and now write it out in order to let others try it. If they have any success with this method I will be pleased to hear from them.—N. W. A. The flies were brown and ginger hackles tied on a No. 4 sproat hook with a short hook at its back placed half way up the shank.] **Stightrulture**

fishculture.

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THE ADIRONDACK HATCHERY.

ng to. THE ADIRONDACK HATCHERY. Here of a state in the Adirondacks on which is located the new State fish hatchery, heretofore known as Little Clear Fond, has been rechristeued by the Fish Commission and will henceforth be called Lake Brandon. It is a beautiful body of varier, covering some 250 acres, and its elevation to the dignity of a lake is but justice. The lake is named Brandon after the two systems is but justice. The lake is named Brandon after the system is but justice. The lake is named Brandon after the two systems asys that 60,000 infant salmon trout, all in good con-dition, have been taken from the hatchery and placed in the lake. Many of the small fish at the hatchery were killed at the time of the recent break in the dam; some by the stoppage of the flow of water for 24 hours and others by the sond which atterward washed in. A number of Ladlocked salmon from food Spring Harbor will be deposited in Lake Brandon this spring. The work of repairing the break in the dam will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit. It has been spring the danger of another washout. It is proposed during the coming summer to construct twole stood boyds as the from of water for the ground. The work of repairing out the timbers to be used in subliding these ponds, and work on them will begin as soon as the washiding citizens from the new hatchery, and deploring the losses it has sustained through the main the stopped at the subthery to receive from the new hatchery, and deploring the losses it has sustained through the main deploring the losses it haves taken up the cudge in its back. Over 100 of the most prominent residents of Saranaco and Bloomingdale villages have signed a paper plediging the somal bloomingdale villages have servent dutier depredations in the the power to prevent future depredations and bloomingdale villages have servent dutier darge hows have the hatchery, and encourage in every way the work of the maters in the Saranac region, like all others in the futun

Lake House has two hundred guests the year round, and the hotels at Chateaugay Lake also do a heavy business. In years gone by the game laws have not been well observed in that part of the wilderness, but last season a marked change for the better was noticed. The hotel proprietors are beginning to realize that the chief attraction for sportsmen is the fish and game to be found in that region, and unless proper pro-tective measures are taken there will ere long be little induce-ment for the tourist to patronize them. Other business men are awakening to the fact that it is time to make a move for game preservation, and School Commissioner Wardner, of Rainbow Lake, a man who is well-known and popular in Franklin county, is taking the preliminary steps for the or-ganization of a fish and game protective association. He is are that a strong society will be formed within a few weeks. PORTSA.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 27.

FISHCULTURE AND THE FISHERIES.—A large octavo of 680 pages with the modest title of "Handbuch der Fisch-zucht und Fischerei" has been issued from the press of Paul Parey, Berlin. For those who read German, it is a most valunble work. Ichthyology, embryology and anatomy of fishes are well described by Dr. B. Benecke in 200 pages; lish-culture in its various branches, apparatus, enemies of fish, aud protection, is ably treated by the celebrated fishculturist, Herr M. von dem Borne. The sea fisheries, boats, implements, etc., are described by Herr G. Dallmer. The work is pro-fusely illustrated with well drawn figures in all the depart-ments, aud is a highly creditable volume. The illustrations alone are instructive.

The Rennel.

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FIXTURES.

FIELD TRIALS. FIELD TRIALS. Nov. 22.—Fighth arnual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club. at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y.

DOG SHOWS.

DOG SHOWS. Feb. 8, 9 and 10.—Fourth annual exhibition of the New York Fan-ciers' Chub, at Madison Square Garden, New York. Chas. Harker, Secretary. 62 Cortlandt sireet. March 16, 17. 18 and 19.—Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Dog Show, at Pittsburgh, Pa. C. B. Elben, Secretary. March 23, 24 and 25.—First Annual Dog Show of the New Jersey March 20 to April 2.—Third Annual Dog Show of the New Haven Kennel and Field Trials Club, Newark, N. J. A. P. Vredenburgh, Secretary, Bergen Point, N. J. March 20 to April 2.—Third Annual Dog Show of the New Haven Kennel Club. S. R. Hemingway, Secretary, New Haven, Conn. April 6, 7 and 9.—Second Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club. Edward A. Moseley, Secretary, Boston, Mass. April 18, 14, 15 and 16. First Annual Dog Show of the Hartford Kennel Club. A. C. Collins, Secretary, Hartford, Conn. May 4, 5, 6 and 7.—Tenth annual dog Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, New York. James Morti-mer, Superinlendent, P. O. Box 1812, New York.

K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub ished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register." P. O. Bo₄ 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed **3185**.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

NOTES FROM ENCLAND. J PROMISED in my last to say something about special clubs; that is, clubs each of them devoted to the interests of one particular breed. This country swarms with them. The two oldest are the Bulldog and the Dandie Dinmont Ter-rier clubs, and of the latter I do not know whether there are now two or three in existence. The Fox-Terrier Club and the St. Bernard Club are much the strongest, and there are prob-ably twenty distinct fox-terrier clubs, independent of each other and of the original club, but accepting the same stand-ard for the dog and conducted much on the same lines. The Collie Club has drawn up the most extraordinary description of that dog that was ever published, and it yields conclusive proof that it was the work of anateurs, who know nothing practically of the sheep dog and his work. The Mastiff Club is largely worked by men of no knowl-edge of the breed except what they catch up in the reverbera-tions of dog-show chatter. Of course the club is not entirely composed of such; there is enough of the salt of intelligence to keep it from rotting, but it has exhibited putrefaction dis-arreading. The Great Dane Club came with a boom, the new name

tons of dog-show chatter. Of course the out is not entirely composed of such, there is enough of the sait of intelligence to keep it from rotting, but it has exhibited putreflaction disagreeable to honest nostrils ere now, and it sadly wants vitalizing.
 The Great Dane Club came with a boom, the new name took, and despised German boarhounds are worshipped under the new title, to which, however, their claim cannot be proved. But it is not a bad thing for those in the swim when quotations rise from £10 to £100.
 Of other terriers than those mentioned, the Bedlington, the Airedale, the black and tan, the Irish, has each a club to look after its interests, and if the so-called Welsh terrier has not an infant club to take care of it, then after all the Welsh gutterals in its praise and English protests that the dog is not Welsh, it has been "wrecked in Babbycombe Bay," while, so far, at least, its congeners "ride safe at Port Natal," I cannot say they ever venture to leave their anchorage or do much actual work. Most of our clubs are more like boys "ipaying at ships" on a pond for their own amusement than undertaking any-thing useful. The two other foreign breeds, each having a club, are the dachshund and the French basset hound, the latter of which is limited, as these quaint-looking cripples do not take with English sportsmen, who seem to have lost their old love for slow, musical hounds, preferring the dash and endurance of our modern toxhound, who with increased speed has lost much in tongue but nothing in nose. We have also a Pug Club and a Toy Spaniel Club, principally under the guid-ance of ladies, assisted by, as I have heard them inreverently called, "old women of the other sex."
 Tastly, we have the Irish Wolfhound Club, or what I call the Resurcetionists, the men who propose to "make from sand a solid rope, French bread of rubble." The Scotch deerhound and the German boarhound-or Great Dane, so called—are being crossed to resuscitate the Irish wolfhound. I

or working qualities due to clubs fostering unimportant fancy points and exalting them above essential qualities. Another very grave charge brought against these clubs is that they, however honestly founded under the impulse of admiration for the breed and desire for its improvement, many of them degenerate into cluques and are worked for the benefit of the members and not to the advantage of the breed of dogs.

of dogs. This last evil is effected by the influence of the prizes the clubs are enabled to offer to show committees, and these prizes are, in the large majority of cases, given with the understand-ing that the donors shall name or select the judges. As this almost invariably means the appointment of one of themselves, the unfairness to outsiders is evident, and this leads me to refer to the much lauded and greatly over-estimated special index

almost invariably means the appointment of one of themselves, the unfairness to outsiders is evident, and this leads me to refer to the much lauded and greatly over-estimated special judge. It is evident that these clubs have a strong interest in getting men holding the same views as the club supports to judge their dogs, and such men are certainly most likely to abound in their own circle than out of it. But they go too far, and especially through the *Stock-Keeper*, which aspires to be the mouthpiece of the special clubs, claim that only men who have confined themselves to one or two breeds are fit to judge these breeds. This is a monstrous claim, the absurdity of which defeats itself. In our gardens one sees numberless species and varieties of flowers, and some men are famed for their roses, for their chrysanthemums; but should we call them flowers as not to be able to separate the good, bad and indifferent? The man who has a good map of the carnivora in his mind will the more readily distinguish between the relative fitness of the able to separate the good. bad and indifferent? The man who has a good map of the carnivora in his mind will the more readily distinguish between the relative fitness of the individuals forming each class. But the special judges of the day are for the most part not the best informed, or men of practical experience in the working of dogs, but those who by the accident of their wealth or from having been fortunate as exhibitors, and having learned their lesson in the narrow school of the clubs, are promoted through the influence of their fellow club men to the position. Here is a sample of how a specialist judge and public writer deals with fox-terriers; he says, "Seven or eight years ago such terms as 'torrier char-acter,' expression' and 'liberty' were unknow...' And I think when I have quoted this specialist's definitions of these terms, all true lovers of the terrier will agree with me that it is a pity we were not left in the darkness and ignorance of seven or eight years ago.

Well, there are definitions more difficult to understand than the most formidable propositions, and I take that to be one of them. Our specialist judge then goes on to say: "But character it is almost impossible to deline; a dog's stern has much to do with it, and one of the changes we hail with the utmost satis-faction is the perpendicular carriage of the stern, that is now acknowledged to be the correct thing." Could any one but a specialist judge write such balderdash? Our cows carry their tails perpendicular, but it was left to the modern product of special clubs to discover the close analogy in the caudal appendages of the cow and the fox-terrier. "Now come we to the quality of "liberty," and your readers must be prepared for enlightenment, for our sage tells us it "Liberty in its true sense is only found in a few specimens. * * * Long-backed dogs have liberty of a sort, but the liberty that conduces to speed at the expense of stamina is wrong. * * * Liberty simply means an aptitude to gallop; but it must not be thought that this means that a dog must be long in the back and loin to possess it; far from it. * * * A narrow-chested and long-legged dog cannot possess liberty, from the very fact that his conformation makes it impossible for him to take a long, raking stride with his forelegs, simply because their fuictrum, the shoulder blades, are blocked and restricted in their action by the shape of the chest." But enough, I am of the benighted ignoramuses of the dake tages of more than seven or eight years ago, before these terms were "known and understood," at least in a specialist judge's sense of them, obstinately hold that a greyhound can gallop and stay better than a bulldog, and that the former shows wuch greater liberty of action than the latter; and in the old benighted times the greyhound was the long-legged and narrow-chested dog, and the bulldog the comparatively short-legged and wide-chested one; but of course we must all bow to the modern specialist, whether he understands the terms he uses o

beinghted times the grey holding was the bolk-negged and wide-chested one; but of course we must all bow to the modern specialist, whether he understands the terms he uses or not.
In my opinion the evil inherent in the specialist judge is the narrow views that a funcier of one variety insensibly cultivates, and the almost certainty of exaggerating some one or more points desirable enough where normally developed, and not at the expense of the general character. In mere fancy articles like toy terriers this is of less consequence than when applied to dogs for use; but even in toys it is dangerous, and among other evils leads to the development of those hideous skulls which Professor J. Woodroffe Hill properly ridicules as hydrocephalous.
There is also the danger that members of a special club elected to judge will be, almost unconsciously, perhaps, influenced by esprit de corps, and thus do injustice to those who are not of the privileged judge electors, which common fairness seems to indicate all exhibitors should have an equal voice it.
I told you last month how serious the hydrophobia scare is with us. We are muzzled up to the eves—that is, our London dogs are—but had the muzzles been applied to some editors of the daily press and a multitude of foolish letter writers therein, the stamping out of rabies could have been carried out more effectually.
I thought we had succeeded in putting into type the most utter nonsense on this subject that same men could compile, but a friend has sent me a big bundle of cuttings from the New York *Herald*, and after reading them I think our London press may throw up the sponge. How such a busy people as you appear to be can find time to read such trash is a marvel to me; but I suppose it is read. I looked in vain through the waste of words for a title of evidence that the Newark dog was rabid, but could find none. It is otherwise with us; we have no less than twenty-six deaths from hydrophobia following the bites of mead dogs in Lo

At the Dogs' Home, London, there has within the last few months been about 10,000 dogs destroyed—all are destroyed after three days that are not claimed or suitable permanent

homes 'found for. In one district of London 500 summonses were issued against people for not having licenses for their dogs that had been 'run in' by the police. Most of these people were, I am informed, of the well-to-do classes; people who apparently thought they were too respectable to be sus-pected and might therefore cheat the Revenue with impunity, and they certainly would but for the action of the police in seizing all dogs unmuzzled or unled since the hydrophobia scare set in

The behavious the base base of the construction of the police in series all dogs unnuzzled or unled since the hydrophobia series all dogs unnuzzled or unled since the hydrophobia series all dogs unnuzzled or unled since the hydrophobia series all dogs unnuzzled or unled since the hydrophobia series all dogs unnuzzled or unled since the hydrophobia series all dogs unnuzzled or unled since the hydrophobia series all dogs unnuzzled or unled since the hydrophobia series all dogs unnuzzled or unled since the hydrophobia series all dogs unnuzzled or unled since the hydrophobia series all dogs unnuzzled or unled since the hydrophobia series all dogs unnuzzled or unled since the hydrophobia series a curious and instructive little episode of the opped into the subject in the most natural manner, and an indiscrete ditor in his zeal for special clubs and specialist udges, has cut the encysted tumor, and like that slice of St. Medard's kulfe in the Devil's fardel on the Red Sea shore, he has let out more than he will catch 'one while.' Mr. Pybus-Sellon si the honorary secretary of the Bulldog Club, and acted as judge of the bulldogs at the Crystal Palace show, July, 1885. In the open bitch class there were nine comporters, and Mr. Pybus-Sellon as of that class in a report he wrote for the *Kennel Club*-" This (the bitch) class was the best of any. I gave Acme first honors as she has wonderful ribs, short back, is well out at have commended cards, and wrote of the class is a 'have to commended cards, and wrote of the class have here the fore the kennel trace. This is the describes the delays in which the proves of the effect that judges should not write reports or their for has an argument, or the semblance of one, upon it, which effect that judges should not write reports or their for has an argument, but he emports of the diless ower their on the same bitch deces on the which the will sit on, he has also had the opportunity of explaining the abartet in landing Acme so orry highly when he disparaged her, or vice very hi

THE PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.

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THE NEW HAVEN DOG SHOW.

THE NEW HAVEN DOC SHOW.

heim spaniels the same. Italian greyhounds the same. Mexi-can hairless the same. Poolles the same. Miscellaneous, over 251bs \$10 and \$5, under 251bs. the same. Kennel prizes will be offered for mastiffs, St. Bernards, greyhounds, pointers, English setters, Irish setters, spaniels, beagles, for-terriers, collies and pugs. The list of judges as published in FOREST AND STREAM of Jan. 21 is correct, except that pugs and Mexican hairless are added to the classes assigned to Mr. Mason. Mr. G. Edward Osborn is superintendent. The secretary's address is Mr. S. R. Hem-ingway, Box 1235, New Haven, Conn. Entries close March 13.

1: 15 Correct, except that pigs and Mexican harries are added to the classe assigned to Mr. Mason. Mr. G. Edward Oshorn is superintendent. The secretary's address is Mr. S. R. Hemimway, Boy 1225, New Haven, Com. Entries close March 13: THAT IRISH SETTER SPECIAL. —Progress, N. C., Jan. 21, 1856.—*Editor Porest and Stretum:* In your issue of the 14th, under the head of "irish Setter special" over the signature of L. W. White, f find what he terms an answer to my question in yours of Thi inst. but what sceenes to me to be anything but an answer. It seems to me rather a queer combination to be called an answer to deg shad won a heat. I must confess I fail to see that a l claim I have the right to look after the Interest of is yres of 1 should get it into the hands of the relative the right to look after the Interest of the yre of the look, as I never saw anything madd at it, but if I should get it into the hands of the elub that was to make the award as soon as possible, and then I f they failed to give it to the dog it is not the maids of the elub that was to make the award as soon as possible, and then I f they failed to give it to the dog it belonged to it would be their fault, not mine. I cannot see why Mr. White should make so much ado about my not contributing to an Irish apecial, as I never here an its not contraining the an firsh apecial, as it to to the dog it is so for a common dog breaker, to give it to the dog it was for the say thind. Now as to the prove the signature of a common dog breaker, to give of mad that it was for dorge mathing sort as to coud to be decided by the judges as to which, red dog had done the best work. This I objected to, but he say it was for dorge mathing sort as to ead the dive on the yrad been called such haves. Blarney was the its revering a down while heat. Elcho, Jr., and Kose of Killarney did not start was for dorge mathing sort and on the second all way and the special already won, according to beleve that I had the special already won, according to the way the wore th

In trials?-T. M. ALDRICH. HYDROPHOBIA. - Editor Forest and Stream: Your editorial entitled "Hydrophobia versus Delirium Tremens" reminded me of a circumstance which occurred a few days before. For some weeks I had been the victim of a serious abscess which had deprived me of the use of one of my hands, and somehow-without the slightest foundatation in fact--it was rumored about that the touble was caused by an injury received from one of my dogs. On the occasion referred to I was in conversation with a physician of my acquaintance, when a person noted for his prochvity for something stronger than water came into the store where we were sitting, and evidently at the time a little under the influence of his imubibitions, addressed me somewhat rudely as follows: "I inderstand you have a bad hand. What is the matter--hydrophobia?" After my reply the physician said to him: "No, it is not hydrophobia, but there are a number of cases of that in this town. Hydrophobia is defined as a disease in which there is an aversion to water, and there are quite a number of persons in this place who are so afflicted." My questioner had sense chough left to feel the thrust, and I scarcely felt sorry for him, as I thought him rather impertionent in his manner. Perhaps, after all, there are some cases of hydrophobia at Newark.-D. G. J.

THE BOSTON DOG SHOW.—Boston, Feb. 1.—Editor Forest and Stream: All indications are very favorable to a great success at our coming show of April 6 to 9 next. We have secured the immense hall of the Mechanics' Charitable Association, which will enable us to have our benches, judg-ing rings, etc.—everything, in fact-on a single well-lighted floor. We have contracted with Spratts Patent American Limited to feed the dogs, providing everything, while Mr. John Read, who was our superintendent last year, will act in the same capacity this year. Our premium list, which will be very full, will be ready for distribution about the 15th inst. —EDW. A. MOSELEY. Secretary.

RED IRISH SETTERS IN THE FIELD TRIALS.—Phila-delphia, Pa., Jan. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream*. I should like to make a suggestion to those interested in red Irish set-ters. At present it seems like wasting money to run them in competition with English setters at field trials. Would it not be vell to have a stake open to reds only, run in connec-tion with, say, the Eastern Field Trials Club! To do this it would be necessary to raise sufficient funds to defray the expense and provide necessary prizes. It this is done, i trust in a few years the reds will be able to hold their own in any company.—W. H. C.

THE HARTFORD DOG SHOW.—Editor Forest and Stream: Referring to your aditorial headed "The Hartford Plan" we thank you kindly for the following: "In all matters connected with dog shows, the interests of exhibitors are of the first importance." * * "It is eminently proper that they or some of them should be consulted on the appointment of the judges." The above is just what we have done and we are glad that you support us. We shall announce our list of judges before we issue our premium list, so that exhibitors can act understandingly. The beagles will be judged by the American English Beagle Club's standard, and by one of their members. We also claim April 13, 14, 15 and 16 for our show instead of April 14, 15 and 16. Following is the list of judges appointed for the Hartford dog show: English setters, Mr. J. O. Donner, New York; Irish setters, Mr. W. H. Pierce, Peekskill, N. Y.; Gordon setters, Mr. H. Clay Glover, New York; pointers, Mr. J. M. Tracy, Greenwich, Conn.; field and cocker spaniels, Mr. A. C. Wilmerding, New York; beagles, Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn.; all other classes, Mr. James Mortimer, Babylon, L. L.—HARTFORD KENNEL CLUB (A. C. Collins, Secretary). THE NEWARK DOG SHOW.—We are informed by the

THE NEWARK DOG SHOW.—We are informed by the Secretary that entries for the Newark dog show are coming in finely, and that many requests for blanks are received daily. The show will be held under the rules of the A. K. C. as revised at the last meeting of the club. A letter has been received from Mr. Whitehouse, expressing regret that he will not be able to act as judge. There will be a meeting of the club to night to appoint judges for the unassigned classes, a list of whom we hope to be able to give next week.

BOUND BOOKS OF KENNEL BLANKS.—We have bound books of kennel blanks, each book consisting of 200 blanks of a given style, and can furnish these (postpaid 50 cents) for the convenience of those who have occasion to use a large num-ber of blanks. In ordering be careful to state what particular series of blanks is desired, *i.e.*, whether Names Claimed, Sales, Bred or Whelps. The arrangement of the blanks is such that a duplicate record of each note sent for publication may be retained for future reference.

THE AMERICAN ENGLISH BEAGLE CLUB. - Editor Forest and Stream : The following officers have been duly elected for this year: President, Dr. E. C. Nichols; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Ashburner; Executive Committee, W. F. Streeter, A Winsor, Herman F. Schelhass. The amend-ment to the by-laws having been adopted, the annual dues are now \$1.-W. H. ASHBURNER, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS DOG SHOW.—Indianapolis, Ind.—Editor Forest and Stream: As I am the owner of the English setter dog Change, winner of first at our late bench show, will you please receitly the mistake of your reporter in giving the name of Socroie as the owner of Change.—S. H. SocwELL.

PREMIUM LISTS.—We have frequent calls for premium lists and entry blanks of the different dog shows. They are often wanted at the last moment before the closing of the entries. Dog show managers should bear this in mind and cond us a supply entries. Dog show send us a supply.

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTES. KENNEL NOTE BLANKS,-For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them.

NAMES CLAIMED.

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NAMES CHANGED.

Olive K. to Marion. Black, while and tan English setter bitch, whelped Aug. 6, 1881 (Rake-Bessie Lee), owned by California Kennels, Sacramento, Cal. Blackcap to Lady Abbot. Black spaniel bitch, whelped July 11, 1885 (champion Black Frince-Newton Abbot Lady), owned by A. C. Wil-merding. New York. Chancellor to Newton Abbot. Chestnut spaniel dog, whelped July 11, 1855 (champion Black Prince-Newton Abbot Lady), owned by A. C. Wilmerding, New York. BRED

C. Wilmerding, New York.
BRED
** Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.
Marion-Harold. California Kennels' (Sacramento, d'al.) English setter bitch Marion (Rake-Bessie Lee) to their Harold (Gath-Gem).
Dido-Harold. California Kennels' (Sacramento, d.). Irish setter bitch Bido (champion Ben-Dudo) to their English setter dog Harold (Gath-Gem).
Pido-Harold. California Kennels' (Sacramento, d.). Irish setter bitch Bido (champion Ben-Dudo) to their English setter dog Harold (Gath-Gem).
Pido-Harold. California Kennels' (Sacramento, d.). Irish setter bitch Bido (champion Ben-Dudo) to their English setter dog Harold (Gath-Gem).
Pitora T.-Comedy. Eugene Taylor's (Richmond, Va.). English setter bitch Lottie (Count Rapier-Juno) to W. B. Gates's Paul Gladstone-Lavalette), Jau. 7.
Pitora I. (a.K.R. 3148) to Jos. Echteler's Barry (Barry Julta), Jau, 18.
Flash R., Mainspring. D. S. Gregory, Jr., 2d's (New York) pointer bitch Flash R. (A.K.R. 30) to J. T. Perkins's Mainspring (Mike-nomp), Jan 19.
Belte-Bang Fang. D. S. Gregory, Jr., 2d's (New York) pointer bitch Barty Gang. blich Flash R. (A K R. 80) to J. T. PERSING & Alley P. 9, 1999, 1991,

FOREST AND STREAM.

Princess Louise-Young Royal Prince, W. C. Hook's bull-terrier bitch Princess Louise to J. W. Newman's Young Royal Prince (A.K.R. bitch Princess Louise to J. W. Newman's Young Royal Prince (A.K.R. 200), Jan 14. Nancy II. – Hector, Mr. Hnse's (Boston, Mass.) bull-terrier bitch Nancy II. (Rocket-Nauev) to J. W. Newman's Hector, Jan. 20. Venus-Bazer: Miss Jennie L. Hutchenson's (Arlington, Mass.) imp ried forst-terrier bitch Venns to J. W. Fartar's Rozer, Jau, 15. Nellie-Dutch, Jr. Geo, W. Dixon's (Worcester, Mass.) bull terrier bitch Nellie (A.KsR, 2194) to R. H. Dudgeon's Dutch, Jr. (A.K.R. 1887), Jan. 11. Rest. G. Status, Market Mass.)

bitch Nelle (A. KR. 219) to K. H. Dudgeon's Dident of Press, K. 1997)
 Jan, H.
 Besske Obo - Beau. W. H. Beede & E. Hight's (Lynn, Mass.) spaniel bitch Bessie Obo (Job II.-Hornell Ruby) to W. H. Beede's Beau (E. 9.276), Jun. 22.
 Fannie Turner-Joker, Jr. A. Wynkoop's (Leesburg, Va.) pointer bitch Fannie Turner (sensation-Queen II.) to G. H. Nixon's Joker, Jr. (B aufort-Nymph), Jan. 13.
 Perth.-Mac. Clovernook Kenvels' (New York) deerhound bitch Perth (Julie - Lofrab to their Mac (Padyd-Lassiet, Jan. 25.
 Priscilia - Ruck Lepester, Cloverno k Kenvels' (New York) foxterrier bitch Priscilia (Joker-Warren Bessie) to their Earl Leycester (Snire-Danie), Jan. 25.
 Toodles-Tuck, Geo. W. Dixon's (Worcester, Miss.) pug bitch Toodles (A. K. 2147) to O Henry Amadeu's imported Tuck (champion Comeay-Booth's La by), Jan. 27.

WHELPS.

Jessie, J. H. Dennehy's (Boston, Mess) Irish setter bitch Jessie, Jan. 25, seven (five dogs), by Joseph Hayes's Smila-Mor (Claremont-Dido)

bildo)
Queen. A. C. Krn>ger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beacle bitch Jessle,
Queen. A. C. Krn>ger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beacle bitch Queen
(A K. R. 1720, Jan. 25, eight fiftweidogs), by his champion Brunernan.
Sarah. T. M. Alarich's (Progress, N. U.) basset hound zarah, Jan.
(Wro (one dog), by his Fred.
Jenry. M. B. Mooney's (Lynn, Mass.) spaulel bitch Jenry (Sancho Beess), Jan. 25, six (one Gog), by W. H. Beete's hean (E. 9,27n).
Topsy. W. D. Holsapple's (Ivudson, N. Y.) prig bitch Topsy (Punch -Judy), D. c. 30, sev-n (two dogs), by City View Kennels' Bradford Ruby (Lovat-Jenry).
Daisgi, J. T. Senorey's (New Haven, Conn.) pug bitch Daisy, Jan.
10, five (three dogs), by City View Kennels' Bradford Kuby (Lovat-Jenny).
Jeannic Nettles. Jas. Lindsay's (Jersey City. N. Theolity Jeannic Nettles, J. K. D. and S. J. Sarahan M. K. B. J. Sandard K. B. J. Sarahan M. J. K. B. J. Sarahan M. J. Sarahan M. J. K. B. J. Sarahan M. J. Sarahan M. J. Sarahan M. Sarahan M. J. Sarahan M. Sarahan M. J. Sarahan M. Sarahan M.

Jenny). Jeannic Nettles. Jas. Lindsay's (Jersey City, N. J.) collie bltch Jeannic Nettles (Λ , K.R. 1224, Dec. 4, five (two dogs), by Associated Fanciers' Royboy (Λ , K.R. 2601); two dogs and one bitch dead,

SALES.

Funciers' koyboy (A.K.R. 2001); two dogs and one blich dead.
SALES
EST Notes must be sort on the Propared Blanks.
Bannerman II. White, black and tau beagle dog, whelped July 5, 1835, by Bannerman out of Qacen (A.K.R. 1726), by A. C. Krneger, Wightsville, P.a., to W. M. Elsworth. New York. *Victoress II.* White, black and tau tau tickel beagle blich, whelped July 5, 1825, by Bannerman out of Qacen (A.K.R. 1726), by A. C. Krneger, Wightsville, P.a., to W. M. Elsworth. New York. *Victoress II.* White, black and tau tau tickel beagle blich, whelped May 5, 1825, by Bingwood out of Victoress (A.K.R. 2901, by A. C. Krneger, Wrightsville, P.a., to P Carman, same place. *Tietor,* White, black and tan bea-le dog, whelped March, 1835, by Bingwood out Birdie, by A. C. Krneger, Wrightsville, P.a., to George Taner, Gar ettsville, O.
Dade Eack tau and white collie dog, whelped Dec. 7, 1885, by Frank H out of Nellie Pride, by Louis E. Haag, Indianapolis, Ind., to J. M. Coffee, same place.
Cash Bluck, tau and white collie dog, whelped Dec. 7, 1885, by Frank H out of Nellie Pride, by Louis E. Haag, Indianapolis, Ind., to M. B., Haag, same place. *Machel K. New York*, to Jas. E. Pepper, Lexington, Ky. *Rome* Poi ter nog, whelped March 7, 1883, by Hock ont of Nora, by A. Quick, New York, to G. E. Pepper, Lexington, Ky. *Machel K. New York*, to Jas. E. Pepper, Lexington, Ky. *Barey Star*. Pointer dog, whelped Stept. 1, 1885, by Britz (A. K. 268) ont of Elf (A. K. K. 1638), by Maple July 17, 1885, by Fritz (A. K. 268) ont of Elf (A. K. K. 1638), by Maple July 17, 1885, by Fritz (A. K. 268) ont of Elf (A. K. K. 1638), by Maple Jee. 7, 1885, by Pritz (A. K. 268) ont of Elf (A. K. K. 1638), by Maple Jee. 7, 1885, by Pritz (A. K. 4, 268) ont of Elf (A. K. K. 1638), by Maple July 17, 1885, by Pritz (A. K. 4, 269) ont of Elf (A. K. K. 1638), by Maple Jee. 7, 1886, by Pritz (A. K. 4, 407), by the estate of Prof. H. J. Rice t

Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to w. M. mooni, an Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to W. M. Mooni, Jam, Lemon and whi'e pointer dog, age not given, by Bang ont of Jean, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to W. S. Holt, Manchesker, N. H. Funchon. Silver fawn pug bitch, whelped Aug. 30, 1855, by Brad ford Raby out of Dusy II. by City View Kennels, New Haven, Coan., to C as. Huncker, Philadelphia, Pa., to M. St. S. By Brad Ford Raby out of Dusy II. by City View Kennels, New Haven, Coan., to C as. Huncker, Philadelphia, Pa. Juno, Red Irish seture view of the , whelped Sept. 10, 1855, by Glencho ont of Flame, by John G. Tod, Harrisburg, Tex., to E. H. Vasmer, Houston, Tex.
 Kate. Bed Irish setter bitch, whelped Sept. 10, 1855, by Glencho out Kate. Bed Irish setter bitch, whelped Sept. 10, 1855, by Glencho out Kate.

Red Irish setter bitch, whelped Sept. 10, 1855, by Glencho out , by John G, Tod, Harrisburg, Tex., to Capt. A. L. Steele,

Honston, Tex. Fritz (A.K.R. 265)-Bird (A.K.R. 1658) whelp. Lemon and white pointer bitch, whelped July 17, 1885, by Maple Kennels, Patterson, N. Y. to R. H. Frier, Georgetown, Tex. Rash III-Firit whelp. Lemon and white pointer dog, whelped May 31, 1885, by Associated Fanciers, Fhiladelphia, Pa., to E. R. Coleman, Leoanon, Pa.

31, 1853, by Associated Fanciers, Finladelpina, Fa., 60 2, 18 Control Leonon, Pa.
 Erne (J.K.R. 410)-Margery (A.K.R. 1672) whelp. Orange, correct markings, St. Bernard dog, whethed Sept. 25, 1885, by Associated Fancers, Fhilad-lpina, Fa., to J. N. Taylor. East Liverpool, O.
 Ayrshire Laddie (A.K.R. 145)-Fairy whelps. Two black, tan and white colite dogs, whethed Nov. 21, 1865, by J. Lindsay, Jersey City, N. J. to J S. Davil, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Ted Liewellia (J.K.R. 509)-Trusty Gladstone (A.K.R. 1580) whelps.
 English setters, whelped Nov. 8, 1885, by Geo, Jarvis, New York, a white and black, tan markings, bitch and a blue belton dog to Walter E. Peet, same place, and a blue belton dog to N. B. Thomas, Philadelphia, Fa.
 PRESENTATIONS.

Doc. Red Irish setter dor. whelp d Sept 10, 1885, by Glencho out of Flame, by John G. Tod, Harrisburg. Tex., to chas. H. Milby, same place.

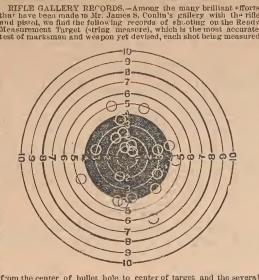
DEATHS.

DEATHS. Polku Dot. Black and white ticked cocker soaniel bitch (champion Sport-Suwance, A.K.R. 65), owned by A. C. Wilmerding, New York, Dec. 6, from inter hal hemori hage. Covar Food. Black and white English setter bitch, age not given (Dector Daer-Kale), owned by Dr. W. A. Srother, Lynchburg, Va. Cresso. Black and white polater dog (A.K.R 2×37), owned by W.E. Mansfield, Graceville, Minn., Nov. 11, from distemper.

Bifle and Gray Shooting.

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RANGE AND GALLERY.



from the center of bullet hole to center of target and the several distances added together. Below we give the performances at the various distances of some of the most noted marksmen of the country:

ri-us distances of some of the most noted marksmen of the anay: Iventy shots, distance 100ft.-G. W Hamilton measuring 8 hes, John Tragueser, R. 8%, C. E. Bjedenburgh 8 11-16, Wilson to Donald 8%, Philip Klein 9 5-16, William Hayes 9 5-16, J. 7, Collins 99-16, L. C. B. unce 9%, C. E. de Forrest 19, A. Marsh 10½, on Backer 1036, W. S. Smith, 02%, Charles A. Cheever 11 3-16, G. W, le 12, J. P. M. kichards 12 1-16, thomas Lloyd 13½, Robert Milley 1-16, E. T. Jenkms 12 5-16, W. H. Sherman 14½, F. F. Millen 15-16, F. d. Kesher 12%, C. Bloore 13 1-16, Alex toxux 13 1-56. L. or 13 1-16, A. Heilung 12%, William Klein 13½, Henry Fulton 13%, Anderson 14½, T. Noone 14½, R. Williaenol 14 5-16, W. C. Imitcharl 14½, Kobert Faber 15½, M. P. Lennon 15%, A. G. Heilwig %, R. B. Floy Jones 18½, Thomas Duke 19, Fraus Hyde 19%, D. Bernorn 19½, M. B fagle 20 15 16, E. H. Mathson 12%, W. H. Jward 21 9-16, J. J. O'Kelley 22, J. Brown, Jr., 25%, D. S. Beckwith 11-16, J. E. Whitker 23%, H. T. Barton 21 11 16, G. B. Eaton 25, diam Silberborn 23/4, S. L. Gibson 26, F. H. Holton 27 1-16, A. Johnston 27/4, G. B. Watson 23/5, H. H. Chiff 24 15-16, G. F. (Layton Fen shots, distance 100ft.-D. A. Davis 256 inches, Wm. Haves leon Zale

Wiliam Silberborn 2342, S. L. Gibson 20, F. H. Holton 27 1-16, A. H. Johnston 2742, G. B. Watson 28V2, H. H. Chill 23 15-16, G. F. Clay ton 30 Ten shots, distance 100ft,—D. A. Davis 2% inches. Wm. Hayes 8 13-16, S. H. Hubbard 252, E. T. Marsh 252, D. S. Banks 41 16, Louis Palnies 44, Minynorf Harvey 44, F. T. Bravin 415-16, J. B. Eltydenburgh 42, J. J. Paunding 456, C. A. Cheever 415 16, L. V. Sone 444, F. R. Watre 444, F. T. Davis 5 3-16, C. Eltynenburgh 42, J. T. Paunding 456, C. A. Cheever 415 16, L. V. Sone 444, F. R. Uware 444, E. M. Watre 444, E. M. Louis 454, G. K. T. Davis 5 3-16, C. Eltynenburgh 5 16, W. H. Faroy 5 3-16, A. Anderson 5 13 16, Peter DeNyse 556, C. Pater Kessel 744, J. T. B. Collins 744, G. F. Morton 752, T. C. Norto 5 4, J. S. Uake 654, W. F. Sherwood 455, F. A. Dugro 7-216, Fred Kessel 744, J. T. B. Collins 744, G. F. Morton 754, T. C. Norto 5 3, J. G. DeForts 45, 16, a. J. Now 534, F. Ballota 554, D. S. Beckwith 9, L. C. DeForts 45, 16, a. J. Now 534, F. Ballota 554, J. S. Beckwith 9, L. C. DeForts 45, G. P. Horts 954, D. S. Beckwith 9, L. C. DeForts 45, G. P. Horts 954, J. S. Bockwith 9, L. C. DeForts 45, J. S. J. Gover 115, G. H. Harkon 12, W. L. Caudee 1256, F. A. Ougro 73, J. S. Bockwith 9, L. C. DeForts 45, J. J. Horts 74, W. D. Steers 125-10, J. H. Cowperthwater 1256, F. A. Ougro 74, J. G. J. Charlet 19, J. J. Gower 143, J. J. Gower 143, J. J. S. Beckwith 9, L. C. DeForts 10, J. B. J. Glover 1435, J. J. M. Nacores 143, J. H. Schulting 144, B. J. Glover 1435, J. J. M. Steers 125-16, J. H. Pennong 1054, H. J. S. Keither 75, J. J. H. Cowperthwater 1256, F. A. Hobbar 15, J. J. Gower 143, J. J. Norts 31, Ten snots, distance 1001, -Chas. F. Robbins 15 13-16 inches, M. B. C. Minetel 17, J. J. A. Hawksworth 17 1-16, W. H. Whiley 17 3-16, A. Wiswell 16 1-16, C. A. Frost 16 13 16, T. C. Banks 16 15-16, N. Weildon 21, J. J. Marnakov 234, R. S. Gufford 235, L. Hagdin 244, J. J. Stevens 105 15-10, J. J. Marnakov 234, R. S. Gufford 235, L. Hagan 244, J. J. Stevens 1005, J. J. J. J. J. Marnsko

(burgh 2 3-16, wenty shots, with pistol, at 20yds.—J. T. B. Collins 17% incb.'s, H. agwanuth 23 3-16, Frank H. Lord (5 shots) 3%, Weston S. Gales 20, omas NewII 21%. istol at 12yds, 10 shots.—H. W. Wickham 3 11-16 iuches, W. C. uhwick 5, Jndge S. Smith 8 3-16, J. B. Miller 4%, Pherre Loridard, 6%. Pistol

Jr. 634. BOSTON, Jan. 30.—To-day's shoot at Walnut Hull was well attended, and the weather conditions were good. The decimal, off-hand and the rest shoot closed. New matches will be ready uext Saturday. Following are the best scores and the names of prize-winners in the matches closed: Rest Match. D Cheer

	D L Chase 10 10 10 10 9 10 9 10 10 10 -98	
	W Charles	Ŀ
ļ	S Winchester, A	L
	Prize-Winners' Decimal Handicap Match.	Ł
	*F J Rabbeth (Mil.) 84 81 81 86-339+ 4-333+20=353	L
	C W Hinman 53 84 87 99-344	
	J N Frye	
	C E Berry	
	N F Tufts	
	A B Archer	
	E B Souther	
	H Withington,	
	B G Warien	Ł
	*W C Johnston, Jr (Mil.)	L
	Prize-Winners' Rest Match.	L
	*F J Rabbeth (Mil.) 95 92 90 95 94-466+46=506	
	D L Chase	L
	william Graham,	L
	S Wilder	I
	C W Hinman,	L
	N Washburn	L

*Extra allowances of points are for military matches.

Decimai On-Ha	and Ma	ucn.					
J N Frye	. 9 4	8 10) 6	9 :	10	7 10	9-82
N F Tufts	8 7	9 !	9 8	7	7	9 7	9-80
J R Missam		7	5 6	9 .	10	8 9	9-75
E B Sonther	5 5	9 !	98	ō	~	9 10	5-12
W C Johnston, Jr (mil)	7 10	5 4	1 5	9	3	10 2	6-61
Victory Meda	l Matei	3.					
A CI WILLIA	0 0	Q 21	0 8	8	9	10 9	8-83
H Woreester	.98	8 1	9 9	7	8	7 10	8-53
H Cushing		9 1	δĩ	7	8	9 9	10-83
H Woreester H Cushiag H Camoridge	.7 10	10 8	5 2	9	7	6 6	10-82
Military M							
A C Gould A	8 6	0	6 7	8	6	7 8	9 74
F Carter, B.	8 4	6 1	9 4	8	6	9 6	7-67
F Carter, B W Henry, B	.27	4	7 7	-4	7	9 8	4-59
HAVERHILL, MASS., RIFLE CI	LUB, -	Jan.	23.	-R	ecc	ord 1	natch,
Creedmoor target, 200yds., off-nand:							
J F Brown	Forbe	s			44	14415	445-42
1) 33 T							

Iz-dio arrange a match or a series of matches with the raima cauo of Jersey City.
BULL'S HEAD HOTEL.-New York, Jan. 22,-Regular weekly shoot, 12-ring, possible 120: G. Zimmerman 118, C. Rein 114, E. Hoiz man 112, J. Snutz 108, E. Scaneckenberg 80, M. Dortler 117, D. Louitzki 108, H. Wasmuth 104, C. F. Gensch 109, J. Scharder 112, L. Flach 117, D. Holland 98, H. Gunther 114, A. Liss 103, Jan. 29; J. Scharder 115, H. Wasmuth 100, J. Shuiz 110, M. Dortler, 148,-A. Longer, Sceretary.

NEWARK, N. J.—The first competition of the E-sex Rifle Club for the gold medal took place on Monday, Jan. 22, and very fair shooting resulted. Mr, Dutcher led the score with 49 out of a possible 50, and the other leading scores were: R. Marshall &, A. Lake 48, Charles Cooper 49, Jonn H. Huegel 47, F. Helms 47. The club will shoot a match with the Palma Club of Jersey City. TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 21.—The regular weekly gun trial of the Topeka Rifls fram, canne off to-day on their range, southwest of the city. With the following aggregate of three scores, possible 225: J. L. Palme 207, C. C. Tumuer 71. J. F. Williams 124. J. H. Leonard 193, Robert Thompson 206, George E. Morrison 105, G. I. Royce 197, Reed McCarter 123.

THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re

	quested to write on one side of the paper only.
	THE TRAP AT FOLEY'SA very enjoyable time, barring the weather, was had at Foley's Grove on Friday last. A dozen members of the Jersey (ity Heights Gun Club were the gnests of Capt. roley having been especially invited to his retreat for a fish chowder, us
	concomitants, and a friendly shoot. Everything was good and s rved out right generously, some 150 sportsmen putting beaud their vests
	as good a chowder as a spoon ever stirred. Col. Endicott, member of the Aquahouga, the Stapleton, the J. C. H. and something like thirty or forty other gun clubs, to say uothing about his ubiquit as lo ful-
	lowship with fish and yacht clubs too numerous to speak of, prestued at the stand and also the head of the tanle with his danal grace and felicity. Spreches were made by the Colonel, br. Yerrington prest-
	dent of the J. C. H; Al Heritage, Harry Jones, Geo. Eaton and others, after which the shoo mg at sweeps was resulted and continued until
	a late hour. First sweep, 18 entries, \$3 each, was won by E. Canill. Second sweep, \$24, won by Outwater, madicot and Polworth dividing second money. Frevions to the dnuer the following mach, the
	second money. Previous to the dinner the following match, the feature of the occasion, was shot by three members of the J. C. H. G. C.; 15 olids each, 35yds. rise, one barrel, gun below the elbow nutil the bird was on the wing, for 550 each;
ł	J Maher
	J 11 Outwater
ļ	M. Caulti acted as judge for Maher, E. Collins for Herbert and J. Morau for Outwater; Quantau, referee; Geo. B. Eaton, official scorer, Articles were drawn up and \$25 forfeit posted for a materion reb, 4,
	between J. H. Outwater and M. Cahil, for \$100 aside, to be shot at Foley's Grove, under Staten Island rules. Afterward sweep will be openJACOBSTAFF.
	SAN FRANUISCO, Jan. 22.—The Yuba City Gun Club held a pigeon tourunnen Jast week, wincu was largely attended. The flist match was at 6 birds, 21yas;
	H Brittan
	Brittan and Robinson snot off at double birds, Brittan
	Weddrein
	In shooting off the ties at three pair of double birds, Weddrein won first money with 5 birds, Joe Clements second money with 4 birds, and Ed. Clements and Brittau divided third money on three birds
	each. The third match was at 12 birds, 21yds, rise; H Brittan1111111111111-12 J McVey11111111111100-10
	Boase
	menus divided second and third on 11 birds each. McVey killed his last bird, but if reli just outside the boundary. The founta match was at three donue burds, Hyds, rise;
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1	Boase

Sam Castle and J. Ryan were judges, and Jonn Ero referce. WELLINGTON, Mass. Jan. 30.—There was a good attendance at the regular weekly shoot of the Welnington Gun Chub to-day. The winners in the soveral sweeps were as follows: 1. Five clay pigeons — wardwelf first. 2. Five blackburgs—Stanton first. 3. Five pigeons Samton and Shattick divided first. 4. Five blackburgs—snaborn first. 5. Five blackburgs—Adams first, 6. Five slay pigeons—shattings—shattick divided first. 7. Five blackburgs—Shattings—Shattings—Shattings—snaborn and Adams divided first. 7. Five blackburgs—Shutmway, Fond and Samborn divided first. 8. Three pairs clay pigeons—Shutmway first. 9. Five blackburgs—Swift, Wilson and shutmway outded first. 10. Five clay pigeons—Swift, Wilson and shutmway outded first. 11. Five blackburgs—Shattings—shatting Five clay pigeous—bdoty first. 13. Five blackburgs—Shattings—shatting and datas. Fits. 15. Five blackburgs—Shattings—that and Edsworth uivided first. 14. Five clay pigeons—Swift and Shanton aud effict. 15. Five blackburgs—Shattings first. 16. Five blackburgs— Wardwelt first.

Wardwell first. = 10RONTO. Jan. 27.—The sweepstakes[sbot at/Canadian blackbirds, heat to-day at Oulcot's, Eglington, attracted a good number of sports-nen. There were two events. In the first the competitors, of whom there were nine, stot at 15 birds each, with the following result: Win. Felsted 12, G. Thomas 11, T. London 10, T. Sawdon 8, W. Mo-Jowall S. Sawdon and McDowallishot, tipree birds each, the former-winning and taking fourth money. For the next sweepstakes there were nive entries, seven birds each. It resulted as follows: T. Lou-don 6, E. Reid 6, W. Flested 5, W. McDowall 4, F. Tambly 4, Loudon and Reid divided first and second money.

ENGLAND'S CHAMPION SHOT.-Graham the English shot sailed r'home on Saturday last, having failed to make any definite arrange-

ENGLAND'S CHAMPION SHOT, --Graham the English shot sailed for home on Sahuday last, having failed to make any definite arrange-ments for a meeting with the crack shots here. Just before bis depart-ine, "speakture of his plans Mr. Graham sail: "I have'been champion matches with Captain Bogardus or auy one else, as follows: --Match No. 1-To shoot at 100 pigeons each 14 50 yards rise. Match No. 2-To shoot at 100 pigeons each 16 os tand at 24 yards and my opponent at 30 yards, I to 'use one hand only against his two. Match No. 3-As a special inducement to Captain Bogardus I will shoot thim a mich at 100 pigeons each; I to stand at 24 yards and my opponent against his two, if he m this mutch stakes \$500 to my \$250. The first two matches for \$500 a side. The Harlingham rules, under which offer to shoot all these, I find are the ones adopted by the leading American gun clubs, with whom it has been uny pitvillege to shoot during my suort stay here. I have had a plaesant time here, find american gun clubs, with whom it has been uny pitvillege to shoot during my suort stay here. I have had a plaesant time here, find american gun clubs, with whom it has been uny pitvillege to shoot a big money match and will return in the next steamer." MIDDLESEX GUN CLUB.--A meeting of the Middlesser Gun Club variay evening last, and lual arrangements perfected whereby the forganization became complete. Changes have been made in the Board of Directors, which now consists of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. E H. Robinson; A. Worden, of Dunellen; F. R. Stevens, Chas. R. Theirs, Geo. P. Suydam, S. G. Smith, Dan Terry, of Plainfield John D. Voorhees, Sound Brook; John Dury, Jersey City; M. W. Malford, Treasurer, freegre P. Suydam. The huilding will be erected at Dunellen; A the dat the dollars with fifty cents monthly dues. Life members are con-sportsmen have already be ome members. This club, while labor-per diment of fifty cents monthly dues. Life members are con-sportsmen have already be ome members. This club, while labor-

gamzation of the State.-Plainfield (N. J.) Constitutionalist. NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENTS.-Special Notice.-Mein-bers desirous of organizing tournaments in their vicinity, under the auspices of the Association, are requested to notify the undersigned. All the expenses of the same will be baid by us. Make your arrange-ments for 1886. We propose to establish a circuit of tournaments annually. Claim your dates now. General office and boadquarters, Macon, Ga.-MAIT R. FREEMAN, Vice-President and General Manager; F. O. ETHENDE, Secretary, Macon, Ga. Send 10 cents for hand book containing rules, constitution, etc. "Fairly started and its future depends entirely upou the manner in which the sportsmen throughout the country respond."-C. M. STARE, April 18, 1885.-Adv.

Hachting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.



THE STATUS OF GALATEA.

SINCE it has been decided that Galates will come out next year to Sail for the America Cup, her challenge having heen duly accepted, the question has been raised in some quarters as to her claims to be a representative British yacht. In the *Field* of Jan. 9 the following letter appeared:

Sin-I sontends ra

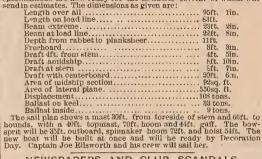
The representative British yacht. In the *Field* of Jan. 9 the following ster appeared: SIn-I see is reported in Tuesday's *Times* that the owner of Galatea arends racing for this Cup, and bas already issued a challenge. This ourse all yachning men must deprecate, for, though we know that ny one has the right to challenge for this Cup, it must be borne in ind that as the race is more or less regarded as an international one, ae yacht sent over should at least have some pretensions to being a trize winner in home waters. I think something should be done this year to retrievo our lost urels, and with the view of avoiding the blunder made last year in ending out an untred yacht (it seemed madness to send Gene, to out for such inportent alterations, without a trial). I would suggest hat the various yacht clubs contribute to a prize to be sailed for nder the same conditions that the winner goes to New York as our persentative yacht. If this course were adopted, I think \$1,000 yould be easily raised. A week later three more letters appeared, which we give with the ditorial comments below, two of them being in answer to former stiters: Sin-I sincerely trust you will use your influence and write strongly gains the absurd match proposed to take place with the Americans. I sonthing but courting defeat. A yacht should be built specially or the purpose.

And - A showed is that is the proposed to take place with the Americañs. It is nothing but courting defeat. A yacht should be built specially for the purpose. Srn - As to the salling capabilities of Calates, I think "John" is at easts a little promature. Last season can hardly have fairly tried her, is she salled in so few matches, and, like Irex in her second season, may yet be a prize winner. I think it is a pity that cold watershould be thrown on the sporting endeavor to regain the America's Cup. No loubt, if any yacht owner (doubting Calatea's powers) may still de-mise to enter for the Cup, the N.Y. Y. C. will, as last year, accept two entries. We have yet to see the two distinct types in a seaway; so may a here all its orget's cross is flown under the burgee. JACK (AID). To save trouble to our readers, we may mention that Irex started in twenty-nine races the first year she came out, and won eight first and two second prizes, amounting to 5600. The Galatea started in fifteen races, and won two second prizes, value 250.-Eb.J Sin-Your correspondent "John" has made the statement that Genesta went to America an "untried yacht." Will you allow me to appear to understand that his statement is incorrect, inasmuch as she was tried both before and after hee 'important' alterations. Possibly, judged hy his incorrectness on this one point, "John" may be incorrect also in his knowledge of these alterations, terms of the 'de datae to New York to compete for the America Cup-and no doubt some very strong opinions are likely to be expressed about it-there can be no douht that the Genesta had nuexceptionable creden-ing the Galatea to New York to compete for the America Cup-and no doubt some very strong opinions are likely to be expressed about it-there can be no douht that the Genesta had nuexceptionable creden-ing the Galatea to New York to compete for the America Cup-and no doubt some very strong opinions are likely to be expressed about it-there can be no douht that the Genesta had n

In so that as dediced is not such a vessel as will make a assumption that Galatas is not such a vessel as will make a light for the Cup, and that her qualities are not such as to by the expense and trouble to which the holders will be put, is on the summary of her season's work as concisely stated , two seconds to lifteen starps and a total of only 50 prize , "This in truth is her record, and if it were all there might be

some reason for the complaints made against her posing as a cham-plon: hut to those who have followed the season closely and who are familiar with all the his and outs of Galakea's work this year, there is really n ground yet lor condemning her, or for asserting that she races will show that a better place next season. An analysis of her races will show that a very fast boat improved by a season's trial and the alternation of the performance of the principal to the other that the loss whell it suggested. Undoubledly Galatea, from the time of her thas whell it suggested. Undoubledly Galatea, from the time of her thas been to remedy it, and thus far at least it is too soon to proceed the season of the principal trouble is known and steps are now being fast to remedy it, and thus far at least it is too soon to proceed the season of the principal trouble is known and steps are now being fast or the or principal trouble is known and steps they account of the principal trouble is known and steps they account of the principal trouble is known and steps are now being fast or the only fist. She was built with the object he view of receips for the built of the cost him little and the alternation to the other than the best of the principal trouble is known and steps are now being fast of the principal trouble is known and steps they account of the principal trouble is known and steps are now being fast of the principal trouble is known and steps are now being fast of the principal trouble during the state and the events are account of the principal the state and the state of the system of the state of the principal trouble during the state of the expense on the default of the currenting, and whose prestate is farged involved in the result of the the tring, and whose prestate is than to the system the state of the state of the tring the state is a failer. Each of the state deside to bring here out a there oresults a failere. Each of the state the state of the state of th

THE ATLANTIC.



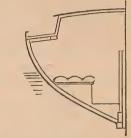
NEWSPAPERS AND CLUB SCANDALS.

Day. Captain Joe Ellsworth and his crew will sail her.
NEWSPAPERS AND CLUB SCANDALS.
In the active hunt for news among a number of daily papers that affairs which concern no one but the parties directly furthat may result when once the matter is made the subject of general growing in the case of the Seawanhaka. C. Y. C., in which a family jar that in no way concerned or interested any one outside of the club has been made public by the papers in a manner which has only when the case of the Seawanhaka. C. Y. C., in which a family jar has been made public by the papers in a manner which has only when the secoud extract from its news columns of Jan. 30. What it does in a similar case is shown in the secoud extract from its appcarance in the *Herald*, was denied by the leading men of the American Y. C., and was further disported by the leading men of the American Y. C. and was further disported by the leading men of the American Y. C. and was further disported by the leading men of the American Y. C. and was further disported by the leading men of the American Y. C. and was further disported by the leading men of the American Y. C. and was further disported by the lead for many years; but as yet the matter is singly a more one, with which the members only are concerned.
N. Y. Herald, Jan. 30. N. Y. Herald, Jan. 13.
Yates one, with which the members only are concerned.
N. Y. Herald, Jan. 80. N. Y. Herald, Jan. 13.
Yates one, with which the members only are concerned.
N. Y. Herald, the sensition of difference of opinion amore display a imply drawn upon their hat and the sensition of solution - caused, it is organization of such high stand of discord, and that, has a simply drawn upon their imagin atoms for what they are pleased the the sensitist cording the regret could any senter of the New York Y. C. for the latter of what hey are pleased and the present state of its solution had as the seandal mongers have the leave of the New York Y. C. for the batter of what he

A PRIMITIVE LATEEN RIG.

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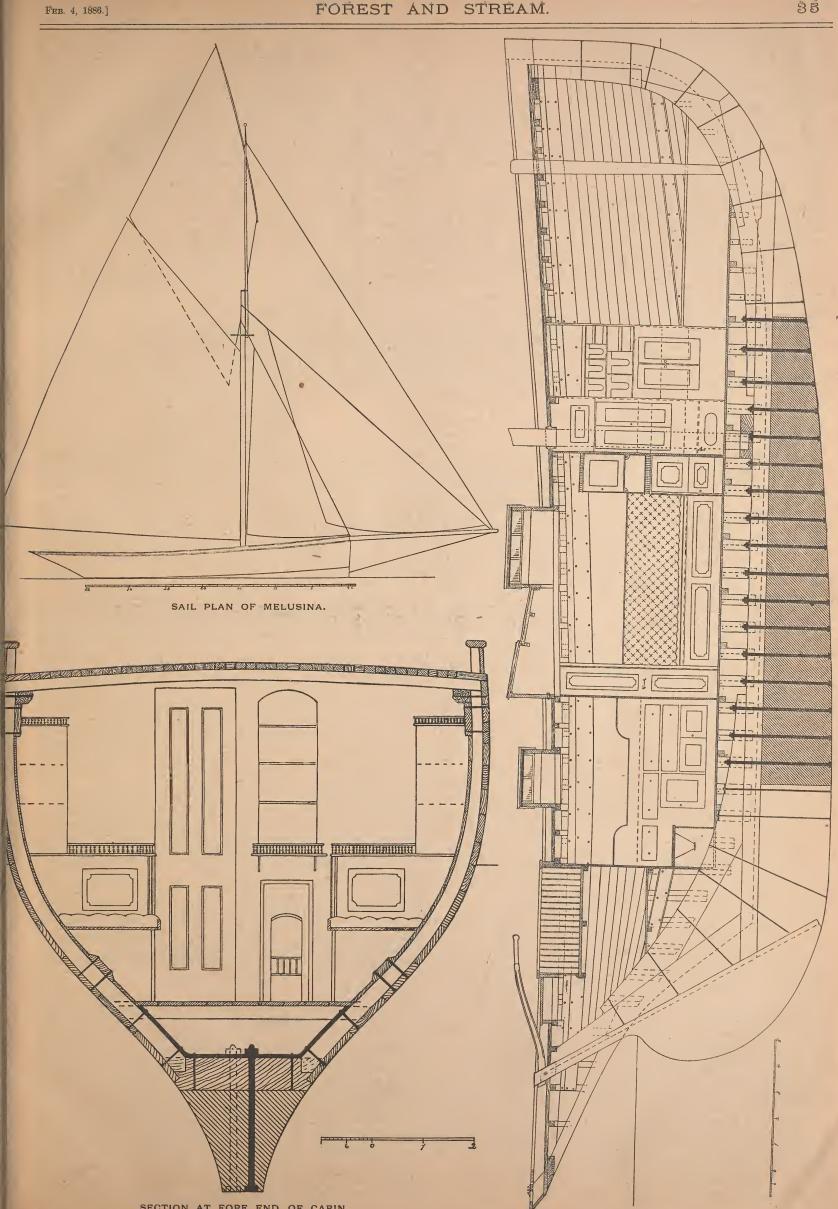
INTERIOR OF THE CUTTER MELUSINA. Grube fect contained within the ceiling and below the deck of a rank, the problem is how to dispose of it so as to secure the greatest mount of room for a man. It matters little how wide it may he if it has not beight, or how long if it is too narrow for comfortable move-ment. On shore the architect starts out with at least 6 or 7t, in every direction, but the navel architect is taramelled and bound down by the absolute necessity of limiting himself to a hull whose dimensions are dicated by many other considerations besides the personal com-tent of the dwellers therein, and who has not the resource of his proteer the form of hull in which it is exercised. His work must be all of by one unit of measurement, the height of a man which will be absolute necessity of limiting himself to a hull whose dimensions are dicated by many other considerations besides the personal com-tent of the dwellers therein, and who has not the resource of his prother ashore of putting on a hay window here or a mansard root manother place. He is confined to a very contracted space, and the results of his planning depend party on his individual skill, but still more on the form of hull in which it is exercised. His work must be all off by one unit of measurement, the height of a man, which will be about def, and the space to be distributed is valuable or otherwise as the contains this factor. If the height is less than this a man cannot while less breadth may give passable accommodations if coupled while less breadth may give passable accommodations if coupled while less breadth may give passable accommodations if coupled in each side, and a passage way hetwere. The aboat of 14 or 16ft, beam for instance, drawing under fst, and with he ordinary low freeboard, and centerboard truth a midships, when the required with on each side of the truth is laid off the hoor lines has been resides on high that to obtain any head room a high about has been resides on high the to than any head room a high about has bee INTERIOR OF THE CUTTER MELUSINA



divided into small portions of awkward size, one under the floors and a small triangular space in each wing, none of them of much use. The fore and aft disposition is still worse. No room in the fore peak, a height of alg to aft, only in the galley, the center of the boat taken up with the centeroord trunk, the main cabin forced art, cutting out any after stateroom, and a damp and ill space hole under the cockpit, difficult of access and when reached of limited capacity. Besides these are the wings already mentioned, and small space suder fdek alongside the cockpit, sometimes utilized for stowage. The main cabin bort deck, dignified by name of berth. Aided even by the state or deck, dignified by name of berth. Aided even by the extra space stolen from above by the cabin trunk, the accommodations of the ordinary centerboard sloop are nearly always of a makeshift and unsatisfactory character. The space, no greater in cubic feet than in the former case, is now in the form of a solid, approximately right, and keeping these dimensions for a length of three or four times the measuring unlet—say 26t, with large space beyond at each of this space, creet and with arms extended, and the division of it that would naturally suggest itself would be: One length, sny fit, state room, one length, fct, cahin, and the remaining length added to the principle of how in the form the decomparing unlet—say 26t, with large space beyond at each or duits space. Free and with arms extended, and the division of it that would naturally suggest itself would be: One length, sny fit, state proom, one length, fct, cahin, and the remaining length added to the protion at the bow, for gailey and forecastle. An excellent example of this type of hoat and its capabilities is shown in the accompanying plass of the Melusiua, prepared from sketches furnished by the desure and the capited by the discust of the the details being designed and carried out by Mr. Edward bree, will be will be the fourser and stread been of the stope dece.

protion at the bow, for galley and forecastle. An excellent examples of this type of hoat and its capabilities is shown in the accompanying plass of the Melusius, prepared from sketches furnished by her designed in the decampanying the structure of the Melusius, prepared from sketches furnished by her designed and carried out by Mr. Efward by the structure of the Melusius, publication of the Melusius, publication of the Melusius, publication of the Melusius, publication of 10ft. on deck, december of the Melusius, and under the forest at a function of the Melusius, and the structure of the Melusius, and the structure of 10ft. on deck, december of the Melus and the structure of 10ft. The deck structure of the Melus at a single of the structure of the melus at a single of the structure of the melus at a single of the structure of the melus at a single of the structure at a structure of the structure at a structure of the structure at a structure of the structure and the structure at the structure

OEN. PAINE'S YACHT.-Work is progressing steadily Paine's new boat. The keel, stem and stern have been and the frames will soon he ready. The joiner work is go ward at the same time, so that her hatches, companions, etc ready before the deck is laid.



answer to inquiries concerning the lateen rig we republish a cut of the rig as applied to a cance, which first appeared in the insort any STREAM of Aug. 7, 1884. The shape of the sail and dits of rigring can be applied to an legyacit as well as to a canc-srie, fitted by Captain George Price, of Boston, has two shear , a a, hinged at the top, a yard, b, and noom, a united by a Joint heir fore ends. The hall und d is made f ast bit he look t, ta-m is through a block on the yard, up over the sneave t and down surbard leg.

is about a block of the yard, up over the sneave l and do will be boom to be did down by a nulversal joint or link below the point suspeasion of the yard, so the sail swings freely. The topping lifts, or lazy jacks, e, are male fast to the two ebolts. The sail is reflet by the lines g, let through grommets, a large right be two shear legs would fit in an iron cap, forged with o sockets, the sheave l and hook l being retained in their present sition but all being of iron. Two balliards would also be used on a tg yard.

THE CRUISE OF THE BONITA.

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CRUISE OF THE COOT.

and to the office of the canal, where a pleakant young rendemany of the theory. Through the pixeonhole is took the name, tonnage is obstrated. The Cook, and handed out a receipt for \$2.3%, the for passing through the canal. This dil not seem exportant, is dering the large number of locks and hind yes and the attend-dering the large number of locks and hind yes and the attend the office of the cook. The seemed to be a nuther of the cook and a more the doring the source of th

1 02 11 11 11 LATEEN RIGS FOR ICE BOATS.

boats. She was tied to the bank, an 1 after suppar I turned in for a good night's rest, which was appreciated after the unusual work and exposure of the day. Several times the horns of canallers and dul whisiles of ste-am propellers broke uoon my senses, and a wage fear -eized me that the Cost might berun down or crushed by some are-eized me that the Cost might berun down or crushed by some are-less follow. As a precaution I had one lautern burning on deck and k-pt the cabin lamp bright all night. Nothing more scrous took place than a slight canding of pault against the bank in answer to the a wells of the steamers. Mooring lines must be made well fast in a eanal, as the suction of passing boats will drag the moored craft off shore with considerable force. C. P. K.

THE CRUISE OF THE PILGRIM .-- VI. BY DR. W. H. WINSLOW.

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THE CRUISE OF THE ZIMMERMAN.

THE CRUISE OF THE ZIMMERMAN. "I URRY up, boys!" This was the skipper's first order, which was prompty obsered. Water, wood. e. al, small boals, sea s ores, oil-skins, gum boots, shore toggery, etc. had been properly stoxed, and we were waiting for Morits Clark and his nsual hene marke loat. That worthy put in an appearance just as the yacht sailed down stream, and with a fresh southerly breeze we bade our friends good by. The night was dark and rainy, wind fresh-ning and hauling to the cools trick in the start of the stream in the share the shift was dark and rainy, wind fresh-ning and hauling to the cools trick in feet out of the companion way, reporting that the shift was dark and rainy wind fresh-ning and hauling to on his head, argument was not aumissible. Directly another "hard on "jumped in; the m ste, who was lifting the jib at the the, hard went overboard, crushing down the staving on that side, and every-thing to starboard left us. By request of the cools, we stopped for the night. As an honest recorder of facts, I must say thas lifting the shift was the result of Clark's practical joke. He's a oud m, aldown the bud By request of recorder of fr mactical is to starboard here the starboard line of the starboard here result of the starboard line. The starboard line is the starboard line

Two water parrels are on a flush deck at for the abin, and when the yeach canted to an excessive angle of heel, the weight of water so high could not be kept in position, though carefully lashed in the chocks. Next day was foggy. Beat down to deep water point, where we fell in with the steam yacut Comet at anchor; the value and triends just returned from a trip South, and bound to New York and Long Island Sound. Went on board and had a gool time. When altreast of Fort Delaware wind suddenly shifted to vorthweet, hlowing hard, came to, ship rolling badly, and anchor light dancing a jig. Morning

s clear, but a heavy bank in the west indicates bad and whidy her. We are content to haul out two reefs in the mainsail-e to at Cedar Creek 12 M. Spent two days scouring the cove and di waters for ducks with poor success. Cleark leaves us to-day ome to meet us again at Forte-cue on the following Wednesday. to the bo el on the beach and made the acqualutance of the rietor. Captain Garlison, the self styled "Fortescue crank." He nity purchased this property, with its surrounding meadow lands extensive oy-ter beds reaching for miles and in flae cultivation, iound him courteous and entertaining, with a fund of informa-a, a polished gentleman and a terror to evil doers. His store se of knowledge is alwars full, and he has a happy way of impart it, proverbal with educated semen. Retired old satis are apt to lum and dictatorial. Not so with our newly made friend, and yet very moment any one attempts to infringe upon his rights, or the the country around behind his fast rotters, and hunted ducks is preserves (ponds) in the evening, with frequent inspirations. serves (ponds) in the evening, with frequent inspiration serves (ponds) in the evening, with frequent inspiration s passing rapidly and we were obliked to bid him it reluctar. What a delightful five days we put in with this lord of th Never more will we go in the Delaware Bay without stoprin for at least a week May he grow rich in years as he is igods.

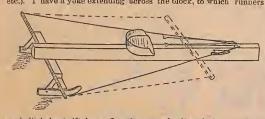
d bye. What a delightful five days we put in with this lord of the nor. Never more will we go in the Delaware Bay without stopping there for at least a week May he grow rich in years as he is in lidy good: ear up against wind and the to Ben Davis Poht, came to In a flurry wind after at delons any hours' sail. S. A. Wood, our special artist, at the evening making statches that embelhasi our loc, viz. Our vidu, "who could not eat or drunk anything." Robert White, "our try cook in a dilemma." Will West, "our cook sawing the jib of here down passage. Will West, "our cook sawing the jib of here down passage. Will West, while on the end of the special to state our rue to Fortescue from 'edar Creek was the gale to down passage. Will West, while on the end of the special to state our rue to Fortescue the shoot in middle marsh ig ane-ce. Breakf-sted this merning at 4 o'elock and under way at 5. distil dooing down the bay. Ran by soveral large bunches of here wenng and at res'. Anchored in Salem Creek. Took a lithrough the eity, midel letters, and returned on board in time the evening shooting." And many ofter a methors jown, with a sce Breakf-sted this merning at 4 o'elock and under way at 5. distil dooing down the bay. Ran by soveral large bunches of ks on the wing and at res'. Anchored in Salem Creek. Took a lithrough the eity, mailed letters, and returned on board in time the evening shooting. Col Grub's eencondry acht Cadoras from lington is here. Report ducks scare. advail de alm throughout the day. Anchored at Billingprot at down prospects of a N.E. storm before morning. Daylight; our his doif pier best to keep on too. Bota an thors Jown, with a scope of chain. Yacht Tacie dragged into us, and for a time though on the beach, the sea breaking clear over her. Hoisted a greefed mainssil, and with boom triced to statoord succeeded eting the anchors, and slowly clawed off a lee shore, withe was langerous proximity. Beat up to Hog Island, where we lay com-atinvely easy. Our cook says i

A STEERING GEAR FOR ICE YACHTS.

A STEERING CEAR FOR ICE YACHTS. Editor Forest and Stream: When twoke up this morning and found several luches of snow over the beautiful ice I lett at dark last evening, and all my auticipa-tions of another glorious day on my ice yacht spolled, I felt. thoroughly disgusted and out of humor generally, so thought the best thing to do to recover my equalinity would be to drop you a line on the subject of ice boats. There been an ice yachtsman since 1855, in which year I owned my first ice boat. Up to 1898 I did my suiling on the frozen waters of the belaware, and since there I have been ice yachting on Maryland waters, or rather ice. They seem strange to your readers that an article on ice yachting food be written by one reading so far south as Maryland, but fact is we have first-class facilities for the sport on our creeks and rivers, which generally freeze over smooth own to their sheltered stuation and slow running tides. Then, too, we have much less snow that f ther north. When we get a good thick coat of ice on our waters and then have a few hours rain, afterward turning cold, we have a sbeet of ice that cannot be surpassed for ice yachting, the even waters and then have a few hours rain, afterward turning cold, we have a sbeet of ice that cannot be surpassed for ice yachting, the surface. All the above may seem a needless preamble to what I had to write

sh water freezing on top giving a particularly smooth and even frace. All the above may seem a needless preamble to what I bad to write out, which was my manner of steering my ice boate, but it seemed cessary that I should give some reasons why one living so far south I do should know something of what I was writing about. In my long experimenting with ice boats is the semed rerent kinds of runners and rudders for these boats, but my present more of steering I think has advantages over the tiller, which latter bink is the method almost universally in us. from the usual position of the helmsman-riz, lying nearly on e side, with he ut doward the bow off an ic boat may be said to vs any, resting ou one elbow or shoulder-to be a very constrained d thresome one, and dangerous from the fact that when going very st a small push or pull on the helm makes the hody swerve, when a haler is apit to be pulled to one side, making the boat change her .rso.

s follows. I use a double set of runners for the rudder, are set under a piece of timber about 3xin, which is after end of boat (Hoclos rough drawings of runners, a yoke extending across the block, to which runners n is as follows.



iled about 4ft. long. I make my yoke lines fast to ends of theu carry them forware, pass each through a single block, or dder, on either side of yacht, and back to the heimsmau, who mething like a driver in a troting suiky, except that instead ong forward as many of them do, he reclines agalost a back. In this position you will see that he is firmly brazed, having rest for each foot; and sluing as he does, facing a back, sould on the yoke lines and bracing his feet against the foot rest. Ution to the back rest I have two side pieces just wide enough insmu to recline against. These prevent any possible side a when the boat is going fast, or in case of a slip of the rodder iners which will occasionally take place in the best regulated tay.

nears which will occasionally take place in the best regulated its. small boats a modification of the above steering gear may be as follows: The yoke is fitted as before, but instead of passing iness through the single blocks bring them forward to a bar do in the boat just under the knees of the helmsman, pass the m gu holes in the bar and ne; then, sitting in the same position as , put a hand on each side of bar and steer. This is a good by gear, but best suited to small yacht. I do not see why the system of steering would not do for the single rudder as well a duble, metely substituting a yoke for the tiller. I have ed the double rudder, as I think I get more pixed than with the soury rivers and elsewhere. Over a measure! course we all that we go very fast, but how fast we do go I think it would be sting to not. I will say, while on this subject, that the best have taken with my boat has been 30 yds, measured, in 10 is, and 60 yds. in 23 seconds. The time in both cass was taken stop watch and this, but the times have not been taken. be way, how hard it is to convince the lyman that you can go than the wind while sailing on the isa. I have be down that have often soury rivers and elsewhere. Ower a measured, in 10 is, and 60 yds. in 23 seconds. The time in both cass was taken stop watch and distances accurately measured. It was made that the wind while sailing on the isa. I have taken stop whard hat is to convince the lyman that you can go than the wind while sailing on the ics. I have taken with so woll known to ice yachtsmen, and the causes that lead to shall be well known to ice yachtsmen, and the causes that lead to swill known to ice yachtsmen, and the causes that lead to swill known to ice yachtsmen, and the causes that lead to swill known to ice yachtsmen, and the causes that lead to swill known to ice yachtsmen, and the causes that lead to swill known to ice yachtsmen, and the causes that lead to swill known to ice yachtsmen, and the causes that lead to swill known to ice yachtsmen, and the causes that

is an old idea of mine, but I never could got the speed with them in light win is, nor make them steer steadily, although I have placed the mast 4ft, ahead of the runners. For speed and easy steering in an ico-boat the center of effort and center of lateral resistance must be close together. SINKBOAT.

ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS.

Boston Y. C.-Jan. 27.—Commodore, Jacob Pfaff: Vice-Commodore, J. B. Mear; Rear Commodore, Washington E, Counor; Secretary, Thomas Dean; Treasurer, Augu-tus Russ; Measurers, D. J. Lawlor and J. B. Smith; Trustees, Benjunin Dean, Ebea Denton and Thomas Manning; Rezata Committee, J. P Phinney, J. A. Stetson, L. S. Jor-dan, G. R. Howe and W. L. Wellman; Menhorship Committee, J. B. Mear, Charles H. Pimpton and D. B. Curdis. Busker Hull Y. C. Commodore, Geo. T. D. Willcox; Vice-Commo-dore, J. H. Porter; Elect Capitain, W. H. Webber; Sccretary-Treasurer, B. F Undertill, Jr.; Fmancial Secretary, Geo. W. Abbott; Measurer, Harry L. Johnson; Trustees, John W. Rich, William H. Tolman and George M, Barrows.

BUILDING NOTES. – F. Joyner, of Glens Falls, has lately built a handsome httpe steam launch for Mr. E. E Williams, of New York, for use in salt an i fresh water. The boat is 25th over all, with 5th beam, of cedar, fluished in oak and buttonwood. If has air tanks below deck and a tank for oil in the bow, the motor being a Shirman hand bilge syphon discharge under the conuter. ... Messrs. Bor, and the dig symptom discharge under the conuter, ... Messrs. Bor, and the dig symptom discharge under the conuter, ... Messrs. Bor, and the order of the distingt of the same plate which will be built his winter. She will be 48ft over al, with full be built his winter. She will be 48ft over al, 14ft fan, beam, and 5th draft, with an irron keel of 4 tons and 3 tons of lead inside. The cabin will have 6ft, head room and will be fluished in cherry. ... Mr. J. F. Powell will continue the business at Wankegan, Hi.
A NEW CUTTER FOR AMERICA. – Mr. M. Roosevelt Schuyler, former owner of the Y 1 ande, has lately purchased the five tonner brift a fairly in this winter, all built who being the fairst. Her dimensions are 83 fet, on the fairst, end the distribution of the stars, with a fairlie in 1854. The same year she won 15 prizzs out of 17 stars, all but who being first. Her dimensions are 83 fet, on the fairlie in 1854. The same year she won 15 prizzs out of a stars, all but who being first. Her dimensions are 83 fet, on the fairlie in 1854. The same year she won 15 prizzs out of the stars, all but who being first. Her dimensions are 83 fet, on the stars and the subler ones, soure of our sallor man will have to look sharp for cups next season.
XACH CUSHINS. – A correspondent asks for the addresses of maters of seats and cu-hious for yachts, odd no for wand hair.

Ganoeing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

CANOMISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises, club meets, information about canoeable waters, and other commu-nications of interest.

WIDE AND NARROW CANOES.

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equals it). But the true paddled, carried and lower of the nutive size enabling it to be paddled, carried and lower of the same size and the same site and the same site and the same size and the same size and t

wagons, is qualified to dispute the popularity of the cance. But any-thing which claims all these things with fifty per cent, more beam or a budred per cent. more trueboard or anything per cent, more stability, we cancelsts know to be a mistake. A bigger boat weighs more or it is supernatural, and as for deep bouts we blohlcans would make it less it supernatural, and as for deep bouts we blohlcans would make it less it we could. And hashy, to wind up the yarn and douse the glin, let me point out that the favorite size of cances is not that at which the A. C. A sets the Class B limit, but smaller, and that these favorite cances are built, not for for the races where sailing prizes are most freely open, but that the favorite the A. C. A. is not regulating this favor, and the Class A cances are growing fewer, although a good sailor in a Class A cance has three times the chance of prizes that he would have in Class B, therefore something stronger than A. C. A. rules is setting the tide in favor of certain sizes with the verage at about 14ft fin. to its fit, length and 30m. or little more of heam, with 10 or 11m. depth at ways. Are we A. C. A. men behind? We don't want more freeboarity and the flast or of or hear than our muscles and railroad porters and arifis, and sambasks and rocks and shoal landings will allow us, with good temper and to protainly. And for this self-denal I for noas while I sit on the. But I should be glad indeed if they all would come to camp and rule is set they ordered real cances and advertised their stops for sale, or when they ordered real cances and advertised their stops for sale, or when they ordered real cances and advertised their stops for sale, or when they ordered real cances and advertised their stops for sale, or when they ordered real cances and advertised their stops for sale, or when they ordered real cances and advertised their stops for sale, or when they ordered real cances and advertised their stops for sale, or when they ordered real cances and advertised their stops fo

deserve, inmenting instead of boasting that the canoe did not suit a canoe association be called upon to do sof R. W. GIRSON.
 NEW CANOES OF 1886.—Never before were so many canoes be the convent of the boast source of the relation of the called upon to do sof R. W. GIRSON.
 NEW CANOES OF 1886.—Never before were so many canoes so that be substantiated and suit and the called upon to do sof R. W. GIRSON.
 NEW CANOES OF 1886.—Never before were so many canoes so that be substantiated by Kurgles of Charlotte, who has just shipped to plasbee commenced by Kurgles of Charlotte, who has just shipped to plasbee commenced by Kurgles of Charlotte, who has just shipped to plasbee commenced by Kurgles of Charlotte, who has just shipped to plasbee commenced by Kurgles of Charlotte, who has just shipped to plasbee commenced by Kurgles of Charlotte, who has just shipped to plasbee commenced by Kurgles of Charlotte, who has just shipped to plasbee commenced by Kurgles of Charlotte, who has just shipped to plasbee commenced by Kurgles of Charlotte, who has just shipped to plasbee commenced by Kurgles of Charlotte, who has just shipped to plasbee commenced by Kurgles of Charlotte, who has just shipped to plasbee commenced by Kurgles of Charlotte, who has a barlotte in the same builder and fit do and a lotter were also that a new plasma shipped to plasbee commenced by the same shipped to plasbee commenced by the same shipped to plasbee commenced by the same of the same time and the same shipped to plasbee commenced by the same shipped to pla

from Bermuda.
THE A. C. A. TROPHY.—Editor Forest and Stream; I bee to acknowledge this week as follows: From John S. Wright (A. C. A. 820), New Bedford, Mass., St; from John Bowles, Springfield C. C., S1; Com. G. W. Gardner, W. A. C. A. S1; previously acknowledged, \$96; total to date, \$99.—WILLIAMWHITLOCK.

Answers to Correspondents.

128" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Corresp

W. H. S., Winchester, Ind.-Would advise a St. B ar advertising columns.

our advertising columns. T. M. D. --If you wish to do accurate shooting you must use a cart-ridge shell fitting the chamber. Storn, Cockeysville, Md.- The legs of the puppies will probably come all right as they get older. INQUINER.--Stamford, Conn.--I saw a few bluebirds yesterday (Jan. 23) while on the street with an old genuleman, who gave me a point on a habit of this bird, which being new to me. I thought might also be new to others, so I will give it. He says "the buebird to essent migrate as our other song birds do, but they conceal themselves in not holes of trees and fence rils, where they pass the whiter in a sort of lethargic state." He claims to have observed them in this state during whiter, and gives this as a reason of their being the earliest bird in spring. Ans. The old gentleman was gulling you with imaginative nonsense.

The set of d in spring. Also, the out generating wis guing you with imaginative nonsense. KENSICO, Chappaqua, N. Y. --Will you kindly give the common and scientific names of ine fiss which I send to you by this post? It is a fair specimen of thousands recently taken in bait nets or cast up dead along the shores of the reservoir pond at Kensico, and is chiefly remarkable for the fact that the species seems quite unknown to the fishermen and sportsmen bereabouts. Nowe of the local fishermen many seasons of whiter fishing through the ide. The specimen sent has seen anything like it in the neighboring ponds or lakes during many seasons of whiter fishing through the ide. The specimen sent herewith was taken from the stomach of a pickerel. Those captured in bant nets invariably died almost immediately after being taken youth and dried condition defles a correct diagnosis. It may be a shad or an alewife (herring)--the saw-beily teils this much. If you can send a larger specimen, without its being dried up, we may decide. R. J. D. wants to Know to which counties in Pennsystemia to mo (1)

decide, INFORMATION WANTED. R. J. D. wauts to know to which counties in Pennsylvania to go (1) for large game, such as bear, dee', wild turkey, etc. (2) To which for trout fishing, combined with the above. (3) Which would be the best for all around work, i.e., largest variety of shooting and fisu-ing and pleasant spots for camping; mountainous connuty preferred. (4) Adoresses of parties to write to to make arrangements.

MEN IN "SAFE EMPLOYMENTS" were paid a quarter of a million dollars last year by the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn., for accidental death and injuries.—Adv.







40

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Wanted.

DONG ISLAND GUNNING AND GAME DARKSERVE CLUB – A party of gentlemen, loving sport, are contemplating the formation of a gunning and fishing club on Long Island where land is cheap, accessible and game thrives well. Propose to buy land, stock with quail, pheasants, deer, etc., stock streams with trout, erect club house so situated as to be convenient to upland shooting and shoifing and fishing on Great South Bay (near Fire Island. Game to be fed and covers made in winters of unusual severity. Man or men to act as game keepers. Members to cost from \$200 to \$1,000 per share. Membership limited. Interested gentlemen will please address SILO, Gedney House, Broadway and Fortieth street, New York City. jan28tf

WANTED.

Bear, Buffalo, Deer, Wolves, Foxes, Spotted Cats, Civit Cats, Lynx, Pantbers, Antelope, Otter, Beav-ers and other animals and birds of all kinds. Ad-dress D. H. TALBOT, Sloux City, Ia.

"American Naturalist." Any one baving Vol. X, of the American Natural-ist (1376) to sell will find a purchaser at a liberal price by addressing E. S. HOLMES, Grand Rapids, Mich. feb4,lit

COPIES WANTED.-JAN, 4, 11 AND 18, FEB. 1, March 8 and Sept. 13, 1883; Feb. 7 and 14, March 6, 1884. We are short of these issues, and would be ohiged if any of our readers having one or all of these numbers that they do not want will send to Forest and Stream Pub. Co., 30 Park Row, New York City. mar26,tf

for Sale.

White Hares.

(Lepus Americanus.) A few living specimens will be sent to orders ac companied with the cash, at §2 each, and delivered in good order and properly boxed, at Bethel express office. J. G. RIOH, Bethel, Me.



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UIVE QUAIL FOR SALE, IN FINE w, va. birds. E, B. WOODWARD, Commission Merchant, 174 Chambers st., N,Y, Established 1838.

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143 West Fiity-fifth St., New York. In the stud for a few select pointer bitches. POINTER BRADFORD, (litter brother to champion Beaufort). Size-Champion Bow (E. 700), by champion Bang, by Daver's Luna. Bang, by Coham's Bang out of Price's Vesta. Luna, by Uord Cole's Cole out of Evan's Nell. Dava-Beulah (sister to Rush, A.K.R. 337), by Steel's Flask out of Schiffelin's Juno, Guido's Lily, by Lancaster Samout of Gibson's Lily. Schiffelin's Juno, by Lonsdale's Ponto I. out of the Duke of Westminister's Juno, by the Earl of Litchheid's Noble I out of Autrobus's Nell (E. 1,220). (See also A.K.R. 353 and 35' for further tracting. Bread Photo I and 35' for further tracting. Bread Photo I and 35' for further tracting. Bread Photo I be are strong, well (E. 1,220). (See also A.K.R. 35 and 25' for further tracting. Bread Photo I be and a St. for further tracting. Bread Photo I be and a further tracting. STUD FIEZ, \$50.

STUD FEE, \$50. Bitches cared for in the most kind and careful

In the Stud. THE IMMENSE ROUGH-COATED ST. BERNARD CHAMPION BERNARD CHAMPION OCAL AND CHAMPION (A.K.R. 483). Orange tawny, perfect blaze and collar, other white markings correct; double dew claws. Born August, 1832. This celebrated dog stands 3316 in. full at shoulders, weights 183 bts. (Jau. 39, 1860), has a grand, massive need, immense boue, and is per-fect in disposition. "Otho is conceded to be the best fronted St. Ber-nard in the country."—American Kennel Register, June, 185.

¹⁰ "Otho is conceded to be the best fronted St. Bernard in the country,"-American Kennel Register, June, 185.
 ¹⁰ "Otho is one of the grandest frouted dogs we have ever seeu. His head is a study and his forearm we have never seen surpassed. He is also an immense upstanding dog. -Forest and Stream, Oct. 30. Approved bitches only. Cabinet photos, 50 cents; cartes of bead, 25 cents. Imported stock for sale. THE HOSPICE KENNELS, Importers and Breeders of Thoroughbred St. Bernards, 55 Waverly Place, N.wark, N. J.

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Solid Black Cocker Spaniel. WINNINGS: 1st, open class, Londou, Ont., and three specials, 1883; 1st, open class, and two spe-clals, N. B. S., Philadelphia, and champion prize, Monireal, 1883; first, open class, New York, and special for best cocker dog in show, 1885, beauing champion Hornell Silk; 1st, open class, Philadel-phia, 1885; champion prize, Philadelphia, (fall show), 1885), beauing champion Hornell Silk. In the stud. Fee \$20, ARTHUR E. RENDLE, 2 Wall street, New York.



(A.K.R. 2150), Won 2d prize, New Haven, has a grand typical head, color tawor, with correct white markings. Fee \$25, HENRY MUELLER, Box 59, Clifton, Staten Island, N Y. feb1,1no

BELTHUS. Imported Laverack setter, thoroughly field broken. Has great hone, substance and endurance. Sire of imported champion Rockingham, champion show English setter of America.

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CHAMPION REX (A.K.R. 149). Fee \$20. STREPHON (A.K.R. 2730). Fee \$20. Young dogs and puppies for sale. Can he seen or address JAS. LINDSAY, 346 Communipaw ave. Jersey City, N. J.

TO OWNERS OF BEAGLE BITCHES.—I OFFER the services of my imported English bragle Blue Boy. He is small (13 in.) and symmetrical, his breeding unsurpassed, guaranteed first-class field dog, color B., W., and T., plenty of bone and gets handsome pups. Full pedigree. Fee \$10. W. H. ASHBURNER, 27 North 38th st., Fhiladeiphia, Pa. feb4.2mo.

WHITE BULL TERRIER YOUNG ROYAL Prince (A.K.R. 202), Fee \$15. And sma white bull-terrier Hector, weight 151bs, Fee \$11 J. W. NEWMAN, 87 Hauover street, Boston, Mas jan14.6t

The Kennel.

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Rare Chance for Breeders

The Riverview Kennel, Clinton, Mass., desiring to close out their business, offer for sale all their brood bitches and stud dogs. These auimals are brood intches and stud dogs. These authals are nearly all prize winners, and persons intending going into breeding will uever have a better chance to obtain fine stock at low prices. A lot of young puppies, various ages, also on sale. Particulars and prices sent on receipt of stamp. jan14,tf

Mill-Brook Kennels Thoroughbred St. Bernards. Thoroughbred Scotch Collies. In the Stud-Champ. Verone, smooth St. Bernard, 2 yrs. old, winner 14 prizes. Fee \$50. Young stock for sale. Address with stamp, WM. MONTGOMERY, JR., Bergenfields, N. J.

EL.	Scotlar	RK, PlT nd Kenne h ferrets,	el. Pe	digree	d collie	pups \$5 31,3mos.
B ^{AN} Statio	NERMA heap, n, Camp	AN BEA Address bell Co.	GLE DR. J Va.	PUPP J. J. J	IES FO BOARD, ja	R SALE Lynch's an14,5t
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WARTED.-DOGS TO BOARD. WART GOAR ters and good care. Address W. B BOWEN Rockland, Mass. jani4.1mo

Rockano, Mass. DOG TRAINER WANTED.—A SOBER, STEADY man to take full charge of a kennel of mixed dogs (chiefly pointers), to feed. clean, groom, exer-cles, break and show same at bench shows, etc. Ad-dress with full particulars as to experience, wages expected, etc., SILO, Gedney House, Broadway and Fortieth street, New York. jan²⁸, ff

Foxhounds For Sale.

Twenty-six dogs and bitches. comprising on the best packs in Pennsylvania, a few bitches b in whelp by champion dogs. Address Box ; West Chester, Pa. jaugs

FOR SALE. -ENGLISH BEAGLE HOUND pups of good working stock and several months old. GEO. L. BARNES, Tyringbam, Mass.

MUST BE SOLD.-MY ENTIRE KENNEL OF trained foxhounds, setters and heagles; also three choice beagle pups, 7 mos. old, one dog All stock guaranteed to suit, or money, less express charges, will be refunded. C. F. KENT, Monticello, N. V. janzg, ff

TOR FILE, 500. The manner. ST. GEORGE BREEDING AND BREAKING KENNELS, 148 West Fifty-fifth st., N. Y. jan28tt ST. GEORGE BREEDING AND BREAKING ST. GEORGE BREEDING ST. GEORG

The Kennel.

K 9 Breaking Kennels. Pointers and setters thoroughly broken for field trials or private use. Reference given. W. G. SMITH, Marydel, Md.

Rory O'More Kennels. For Sale—Thoroughbred red Irish setter stock full pedigreed. Address with stamp, W. N. CALLENDER, Albany, N. Y.

For Sale—Hornell Spaniel Puppies. The best in the world; 142 prizes in two years proves it. From 8 to 10 mos. old. Nø culls or \$5 ppps ever sold. In the Stud-Black cocker champion Hornell Silk. Fee \$30. Address J. OTIS FELLOWS, Sec., Hornellsville, N. Y., or G. W. LEAVITT, Pres., 32 Hamilton street, Boston, Mass.

SETTERS AT \$10.

We have a lot of setters, both dogs and bitches trom 6 to 18mos. old, that are fine looking and guaranteed not gan shy, and with a fair nose. They have no pedigree. We will close them out at \$10 each. They are a wonderful bargain. ASSOCIATEL FANCIERS, 237 South Eighth street. Philadelphia. sent7.tf

FOR SALE. Mastiff brood bitch CALYPSO (E. 10,567), winner of prizes and dam of prize winners before importa-tion. Mastiff brood bitch VESTA (A.K.R. 1154), whelped Jan 26, 1884; bred by Asbmont Kennels. Price low it Jakon to ang Mastiff brood bitch VESTA termines. Price tow Jan 26, 1884; bred by Asbmont Kennels. Price tow if taken at once. Pug brood bitch Bess (A.K.R. 1935), whelped Dec. 3, 1883, by Napoleon (A.K.R. 2055) out of Beauty (A.K.R. 1360.) Pug bitch FANCHON (A.K.R. 2852), whelped Aug. 30, by champion Bradford Ruby out of Daisy II. For terms, etc., apply to CITY VIEW KENNELS, New Haven, Conn. DO YOU WANT A



PALMYRA, N. Y. Irish and Gordon setters for work as well as show dec17,tf

MASTIEFS. - PUPPIES OUT OF LADY NEVI-son by McMahou (A.K.H. 550; beautiful fawn color, black points; extra fine. H. L. HOLLIS, Weilsville, N.Y.

WM. GRAHAM, NEWTOWNBREDA, BELFAST Ireland, is prepared to purchase and ship dogs for importers. Dogs purchased from him had the following prizes awardled to them: At New York and Chicago, 1853, sixteen firsts, nine special, three second and one third. At New York, 1884, seven firsts, six specials and one third.

10 ELEGANT BEAGLE HOUNDS, 5 MOS. OLD dogs and bitches, not akin; \$7 single; pair \$13 Box 1,931, West Chester, Pa. dec17.tf

FOR SALE.—ITALIAN GREYHOUND PUPS from imported stock. Also fine English pugs HENRY C. BURDICK, 150 Bridge street Spring field, Mass. dec24,tf

TRAINED FOXHOUNDS. THEY ARE COLD nosed strike dogs, start the fox, ruu him to the death. Trained coon dogs. Gray squirrel dogs. Rabbit dogs. Oue trained forret. Lop-caref rabhits. Wyandotte chickens. H. C. GRAFF, Kensington, Ohio.

SCOTCH TEBRIERS. – CHAMPION TAM Gene stock, pure, reliable; also Scotch collies and small, gamy English ferrets. W. H. TODD, Vermillion, Ohio.

jan21,3t LEWELLYN SETTER PUPPIES, WHELPED Dark, Pocahontas and Gladstone; handsome, healthy, smart and active. For pattienlars, etc., address CHAS. YORK, 9 & 11 Granite Block, Ban-gor, Me.

F OR SALE. - ENGLISH BEAGLE PUPS FROM the best hunting stock in the country. ORIN MILES, Barton, Vt. jan28,3t

REX.-IRISH SETTER (PLUNKETT-NELL), 3 yrs. old, perfectly broken, drops at shot and retrieves. Ouly those wishing first class dog need apply. ROET, B. SMITH, Commack, Suffolk Co. apply.

N.Y. FOR SALE CHEAP.-1 WILL SELL THE FOL and I have no place to keep them: A large Llew-elliu setter, white with a little lemon, 13 mos, old, \$25. A large, strong Llewellin blich, white with little lemon, 13 mos., \$25. Six months black, white and tan dog, \$15. One Gordon dog, black and tan, 8 mos., \$15. One Gordon dog, black and tan, 4 mos \$310. Gordon setter blich, yob reder, 5 yrs. old, kind to children, \$30. Gordon setter blich, 1 yr. old, \$15. H. B. VONDERSMITH, Lancaster, Pa. jan28,3t

FOR SALE -A LEMON AND WHITE POINTER Tog, iyr, old, by Orgill's Rush ex Erin (Rake II. ex Buff Browney, imported). This dog was hunted all this fall, and his field qualities are ex-cellent, combining a spiendid nose with great is anochness and speed; hc is beautifully marked, very intelligent and a fine looker. Will be sold at a reasonable price for one of his breeding and promise. Also a litter sister to the above dogs, took Box 2003, Eridgeport, Conn. feb4,2:

FOR SALE. ---MY SETTER BITCH BESSIE, AGE 2 yrs.; she is sound, intelligent and as staunch as a rock on woodcock and ruffed grouse. Price \$25. A. McDONALD, Rockland, Me. feb4.11

A. MEDUNALD, RECEARD, according a second point of the second point

FOR SALE.-BLACK AND TAN TOY TERRIER bitch, 2d, Meriden. Address EDWARD BOICE. Madalin, Dutchess Co., N. Y. feb4.2t

FOR SALE CHEAP.-FOUR SETTER DOGS also four beagle hounds. These are all fine handsome dogs. P. O. Box 472, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Puppies by champion Plantagenet (A.K.R. ex Forest Dora (A.K.R. 500) for sale, whelped Nov. 17. Are black and white, very handsome

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ashionably bred and of the best known strains, Correct in color, markings, etc. Grown dogs and pupies for sale; full and guaranteed pedigree sent with each dog sold. Only superior specimens sent from the Kennels.

Oddress, with stamp, KENSICO STATION WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.



Valuable Dogs For Sale. BLUE BELL, English setter hitch, winner of any prizes. NEVISON, the acknowledged champion mastiff

of America. VANDAL, brindle mastiff; a big, fine dog. Price \$50. Two splendid young mastiffs by champion Nevison, age 8 mos. C. H. MASON, Bay Ridge, L. I.

ROSEBUD KENNELS. F. E. LEE, Manager. Dors of all breeds boarded and conditioned for shows. Setters and pointers thoroughly broken for field trails or private use. Exist of accommoda tions and attendance. Satisfaction guaranteed, Degs of all breeds bought and sold on commission. Consignments and correspondence solicited. Ad-dress with stamp for reply, ROSEBUD KENNELS, P. O. Box 621, Southington, Conn.

STRATFIELD KENNELS. Dogs of all breeds boarded and couditioned fo shows. Setters and pointers trained for field trial and private use. Best of accommodations an attendance. Main huilding 100×114; Sixteen run 6×50, with running stream through all.

Dogs For Sale. All communications should be addressed to JAS, SEELEY, Lock Box 1887, Bridgeport. Conn. Best of references.

FOR SALE, A NUMBER OF WELL BRED AND well broken pointers and setters, also doge boarded and broken, satisfaction guaranteed, Ad-dream H. R. RICHMOND, Lakeville, Mass. Sept22, tf

FOR SALE.—HAVING RECENTLY ADDED several fine brood hitches to the Landseer Kennels of Scotch deerhounds and greyhounds re-duced the price of puppies. Some choice grey-lounds now ready to ship. DR. VAN HUMMELL, Denver, Col aplie.t

For SALE LOW.-TWO CHOICE LLEWELLIN For SALE LOW.-TWO CHOICE LLEWELLIN diton. Will send on approval. C. E. LEWIS Suspension Bridge. N. Y. feb4,1t

FOR SALE.—THOROUGHBRED ENGLISH MAS tiff pups, 2 mos, old, by Adam J. ex Volande by champion Hero II (A.K.R. 545) ex Mudge (A.K.R 548), Adam J., by Jumbo (A.K.R. 201) ex Rowy (A.K.V. 2005), Address H. J. GROESBECK, 37 & 3 Johnston Building, Cincinnati, O. feb4, t

Jonnston Bunding, Character **F**OR SALE.—GLENDON, AN IMPORTED ENG Iish mastiff, whelped sept 23, 1883; 30m. high, of fine form, with standard markings. of good dis-position: raised in the bouse, in good health: a reliable watch. Price and reasons for selling or application to GEO. B. ORLADY, Huntingdon, Pa feb4,4t

 FOR SALE.—SIRED BY CHAMPION GLENCHO an elegant 2 yr. old pure bred, full and extra fina pedigreed red Irish setter dog, has had con-sideraile work; disposition excellent. Price \$50 F. WICKES, Box 329, Albany, N. Y.

F. WICKES, Eox 329, Aroany, N. F. VALUABLE POINTER FOR FIELD OR STUD. Faust ex Queen. – I offer for sale Major, pur-chased direct from St. Louis Kennels; thoroughly broken on woodcock, partridge, quall and snipe; beeu hunted last two months in Virginia; powerful, muscular build, ready for immediate isse. Ad-dress MAJOR, P. O. Box 71, Hyde Park, N. Y. jan28,2t

FOR SALE LOW TO MAKE ROOM.-LLEW clin setter bitch Countess Starlight, 18 mos old, h. w. and t. Also one dog and bitch, 4 mos. old from best of stock. For price, etc., address H. W DARGIN, Box 704, Bangor, Me. feb4.tf

FOR SALE. - A VENY HANDSOME BULL bitek, 2% yrs, old, color dark brindle with white breast; sure game; price low. L. T. HER-RICK, Millbury, Mass. feb4,1t FICK, almostly, mass. Fickly First-CLASS FIELD DOGS one pointer, 3 yrs old, Strong's Pete ex Rena one English setter, 2 yrs. old, of the Whalen strain also several partially broken pointers and setters and three first-class rabbit hounds, GEO. W LOVELL, Niddleboro, Mass. fold, 24

FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 11, 1886.

VOL. XXVI.-No. 3. Nos. 39 & 40 PARK Row, New York.

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CONT	ENTS.
EDITORIAL.	SEA AN RIVER FISHING.
New England Fox Hunting.	The Striped Bass Law.
To Protect the Birds.	Trout of Sunapee Lake.
A Superintendent of Protectors.	A Winter Chat.
To the Walled-In Lakesx.	FISHCULTURE.
CAMP FIRE FLICERENIGS.	The Fulton Chain Hatchery.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.	THE KENNEL.
Camp Flotsamxxnii.	Eastern Field Trials Club.
NATURAL HISTORY.	The Fanciers Show.
Wild Animal in Confinement.	Pittsburgh Pointer Sweepstak
GAME BAS AND GUS.	Kennel Management.
A Camp Hunt in Missouriii.	Kennel Notes.
Hunting at Army Posts.	RIFLE AND TRAF SECOTING.
The Gal for Me.	Range and Gallery.
Southwestern Kansas Notes.	The Trap.
The Lyman Sight.	CANORING.
The Weather and the Birds.	Wide or Narrow Cances.
On the Buffalo Plains.	A Winter Evening's Reverie.
New York Protectors.	Sail Plan of Cance Lassie.
A Long Island Game Preserve.	YACHTING.
A First Experience.	Cruise of the Coot —XII.
A Day with the Golden-Eyes.	The Cruise of the Pilgrim.—VI
Maine Game.	The Philadelphia Tuck-Up.
Save the Adirondack Deer,	The New Atlantic.
A Miskeding Document.	Asswers to CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW ENGLAND FOX HUNTING.

THE morning breaks dull and lowering. Moisture is in the air and an inch of new snow covers the old and crusted mantle which lics upon the ground. Fetters of frost bind the earth, and the feathered game is protected by law and by the conscience of each right-minded man.

Is there then no use for the gun and the dog at this inclement season? The old fox hunters of New England will laugh at you if you ask this question. It is now that they take their pleasure. No matter how ardent they may be in their pursuit of birds during the season, it is to the fox hunting that they look forward all the autumn, and upon its delights that they reflect after the snows have melted and the waters have burst their icy bonds.

On a snowy winter's day, when the white flakes are softly falling, the old fox hunter is uneasy. He takes down his gun more than once during the day, counts his cartridges over and over, and looks over old Drive and Dame and the pup to see if their feet are right. If there should be an abrasion between the toes, or if the hard crust of a previous run has cut a pastern, he bathes the spot well in old beef brine. Probably he finds the dogs all right, for the foxhounds of New England as a rule are a tough and hardy race, and take good care of themselves. Game they are too, to the backbone, and we once knew one to run for half an hour with a steel trap fast to his hindleg. But he never left the track, nor complained, and when released followed on as cheerily as ever.

The morning breaks, the old pung is at the door before light, and the hunters with guns and dogs are soon off for the well known grounds where reynard during the night has been hunting. Before the old horse is fairly tied and blanketed, the mellow notes of Drive, and the shriller notes of his consort, mingle with the excited yelps of the pup, and we know that a track has been found.

Why speak of the remainder of the day; of the exhilarating music which salutes the ear, now loud, now faint, some-times passing entirely out of hearing, again drawing near, until while we listen entranced, the fox leaps the wall within twenty feet of us and vanishes from our startled sight before we can raise the gun. The dreamer will not make a successful fox hunter. Why speak of all the winter sights successful fox hunter. Why speak of all the winter sights and sounds of the fields and woods, sights and sounds that are seen only by him who goes a-foxing. He can tell you

how the chickadees and the kinglets swing in the branches of the cedar, how the black snowbirds and the tree sparrows tear at the heads of the weeds and squabble over the seeds that fall on the snow from the spreading panicles of the tall-stalked weeds; how the nuthatch corkscrews his way up the trunk of the tall forest trees, and what queer rolls the woodpeckers drum out on the dry branches. He knows too where the cunning old gray squirrel has buried his store of nuts, and understands the curious chuckling conversation which the bluejays carry on when they think they are quite alone. It is no use for us to tell of all these things, because all the old fox hunters know about them, and those who are not fox hunters won't understand them.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

VERY slowly the public are awakening to see that the fashion of wearing the feathers and skins of birds is abominable. There is, we think, no doubt that when the facts about this fashion are known, it will be frowned down and will cease to exist. Legislation of itself can do little against this barbarous practice, but if public sentiment can be aroused against it, it will die a speedy death. The FOREST AND STREAM has been hammering away at

this subject for some years, and the result of its blows is seen in the gradual change which has taken place in public sentiment since it began its work. The time has passed for showing that the fashion is an outrageous one, and that it results very disastrously to the largest and most important class of our population-the farmers. These are injured in two ways; by the destruction of the birds, whose food consists chiefly of insects injurious to the growing crops, and of that scarcely less important group the Rapaces, which prey upon the small rodents which devour the crop after it has matured.

The reform in America, as elsewhere, must be inaugurated by women, and if the subject is properly called to their notice, their tender hearts will be quick to respond. In England this matter has been taken up and a widespread interest in it developed. If the women of America will take hold in the same earnest way, they can accomplish an incalculable amount of good.

While individual effort may accomplish much, it will work but slowly, and the spread of the movement will be but gradual. Something more than this is needed. Men, women and children all over our land should take the matter in hand, and urge its importance upon those with whom they are brought in contact. A general effort of this kind will not fail to awaken public interest, and information given to a right-thinking public will set the ball of reform in motion. Our beautiful birds give to many people a great deal of pleasure and add much to the delights of the country. These birds are slaughtered in vast numbers for gain. If the demand for their skins can be caused to fall off, it will no longer repay the bird butchers to ply their trade and the birds will be saved.

Statistics are as yet wanting to show the proportions to which this traffic has grown in North America, but we know that it reaches well into the hundreds of thousands. Some figures published in FOREST AND STREAM of Aug. 4, 1884, showed that in a three months' trip a single taxidermist collected bird skins to the number of 11.018, which, including specimens too badly mutilated for preservation, and skins spoiled in the making, would perhaps represent a destruction of 15,000 birds. This same person states that he handles annually about 30,000 bird skins, almost all of which are used for millinery purposes. A single middle man who collected the spoils of the shooters in one small district, brought to the taxidermist's in four months about 70,000 birds.

The birds of the fields, the birds of the woods, the birds of the marshes, and those of the sea, all suffer alike. It is needless to repeat the oft-told story of destruction. How can we best go to work to combat this great and growing evil, what means can we best employ to awaken at once popular feeling against it?

We desire to enlist in this work every one who is interested in our birds, and we urge all such to take hold and assist us.

In the first half of this century there lived a man who did more to teach Americans about birds of their own land than any other who ever lived. His beautiful and spirited paint. ings and his charming and tender accounts of the habits of his favorites have made him immortal, and have inspired his countrymen with an ardent love for the birds. The land which produced the painter naturalist, John James Audubon, will not willingly see the beautiful forms he loved so well exterminated.

We propose the formation of an association for the protection of wild birds and their eggs, which shall be called the Audubon Society. Its membership is to be free to every one who is willing to lend a helping hand in for-warding the objects for which it is formed. These objects shall be to prevent, so far as possible (1), the killing of any wild birds not used for food; (2) the destruction of nests or eggs of any wild bird, and (3) the wearing of feathers as ornaments or trimming for dress.

To bring this matter properly before the public at large, we shall employ every means in our power to diffuse information on the subject over the whole country. Those who are willing to aid us in our labors are urged to establish local societies for work in their own neighborhood. To such branch societies we will send without charge circulars and printed information for distribution among their neighbors. A little effort in this direction will do much good. As soon as the association shall have a membership and shall be in position to organize and shall have attained an existence, we will hand the books and any funds which it may have, over to its members, who will thereafter take charge ot it.

The work to be done by the Audubon Society is auxiliary to that undertaken by the Committee of the American Ornithologists' Union; and will further the efforts of the A. O.U. committee, doing detail duties to which they cannot attend. Those who desire to join the Audubon Society, established on the basis and for the purpose above set forth, should send their names at once to the FOREST AND STREAM, 40 Park Row, New York.

A SUPERINTENDENT OF PROTECTORS.

THERE are sixteen State Game and Fish Protectors in New York. They are subject to the supervision and direction of the Commissioners of Fisheries. The Commissioners are required to receive from each of them a monthly report of all his official labors, and are further required to certify to the Governor the proper performance of the duties of each protector as well as to report the delinquencies of each. This involves a vast amount of labor, which falls on the secretary of the Commission. It consumes his time. For it he receives no compensation whatever, save that he is paid by generous abuse whenever the public imagines it has a ground of complaint.

The present secretary is Gen. R. U. Sherman. With hightest appreciation of his faithfulness, public spirit, the and efficiency, we suggest that he should be relieved of the care of superintending the protectors, and that that duty should devolve upon an official expressly appointed to the work and paid for doing it. Such a special man could give his whole time to the cares of the office-and they would demand all his time-and his duties being confined to this single branch of the public service, hc could more effectively direct the protectors, watch them more closely, and double their efficiency.

The next important step in game protection at Albany should be the passage of a bill creating the office of State Superintendent of State game and fish protectors. Then put in a man known to have a deep interest in the cause of game protection, and possessed of energy, integrity and executive ability.

Assemblyman FLOYD J. HADLEY, who was sent to Albany on the platform that the hounding law must be repealed, is making an active effort to please his constituents. He attended the monthly dinner of the New York Association for Protection of Fish and Game in this city last Monday evening, and over the champagne talked the club into an endorsement of his efforts to repeal the law. He did it by making them believe the silly statements that more deer have been killed by still-hunters this fall than in former years by still-hunters and hounders combined. If the members of the society had any intelligent conception of the condition of affairs in the North Woods, they would not have lent them selves to such a pernicious scheme as the restoration of deer hounding.

THE REPORT ON THE YELLOWSTONE PARK .- The Secretary of the Interior sent to the Senate on Feb. 1 the report of Mr. W. Hallett Phillips, who was last summer appointed special agent of the Department to inquire into the condition of the Park. As our readers will remember, this report was published in FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 3, 1885.

ADIRONDACK DEER .- It has been suggested that those who are interested in preserving the Adirondack deer from the dogs should send to their members at Albany marked copies of the FOREST AND STREAM and other papers which print matter relating to the subject.

TO THE WALLED-IN LAKES. X .--- UP SWIFT CURRENT.

THE morning brought more wind, but the sun shone bright and clear from a sky whose brilliant blue was patched here and there with white clouds.

We were to-day to start on a two days' excursion to the Swift Current Lakes, and having seen them and the mountains about them, to return to St. Mary's and then to depart for the Agency.

Our scanty outfit was speedily collected and put on the pack horse. Blankets, bacon and bread, with a frying pan, bucket and a tin cup or two made up the load, and we were soon stringing out over the level plains toward Swift Current.

Something has already been said about this rushing torrent. Although neither very deep nor wide, it is not always an easy stream to ford because of its swiftness and the character of the bottom. Over the great smooth boulders, about which the waters foam, a horse has to pick his way with great care if he is to keep his footing, and the rider expericnces a feeling of relief when his animal, after slipping and staggering through the flood, gets his forefeet on the dry gravel of the bank.

It happened that I rode down last into the water and just before me was the pack horse, which Yellowfish was lead ing. The bank on the other side was almost a cut bluff for twenty or thirty feet, but there was an easy trail leading up I was close behind the pack horse, which hung the bluff. back, and rode out of the water above the trail, rather than keep my horse standing in the stream until the way should be clear. Just as I had got clear of the water I saw the pack horse rear as if to put his feet on the bank and then fall over backward, nearly pulling Yellowfish out of the saddle. The beast fell squarely on the pack and the force of the current swcpt him along, rolling him over half a dozen times, giving him another turn every time he tried to regain his feet, until at length, exhausted, he lay still, with nothing but his head and half the pack out of the water. By this time we were all off our horses and down by the water's edge, and Yellow fish ran into the stream and caught the lariat and we dragged the dripping beast to shore and up the bank. From every corner of the pack the water was trickling in capacious streams, and it was plain that our bedding was well soaked.

While we apostrophised the unlucky author of our misfortune in no measured terms, the pack was jerked off the saddle and its contents exposed. The blankets were wrung out and spread in the sun to dry and the damp bread treated like fashion. Then we sat down and while the horses fed and the blankets dried we grumbled.

Yellowfish said: "Some person is doing this. First rain all the time, then fall in the creck. Bad.

"If that is so," I said, "let us make a present to some god. which one shall it be, Appekunny?"

"The Sun, I suppose," he replied.

So we took a couple of the damp biscuits, and I gave Appekunny a picce of tobacco. Then he sang a little song in which he magnified the Sun, and prayed, saying: "I yu I yu Napi, Kim-o-tit, Kim-o-tit. Hear Sun, hear Natose, Old Man, pity, pity. Look down. Many days ago we started out, and all the time we have had bad luck. First plenty of rain, then fall in the creek; misfortunes all the time. Have pity, Sun. Give us good. Take care of us. Let us make a lucky journey and kill plenty of meat. Pity. Pity." And we all murmured Kimo-tit Kim-o-tit. Then Appekunny put the presents up in a little tree and came back, and wc smoked and waited for an hour or two longer, when the things, having become a little dry, we packed up and started on.

The way is merely a hunters' trail leading into the mountains; but it shows a good deal of use, and the Kootenays had evidently been trapping here recently, for their fresh horse tracks were often seen. Two or three miles above the Kootenay camp we saw where some Canadians the previous year had cut a large quantity of timber which, during the high water in spring, they floated down to the St. Mary's River and so over the line. A United States Deputy Marshall was sent after them, when the Piegan Indian Agent learned what these men were doing; but before he reached the spot they had gone. It is said that they took out many thousand feet of timber, to which, of course, they had no shadow of right. Where it comes out of the hills the valley of Swift Current is wide, though it has no true bottom, the terraces or benches extending quite down to the water's edge. It is fitly named Swift Current, for its fall is very rapid, and there are no quiet pools or reaches of water near where it pours into the St. Mary's. The water is cold as ice.

Six or eight miles from the stream's mouth we entered the gateway of the mountains which it drains. Hitherto the ridges which bound the valley had been rather low and rounded and timbered to their summits; but now we passed on the north a long, knife-edged mountain, showing on the side toward us only a bare pink and gray rock slope. This was immediately succeeded by one much more lofty and covered in part with snow. On the south side of the valley rosc one equally high, but showing little snow on its exposed slope.

Before we could see these mountains to their bases, however, we rode over a little ridge in view of the lower of the Swift Current Lakes. These lakes were discovered a few years ago by a hunting party, and have been visited only once or twice by white men. They have been reported as

being five in number. The lower one is perhaps a mile in length and quite broad. Those above it are smaller, but still quite considerable.

The water of Swift Current is markedly different in one respect from that of most mountain streams. These are usually pure and as transparent as crystal. Swift Current, however, though by no means a turbid stream, is still somewhat roily, or at all events very far from clear, and where the water is a foot or two deep it is impossible to see the bottom. The color of the water is pale greenish, and its aspect, by the time we had reached the lowest of the lakes, led me to suspect the existence of glaciers at the head of the stream

The bed of the stream is on the south side of the valley, which is here rather broad, and on the mountains which rise above it, the spruce timber comes down to the very edge of the water. To the north of the stream the slope is much more gradual, and there is at first but little evergreen timber, its place being taken by quaking aspen and cottonwood brush. Above the lower lake the immediate shores of the stream are low and marshy, and overgrown with high grass and clumps of willows-fine feeding ground, one would imagine, for moose and white tailed deer.

As we advanced, the confines of the valley drew closer and closer together, and the mountains became more abrupt. Finally on the north they became mere vertical walls of from three to four thousand feet in height, with a talus of fincly broken rock at the base perhaps 500 feet high. At intervals of a mile or less, narrow cañons opened out from between the mountains, leading back into wide amphitheatre-like basins scooped out in time long past by the action of the ice. On the south side of the stream the mountains, though seemingly less steep, were higher and-because we could see more of them-more grand. Here on the northern slope of the mountains snow was much more abundant, and from every drift fell a long line of white waving mist, marking the course of some cascade down the nearly vertical side of the mountain. A few black pines clothe the lower half of the talus slope, but higher up nothing grows save occasionally in a ravine, worn out by some torrent, a few stunted willows maintain themselves, and here and there in a crevice of the rock a spruce strives to draw sustenance from the flint.

Ice is present in many of the ravines, but nowhere along the lower lakes did I see any that appeared permanent. As we advanced, however, and could see further up the valley, a superb glacier came into view. It lies on the south side of the stream and forms the source of a sixth lake, which is an arm of the fifth, which has, until now, been considered the uppermost of the Swift Current Lakes.

We made camp below fifth lake, in a little patch of green timber, it being thought that further up the stream there would be found no grass for the horses. Near this point was an old Blood camp of three lodges which had been deserted about six weeks ago. The bones about the camp showed that they had killed some sheep and goats, and not far off was a spot where, from the great quantity of hair scattered about, we saw that they had been tanning sheephides.

Before doing anything else, Appekunny and I went up the trail to see the falls at the outlet of fifth lake, for we had heard them described in glowing terms as being one hundred feet high and of great beauty. We were greatly disappointed in them. They consist of a series of broken cascades, each about twenty-five feet high, the stream itself being about twenty feet wide and flowing between vertical walls of rock. The lake itself, walled in as it is by lofty mountains, is very beautiful. From an elevated point we could see something of the sixth lake, the greater part of which, however, concealed behind a great mountain. The waters of this lake are green and milky-true glacier waters, in fact-and a well defined line in the fifth lake shows where its clear waters and the milky ones of its arm come together. Very impressive is the superb mountain which lies between fifth and sixth lake, and partially conceals the glacier which gives origin to the latter. Its base in sections is triangular, two of its sides facing the lakes being cut away vertically. Its acute angle is directed a little south of east. Along its lower third it is thickly clothed with brush, willows and alders and aspens. Above this is a narrow belt of evergreens. Still above, rise a series of narrow ledges one above another, and on each grow a few pines. These ledges indicate the different strata of rock which have weathered off from above. These rocks are all dark in color, black and dull green and dark red and hur white snow, gave the mountain a most varied aspect. Behind this mountain and over sixth lake the glacier was visible. We could see at least a mile of its width, and how much was hidden from view we could not conjecture. Its course, if uninterrupted, would make it a part of another great glacier which lies at the head of the main chain of Swift Current Lakes. The thickness of this mass of ice we cstimated at several hundred feet, but as our efforts to reach it were unsuccessful, we can only guess at this. It extends back a long way on the mountain side, quite to the summit, in fact, and is broken in two by falling over a termendous cliff, the height of which is greater than the thickness of the ite, so that the face of the rock is visible. We spent a long time examining the mountain sides, on which we detected many little white dots, which we thought might possibly be goats, but we could discover no motion in any of them. Our fire that night was built in a little opening among the spruces, and as it burned high after dinner, the tips of the spruces, and as it burned high after dinner, the tips of the spruces, and as it burned high after dinner, the tips of the spruces, and as it burned high after dinner, the tips of the spruces, and as it burned high after dinner, the tips of the spruces, and as it burned high after dinner, the tips of the spruces, and as it burned high after dinner, the tips of the spruces, and as it burned high after dinner, the tips of the spruces, and as it burned high after dinner, the tips of the spruces, and as it burned high after dinner, the tips of the spruces, and as it burned high after dinner, the tips of the spruces, and as it burned high after dinner, the tips of the spruces and as it Above this is a narrow belt of evergreens. Still above, rise a series of narrow ledges one above another, and on each grow a few pines. These ledges indicate the different strata

overhanging boughs crackled sharply in the heat. On sticks set in the ground about were our damp garments smoking in the warmth. The tent, swung on a rope between two conven-ient trees, stood a few yards back from the fire, and as I surveyed the camp from my couch of dry pine needles on the opposite side of the fire it had a wonderfully comfortable and homelike aspect.

Even an old dweller in camps like myself is sometimes surprised by the very little it requires to make a comfortable home in the wilderness. Blankets and fire are all that is needed. You can really carry your home about with you on your saddle. The old camper instinctively selects the place which each picce of his camp furniture shall occupy almost before he has unsaddled his horse. The fire must be there because there is no chance of its spreading and there is a convenient log or rock where he can place his dishes while cooking. Here is the place for the bed, a smooth spot and level and near the fire, and he rides up and unsaddles there so that he will not be obliged to carry saddle and blankets from one place to another. His slender stock of "grub" is placed among the branches of a tree out of the way of any prowling fox, coyote or skunk that may visit camp during the night, or if no tree be at hand, is put under his head, so that if it is disturbed he will be likely to know of it. The water bucket has its place and so with every article he possesses. If he has to find anything in the dark he knows just where to put his hand on it. Needless to say that he takes good care of and keeps close watch over his horse, on whom his very Usually the animal is allowed to wander life may depend. hobbled or with his picket rope dragging until the approach of darkness, and then he is brought as close to camp as possible and picketed, if the surroundings will admit of it, where the grass grows thickest and best.

One wants to be as comfortable as possible at all times, and I have not the slightest sympathy with those who delight in making hardships for themselves. But when it is necessary to travel light, to go insufficiently provided, to sleep with a single blanket, to eat meat straight, or to get along for days or weeks on bacon and unleavened bread, a man, if he only looks on the cheerful side of things and laughs at hardships, can have a lot of comfort and can take a vast amount of pleasure out of this life. But I do hate to have to travel at night and to lie by without a fire during the day. However, those days are about over now.

Our talk that night was of the superb mountains about us, of the great ice masses that furrow their side, and of the possibilitics of meat for the morrow. As we talked, the wind howled down the valley and made curious sad murmurs through cañon and ravine, while the tops of the spruces tossed themselves to and fro sighing in an undertone that was but faintly heard; but our fire burned bravely upward, for where we were the wind could not reach us, and it was warm and bright and pleasant. The pipes kept going well, there was plenty of wood, and we lounged about and chatted or dozed, until at length one by one we crept into our blankets and the wind sang our lullaby. Yo

The Sportsman Tourist.

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XXIII.—AURI SACROFAMES. L OAFING about camp, picking berries and spring hunting water showed no signs of a let up and we were obliged to content ourselves in idleness. One night, just after sundown, we tried the white flies in the creek, but there was not a breeze stirring, and while we had a few small strikes from haby bass we had larger ones in the proportion of about six hundred to one of the former, from the mosquitoes from the marsh. It would have been an interesting spectacle from the shore, had any one been there to see, as we made a cast with one hand and at the same time a slap on the face with the other, then shifted the rod to the left hand to crush a patriarch which had settled on the off side and again dropped the rod altogether to smite the hoardes upon our hands. It was too much to be enjoyed at a single sitting, and we got out of the creek into the lake as rapidly as pos-sible.

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Gamy Hire Hlickerings.

"That reminds me."

180.

180. DOCTOR R and myself were duck shooting from a double battery under the north shore of the Great South Bay, near Patchogue. The Doctor observed a single broad-bill coming up from the leeward and said, "Lie low and see your uncle roll this fellow over." On he came and at the same time came another on my left which the Dector did not see. I killed the one on my left, while the Doctor emp-tied both barrels at the one he was to knock over. Recover-ing from his surprise at seeing his bird rapidly disappearing and seeing the water covered with feathers, he slapped me on the back and said, "Look at the feather bed I knocked out of that fellow." Imagine his surprise and consternation when I pointed to my dead bird and told him that was where his feather bed came from. S.A. NEW Yorm W YORK

181.

181. "Governor" David S. Crandall, formerly editor of the Lockport Courier and for many years well known in Western New York. used to tell a story of the great meteoric shower, which fell, I think, in November, 1833. He was at that time living temporarily upon a farm which he had purchased, lying at a few miles' distance from Lockport; and among his dependents was a chore boy twelve or foorteen years old. On the night referred to Mr. Crandall was engaged in writing after the rest of the family had retired, and saw through the window the shower of meteors. He aroused his wife, and then the boy, requesting them to come to the door, where the boy was at first struck dumb with astonishment, thinking that all the stars in heaven were falling throuch space. After a little he turned to the North star, and his courage returned. "By gosh!" he shouted, "the old 'dipper' hangs on yet, don't ste?". KELPE.

Matural History.

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WILD ANIMALS IN CONFINEMENT.

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"Do you think it possible to wholly change the habits of any wild animal by captivity so that in the course of time they will become thoroughly domestic in all their character-ities?" istics

any wild hear of coroughly so mate in all their characteristics?"
"It has been done in the case of the fallow deer, but I am inclined to think that it was an easy matter to do so. They are essentially a park deer. From time immemorial they noblemen in Europe. I fancy it would be difficult to find out anything about their habits in a wild state, if in fact they ever were in that condition. Our native deer do not take kindly to captivity any more than do grizzly bears, wholes, panthers, and other animals of very wild natures. Another peculiarity about deer that I have noticed is they do not breed as readily in captivity as they do in their wild state. Observation has taught us that this is the fault of the bucks more than the does. The former seem to lose their amative spirit. Still we succeed in breeding a good may deer. A doe in captivity will generally produce one fawn at a birth when she is three years old, and two frequently thereafter; when wild, they breed at two years of age, but this is rarely the case when in captivity. Experience has shown that a doe is not strong enough to be allowed to breed at two years of age. If allowed to, she would undoubtedly drop a weak fawn—one not likely to be not strong affection for her young, and she will defind it will great energy. Just before the birth of the fawn she will get energy. Just before the birth of the fawn she will be seems to take a fiendish deltach in trampling and goring it to death. At the end of about four months, if the fawn sher wills, and they readily succumb to civilizing intulences. All will defind it will devel the dimense that the eard of about four months, if the fawn sher will defind the they do death. At the end of about four months, if the fawn sher the young fawn as soon as it is born if he can get at it, be young fawn as soon as it is born if he can get at it, be young fawn as soon as it is born if he can get at it, be young fawn as soon as the solar in the menagerie. They young that haves been on root the fawn sher they all defi It has been done in the case of the fallow deer, but I am

ing, as far as we know, on a very slim allowance of food. While under our care they lose that habit, and feed right along all winter as voraciously as any of the rest of the ani-mals. Little difference is made in the habits of wolves, foxes, coons and such animals. Foxes and wolves born in captivity, however, seldom thrive well. Rarely one of them is born without some disease, the most prevalent form being that known as rachitis. Even it they are not afflicted with this disorder few are perfect in their formation, being knock-kneed and otherwise deformed. Those born with rachitis, which, by the by, is a scrofulous affection of the spine, "arely attain a full growth. The disease is generally fatal."

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Game Bag and Gun.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

A CAMP HUNT IN MISSOURI .- II.

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camp fires that night we enjoyed no little sport at the expense of Mr. Burton and his quinine remedy for buck ague. By the way, the party got the laugh ou your correspond-ent on one occasion. There was a general dread among the less experienced of the party in regard to getting lost in the interminable swamps where much of the hunting was done. This feeling was not shared by me, as a long experience had made me feel pretty safe in the woods, particularly as I make it a rule, in unknown woods, to hunt by courses and landmarks. We were camped near a road that ran almost due north and south for many miles and was the only road of any consequence in the country. I boldly asserted that no one need fear getting lost if he would hunt in reference to that road. If he was to the west of the road, by traveling directly east he would certainly strike the road, and if hunt-ing on the east of the road. A compass, the sun or the stars would readily give one the points of the compass. It fre-quently happened, however, that night and darkness would overtake belated numbers of the party out hunting, and sig-nal guns were fired at camp for their benefit. Two of the party lost their course one night, and the Mississippi River only convinced them they were traveling east instead of west They got beyond the sound of our signal guns. The party accused me of making my gun hotter one evening firing dis-tress signals than I ever made it shooting at game. Three of us had gone up the road about three miles from camp one cold, cloudy afternoon, on a turkey hunt. Leaving my com-panions near the road, I followed a dim path down into a dense forest to the west of the road. This forest was known to extend, without a human habitation, for ten or fifteen miles. After following the path about a mile, my dog struck the trail of a flock of turkeys, as I supposed, and ran off at right angles to the path I was following. In momen-tary expectation of getting as that the turkeys, I followed the course the dog had taken for some distance, and no

seeing them, I turned to retrace my steps to the path I had left. It was getting late, and thinking I could save time by it I turned my course so as to strike the path some three or four hundred yards nearer the main road than where I left it. Owing to the darkness of the evening, the dimness of the path and the fresh fallen leaves that covered it in places. I crossed the path without knowing it. I had failed to take a compass with me and the sky was obscured by thick clouds. It was cold and night rapidly approaching. In my search for the path I had left I came upon a trap set for wild hogs. Despairing of finding the path, I set out for the road where I had left my two companions. I knew I was about a mile or mile and a half west of the road and chose, as I supposed, a course due east. After a rapid walk of half an hour as near due east as I could judge without compass or sun or stars, I found myself back again at that identical hog trap. I had made a circuit of perhaps two miles and came back to the very spot I started from. I recognized the situation at once. I was not lost; of course I was not. I knew right where I was, but concluded I would let my friends know also, and I wasted more ammuni-tion right there letting my friends know where I was than I wasted in all the hunt besides. A cold rainy night in an un-known swamp, miles from any human habitation, is not an inviting prospect. I did not venture into that swamp another cloudy day without a pocket compass.

NASHVILLE Tennessee

HUNTING AT ARMY POSTS.

HUNTING AT ARMY POSTS. A BOUT a month ago a brief note was sent from this office to several of the outlying posts of the regular army, asking for information about the use of the Spring-field shotgun, which is issued for use by the men in their leisure hours. The object of the inquiry was to see how far these guns were successful in the purpose of their mannfac-ture and issue in keeping the company and post larder well supplied with game delicacies in season. The responses from the army posts have been general and prompt, and show that the members of Uncle Sam's scat-tered frontier patrol force have not failed to take advantage of the opportunities for field sport thrown in their way. The leiters speak best for themselves, and the few we are enabled to give in this issue show that from the Canadian to the Mexican border there is always some manner of healthful exhilarating sport to be had: *Editor Forest and Stream*:

The letters speak best for themselves, and the few ver are not headed to give in this issue show that from the Canadian to the Mexican border there is always some manner of healthful exhilarating sport to be had:
Editor Forest and Stream:
The work the more energetic of us manage to make fair bags in a senson, this can hardly be called a game country. The hole vast expanse is prairie, more or less broken with cover for game only in the sparsely timbered bottom of the Misson available these timbered bottoms with the habits of a rabbit, lying perdu all day, feeding at ingit, not when disturbed running away with rigorous bottom do the Misson of the same of the starbed transity of these are brough to bag, though some of our indefatigable youngsters actually well to the another of the starbed transity of these are brough to bag, though some of our indefatigable youngsters actually well them down where the same sit or when distarbed running away with rigorous braceoons offered for sale by Indians, but these predatory and skunk, and I have (seen the skins of one or two reaccoons offered for all by fullians, but these predatory in which it have ever served. We have but one indigenous game bird, the sharptailed grouse (Pediacetes phasianellas). In August and September it gives the most prefect sport, lying well to the dog and acting in all respects like the score it grows they are great perchers and hearly all that are bagged are ignominiously potted from trees. Yes, I do the the redus defaused down are very wild and will not be reduing season. In 1885 my bag was 76 and in my hunting book is this note: "It is estimated that over its thousand grouse were killed by the troops at fort Sally between Aug. I and Dec. 81. The company hunters are in usnally with a round." The shore the dore and the buds of the stars the shore of their number. The S5 was a bad we are they dort away like individuel to 358 and the company hunters are in usnally with a round. The veloped them acting the trea drows down in the resolute they dort away

Forr SULLY, Dak. Ter., Jan. 81. Editor Forest and Stream: In answer to your letter of Jan. 9. I will state that I have only been here since the 14th day of June last, the garrison now here relieving that of the Twentieth Infantry on the date given, and consequently am unable to give as correct and detailed account as I would wish. Early in the season I made an endeavor to find out all I could about the game in this vicinity in order to write to a friend in Chicago that it would pay him to make me a visit, he was anxious to know all about the larger game. I could not find at that time that such game was in sufficient quantities in the immediate vicinity of the post, to warrant my writing him that a suc-cessful hunting trip, such as he wanted, could be made near this place. During the winter several hunting parties have been out, but with little success. One man though, belong-ing to Company I, Eighteenth Infantry, who either under-stands hunting deer or is more fortunate than others, has been quite successful so far, killing seven deer. Citizens who live at a distance from here have kept this place very well supplied with venison. Wild turkeys are found in large quantities at a distance from the post, but seem rather hard to get as the supply has not been well kept up. Chickens this year are very scarce, none been brought in that 1 know of, nor have I seen one. Ducks are plentiful here and many have been killed. Quail are in abundance. The slotguns referred to in your letter, so far as my com-pany is concerned, are in constant use, and much of the smaller game is bagged with them. CARNOLL H. POTTER, Captain 18th Infantry, Commanding Post. Fort Gueson, Ind. Ter., Jan. 34.

FORT GIBSON, Ind. Ter., Jan. 24.

Editor Forest and Stream: I take great pleasure in replying to your request of the 9th inst., but as I have only lately been assigned to this post my information is derived, not practical. My first hunt is to take place day after to-morrow. The men inform me that there is quite a large supply of small game here. The list includes quail, both California and Messina; plover, meadow lark, curlew, rabbits, cotton-tailed and jack, etc.; and in large game we have deer, black-

FOREST AND STREAM.

tailed and white-tailed; antelope, mountain lion, black hear,

tailed and write-tablet, anterope, international trained and write-tablet, anterope, international wind pig, etc. South of us, ahout seventy miles, is a mountainous "no man's land," through which Indians from both sides of the Rio Grande huut; and although dangerous to hunt there in small parties, it pays very well to do so, provided, as above hinted, you can protect yourself. We have a party out there at the present time. I notice you wish a statement as to merits of the Spring-field shotgun. It is a very good gun for a single-loader, but in our troop not much used, as we have four double-barrelled guns of good make, which the men prefer to use, as a general rule.

refled guiss of good make, where a solution of the solution of

('AMP PENA COLORADO, Tex., Jan. 26.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: In reply to your communication of the 9th inst., I would respectfully state there is an abundance of deer, turkey, geese, ducks, blue quail, etc., around here in their scason, and the shotguns referred to are used extensively by the whole command. E.H. LISCUM, Captain 19th Infantry, Commanding.

FORT RINGGOLD, Tex., Jan. 23.

Editor Forest and Stream: Your letter of the 9th inst. has just been received, and in reply I have the honor to state that game—wildfowl and quail—is plentiful in this neighborhood, and the men in spare time bring in a good quantity. The Springfield shot-guns are used when double-barreled guns of larger bore can-not be obtained. The guns issued not carrying sufficient charge. J. H. BRADFORD, Captain 19th Infantry, Commanding Post.

Fort BROWN, Tex., Jan. 28.

Forr Brows, Tex., Jan. 28. Editor Forest and Stream: Your note of 9th inst. is at hand, and in reply would state that the large game, such as deer and antelope, have almost entirely disappeared. A few deer have been killed in the vicinity of the post, and they by hunters and trappers. The only small game we have are ducks (mallard and teal) and the willow grouse. The ducks are not very plenty, and we only get them during the fall flight south. The grouse are with us the year round, and occasionally give good sport. This part of Nebraska is filling up so rapidly with settlers and farmers that I believe the grouse will increase. The corn, wheat aud outs fields give the young hirds cover from hawks and other destroyers of small game. The Springfield shotgun issued by the Government to the troops is used by the enlisted men almost exclusively, and with fair success. For a person who has been accustomed to an S¹₂-pound Scott double gun the Springfield would not be a success. The Springfield is a hetter gun for the enlisted men, for the reason that few of them are good wing-shots. Jack rabbits and the small bush rabbits are found in some places along the streams. The bush rabbits are plenty. There are no quail in this part of Nebraska. D. Fort ROBLYSON, Neb., Jan. 26.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 26

Editor Forest and Stream:

Leditor Forest and Stream: Replying to your letter of 9th inst., I would state that there is plenty of game to be had in this region, such as deer, prairie chicken, wild geese and ducks. The Springfield shot-gun is much used, and is good at short distance only. The rifle is mostly used in deer hunting. Supply of deer and chickens unlimited. J. N. G. WHISTLER, FORT BUFORD, D. T. Jan. 28. Colonel 15th Infantry, Com'd'g.

 Editor Forest and Stream:

 Yours of Jan. 9 to hand this morning. There is no game on Mackinac Island, or in the immediate vicinity of this post.

 GEO. K. BRADY, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.

 FORT MACKINAC, Mich., Jan. 20.

Editor Forest and Stream: The commanding officer directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th inst., and in reply to say that the supply of game in this immediate vicinity is limited to a few rabbits, and in the spring and fall to migra-tory ducks. The Springfield shotguns are used frequently by the men, and they seem to meet with fair success in their use. First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 9th Infantry.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, Wyoming, Jan. 21.

Editor Forest and Stream: In reply to your favor I would say that game in the neigh-borhood of this post consists of deer (common red), antelope, jack rabbit, cotton-tail rabbit (a variety of hare), geese, ducks, prairie chickens, plover and snipe. Elk and buffalo have practically disappeared. In their season ducks, prairie chickens and plover are abundant and furnish sport and an agreeable change in the army ration for all. Wild geese in immense numbers frequent the wheat fields of Burleigh county, on the east side of the river (we are on the west side) and a few drift over the post during the fall auonths.

uonths

the west side) and a few drift over the post during the fall numbe. The Springfield breechloading, single-barrel shotgun has been furnished to the enlisted men of the army for hunting purposes, and they do good execution. The Parker, how-ever, is the general favorite among sportsmen out this way. The writer has used a number of different makes, hut has found the Parker the most satisfactory for general shooting. Setters are generally employed—Gordons, red Irish and English. A good retriever is a necessity in duck season, and is often extremely convenient during the early chicken shooting, as the wounded birds can readily conceal them-selves in the thick prairie grasses found everywhere in the cooleys, ravines and dry creek hottoms, which are the haunts of the coveys in the early autumn. Later in the season the chickens frequent wheat stubbles and "sod" cornfields and the berry patches along creeks and springy runs. The writer was surprised one day last autumn, while wading through a recedy hayou (an old bed of the Missouri River), by finding evidence of beaver. Afterward several houses, with a winter's supply of food piled up in the creek near by, were found. Very few of these animals are left in this section of the country. Raccoons are beginning to put in an appearance, and an attempt has been made to introduce

quail. It is very doubtful whether they can survive the

quall. It is very doubtful whether they can survive the severe winters. Owing to the thick growth of willows along the banks of the Missouri River, it is very difficult to get at deer, and if dogs are not used, they will probably be abundant for many years to come, though high water is apt to drive them to the hluffs in the spring, and they are then an easy prey for law-less pot-hunters. It is to be hoped that with the admission of the Territory as a State, more stringent game laws will be adopted and faithfully executed. — Ducks and wild geese are shot in passes generally, though often boats are used on the lakes and wading done in the wet marshes. Mallards, teal, widgeons, scaup, redheads, spoonbills and other varieties are met with, but the two first named make the longest stops with us and afford the most sport. Marvelous stories are told by many of our sportsmen of the wagonloads of ducks killed every fall at Long Lake, which is about thirty miles southeast of the post; but the writer not being a wagonload sportsman cannot speak of his own knowledge on that subject; he can vouch, however, for the satisfactoriness of the early fall duck shooting in this neighhorhood. The air is dry, clear and bracing, the scenery yaried and enjoyable, the birds plenty. What more could be desired? — Witer Norther SABE.

FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, D. T., Jan. 25.

THE GAL FOR ME.

DANVIS, Jan. 3, 1836.—Editor Forest and Stream: Mrs. Lovel's rag bag lately gave forth the inclosed. S. L. appears to have been singing with some rhyme and more reason, to himself in the woods, for the lines are scrawled in pencil on the margin of a crumpled copy of the Vermonter that he had evidently carried in his pocket for gun wadding. Yours truly, H. MUMPSON.

THE gal that treats my dawg aright,
- On, she's the gai for me:
When I come off the hills las' night,
Consid'able tired, for me.
And my dawg, the same was he,
I saundered into Pepperells'
An' sot ri' daown mongst supper smells
To rest me for awhile.
'Twas there the slickest gal I see
An' she hed jes' the cutest smile!
An' she shed it onter me.
On ter the crane the samp pot hung
A bubblin' merrily,
An' as towards her it she swung
So low an' sweet a rhyme she sung,
A kitchin saint seemed she,
With lips an' cheeks like piny blows,
An' hair like yaller silk,
An' pas' describm' eyes an' nose.
An' when she fed me samp an' milk,
Till heart and stomerk was full 's a bee
O' sweets in a July basswood tree,
Then thinks sez I to myself sez I,
"You air the gal o' the world for me!"
Jes' then ol' Drive come sneakin' in, An' curled hisself the fire beside,
An' she commit'a weeked sin—
She kicked him with her pooty foot
An' cried, "Git aout, you nasty coot!
Haoun' dawgs I never could abide."
0
Kicked the dawg 't hes fellered wi' me
Till it ain't me an' him, but we!
Then thinks sez I to myself sez I,
"You ain't no gal for me. Good night!
If we was wed an' hed some chicks
You'd be a givin' them yer kicks
When you wa' n't kickin' of my haoun';
An' if he an' them wa' n't handy raoun', Like 's not you'd be a cuffin' me.
The gal that treats my dawg aright,
Oh, she's the gal for me."
Truly not yourn,
truty not yourn,
SPOK SOUTHINGS SON VA
S FROM SOUTHWESTERN KA

NOTES FROM SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS

Thuy not yours, S. L.
NOTES FROM SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS.
A YERY severe blizzard visited this section of the country recently and the telegreph has already told you of the function parties who went down into the Iudian Territory hefore the blizzard, have been heard from, but there was no recent the blizzard, have been heard from, but there was no react suffering among them. They were prepared for severe weather. The great suffering occurred where parties were brind to the suffer of the blizzard, have been heard from, but there was no react suffering among them. They were prepared for severe brind stations where coal was to he had; or parties out hunting claims, or movers without any shelter whatever but thin they deal stations where coal was to he had; or parties out was the they and hunters and home seekers to go into these western counties without protection against severe wather. The result is what might have been expected. The store came in a few hours and woe to the animals being caught out doors. It was impossible to distinguish objects a few yards distant. Several persons who perished were found within a few hours and woe to the animals being anght out doors. It was impossible to distinguish objects a few yards distant. Several persons who perished were found within a few hours and woe to the animals being any survive for seed. Quali are considered rather small and survive for seed. Quali are considered rather small and survive for seed. Quali are considered rather small and survive for seed. Quali are considered rather small and survive for seed. Quali are considered rather small applied with deer and turkeys, though by far the greatest and bring rough the aleds them. Our markets have heen well supplied with deer and turkeys, though by far the greatest arouner ong hexes. Average number of market hunters are their inclination leads them. Our markets have heen well supplied with deer and turkeys, though by far the greatest is upplied with deer and turkeys, though by far the greatest around fo

of hoomers," but saw no permanent settlements. The coun-try has been written up and written down owing to the cir-cumstances under which the party describing it saw it. As this party described it as a regular Eden, it is to be presumed they had a credition.

they had a good time. What has become of the geese and ducks? A few years ago they were very plenty upon the Arkansas. This year not a quack nor a honk has been heard. TENDERFOOT. WELLINGTON, Kansas, Jan. 17,

THE LYMAN SIGHT.

THE LYMAN SIGHT. Exitor Forest and Stream: The your paper of Jan 21 "Backwoodsman" has said a fitte more about the middle sight, and has given a rule for sign my rear sight. I have said enough on the middle sight question in the Forest AND STREAM of Dec. 81, but I must object to this rule. "Backwoodman's" system of a ining and only apply to rifles of the flattest trajectory, and with any rifle it would not give very accurate results at short distances. The center of the aperture of my rear sight has a degree of light which is about the same as the light which is present outside of the sight. This light gradually dimin-ishes as the rim of the sight is approached, and quite near the rim the light is rather poor for aiming purposes; so that a partridge is to 'lose his head' the chances are that the shooter will have to fire more than one. The center of stronger light partly explains why the eyer the rim the light is partner than down. The ordinary small peep sight gives a degree of light which several shades dimmer than the existing light outside of the sight. In the Forest AND STREAM of Dec. 31 Mr. "L." wight which I was pleased to see, and it is, no doubt, the eyer period of fague from the 3^t of an inch, which is the full size of the sight to the center of the aperture might, however, mislead. His mathematics are correct, but it will of the of gure from the 3^t of an inch from the full size of the soft to the event the 3^t of an inch from the full size of the soft to the event of the head of the front sight, and her trying "Backwoodsman" method at fifty yards, by aiming from one extreme of the aperture to the other, the bullely be only about three inches apart. In other words, with the fixed purpose of getting as far away from the bulls or and site to the sevent the sight on, one cannot place the bullets further than about one and a half inches from the cure of the will be only about three inches apart. In other words, with the fixed purpose of getting as far away from the

eye as possible with the theorem and a half inches from the bullets further than about one and a half inches from the center of the bullseye. As regards the point blank range for a hunting rifle I think that from fifty to sevently five yards, depending on the tra-jectory of the rifle, is far enough for ordinary hunting. Now, with any rifle sighted with a bead front sight and my rear sight and no middle sight in the way, shooting becomes a simpler matter than many suppose. All that is required is to see that the front sight is on the object and up to seventy yards no allowance need be made. For a longer shot hold the front sight a little high, and as the neck of the sight is not as wide as the bead, this sight will not cover enough of the object to interfere with the aim. For a long shot which is occasionally needed in hunting, elevate the rear sight by turning the knurled sleeve, which, if one is in a hurry, can be done instantly and without looking at it, or if there is time to look at the graduated sight stem any exact distance can be obtained.

THE WEATHER AND THE BIRDS.

THE WEATHER AND THE BIRDS. COLD weather and driving storms I am afraid have killed off the few quail that were left hereabouts last fall: Never during my shooting experience have I found so few of these birds as last season; the year before, a drive of a few miles would take me to fields where I could any day find several coveys; during two days hunting in November two of us with three good dogs found hut a single flock after a faithful tramp over this same ground; so too in Maryland and Delaware; a week's shooting did not give us as many birds as we often hagged in a single day; how are we to ac-count for this? The winter of 84 and 85 was not a severe one and a number of coveys were fed and cared for by my "game keepers"—the farmers boys—and came out all right in the spring; what became of them and their broods I can-not tell. Many wild turkies were killed and more seen than during any former season. The timber men tell me that there are a great number of grouse in the woods. SPICEWOOD.

SPICEWOOD. CENTRALIA, Pa., Feb. 6.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: Editor Forest and Stream: Farmers in this vicinity report the finding of whole coveys of quail frozen stiff, in some instances they say a half hushel measure could be filled without moving out of their tracks, showing that entire flocks must have been destroyed. Prairie chickens began flying south from Northern Kansas and Nebraska much earlier the past season than common, and the flight lasted much longer, showing that an unusual hard and cold winter could he looked for. A passenger reports seeing 2,500 sheep in one pile frozen to death, near Coolidge, in the western part of this State, also states that he saw 500 head of cattle frozen stiff in one cañon close to the Kansas line. When the cold weather annihilates stock in such numbers as the above, there is little hope for the small game. Farmers from Missouri report the quail all right where they have shelter like underbrush or timber, but those in hedges or caught on the prairies are all frozen. The bliz-zard has been extremely severe with us in this part of the Missouri Valley, and the ice is over two feet thick on the "Big Muddy," and teams, sleds, etc., have heen crossing for three or four weeks with wood, freight, etc. The jack snipe season generally opens here ahout the 20th of March, but it will be much later this scason on account of the large amount of frost in the ground, and no sign of a let up. The writer will forward you a sample of the new Leaven-worth pizeon, now being perfected and pronounced the grandest flying target of the age, by all sportsme who have examined it. W. C. H. LEAVENVORTH, Kan, Feb. 6.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 6.

Editor Forest and Stream: Quail were very plenty last fall, but owing to the severe winter so far they arc suffering badly. I have as yet found none frozen to death, but know of several coveys that have been materially diminished in number by something. Chickens are more numerous than ever and are living fat on the corn still in the fields. Rabhits plenty but snow too deep to hunt with any satisfaction. Sportsmen in this part of the State are not in favor of abolishing spring shooting. C. B.

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with as much courtesy and kindness as among those whose ways of life were less rough; but the would "have no use" for any one who "put on style" or acted as if he felt above them. On May 24 we started from the Arkansas River and drove north, crossing the Smoky Hill fork of the Republican at Fort Wallace, Kansas. Not having found any buffalo, we drove northwest from that point toward the headwaters of the Republican. The summer of 1874 was very hot, and it was one of the great grasshopper years. It was also a year that a general outbreak among the Indians was expected, but fortunately for us that did not occur. On the afternoon of June 4, just as we were making up our minds that it was time to camp, and all were on the lookout for signs of water, that great n accessity and also great rarity on the plains, we saw a wagon coming out of a little draw and rapidly ap-proach us. We halted, and presently two men drove up. One of them informed us that he and his partar rwere lost. They had left camp several days before, and had been unable to find the locality again. As they had only started for a day's humt, expecting to make camp at night again, they had not taken any grub with them, and all they had bad was "Tresh hump," which, while it would keep them from starv-ing, they did not relish as an all round diet; "and say, part mer, if you have any bread or bacon we will buy it of you. We hain't got no money, but have powder and lead and som bides." We specify assured them they could keep their powder and lead, and as we had some bread left from dinner, they were welcome to it. Each man was soon munching bread and raw ham with much gusto, and as I sat and watched the great slices of raw ham disappear, 1 little thad finished their lunch, and concluded that they could "find camp the next day, and if we would go with them we only find it is good place for permanent quarters, as there was a spring hole near by, and the buffalo were feeding near they bad finished their lunch, and concluded that they could "find camp the ne of the situation and camped.

It was hardly daylight the next morning before we were all stirring, and our simple breakfast of hot bread, bacon

and coffee was dispatched, wagon loaded, horses saddled, and outfit moving. I rode a black pony, a very good buf-falo horse, as he had been on the range before, and had also been used as a "cow pony." One of the hunters of our outfit The borse, as he had been on the range before, and had also been used as "cow powr," One of the hunters of our outil' rode a small Indian pony, the other drove the wagon, Twas prospecting abead of the outilt, and had just reached the loop of a little rise when I saw, several mile abead, a herd of black objects moving along quite rapidly, but at right angles to our course. I did not require to be told what they were, and putting spurs to Nig, was soon at the wagons reporting. One of my comrades was for going for the herd, as it was our first chance, and he did not want to let the opportunity silp by. The rest proposed to find camp first. We compromised. J. and I were to go on a camp. We were to take a general direction north, as the herd was going that way, and in returning strike southwest, which the hunters thought would bring us near them. J. and I stopped only to fill our belts with cartridges, but very foolishly did not take any "grub." As the buffaloes had a good start of us and were not feeding much, it was quite line in the forenoon before we were near enough to "stake" the ponies and try for a shot. We had a long walk after leaving the ponies, and the sun dravorable, and though, it now being in the hest of the day, the herd was not moving or only doing so lowly, we could not get nearer than at least at: hundred yards. There ware several old bulls in the rear, evidently suspicious of the cawling objects they saw in the distance. We were now an our hands and knees, and I was beginning to think that there was not as much romance in hunting buffalo as 1 had read of, especially when I would plamp my hand down on secture within one or two hundred yards, so as to make a sure raths of the first were and struct. We were now no us hands and knees, and Jying still a somethy the set would be our prey: but look was agains the distance and struct struct they walk at the gave the saw its were not set as the ponies and those in the rings of the struct. A general were that the set was not as moving or only doing the set

course as to strike comewhere near where camp ought to be; but "there's the rub," we did not really know where camp was. Mounting our tired ponies, we rode as rapidly as possible in the supposed correct direction. The sun was sinking lower and lower and soon put his great fiery head beneath the horizon. The evening shades were just appearing when J, who was a little in advance, stopped and waited for me to approach. "Look there," said he, "there goes our supper and what is as essential, our bed." I glanced in the direction he pointed and there I saw two buffalces moving along slowly. They were about a thousand yards away, and it behooved us to hurry and make some effert to get nearer, or it would soon be too dark to shoot. A low place in the prairie favored us and we ran our ponies for several hundred yards. J. then sprang from his pony and started to sneak nearer. The old bulls, as we could now see they were, kept on slowly. I picketed the ponies and crept up on to a little rise to watch J. From the lay of the land it was impossible for him to get nearer that six hundred yards, but with day-light to aid him he would have been reasonably sure of a hit as he was a splendid shot. I lay waiting anxiously the event, for much was at stake. If he got a buffalo we would not go supperless to bed, and then the hide would serve as some protection as a covering. Neither of us had coat or saddle blanket; each was clothed only in pants and shirt. If an earnest desire for a person's success would be of any avail I felt J, would succeed. It seemed to my overwrought senses a tremendously long time before he fired. I could not see him but could see the bulls as they kept moving and knew he must soon shoot. Presently a sharp report rang out in the still evening air. Then I heard the bullet sing as it speeded on its way, and then, oh j-y I came the spat of the ball as it struck one of the bulls. Again and again the old Sharps' spoke out, but, alas, either the balls were placed too far back or did not strike any vital point. They

hump to-night." I heaved a deep sigh and whispered, "The saddest words, etc." As our ponies were pretty well fagged out, as we were ourselves, it was concluded to give them a rest and let them pick a little buffalo grass; so we took off the saddles and stretched ourselves on the ground. I was very tired and very hungry. I had only been out on the plains about ten days, and had come directly out of an office where the most laborious duty I had was that of wielding a pen. Not being a very strong man physically, the hard day's ride and excitement had made an impression on me; and an empty stomach did not help matters.

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* Buffalo "chips" were the only fuel to be found on the plains, ex-cepting near the water courses.

NEW YORK PROTECTORS.

A LL of the State game protectors except Seymour C. Armstrong, of the fifth district, who is sick, have handed in their annual reports to State Fish Commissioner R. U. Sherman. The following abstracts, in connection with those already published, complete the list:

those already published, complete the list: FIRST DISTRICT. George W. Whitaker, of Southampton, protector for the first district, devoted considerable time last year to watching the markets. In May he seized two fyke nets and turned them over to a police officer. Soon after he sent a game onstable to destroy them, but he was arrested, charged with having stolen the nets. He was afterward released on his own recognizance, and asked to assist in arresting Mr. Whit-aker. A criminal complaint was made against the protector, but was afterward withdrawn. Many song birds were killed in the first district, but the protector was unable to obtain withinker says: "The game laws are more popular in this district than they were two years ago, and are more gener-ally respected. I would suggest the wisdom of amending section 26 of the laws of 1879 so as to prohibit the use of nets in the waters of Long Island the meshes of which are left meshes. There is a elsuse in the section permit-ting the use of nets with small meshes in taking menbaden. Menhaden are caught in all the bays of Long Island, and they are set for menhaden. Hence the restriction as to the size of the meshes of the nets should be made uniform, or no with 24-inch meshes would take all the menhaden that should be taken at present. The fishing interests of Long Island, and they are set for menhaden. Hence the restriction as to the size of the opinion that the game and the haves should be allowed in the waters. I think a net when het should be allowed in the waters. I think an et-ting the use of ressel, et as in my case last summer, The word withulf y should be estricken out of section 11 of the word withight y should be estricken out of section 11 of the word wither the size for blue as the water of the opinion that the game and fish laws should be taken at present. The fishing interests of Long Island they are set for sale, etc., will, I am afraid, prevent my be taken at as possible. I think the game protector the be taken SECOND DISTRICT.

in the approbasion of the birds if the data but share of the bird the birds if the

SIXTH DISTRICT.

demand." **BITTI DISTRICT.**Solution of the size o

[Cut this out, put it on a blank, obtain signatures and send to your Member at Albany.]

A PETITION

For the Continued Protection of Adirondack Deer.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

We, the undersigned, residents or County, respectfully petition that the law (Chap. 557, Laws of 1885) which makes it "unlawful to pursue any wild deer in this State with any dog or bitch" may not be amended in any such way as to permit the use of dogs for hunting deer at any time.

(Signed)

their living by fishing with nets. It has been estimated that until the St. Lawrence Anglers' Association commenced its work, and prior to my service under the instructions of the commission, there were over 1000 tons of fish taken from the river annually. But this is a thing of the past; nets and netters are rapidly disappearing. I believe that the law passed during the last session of the Legislature which for-bids the having in possession black bass and other game fish, will be of very great benefit the coaling spring and until the time that the close season ends. The Canadiau authorities have taken up the matter of protecting game fish of the river from capture in nets, and have greatly improved their laws and increased their protective service. There have been large numbers of nets destroyed on the Canadian side of the river by their officers and sportsmen. I think we can feel sure that entire co-operation from the other side of the river will be accorded us. With the work that is now being done, it can hardly be otherwise than that the fishing in the river will become even better than it has ever been before." Protector Steele acknowledges having received valuable assistance from Daniel Staring of Alexandria Bay, agent of the St. Lawrence River Association, and H. R. Clarke of Jersey City, N. J.

A LONG ISLAND GAME PRESERVE.

A LONG ISLAND GAME PRESERVE. Editor Forest and Stream: The week or so ago, I inserted an advertisment in your paper suggesting that those sufficiently interested in the formation of a gunning and fishing club on Long Island, should address themselves to me at my hotel. I received in reply quite a number of answers. The subject seemed to create so much interest, and the matter being now to a cer-tain extent under way for the formation of a club, Ithought that some of your readers would be interested in a more de-tailed account of the proposed club. Tou recently suggested that many acres of land in the sector portion of Long Island were lying idle; that the sec-tion was not of a character to be farmed to advantage, nor suited for manufacturing purposes. It was thought possible that this land might be controlled cheaply, and be stocked for the benefit of sportsmon generally, with game, but more cspat, deer have made their home upou Long Island, and during the time when the law was off, from Nov. 1 to the 15th, have been killed in comparatively large numbers con-sidering the small space of ground. They have existed on Long Island in spite of pot-hunters and hunting out of season. My idea was, that as land on Long Island could be purchased at \$10 or \$15 per acre, as it was entierly impos-side to get good sport without going long distances and putting up with inferior accommodations, it seemed that this was just the place for such a club. For instance, if wenty gentlemen of means were each to take a share of \$20,000 to work with; 500 acres to start with would cost \$5,000. A club house would cost as much more. Birds, deer, and all necessary game would cost about \$1,000. A keepers would by for bally be \$3,000. The wages of four game-a tak done acching the sublest could be broken and trained on the ground, and accommodations for members themselves in a club house, run for what could be braken and trained on the stocked with accommodation for members themselves in a club house, r

to feed in. A thousand acres would of course bebetter than 500 acres; and 3,000 acres better than 1,000 acres. Still, for a commence-ment, 500 acres with the privilege of purchasing four times that amount, would do very well. In this way, it seems to me, that one of the most satisfactory gunning and fishing clubs in the country could be started and maintained in ex-cellent style. I have a place at I-slip on Long Island, and know all about the land in that region and further east; know just what wages men would expect for the work as suggested, and know about the class of game that abounds there. there

five times the original amount invested in them. Indeed I think, in that time, a forced sale of the land itself would bring enough money to reimburse all the members. SILO. GEDNEY HOUSE, New York.

A FIRST EXPERIENCE.

In genouch money to reinburse all the members. Since thorse Horse, New York. **A FIRST EXPERIENCE.** A Since an sometimes be made to appear perfectly ridiculous when he has his wits about him. My only der slaving is stored in my memory in just such an association as that. It was a number of years ago that a party of us visited the Adirondacks to get such game as we could, and such experience as we couldn't help getting. We were four in number, and engaged at one of the most celebrated hotels in the woods, the c guides to help ns ou a camping out trip. The names of two of them I have forgotte, but the mane of the third, ou whom this story turns, was Lovell Newell. He has since died but his name will awaken many associations in the minds of some of your redders, who in remembering their own experiences, will doubtless take some pleasure in hearing of this one of mine. We started out on a misty moroing in three boats, and pased without special incident to the pood where we intended been used as a camp before, and the labor of pitching a camp was greatly reduced, by the labor already made be there in setting up rude tables, fireplaces and laying out bakes for bods. Others may have found that a ready made be in the woods means work after you get into it at night, as when you pitch tent. It witch ald any to or appreciation of the spot chosen to be obliged to clear the spit for bods. Others may have four dual waken us the wore obliged to clear the spit so that we had o so realizing, as one of on party remarked that this was a part of the experience that we had four in the morning "to go out for deer," it is well enough to mention our breakstat. This meal was served on the flat is four in the morning "to go out for deer," it is well enough it bouchs to all outs, and so she pless that there was no med of the surface. He olives don the dation of the spot chosen to be colliged to clear the provide of a single slab which extended the length of the camp. The more for all of us, and so she pless that there was no med of the

on the bank over half a bushel of trout as large as any I had caught. Whe called a halt, and gathered ourselves up for the trip home. Newell took me along rapidly, until we had gained quite a distance on the others, when he showed me deer tracks, and said the deer came down to the water at that time of day, and I had "better look out." I carried his gun in the bow of the boat. He paddled in the deit noiseless fashion of a good guide, and I wasn't long ia working up to the proper pitch of excitement for the second time in one day. In this somewhat intense state I remained during sweep after sweep past dark pool and shadowy turning, until I was tired with the strain.

past dark poor and shadowy curling, that i has inter the the strain. Then I began to take in the situation. We were returning over the same route that we had noisily taken only a few hours before, and though I hadn't noticed the fact sooner my companions were within a few rods, making noise enough to scare tame cattle, and occasionally shouting and lauguing. I couldn't feel delighted at the "take in," but I never betrayed the slightest doubt by any action or word that I had lost faith I f I couldn't do anything any better, I could make a subject for Newell's story to his next party, and I wonder that i never have heard of the episode since trom any returned sportsman tourist from the Adirondacks. J. D. P.

Prode, and in December to West Chazy and Rome's Point Only two suits brought by me are now pending—Philip Saryer, indicted in the Court of Oyre and Terminer in Clin. Tam very much interested in this subject, having been for members 200 days and travel and been were the and place. Both gave bail and place last during the past year he worked advantage of such a club would be the excellent in the Memplis markets for six cents a not out in the Memplis markets for six cents and the advantage of such a club would be the excellent in the Memplis markets for six cents and the interest down and travel over 4,000 miles in the perform ance of his duties on the St. Lawrence River. He caption of the subject is not gave and travel and district, in his subject hat could be kept the year around in the aggregate at first on the St. Lawrence River. He caption of the subject subject and the centers. They are thread and district, in his subject of the subject

DAY WITH THE GOLDEN-EYES.

A DAY WITH THE COLDEN-EYES. O f all the sports within reach of the votaries of the gun, in this little province by the sea, the one that has the most decided charm for me, is the shooting of the whistler or golden-eye duck. This bird, by far the most beautiful of any of the duck family, and whose name has always been a synonym for elusiveness, is, even now, considered so well qualified to take care of itself, that so far as I know, no law exists on our statutes giving it the slightest protection. Last winter our Législature gave us a common sense ruffed grouse season (Sept. 20 to Dec. 1), and enacted a stringent non-ex-port law that will effectually crush out the slaughter of game for the Boston market. Shooting over decoys is little practiced here, and as the golden-eye can find plenty of shallow lakes and bars on which to feed where an unscen approach is impossible, he is, for the greater part of the year, master of the situation. But in the early spring, before the dead water thaws out, and again in the late auturn, for two or three days after it freezes over, he is obliged to feed close to the banks of the deep creeks, and then the sportsman goes for him. The man who tries to pot the whistler by a water shot will get left ine times ont of ten, but he will be liable to think many times of the scriptural passage, "A little while ye shall see me and a little while ye shall not see me," and perhaps in this way be benefitted. I shall always look back with pleasure on the days I have spent in trying to circumvent this way bird, and prominent among these memories is a day in 188a. I had agreed to join Arch and Ferris in a hunt in the vicin-

In this way be benefitted. I shall always look back with pleasure on the days I have spent in trying to circumvent this wary bird, and prominent among these memories is a day in 1883. I had agreed to join Arch and Ferris in a hunt in the vicin-ity of Little Musquash Island, on the River St. John, and a certain Saturday, about the 17th or 18th of April, was the appointed day. Arch's home was our base of operations, and to reach it in time to get a square start with the rest it was necessary for me to make an eight-mile journey Friday evening. I found the major part of the population of the village gathered for a sort of farewell turn at "the mazy," and was casily persuaded by my prospective hunting com-putions to join them. It was 1 A. M. on Saturday morning when our heads sought and found their pillows, a circum-stance that should be considered before judging our shooting too hastily. It is always amusing to see the malicious pleas-ure that the seniors, who stay at home, take in rousing out the juniors who have been out the evening before, and the alacrity with which the latter respond, in order to throw out the inpression that they were home on schedule time. These motives, working together in pleasant concord, were instrumental in starting our hunting party before dawn; but not before justice had been done to a good, warm breakfast, and the old gentleman had assured us that a team would be at the shore in the evening to hail our game to the house. Musquash Island is at the mouth of Washademoak Lake, the waters of which swirl around it in deep, narrow creeks, that seldom freeze over; and should they by accident be betrayed into any such indiscretion, the slightest relaxation of the cold will clear them of ice with startling rapidity. The siland has a lake in the center, which is connected with the St. John by a deep creek thirty feet wide. Twould that m gloves were needed, yet the snow which still enveloped the ground, and the ice in the marshes and on the lake were as solid as in January, apparently boom

Inforce in the information of the cold, sleet and slush of the previous winter.
All our early morning attempts to corner a whistler, were fruitless. Sometimes it would be the crunching of the snow, then the flying of a wary old drake that would betray us. At last, a muskrat out for his morning plunge, was compelled to heave to by Arch's old muzzleloader, in the hands of our bow-paddle. One of our party climbing a tree, located a flock of whistlers in the outlet of the little island lake. The creek being far below the level of its banks, we had no difficulty in getting within 150 yards, and then on the author of this sketch devolved the duty of taking a "peep." Removing his cap, he slowly raised his head till four black dots showed against the snow on the opposite bank; and when they disappeared in quick succession we covered the distance with an energy that would have been no discredit to a winner in the Olympic games. A "she-whistler," as the boys contemptuously called her, came up, and as she winged her way down the creek, a furrow in the water a little ahead, told how 1 came to miss her. A second ran the gauntlet of both of Ferris's barrels, without the loss of a feather. A big drake came up, and with a gleam of defiance in his bright yellow cye, he dashed into the air, but at the crack of the old muzzleloader, his light was snnfted out so suddenly that he never moved after he touched the water. I walked down to the point of the island. Cautiously looking over the bank I saw the head of a splendid drake cooly ont to within twenty feet of where he went down. Where error sounded forty yards down the bank and I give to him full in the back. The dull "wop" of the shot on his feathers came distinctly to the ear, but he sailed on, only to be discovered later in the day completely devoured by crows. Hardly had I pulled trigger when I knew I had been fooled and the one marked down came up and went "his several ways," while I was encregically trying to get a shell into the gun butt end foremost. O for a dou

out all the moning and got noise and bother, arrived and the prospects for a lively morning increased considerably. George walked to the cance and picking up a duck, said with an innocent air, "Where did you find this, boys?" then tossing it to Scott with a well simulated look of contempt,

"See, it has been shot a week." "Wouldn't eat it for faw ty dollahs," returned Scott, who, it should be explained, has been to Boston, and to quote one of his reviewers: "Failin' to strike a banana, and not bein' indispensable to the exist-ence of the commonwealth," returned to his native land minus \$150 and the sharp corners in his vernacular. "Get outly ou nineteenth century Sancho Panzas," replied one of our party, "you should not always look at the situation from your own standpoint. What's the reason you got none? did the shooters at the head of the island retrieve all their wounded, or had some darky skimmed the pot before you this morning?" "We didn't get any for divers reasons," said George, dryly. We had such a good time that it was late in the afternoon before we again embarked. The first event on the afternoon's programme was some rifle practice at a flock of geese, floating down the river on a cake of ice—no damage done. In speaking of the next incident, I could borrow a part of the language of the Hibernian, who sat down on a hornets' nest and becoming aware, in some mysterious manner, of the sort of cushion he had, got up and trampled it to pieces in his rage. "It was mesilf that didn't like it, and the hornets didn't like it, but it was darn fine fun for the boys." A single bird was before dos far away that he took no notice of our cance; and the boys put me ashore on the ridge, with orders to go up and rake him in. By a series of maneuvers similiar to those

and the second secon

"We hunted and we halloaed till the setting of the sun, And we had nought to bring away when the hunting day was don Then one unto another said, 'This hunting does not pay,' But we've powdered up and down a bit, and had a rattling day."

L. I. FLOWER. NOVA SCOTIA.

MAINE GAME.

Lt. PLOWER. <u>MAINE CAME</u>. <u>ANDIAL CAME</u>. <u>A</u>

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in the summer, for the skin had been some time at the tan-ner's. The sight of that enormous head reminded me of the expe-rience of a chap from Boston. He went down to Parma-cheene, Me., and hired a guide to "call" a moose for him to shoot. As he told the story himself. "The guide kept up an unearthly roar on that old birch horn. It was about as dark as pitch. All at once I heard a crashing, when down came a giant beast close upon me. His head was in the air aoout twenty feet. His horns were ten feet broad, and knocked the spruce limbs into kindling wood. His eyes were as big as saucers, and from his nostrils came two streams of fire as big around as my arm! As for me, I dropped that little shotgun and ran!" I learn from good authority that the case of the New Haven gentleman, who, after having been prosecuted for killing a deer at Rangeley, Me., in June, two years ago, began a suit against Commissioner Stillwell for \$1,000 dam-ages, has been settled. I understand that the jury gave him \$1 for damage to his reputation. This is the first case of the kind in my recollection, and shows how juries regard the game laws. SPECIAL.

SAVE THE ADIRONDACK DEER.

Edilor Forest and Stream:

SAVE THE ADIRONDACK DEER. Editor Forest and Stream: Sportsmen, of all men, are prone to hobby riding. This one advances the true theory perhaps. If you investigate you will probably find that his theory is the one he rinds most successful in practice. It might not suit the next case at all. It is just as absurd to say which method of hunting deer is least destructive to the game as to say which is the best gun. It all depends. Deer vary in habit in different localities; the locality often deterngines the method of taking him. Given the nature of the land—whether level, rolling, or mountainous; whether well watered or dry, timbered or open—and the hunter will adopt the method so as to make nature serve him in the pur-suit of his quarry. In the high dry lands of Western Virginia I suppose the footing would be poor, and because of the absence of large bodies of water, hounding becomes in such sections an alto-gether different thing from hounding in New York. What I have to say in this article has reference solely to the methods n vogue of capturing deer in that most charming spot for an outing, the Adirondack wildernes. The principal methods obtain therc—floating, still-hunt-ing and hounding. The first is possible only during the months of summer, and cannot always be depended upon even in September. The second is practiced by the native hunters only, and not to any extent until after the first snows-have fallen. The third method is possible any time, and cam-be successfully carried on by anybody who can buy a dg. Now what are those aiming at who write for your valuable paper? It is to be hoped that the great army of sportsmen are not taking this means to assist cach other to knowledge which may enable them to kill more deer, but to, if possible, find out how to get the maximum of hunting and the mini-mum of killing, i.e., to have the most sport possible, and give the deer as many chances for his life as possible. Can we agree upon the above? Now I am bound to work for th

In the first place we need to keep on foot as muny deer as can be; the time is coming, all too fast, when there will be only hunting and no finding in the great northern forest. The woods will breathe their odorous balm, the delicious water bubble from the rocky crevices, the air will come laden with the incense of the pines and the balsams just the same decades hence, but the deer, the chief charm to many, will be gone if great care is not taken for their preservation. Now, what does hounding enable a man to do? It enables a man to put out a dog to get verison every time. With the intersecting streams, the thousands of lakes, deer hunting can be reduced to a science and a certainty with dogs.

deer hunting can be reduced to a science and a certainty with dogs. Suppose you wanted to procure twenty-five deer, for no matter what purpose, in a given time. You go up to the borders of the woods and find your "old guide," tell him your mission and ask if the thing can be done. Does any woodsman doubt what he would say? He would say, "We might float for 'em and have good luck, we might still-hunt, but we would run a good many chances; give me the dogs and we'll do it." Dogs will and can hunt deer in all weathers, the exceptions

FOREST AND STREAM.

A MISLEADING DOCUMENT.

THE members of the Legislature at Albany have received copies of a pamphlet entitled, "The Preservation of Deer in Our Northern Woods." It purports to be sent to them by the Eastern New York Fish and Game Protective The introduction embodying the argument is Association. by Dr. Samuel B. Ward, the president of that association. We print this argument in full:

by Dr. Samuel B. Ward, the president of that association. We print this argument in full: At a meeting of the Eastern New York Fish and Game Protective Association, held on Jan. 13, 1986, the President stated that soon after the organization of the Association the attention of the Executive Committee had been directed to correspond with well-known residents of the North Woods and others—those who were most in the rested in the success of that district of the State, and knew most about it—and ascertain what their views were on this subject. A part of the letters, extracts of letters and documents which follow, were received in reply. It is to be repreted that lack of space pre-vents the publication of them all in full. Concerning the number of deer in the Woods now, as compared with five and ten years ago, two or three correspondents think that they have diminished; the very large majority think they have decidedly increased in number. In other words, it is clear that the provisions of the law of 129 were, on the whole, wise and good, and resulted in permitting the deer to increase and multiply. Neverthe-less there were many who thought that it would be a great improve-ment to forbid entirely the sending of deer to market, and not a single correspondent objected to this additiou to the law. Those who objected to the hounding of deer at any season based their opposition on the fact that so many of these creatures were killed late in the season for market, and it is believed that the proposed law, which will be round further on, will fully meet this objection. As to the most sportsmanike manner of hunting deer, opinions were neally equally divided between hounding and still-hunting, with a small preponderance in favor of the former method. Those who objected to hounding of a striven them to weter, And it is very difficult to understand how the deer has any better chance against the water he had on chance to get away. In the first place, many deer do get away after the dog has driven them to water. And it is ver

Interproper Season, submitting calme of course be so address
So gluted the market as to bring the price of venison down to tencents, and in come localities to four cents a pound, when hounding was forbidden.
As to jack huming, not a single correspondent had anything to say in its favor. The objectors to it were very numerous; first, because many deer are wounded and drag themselves off in the woods to die for every one that is recovered and used; and, second, because it is very difficult for the hunter to tell whether he is shouting at buck, a doe or a fawn. Certainly no one can claim that it is sportsmanike to be noiselessly paddled up within a few feet of an unsuspecting doe or fawn and blaze away, very much at random, with a double-barreled shotgun, loaded with buckshot.
With one single exception the correspondents were all in favor of resonding the law of last year and of permitting the hounding of deer for a proper length of time, about the duration of whice there was some difference of opinion. Those who preferred only a short season for the use of dogs, assigned as a reason that so many deer were killed for market in this way late in the autumn, the proposed manner of meeting which has already been stated.
The Excentive Committee having attentively considered all the suggestions made in the various communications received, instructed their coursel to draw up a bill to be introduced into the Legislature at as early a date as practicable, which should embody the views of as many intelligent and interested persons, and antagonize as few as possible.
The provision that no deer shall be sent to market from the Adiron facts was considered an absolute necessity by almost everybody was satisfied with it and the deer had increased under it in a more of serving and the the preservation of the Woods; where they had diminished it was due to hunting for market. A larke number of persons thought that he season was too long and, therefore, the proopsed mer law close

guides will be gone, and the city will be no better on taken under exproposed law. The talk about its being unsportsmanhike to follow deer with hounds, bred and trained for the purpose, is all nonsense. In all ages of the world, iu all countries and climes, from time immemorial, it has always been, as it still is, the most exhilarating, exciting and sportsmanlike manuer of hunting deer. It is one of the least destruc-tive methods: very few deer, if any, are wounded and lost; and in this State it is objected to only oy those pot-hunters and still-hunters who desire to kill the most deer in the shortest possible time, for the few palry dollars that their flesh and hides may bring. SAMUEL B. WARD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1886. The remainder of the document consists of letters giving the views of a number of advocates of hounding. These views are stated to be "virtually epitomized in the above remarks" by Dr. Ward.

This pamphlet goes to the Legislature with the sanction of the Eastern New York Fish and Game Protective Association. It is put out as the result of an investigation undertaken by that society. When an association professedly working for right game protection institutes an inquiry into a subject of such grave concern as Adirondack deer hounding, it is bound by the professions of its title to conduct that inquiry fairly, without prejudice, and thoroughly. When it makes a statement based on the result of that inquiry and intended to influence legislation in the direction of right game protection, that statement should be fair, unwarped by prejudice, and candid, giving the truth, and basing arguments and conclusions on well determined facts. The document now before us is not fair. It is not unprejudiced. It is not candid. It eonceals the truth. It suppresses the facts. Its arguments are based on mis representations. It is not a safe guide for legislation in the interest of game protection.

1. It is misleading and deceptive because it purports to be the result of an honest inquiry by a game society. As a matter of fact, it is a collection of arguments gathered by

decr hounders to bolster up deer hounding. The president states that he was directed to correspond with well-known residents and others interested in the North Woods. By the further statement that with "one single exception," his correspondents were all in favor of rescinding the law of last year, he virtually confesses that only those persons were written to who were known or believed to be advocates of deer hounding. The "one single exception" was a mistake on his part; he had misjudged his man. The officers of the association, themselves deer hounders, instead of conducting an impartial canvas to truly determine public sentiment, constituted themselves a partisan committee to drum up ammunition for their cause. Mr. W. W. Byington, the association's secretary, wrote some of these letters of inquiry, and one of the published replies comes from the Boonville Herald editor, a pronounced advocate of dogging deer. This is the way the reply begins: "Yours at hand. I am exceedingly pleased to find that our ideas are alike on the deer-hounding law." Had Messrs. Ward and Byington, as private individuals, gathered this material for their purpose and presented it to the Legislature on their own responsibility, that would have been perfectly proper; but to presume to offer it on the pretense of its being a game society's publicspirited action is a different thing altogether. If the Eastern New York Association was not organized by active deer hounders for the express purpose of conjuring with its name at Albany to help their cause, the members owe to the public a disclaimer of this pamphlet sent in the society's name to the Legislature.

2. The document is misleading and deceptive because it pretends to represent public sentiment. After such a onesided inquiry as this was, the result of necessity cannot in any way reflect public opinion. The compilers of the pamphlet studiously avoid giving the side (which in point of number and character is by far the most worthy of being heard) opposed to their own private dogging interests. They suppress the other side entirely, even when pretending to give the views elicited by others. For example, on page 14 they profess to give the views contained in the correspond-ence published in the Glens Falls *Republican*. But among the diverse views expressed there, they select and print only two letters, one written by S. J. Palmer, of Indian Lake, who wants the deer hounding law repealed because certain lawless rufflans in his neighborhood persist in slaughtering deer with hounds; and another from Oliver St. Marie, a store keeper of the same place, who trades supplies to these deer butchers in exchange for deer pelts. Now, if these pamphlet compilers who pose as game protectionists, honestly intended to give the Legislature a fair statement of public feeling on this question, why did they not print the letter from A. C. Clifton, of Hague, published in the Republican of Jan. 8. Mr. Clifton wrote:

Clifton, of Hague, published in the Republican of Jan. 8. Mr. Clifton wrote: "Mose and beaver were natives of the Adirondacks and no volce was raised to prevent their destruction. Our rivers swarmed with another of the structure of the adirondacks and no volce the structure of the structure of the adirondacks and no volce was raised to prevent their destructure. Our rivers swarmed with another of the structure of the structure of the structure of the particle of the structure of the structure of the structure of the another of the structure of the another of the structure of the st

This eagerness with which everything in favor of hounding-no matter how false or preposterous it is-is seized by the pamphlet compilers, and the equal zeal with which they seek to conceal the actual sentiment of the great majority of intelligent and unselfish citizens, lay bare the covert purpose of the society's officers and stamp the document as untrustworthy, even though it bears the pretentious sanction of a 'game protective association." No honest attempt at wise game protection ever yet demanded such perversion and suppression of truth to accomplish its ends—and never will.

3. The pamphlet is further misleading and deceptive when it states that hounding "is objected to only by those pot-hunters and still-hunters who desire to kill the most deer in the shortest possible time." The truth is that the most intelligent and public-spirited sportsmen recognized the imperative necessity of a law against hounding, worked to secure it, have been hearty in their support of it, and now demand that it be retained. To cite a few names—Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Wilmurt Lake, wrote to Governor Hill last.

to this are not worth mentioning. The dog will run an old doe with young as eagerly as a buck in the short blue. Hounding enables the rich sportsman to monopolize as large a tract of country as he pleases. Hounding does not favor sharp shooting nor quick shooting. The deer is not killed on the full jump, but on the full swim. Hounding makes all other methods practically impossible, by driving the deer from their watering places, and making them too shy for successful still-hunting. Hounding allows the sportsman little exercise of skill, as the deer is shot in the water at short range; the skill is on the part of the guide, who works on to fur hout \$2.50 per day. When the question comes, If this method of taking deer is mafair and ought to be unlawful, what methods are fair? than hounding. He whe thinks that to kill a deer by means of a jack light is the same thing as seeing him, has had no ecome to know the meaning of the light very quickly, and often all the intimation the hunter has of the presence of panishing hoofs in the darkness. To carry a lamp on one's head, sit still, aim the gun accurately enougli while trying to deer, knowing full well that what is done must be done quickly; all these factors supply an element of uncertainty waves after a deer run to water by dogs never has to take into account. There is something so weird and strangely bewitch.

GOUVERENELS, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Editor Forest and Stream: Last month in the northern part of Oneida county I met a number of sportsmen, and found by conversing with them that nine out of ten were opposed to turning the dogs loose again. If the Boonville Herald would print the whole of the correspondence sent to it instead of suppressing a large part, as they have done, then perhaps there would not be as many supporters of dogging as there are now. I think most of the cry for dogs we see in the Boonville Herald is self-in-terest. The owners of teams who carry the dog-hunting deer-slayers live in Boonville. All supplies that are not taken with parties from home are bought in Boonville. Some of the guides live there, and most of the hotels on the Fulton Chain get their supplies in Boonville. Is it anything strange then that the Boonville Herald and most of the people of the place should be in favor of dogging deer, when it brings so many sportsmen their way, besides all the pot-hunters? If more men went still-hunting than dogging deer, 1 have no doubt the same Herald would be as anxious for the law to remain as it is as any one. There is no doubt but self-interest has a great deal to do with the stand the Herald takes on the dog law. I am willing to admit self-interest has a bearing with all of us, and in many cases too much. The sooner our lawmakers make laws to protect the game regardless of self-interest the better. Call off the dogs. C. D. F. LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 4.

LATTLE FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 4.

self-interest the better. Call of the dogs. C. D. F. Inttle FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 4. MARKETING MICHIGAN VENIEON. — The Marquette, Mich., Mining Journal has already called to the attention of sports-men and others interested in the preservation of the game in this peninsula, the urgent need of a more vigilant enforce-ment of the laws, and of further protection for the deer in our forest. The figures then given were surprising to many, who had not supposed that such a wholesale slaughter of deriver was going on, and the figures given related only to the ingle station of Munising, on the D. M. & M., at that. A letter written to a prominent sportsman of Marquette now is before the writer; it gives the number of pounds of height station of Munising. On the J. M. & M. at that, and the vicinity is thought to be about 14,000. This means that in the vicinity of Floeter alone between Aug. 15 and Nov. 15, about 1,150 deer were killed; estimating the aver-gewight of a saddle as 70 pounds it would give 1,147 killed, of which record was kept. I to does not require much in the vicinity is the parts the state, our boasted hunting will be a thing of the past. Such has been the experience in the favorite haunts of game where such indiscriminate shap the favorite haunts of game where such indiscriminate weight prominent sportsmen in Marquette to whom the adapter has been practiced, and such will be the result beer would be a thing of the past. Such has been the experience to the favorite haunts of game where such indiscriminate adapter has been practiced. Were killed; estimating the aver-gent of the past moment, to have it in their power to bring will be a thing of the past. Such has been the experience to adapter has been practiced, and such will be the result beer provide haunts of game where such indiscriminate adapter has been practiced. Were killed; estimating the ave-gent of these who wish to protect the game baread boast to adapter the state to the better, if they would but combine and past of preat moment, to have it in

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE full report of the FOREST AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents,

May urging him to sign the bill against hounding. Is Mr. Matteson a pot-hunter? Gen. R. U. Sherman, secretary of the Fish Commission, is on record in these words:

"The number of deer wantonly killed by hounding by far exceeds those killed out of season, and the slauphter of the animals for more sport is an evil which demands prompt attention. Men seem to have just found out how easy a matter it is to get deer in this way. I am of the opioion that running deer with dogs should be prohibited, as there seems to be no other alternative."

Does Dr. Ward presume to class Gen. Sherman among the pot-hunters? Among the subscribers to a fund to pay a special officer to enforce the law against hounds in the Beaver River district last summer were Hon. Lansing Hotaling, of Albany; Prof. E. L. Richards, of Yale College; Dr. Spencer M. Nash, of New York city, and Charles Fenton, of Number Four. Does Dr. Ward mean seriously to tell us that these men are pot-hunters? Mr. Edward C. Litchfield, of Brooklyn, is strong in his condemnation of the injury of hounding. Does Dr. Ward class Mr. Litchfield among the pot-hunters? We might fill a column with such names as these, but it hardly seems worth while gravely to consider this silly and preposterous pot-hunter pretext.

4. The pamphlet is misleading and deceptive when it de-clares that "to follow deer with hounds" is a historic and sportsmanlike method. What if it be so? That has noth ing to do with the Adirondack style of hounding. In the North Woods the sportsmen do not follow the hounds. They sit on the bank or in a boat and wait to be rowed out to within arm's length of the exhausted deer swimming in the water. There is nothing exhilarating about the waterbutchery of deer until the butchers have become abnormally hardened to it. Ninety-nine deer out of every one hundred killed by hounding in the North Woods are killed in the water. Only the hundredth is killed on a runway, after the manner of hounding as practiced elsewhere in this country. To call this water-butchery historic and sportsmanlike is grotesque.

5. The pamphlet is misleading and deceptive when it rep. resents that the welfare of the North Woods guides and hotel keepers depends on hounding. Of a thousand Adiron-dack tourists, less than one hundred go to hound decr. The nine hundred would gladly see the hounds kept out. The guides are not dependent on the hounders; they can find abundant employment in other ways. The most intelligent guides recognize that hounding destroys the deer supply and is opposed to their true interests. Many of these guides petitioned the Legislature last year to pass the hounding law. They have not since then changed their opinion of the wisdom of the measure-statements in this pamphlet to the contrary notwithstanding. We challenge the compilers of this document to name one man whose opinion is entitled to re spect, who was last year in favor of a non-hounding law and is now opposed to it.

6. The pamphlet is misleading and deceptive when it argues that the dcer supply has increased within the past "five and ten" years. The exact opposite is the truth, and no onc knows it better than the dogger. It was in fact the alarming decrease of deer that started the friends of game protection to work for the abolition of hounding, the most destructive method of hunting the deer in the Adirondack region, and one which, if persisted in, means the extermination of the game.

7. The pamphlet is misleading and deceptive when it avera that hounding "is one of the least destructive methods" of hunting decr. Of all the modes employed in that region it is only less destructive than crusting, and crusting is very properly forbidden by the present law. Hounding is more destructive than floating or still-hunting, because more sure. It can be practiced—and in fact is practiced—at all seasons. It requires no experience nor skill. The deer is driven into the water and the hunter is rowed within short range. It is a common thing for the guide to hold the deer by the tail while the "hunter" shoots or clubs it to death. Just because it is so sure and so easy it is clamored for by one class of guides and one class of tourists. By it they have killed 75 per cent. of all the deer killed in the North Woods. These classes are now clamoring for a law against floating. Why? Not because they believe that it will save the game, but because they hope thereby to regain the privilege of houncing. Why do they want to exchange jacking for hounding? Because by the latter method they can get more deer. Jacking is uncertain, often barren of result. Hounding is sure four times in five. They want the sure method. They demand that the hound be again put on the track of the buck and the doe and the fawn. But the men who ask for hounding are only a small class compared with the whole number of Adirondack guides and visitors, for-

8. The document is misleading and deceptive when it states that more deer were killed last season by still-hunting and floating than in any recent previous year by these methods and floating combined. The statistics given in the pages of the pamphlet and quoted from the Boonville Herald are wholly without foundation. They are not authenticated by any responsible person. Nobody but a highly constituted idiot would believe them nor expect others to believe them. Moreover, jacking was practiced last June, hounding was extensively practiced last summer, and crusting has been practiced this winter. By these three illegitimate methods, it is fair to presume, as many deer were killed as were taken by lawful jacking in the open scason and by still hunting. If venison was cheaper than msual, it was water-killed venison and crust-killed venisonas set forth in the pamphlet, pages 14 and 17-both methods are forbidden by law and meat so obtained is contraband.

9. The document is misleading and deceptive in the plea that deer must be hounded that they may be made shy Hounding docs prevent the taking of deer by still-hunting. It does not prevent it by making the deer shy. It prevents it by killing them. A deer driven by hounds into the water and clubbed to death in August cannot be shot by a still hunter in the autumn. That is exactly the way hounding works. If dogs are used no deer will be left to be taken by any other method whatever. The pretext that hounding is preservative of the deer is rubbish. The men who dog do not dog for the purpose of protecting. They dog to capture and kill. And they do kill. They exterminate. One of the professional gentlemen whose letters are published in this pamphlet has made it a custom for years past to dog deer by the whole sale, to kill more than could be consumed as food, and to leave the carcasses to rot in the woods. That is the sort of making shy the hounders call for and that is the way they practice it.

The excessive killing by still-hunting, it is admitted by the hounders, is the work of market-hunters. The way to stop this is to cut off the market. Forbid the transportation and sale of game. For years the FOREST AND STREAM has urged such Every sportsman would rejoice to see that provision on the statute books. We strongly urge the passage of a bill to that effect by the present Legislature.

But to make such a law at the sacrifice of the present non-hounding statute would not save the game. The repeal of the present law, on any pretext whatever, would mean the doom of the Adirondack deer. The hounding law is wise and beneficial. Let it stand. Enforce it. The State of New York cannot afford to repeal it. The community cannot afford to put the hounds again on the track to drive deer into the water. It would be sheer and irreparable folly and improvidence to sacrifice the game supply of the Adirondacks to the selfish, time serving and greedy clamorers for permission to hound.

improvidence to sacrifice the game supply of the Adirondacks to the selfish, time serving and greedy clamorers for permission to hound.
TFTY-ETGHT FORES, FOUTEEN DOGSAND TWO ITALIANS, Hawley, Pa., Feb. 8.—About twenty years aso Randall Kellum, of Kin,bles, Pale county, five miles below this place, on the Honesdale branch of the Eric Railway, purchased a horse for which he paid \$90. He worked it daily on bins farm multi one day last week when the horse dref. The neighborhood of Kimbles, and in fact all through that part of the country, has been literally overrun with foxes this season. As has been the case in Sullivan county, across the Delaware River, the farmers have lost hundreds of chickens and other poultry by the bold raids of these usually timid animals. Farner Kellum hit upon a plan that he though might destroy a large number of the thieving pests, and that was to put strychnine in the carcass of the old horse, and place the body in a spot where forces would be sure to flock to it. The deadly drug was accordingly placed plentifully in the flesh of the dead horse, and the voods, two or three miles from Kimbles, and left there. The next morning Kellum went carly to the woods to see if his plan had worked successfully. He found Jying sentered about in all directions, and none of them far away from the poisoned horse, 89 dead foxes. How many more managed to get to their holes or hiding places before they died was of course unknown. Mr. Kellum had the loxes taken home, and the norse during the previous night had been suspected of hight's work was regarded as an excellent one. The follow: any more managed to get their holes or hiding mains. What we low as structure found at the secen of their feast. With barely an exception the dogs were animals that had long been suspected of hight's work was regarded as an excellent one. The follow: any more managed to get the structure was one of their flash. Which they had focus over a fire and eaten from the woods, some distance of the his gight from the ford. K

JUDGE CATON'S HOUSE BURNED.—About midnight of Feb. 8 the house of Judge J. D. Caton, at North Bluff, Ottawa, 111., caught fire and was burned to the ground. No lives were lost. Judge Caton and his family were not at home, and only the servants occupied the house. Judge Caton's library and his large collection of natural history specimens were destroyed. Among the books burned was a complete set of Audubon's works, and many other valuable volumes.

"A CURRITUCK DUCKING SCORE."—It is suggested that the above heading in this column last week may convey the erroneous impression that the scores then printed were made on the grounds of the Currituck Club. As a matter of fact the shooting was done by the members and on the grounds of the Narrows Island Club, of Currituck Sound.

KENT COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.——At the annual meeting held in the office of Dr. E. S. Holmes Feb. 3 the following officers were elected: President, Dr. E. S. Holmes; Vice-President, H. Wildlicomb; Secretary and Treasurer, N. Fred Avery; Directors, L. D. Follett for one year; A. C. Horton for two years; T. Stewart White for three years; A. B. Richmond for four years, and W. C. Denison for five years. The President was authorized to make application for membership in the National Sports-men's Association, The following were elected delegates to the State Association, which meets in Kalamažoo on the 9th inst.; A. B. Turner, A. B. Richmond, L. D. Fol-lett, F. E. Blakely and N. Fred. Avery.

SNIPE SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.—Portland, Ore., Jan. 30.—Dr. Jessup, the distinguished dentist and sportsman of this city, reports that on the day following a recent snow storm, he, with a common parlor rifle, from his parlor win-dow, shot and killed eleven English snipe which had gath-ered on the lawn in front of his residence; that he fired only thirteen shots, and that each bird was shot through the neck, and not elsewhere. Ought the club to question the truthfulness of the statement?—C. T.

VIRGINIA COLD AND GAME.—Richmond, Va., Feb. 6.— We are having now the coldest weather ever experienced here. The thermometer registering Thursday morning five degrees below zero. In addition to this the enow is about eleven inches deep. From information gathered from far-mers in the counties of Henrico. Chesterfield and Hanover, I am afraid poor "Bob White" has been effectually "cleared out." Whole conveys are reported as found frozen to death. —W. H. C.

COLD WEATHER IN MAINE.—A Portland (Me.) correspond-ent who was compelled by the recent cold weather to sban-don his fox hunting, writes that upon visiting a known grouse cover he discovered two of the birds frozen to death and covered with ice; the inference is that the ice storm was very destructive of the grouse in that section.

A TAME Moose.—Burlington, N. J., Feb, 1.—Ex-Con-gressman H. B. Smith, who announced some weeks ago that he was to establish a paper here has changed his mind. He has a pet moose from Canada, and, eschewing politics, is now putting the fleet animal over the road in high glee.

ATLANTICVILLE, L. I., Feb. 7.—One gun, three days, recently secured fifty ducks, mostly broadbills and whistlers, at the inlet on Shinnecock Bay.—J. W.

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—We have organized a gun club here and own several good dogs among us.—So.

Sea and River Hishing.

THE STRIPED BASS LAW.

THE STRIPED BASS LAW. *Editor Forest and Stream:* We thank you for the prominence which you so kindly gave our communication of the 1st instant, and the very courtcous editorial comment on same. It is quite true that the present law ''does not cover the whole season for striped bass in the Hudson.'' It is qually true that the present law ''does not cover the whole season for striped bass in August. If a law order the time during which the large majority of any specific class of fish spawns, it does not seem to us that the fact that a close season is too short is a good reason for making it still shorter. Bo long as it is generally conceded that the chief, if not the streams is to spawn, and so long as it is true that in the case of all those anadromous fish, with whose habits we are any-thing like familiar, the period covering their ingress and cyress covers their spawning season, it seems to us to be wise to protect them during the greater portion of the time they are in our rivers. Though no man can prove that all of the fertile bass which run up the Hudson do spawn during the present close season, yet no mau will presume to deny that may of them do spawn then and there. Nor would the opinion that the constant and permanent supply of striped bass in our waters does not chiefly depend upon river spawning the. What you say about the propriety of cnacting a law against

Iffe. What you say about the propriety of cnacting a law against dragging nets under the ice is most pertinent in this connec-tion. But we believe that so long as there is no hav against the sale of bass during the season at which this abomination is possible, this thing will continue. The pullanthrope fi-h mongers say in their petition, "To fairly [fairly seems hardly a proper word under the circumstance] prepare for Lent, our cold storage warehouses should be filled immediately during the present cold season, when the supply is readily obtained." In their eagerness to secure striped bass for the Lenten season they may not have time to find out whether obtained. In their engences to secure since bass for the Leaten season they may not have time to find out whether the bass were caught under the ice. And this, besides en-couraging law breaking, would be a constant source of remorse to an excellent and necessary class of people. ABBEY & IMBRIE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

New Yons, Feb. 8. Tour correspondents are reminded that the season named in the law, i. e., Jan. 1 to May 19, is not known to cover any portion of the season of spawning of the striped bass in New York waters, for, as we have pointed out, but little is known of their spawning habits, and the few eggs which have been taken from them in the Hudson. Our main reason, how-ever, for urging the repeal of the striped bass law, was be-cause the framers of the law did not intend to protect this fish, but meant it for a small fish found in Lake Ontario, and in consequence of this the State Game Protectors were in-structed by the Fish Commissioners with the sanction of the President of the New York Society for the Protection of Game, of which Mr. Imbrie is a member, not to take notice of this law or begin any prosecutions under it. The law be-ing a dead facter not because of any lack of enforcement by subordinates, but because the authorities so declared it—we think it better off the books than on it. As for the prohibi-tion of netting under the ice in the Hudson, we believe it possible to stop it if a law to that effect is passed. That kind of netting is done out on the ice in full view of citizens along the bank and of passengers in the cars which run on both banks of that river.].

TROUT OF SUNAPEE LAKE.

IROUT OF SUNAPEE LAKE.

short a time?" Now I am equally puzzled with my friend Powers. We know that the landlocked salmon which we placed in Suna-pee Lake, from eggs procured at Grand Lake Stream, have attained a weight of over twelve pounds, though the Grand Stream fish seldom go over two or three pounds, and the same season's fry distributed in Squam Lake have gone up to fifteen or sixteen pounds. This I attribute to the fact of their finding plenty of fresh-water smells for food, for one reason, as well as to the fact that we usually find the size of the fish to correspond in some degree with that of the water from which they are taken.

taken

taken. This discovery is a very interesting one, and having found a possible raison d'être for equassa trout in Sunapce Lake, I send it you in hopes that some other correspondent may be able to throw some light on the matter, and solve Mr. Pow-ers's queries as to the possibility of such rapid growth and apparent change of habit. CHARLESTOWN, N. H., Feb. 2, 1886.

A WINTER CHAT.

A WINTER CHAT. Beiter Forest and Stream: "Little Sandy" is sad, and why not? Information has just reached us that the Legislature has repealed the State law to prevent seining, etc., in the waters of K-ntucky. Tor years we have been trying to effect a change in our community by distributing some of the wholesome teachings of Fornest AND STREAM to show up the evil effects of sein-ing and kindred devices for catching fish. The State passed a good effect. Last spring we appealed to the ever gallant and generous Dr. Henshall to furnish us, through your col-umns, with a description of suitable by tackle, by which our sport might be heightened and made more interesting. We were congratulating one another a few days ago as a small nucleus of the "new fangled fishermen" (as we are some-times ironically called) had met around a plowing fire to tak of the Legislature. While we grieve we have much to be tankful for. To find the seven ounce lancewood fly-rods, reels, lines, flay, show are secreted under hock and key so that no un-hallowed eyes might pry into those precious packages, for it had already been noised about that my friend Skill (may he som be released from his snow-bound situation and find a fair market for his mules) and I were going to use horse firs and gnats for our fishing baits instead of minuovs the coming season. That night we were children again, it re-minded me of the Santa Claus days. We put the rods to store or Strode's Creek, where we might rig our first east typishing was well enough up North or out East where fish are plancy, but fish had too much sense to bite ast a feathered by the same bid been told wis really true, "that typishing was well enough up North or out fast there fish are plance, then the Orvirs reeks, these (at first) low.

quite a number who are devotees of the fly-rod and have enjoyed its reductive pleasures. I received a letter from your correspondent "Vox," from Mt. Sterling, a few days ago, saying that "I have just received a split-bamboo fly-rod. I want a few instructions. Come np and spend a day with ne. It would be like an experience meeting of old Metho-dists."

I want a few instructions. Come up and spend a day with me. It would be like an experience meeting of old Methodists." On the following day my genial friend E. P. B., treasurer of the Bourbon Gun Club, met me. "What say you on going to Mt. Sterling to-morrow?" 'I can be ready by 8 o'clock." The next morning turned out to be one of those cold, disagreeable, misty days, the ground all eovered with snow and slush, but just right to talk fly-fishing. We arrived at Mt. Sterling early, and as we suntered into the office we found "Vox" in his little workshop at the end so busily engaged that he was tinaware of our presence. I knocked on the door, and turning he hid something which to me looked like a dy-book. And with that whole-soul senile which characterizes him above all good fellows, 'hail friends well met." introduced us to the Rev. Mr. S., formerly Fish Commissioner of Tennessec. After a hearty greeting he imformed us that they had just been engaged in a con versation on the subject of fishing. Cremonics were cast aside. My friend B, excused himself, having some business in town, which left the happy clover leaf in its glory. The rods were brought out and I soon ascertained that ''Vox" had it bad. Fortunately the ''weather conditions'' were such that it kept all the toothache pathents at home, which fet prevents one of those pleasant *tick-ai-tic* the the overhead cast *comme if faul*, but taking off the but joint we managed to lay out (an imaginary) line fairly well. Thrice the dinner bell rang before we could find a convenient stopping place. After dinner followed a long discussion on the action of legislators, which closed with the hope that the Senate would be awake to its duty and surely ''kill the bill " We cast our gives across to the court house clock whose hour hand ahready pointed a little after five and bade our friends a reluctant *au revoir* with the promise that as soon as the water was in tight condition when spring has asserted her rights again I would telephone them when they would meet me to

but the fish. NORTH MIDDLETON, Ky.

but the fish. LITTLE SANDY. NORTH MINDLETON, KY. ANOTHER WAY TO CARBY A LANDING NET.—Centralia, Pa, Feb. 6.—Any plan or arrangement that adds to the pleasure or comfort of a sportsman's "outing" I think should be common property, so let see tell of a contrivance that helps to keep this necessary but cumbersome article ont of the way while always ready for quick use. I take it to be the invention of a friend, one who can entice more fish into bis net with the gentle persuasion of his springy greenheart rod than any other fisherman I know: Fastned securly to the short handle of the net is a loop of say four feet of the very best elastic web, three-quarters or one inch wide; this is worn around the neck and when not in use is thrown so that it hangs down the back; when wanted and your fish is ready to be landed taking the handle the web will stretch as far as you can possibly reach; when the two pounder is taken care of a toss puts it back over your shoulders ready for the next one. In my early fishing days I was sorely bothered with the corkscrew twist that was always in my six foot leaders as I took them out to replace one that my *largest* fish had carried off; it was only after some minutes drawing through the water and making every trout in the pool think more about a water snake than of the white winged coachman, that it straightened out for business; now when starting on my trips I take a common tin oval tobacco box, one that can be handliv carried in the pocket; then dampen a heavy piece of cotton flannel that has been cut the width of the box and twice its length, laying it in I place the leaders on it then fold the end back over them; very soon they are as soft and pliable as if they had been soaking in the water and are ready for immediate use. Both of these plans may be nothing new to most of your readers, but perhaps it may to some one of them save a taugled line or another fish for his creel. —Spricewoon. -SPICEWOOD.

one of them save a tangled line of another han for his creel. —SPICEWOOD. ADIRONDACK FISHES.—I will again appeal to the kindness of friends and ask them to send me such notes on the fishes of the Adirondack region as they may have. The few hun-dred copies of my "Memoranda" for Mr. Colvia's forthcom ing Report of the Adirondack Survey, which were issued in advance of his report, are nearly exhausted, and it is proposed to extend the report on fishes. The following note, which is just at hand, explains it: "Albany, Feb. 4, 1886. Mr. F. Mather, Dear Sir: I think that you can rely upon having fully six months in which to get in all the addenda. I shall use every effort to make your report as perfect as possible, even if we have to cut the electrotype plates. Sincerely yours, VERPLANCK COLVIN, Supt." My collecting tour was a hasty one, and it is very probable that I missed some species; in fact, I inserted the "Miller's thumb," *Uranidea*, on the authority of Dr. Merrian, as I could not find it. Some of the sticklebacks may also be found there, and then we want specimens of those "Morse Lake minnows," and "Seventh Lake minnows," which are mentioned, but which, owing to their decayed condition, could not be identified, and which Prof. Jordan thought might be new. Hadit not been for the good friends who helped me out in making out the list of the distribution of species this portion of the work would have been omitted. This is a very important portion of the work will be thankfully received.—FRED MATHER (Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.). FLORDA FISH KILLED BY COLD.—St. Augustine, Fla., Law 21. Law at the start setured from a fibing cruise to the

Spring Harbor, N. Y.). FLORIDA FISH KILLED BY COLD.—St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 31.—I have just returned from a fishing cruise to the head of Matanzus River. The sight that I saw was enough to make the heart sick. Hundreds of large sea trout and channel bass were lying dead along the shore, killed by our last cold snap. One can understand how the sea trout were caught in the shallow water and frozen. But my surprise was great when I saw many sheepsheads among them, as they are fish which usually seek deep pools and channels. The buzzards are so full they will hold no more, and such a mass of decaying fish certainly will not be conducive to the health of the country. In spite of this wholesale destruction I had very good sport with rod and reel. And many a fine fish was replaced in his native element for fear of killing more than I could use. The nights have been rather cool of late, and I have been glad while sleeping in my boat to have my second sleeping bag around me, —WINDWARD.

BISBY CLUE, --Utica, N. Y., Feb. 3. -- The eighth annual meeting of the Bisby Club was held here to day, and the fol-lowing trustees chosen: Gen. R. U. Shermon, Hon. H. J. Cockinham, H. Lee Babeock, O. J. Childs, Thomas R. Proctor, A. G. Brower. At a subsequent meeting of the trustees the following officers were elected: President, Gen. R. U. Sherman; Vice-Presidents, Christopher Roby, W. W. Snow, D. W. Cross, Thomas R. Proctor; Secretary, Henry H. Thompson; Treasurer, S. F. Sherman; Legal Counsel, Hon. H. J. Cookinham. The club passed a resolution de-claring against floating for deer, favoring the limiting of the shooting season beginning Aug 15 and closing Nov. 1, and advocating hounding from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15.

NOT AN UNCOMMON CASE — "Got any fish?" "Nary fish." "Got any bites?" "Nary bites." "Got any bait?" "Nary buit." "What are you doing there?" "Fishin'."—Texas Siftings.

fishculture.

THE FULTON CHAIN HATCHERY.

THE FULTON CHAIN HATCHERY. Editor Forest and Stream: At the annual meeting of the Boonville Sportsmen's Club, held at the Hurlburt House, Boonville, recently, the following officers were elected: President, L. W. Fiske, Boonville : First Vice-President, S. T. Miller, Constableville; Second Vice-President, H. G. Emms, Turin; Treasurer, C. W. Colton, Boon-ville; Secretary, G. A. Willard. Boonville. The report of the committee on the new fish batchery just completed on the Fulton chain of lakes, was read by Hon. H. Dwight Grant. The report stated that the hatching house was located near Cold Spring Camp, on Fourth Lake of the Fulton Chain, on the recommendation of State Fish Commis-sioner Sherman. The site was selected for the purity of the water and its convenience as a central poirt for procuring and distributing trout fry. The plans of the building and plant were made and furnished by Mr. Sherman on the most ap-proved methods for hatching. The dimensions of the build-ing are 20x86 feet. It is boarded and battened on the outside, and has a plain, tasty cornice and gabled roof covered with good pine shingles. It is lighted by S windows of 12 lights each, 9x14 inches, and bas one door. The inside walls are lined with building paper and covered with matched spruce ceiling. The rooms are also coiled overhead with spruce. Water is conducted to the building through a 3-inch main 128 feet in length from a reservoir built for that purpose. The in-side reservoirs and hatching troughs are on the ground ready for setting up. Necessary wire cloths for hatching trays has been purchased and the frames are in process of construction. Owing to late commencement of operatons on the building and the early forming of ice on the lakes, the managers were unable to transport and set up the hatching appaiatus until atter the time that the spawn had reached maturity, thereby making it unsafe to remove them from the State hatchery. The committee recommends that the apparatus be set up in early sp

cepted. Hon. H. Dwight Grant, Geo. H. Beck, John Brinckerhoff, F. A. Barrett and C. W. Colton were elected managers. L. W. Fiske was delegated to go to Albany to confer with represent-atives in regard to securing aid for the new hatchery and to voice the sentiments of the club on the proposed changes in the game laws. PORTSA.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1886.

BLACK BASS IN GERMANY.—We have received a pampulet of eight pages from Herr Max von dem Borne, on the black bass. This gentleman, it will be remembered, has introduced the two species of bass into Germany and has sent us accounts of his success in breeding them. He has called the small mouth *der Schwartzbarsch*, and the big-mouth *der Forellenbarsch*, *Forelle* being the German word for tout. The great success in breeding these fish, together with their growth and game, qualities, causes Mr. von dem Borne to value them highly, and to recommend their introduction into suitable waters in his country.

The Rennel.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publish-g Co.

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 22.—Fighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y.

DOG SHOWS. March 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Dog Show, at Plüsburgh, Pa. C. B. Elber, Secretary. March 23, 24 and 25.—First Annual Dog Show of the New Jersey Kennel and Field Trials Club. Newark, N. J. A. P. Vredenburgh, Secretary, Bergen Point, N. J. March 30 to April 2.—Third Annual Dog Show of the New Hayan Kennel Club. S. K. Henningway, Secretary, New Haven, Conn. April 6, 7, s and 9.—Second Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club. S. K. Henningway, Secretary, Boston, Mass. April 14, 14. 16 and 16. First Annual Dog Show of the Mew England Kennel Club, A. C. Collins, Secretary, Hartford, Conn. May 4, 5, 6 and 7.—Tenth annual Dog Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, New York, James Morti-mer, Superintendent, P. O. Box 1812, New York.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER. for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub ished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries maserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bo. 2833, New York. Number entries already printed 3185.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB. THERE was an important meeting of the Board of Gov-ernors of the Eastern Field Trials Club at the St. James Hotel on Tuesday evening, Feb. 9. The Treasurer's report showing a balance in favor of the club of \$328,60 was accepted. Messrs. J. L. Breese, New York; C. L. Dick, Pittsburgh, Pa.; O. H. Denny, Pittsburgh, Pa., and J. T. Perkins, Brooklyn, N. Y, were elected members. The conditions of the Meinbers' Stake were changed so as to allow any member to fiandle a dog owned by another member. The committee on running rules reported several amendments which we shail publish next week. The date of birth of entries for the Derby of 1886 was changed back from May 1 to Jan. 1, the entries to close May 1, with \$10 forfeit and \$10 additional to starters. The stake will be \$700, with \$400 for first, \$200 for second and \$109 for third.

THE FANCIERS' SHOW.

THE FANCIERS' SHOW. THE dog show held in connection with the New York Fan-ciers' Club opened on Monday last, and closed Wednes-day evening. The entries numbered 307, and the quality of the dogs was very high. The show of dogs appeared to attract more attention than any other of the exhibits, and the crowd about the benches and about the judging ring was often so great that it was very difficult to obtain anything like a satisfactory view of the animals on exhibition. The judging was conducted in a ring at the east end of the build-ing, by Messrs. C. H. Mason and Jas. Watson, and gave gene-ral satisfaction. In the case of the contest between the rough-coated St. Bernards Otho and the newly-imported Merchant Prince there was room for an honest difference of opinion, and we presume that in the opinion of the judge the bad condition of Merchant Prince gave Otho the first place. POINTERS-(MR, MASON). The pointer classes were not well filled. The average qual-

POINTERS-(MR, MASON). The pointer classes were not well filled. The average qual-ity, however, was very good. In the doc class, Beauvoir, win-ner of first, is a good young dog, with a fair head, good loin, quarters, legs and feet. He is a bit throaty and is too wide in front. Second was properly withheld, Corney, the only other in the class, showing more greyhound than pointer character in head and neck. The bitch class brought out two new ones. Faustina, winner of first, is a nice white and liver ticked. She is faulty behind. Dawn, winner of second, is not so good as the winner. She has a fair head, good loin and legs, but is throaty, too wide in chest and has poor feet. In the puppy class, Beauvoir, the winner in the aged class, had to make room for his litter brother, Beau Brummel, a nice young dog, with good shoulders, back quarters, legs and feet. He is not quite clean cut enough in head. Vic, winner of third, was out classed. ENGLISH SETTERS-(MR, MASON).

ENGLISH SETTERS-(MR. MASON).

ENGLISH SETTERS-(MR. MASON). Foreman scored an easy win in the dog class. He was look-ing well, except that he was out of feather. Fairy King won second. He won second in the puppy class at Philadelphia last May. He is a nice little dog; his ears are set on a triffe high and he is a bit slack behind the shoulders, but may im-prove in this respect with age. Four of the others were given head, but is faulty behind, and was in bad condition. Tip has not improved upon his puppy form; his head is of the Clumber spaniel type, and he is faulty in quarters. Sussex Tramp is a bitch easy, tirst went to Pet Berwyn, rather a nice little heavy in shoulders. Second went to Alice Dale. We rather should head, shoulders and legs, and a nice coat. She is to long-coupled and has flat, open feet. Neither of the two puppies were first-class. IRISH SETTERS (MR. MASON).

IRISH SETTERS (MR. MASON).

IRISH SETTERS (MR. MASON). In Irish setter dogs Tim won first. He has greatly improved and fairly won his place. Chip, second, was looking well. Glen, third, is a fairly good dog, but he was badly shown. Leo, hc., is too heavy in head and light in loin. He is also straight behind and has too much white on chest. Champion Rory O'More was on exhibition only; he carries his eleven years bravely. There was nothing else in the class worthy of notice. The bitches were better than the dogs. Mollie Bawn won first. She has greatly improved since we saw her last. Second went to Miss Nellie Hustead. She won first in the puppy class at Philadelphil hast fall. We then said of her that if she went all right she would do to show again. She is not yet fully mature and if she develops the proper amount of muscle she will hold her own in good company. Third went to Yoube; she was looking well. Fame, vhc., is only a fair Specimen, with not mmch to choose between her and Katie GARDON SETTERS—(MR. MASON). BORDON SETTERS—(MR. MASON).

GORDON SETTERS-(MR. MASON).

GORDON SETTERS-(MR. MASON). Only three of the seven entries in the Gordon classes were shown. Argus had an easy wm in the dog class. Don, his only competitor, winning second. He is rather a well formed little dog with a nice flat coat. His color is not good and he has light eyes. The only entry in the bitch class was absent. Jess, the only puppy shown, was very lucky to receive first. She is fairly well formed, but has a poor head and a curly coat

CLUMBER SPANIELS-(MR. WATSON). Mr. Richardson was the only exhibitor in this class. Tyne was out of condition, and in consequence only received third. FIELD SPANIELS-(MR. WATSON).

RIELD SPANIELS—(MR. WATSON). Newton Abbot Lady, winner of first, was the only entry in this class, but a miscellaneous spaniel or we should say a spaniel from the miscellaneous class was added and given second. He is a very handsome animal and the first field spaniel of the kind that we have seen. COCKER SPANIELS—(MR. WATSON).

COCKER SPANIELS—(MR. WATSON). In the cocker spaniel class for black or liver, Miss Obo II. had an easy win. She has a good head, which is a trifle too large. She is well formed and has good legs and feet; her coat is not quite so straight as we like to see, but take her all round, she is a very nice bitch. Pearl Lake Obo, the winner of second, is not square enough in muzzle and is too light in middle, too high up, and has a long up-turned tail. In the class for 'any other color,' Marion won first. She was much the best. Hornell Nance was second, and Wanda T, short of feather, was third. In the pupp class, first went to Newton Abbott, and second to Lady Abbott, his litter sister. Neither are quite right in head, but may improve with age. Third and body both. DEERHOUNDS—(MR. MASON). Bran and Lorna, both well known, were respectively first

Bran and Lorna, both well known, were respectively first and second; both were in good condition. GREYHOUNDS-(MR. MASON).

GREYHOUNDS-(MR. MASON). Mr. Huntington entered Hawthorne Belle, but changed the entry to her litter brother Harlequin; but the correction, through mistake, was not made in the catalogue. He won first, and is a nice dog, with a beautiful head and neck; he is a trifle light in bone and might be better in feet. Second went to Begonia. She was looking well. Maud, winner of third, is rather a nice bitch, except that she has bad feet. Bouncing Boy, vhc., we preferred for third, notwithstanding his flat back.

BEAGLES-(MR. WATSON).

Only four beagles were shown, all good ones, we thought them properly placed. Rye, winner of second in the aged class, was wrongly entered in the catalogue as Ringwood. DACHSHUNDE-(MR. MASON).

DACHSHUNDE-(MR. MASON). Three only were shown. The two that were placed were fair specimens. Both are too tight in skin. The winner is faulty in color, and Badger is deficient in crook. ULMERS-(MR. MASON). Cafe-au-Lait was the only one shown in this class. He is better than the average and appears to have the best of dis-positions. MASTIFFS-(MR. MASON).

positions. MASTIFFS-(MR, MASON). There was a fine collection of mastiffs. Ilford Caution took dirst. He was in excellent condition and form. He is still weak behind, but his wonderfully good head (barring the ears) carried him through. Homer, second, is not so good in head and is small. Hector, faulty in muzzle and lacking

size, took third. Ned is bad in head. Shylock was trans-ferred to the puppy class. He is, bad in legs, houndy in head and is of bad color. In bitches Prussian Princess, looking very well indeed, took first. She has recovered from a stiff-ness behind which she formerly had, and moved very well indeed. She beat Rosalind in muzzle, and in that only. Both are very good bitches. Chinalette, thurd, is too long in the face, carries her ears badly, and has faulty feet, but is of good size. Juno has a long, light head. Browning's Lucy is crooked on forelegs. In puppies Hannibal has a fair good body, legs and feet, but has not sufficient width of muzzle, and his eyes are light in color. A jax, second, is of good size, has good legs and feet, but is too long in head. Nadine was transferred from bitch class to puppy class. She is bad on the forelegs, of a bad color and houndy in head. Leonidas is too long in head. Major has a bad head and bad feet. ST. EERNARDS-(MR. WATSON).

ST. BERNARDS-(MR. WATSON).

too long in head. Major has a bad head and bad feet. ST. EERNARDS-(MR. WATSON). The display of St. Bernards was very fine. In fact, they were the feature of the show. In the rough-coated dog class. Otho, looking better than we have ever seen him, carried off the honors. The celebrated English winner Merchant Prince, recently imported, came next. When we first looked over Merchant Prince we were of the opinion that Mr. Watson had made a grave mistake; but a closer inspection and com-parison of the two dogs showed that there was room for a difference of opinion. As we have before said, Otho is the grandest dog in front that we have seen. He is very straight behind and weak in quarters, but his increased weight, in a measure, improves his appearance behind, and he moves much better than one would expect, although his gait is far from perfect. Merchant Prince is an immense dog, but he has not much the advantage over Otho in this respect. His head is not so good, and his chest is decidedly inferior; his forelegs come out close together, and when the two dogs are placed side by side Otho shows up by far the best. Prince is much the best behind and moves nicely, both carry their talls too high and both were off in coat, Prince having the worst of it in this respect, his hair standing all the wrong way. He is but just off ship and should not have been shown until in good condition. Upon the whole it was rather a close thing between them, although we thought Otho a little bit lucky in beating his formidable antagonist. Schoonhoven, the dired nd furnada scored a win, beating such well-known pool ones as Millicent IL, Empress, Stella, and Baroome, re-spectively second, third, vhc. and hc. Miranda, with the ex-section of rather a weak muzzle, is one of the best we have seen. In the puppy class, although over age, Julien won first, he was also vhc. in the aged dog class. Second and third wents to Fleur-de-Lis and La Duchesse, litter sisters, both are promis-ing pupies. SMORH-COATED ST.

SMOOTH-COATED ST. BERNARDS-(MR. WATSON)

SMOOTH-COATED ST. BERNARDS-(MR. WARSON). The smooth-coated St. Bernards were a good lot. St. Botolph, first, is a grand fellow, and we regard him as very cheap at his catalogue price. Ernst is plain in head, and has a bad expression. His tail is bad. Turk has a fair head, but is faulty in muzzle. In the bitch class Flora II, is good in head, as our smooth-coated St. Bernards go, though even in her we look in vain for the typical head and the grave, majes-tic expression which should characterize these dogs. She is faulty behind and is light of bone. In puppies, first and second were taken by two of St. Botolph's get, and third by Thuna, imported. She is snipy and light of limb.

NEWFOUNDLANDS. It seems remarkable that so little interest is taken in this fine breed of native dogs which have so much to recommend them. Most of the specimens seen at our shows are very in-ferior. There were seven Newfoundlands entered. Of these Major took first very easily. He is not very large, but is fairly typical of the breed. If he were a little latter between the ears we should like him better. Juno, second, is on the small side, and her head is faulty between the ears and in muzzle. The others call for no special mention. COLLES-(MR, WATSON). There were some nice collies in the bitch and puppy classes, were properly withheld. Lady of the Lake, winner of first in the bitch class, we have not seen since the New York non-sporting show in 1884. We then wrote of her as one of the most promising young ones that we had seen and predicted that if she went all right she would eclipse some of the cracks Dot, the winner of second, has improved since the Philadel-phia show. Ruth deserved her third, although she was out of coat. Gilford, in the puppy class, has a nice head and is very promising. Second went to Dandy. He also has a good head and coat. BULLDOGS-(MR, WATSON). In this class the arguments on the second here and predicted that be winner of second.

BULLDOGS-(MR. WATSON). In this class the winners are all well known. Bill was ex tremely lucky in getting first over Tippoo. He is in better condition it is true, but the latter is so far ahead in head and shoulders that we think he should have won. In bitches both Bellissima and Britomartis, the latter looking well, showed up, and we think the two were well placed. BULL-TERRIESS-(MR. MASON).

up, and we think the two were well placed. BULL-TERRIERS--(MR. MASON). The dog class introduced a good terrifer in the recently im-ported Count. He is a capital dog all round. He is a triffe checky, and would be improved with a bit more length in muzzle. Judas, winner of second, is rather coarse, with blunt muzzle and faulty in shoulders. He is also checky and carries his tail too high. Little Nell won first in the bitch class. She is also recently imported. She is a nice little bitch. Her chief faults are too full an eye and poor feet. Second went to White Rose, winner at Philadelphia last fall. Genesta, win-ner in the puppy class, is a nice puppy, with a coarse tail. FOX-TERRIERS--(MR. WATSON). In this class Richmond Jocky, first, is a little checky, but is after all a workmanlike-looking terrier. Rustic Flash, second, has a sour expression and is thick in skull, but has excellent legs and feet. Regal, third, is snipy and checky. Smash is legzy and light in body. Swipes has a bad head and shoulders and is too wide through the chest. In the bitch class Rich-mond Ohve won easily. She was by far the best fox-terrier in the show. She is, however, becoming thick in skull as she grows older. Lady Wunnie, second, is snipy, light of bone and faulty in feet. Shame, third, has a bad head. Di, vhc., is be-coming coarse in head. In puppies, Spot, Jr., second, has a poor head and is heavy in shoulders, but has a nice small ear. Gypsey is round in skull and carries her ears badly. Raby Jack, third, is a little round in skull, as is also Nina, first, who s besides checky. Lulu and Ouda are both faulty in head and ian. WIRE-HAIRED AND IRISH TERRIERS-(MR. WATSON).

WIRE-HAIRED AND IRISH TERRIERS-(MR. WATSON

WIRE-HAIRED AND IRISH TERMERS—(M. WATSON). There were two good wire-haired fox-terriers in this class. New Year's Day was the best of the lot. Nailer, placed second, is an Irish terrier, fairly good, but not so good as his kennel mate, Molly Bawn, given vhc. Tiny Todger was placed third, she is a nice little bitch. SKYE TERRIERS-(MR. WATSON).

Only two Skyes were shown. Nettie, first, has a soft coat, and Nypp a bad head and ears. They were well placed. TERRIERS, ANY OTHER BREED-(MR. WATSON).

This class was made up entirely of black and tans. Vorti-gern was placed first; his mouth is gone and he should give place to younger animals. Second went to Britt, smuthy in tan, full in eye, and shallow in chest. Queen, placed third,

was the best in the class; she has a good head, properly marked, and is of good color, she is a trifle light just below the eye.

PUGS-(MR. WATSON).

PUGS-(MR. WATSON). There was not a large collection of pugs, but the quality was good. Bradford Ruby, looking better than we have ever seen him, won over Young Toby, placed second. Dick and an unnamed entry were given equal third. Dick is faulty in head and ears, and is smutty; the other we could not see out of his cage. In the bitch class, first went to Beauty. She has a bad tail and carries one ear badly. Tra-la-la is round in skull. In puppies, Zoe, first, is round in skull and not very good in color. Jumbo and Fly are small in eye and faulty in head.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS-(MR. MASON).

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS—(MR. MASON). This class was divided into over and under seven pounds. In the large class first went to Ben, a nice little dog of good color, but short of coat. Second went to Young Hero, better in coat than the winner, but faulty in tan and not blue enough on back. In the small class first went to Ben, entered as three years old. He looks much older, and is short of coat. Second went to another of the same name. He is undershot and too long in back. Raggs, placed third, is faulty in color. Both of the bitches shown were off in color. Lillie, placed first, is not good in head and is too long in back. Viola was bad in coat.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS-(MR. WATSON)

KING CHARLES SPANELS-(MR. WATSON). Duke, the winner, is well known. We thought him well placed. Charlie, placed second, is faulty in head and coat. The others were perhaps as well placed as possible. BLENHEIM SPANELS-(MR. WATSON). King Victor won handily over King Pippin in this class. He is a bit too large, but much the best.

TOY SPANIELS-(MR. WATSON). Some pretty toys were shown. We thought them well placed.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS (MR. MASON). There was only one Italian; a fair specimen only, as it is too large.

too large. MISCELLANEOUS (MR. WATSON). In this class first went to Mouton, wrongly printed as New-ton. He is a very fair white poolle. Second to King Guide, a well formed foxhound, and third to Black Bess, a black curly retriever, fairly good in coat, but faulty in head. Fol-lowing is a complete list of the

AWARDS. POINTERS.—Dogs: 1st, G. Thatcher's Beauvoir (Beaufort—Faus-tina); 2d. withheld. Bitches: 1st, C. P. Wilcox's Dawn; 2d, J. Mat-thews's Faustina (Ranger-Clara). Puppies; -1st, 'Chas, D. Sheppard's Beau Brunmel (Beaufort—Faustina); 2d, G. Thatcher's Beauvoir (Beaufort—Faustina); 3d, M. Hayden & Son's Vie (Fred—Fan)

(Dealinot-Faustind), 5d, 4L. Hayden & Son's Y(C)Fed-Fah) ENGLISH SETTERS.—Dogs: 1st, Blackstone Kennels' Foreman (Dashing Monarch-Fairy II); 2d, Blackstone Kennels' Falry King (Foreman-Jessie), High com, Chas, W. Burnun's Shoi (Dashing Dan-Miner's Bess; Miss L. Buxton's Sussex Tramp: R. E. Rockwell's Res (Rackett-Petrel IIL); A. J. Thomas's Tip. *Bilches*: 1st, Flack-stone Kennels' Pet Berwin (Dashing Berwin-Viray Furid); 2d, Black-stone Kennels' Alice Dale (Water Grouse-Daisy Dale). *Puppies*; -1st, Blackstone Kennels' Pansy (Plant-Jessie); 2d, Wm. Brooks's Rosalind (A.K.R. 2498).

Ist, Blackstone Kennels' Pansy (Plant-Jessie); 2d, Wm. Bröcks's Rosalind (A.K.R. 249).
IRISH SETTERS.-Dogs: 1st, Max Wenzel's Tim (Biz-Hazel); 2d, C'W. Roedenburg's Cnip (Chief-Dol); 3f, F. Wicks's Clen. High com., F M. Brasher's Leo (Chief-Mol); 3f, F. Wicks's Clen. High com., F M. Brasher's Leo (Chief-Mol); 3f, F. Wicks's Clen. High com., Annu (Glencho-Biddy); 2d, T. J. Farley's Miss Nelle Hustead (Glencho-Biddy); 2d, T. J. Farley's Miss Nelle Hustead to the common set of the set o

(Pedro-Jet W.). DEERHOUNDS.-Ist, John E. Thayer's Bran (Donald-Wyvis); 2d, John E. Thayer's Lorna II. (Bruce-Lorna). GREYHOUNDS.-Ist, H. W. Huntington's Harlequin (chanpion Doublesbor-champion Clio); 2d, H. W. Huntington's Begonia (Born-a-demon-Belladonna); 3d, Mrs. Dr Mary J. McCleery's Mand (Victor -Belle). Very high com, H. W. Huntington's Bouncing Boy (Walton Lad-Gudgeon's bitch).

Lait. MASTIFFS.—Dogs: 1st, E. H. Moore's liford Caution (Crown Prince — Hiord Claudia); 2d, Winlawn Kennels' Homer (Cato.—Queen D.); 8d, Winlawn Kennels' Hector (Nevison—Venus). Bitches: 1st, Winlawn Kennels' Prussian Prince-Laiy Rowena): 3d, Joseph L. Hope's Chinalette (A. K. 2323). Very high com., S. S. Browning's Lucy (Leo —Monmouth Queen). Puppies: 1st, Winlawn Kennels' Hannibal (Hidehert-Queen IL); 2d, J. A. S. Gregg's Ajax (Nevison-Brenda); 3i, A. G. Sherw od's Belva Lockwood. Very high com., J. A. (Sregg's Leoniders (Nevison-Brenda) and S. S. Browning's Brown-ing's Lucy (Leo-Monmouth Queen). erg DEPMADDO

Gregg's Leoumouth Queen).
ST. EERNARDS.-Roven-CoARED-Dogs: 1st, The Hospice Keenels' Otho (A. K., 458); 2d. E. H. Moore's Merchant Prince (Bayard-Pas-time); 3d, Howard Coghill's Schoonhoven (A.K.R 755), Very high com., Buena Vista Kennels' Julien (Cesar I.-Daphne 11.); W. J. Ehrich's Nero (Apollo-Diana). Bitches; 1st, E. H. Moore's Miranda (Saladin-Monica); 2d, Rodney Bensoa's Millicent II. (Ruler-Davig); 3d, Dr. W. Young's Empress. Very high com., Buena Vista Kennels' Julien (Cesar I.-Daphne 11.); W. J. Ehrich's Nero (Apollo-Diana). Bitches; 1st, E. H. Moore's Miranda (Saladin-Monica); 2d, Rodney Bensoa's Millicent II. (Ruler-Davig); 3d, Dr. W. Young's Empress. Very high com., Buena Vista Kennels' Stella (Thor-Augusta), High com., Buena Vista Kennels' Stella (Thor-Augusta), High com., Buena Vista Kennels' Jollen (Cesar I.-Daphne II.); 2d, The Hospice Kennels' Flour, de Lis (A.K.R. 2015); 3d, The Hospice Kennels' La Duchesse (A.K.R. 3032). Com., Mrs. J. F. Orr's William Tell (Pontiff-Alice). ST. BERNARDS.-Swoorn-Coare-Dogs: 1st, Briarcliff Farm Kennels' St. Botolph (Grosvenor-Monich's Turk (Swiss Barry -Swiss Florg). Bitches: 1st, W. J. Ehrich's Flora L. Chittenden's Enst. St. Briarcliff Farm Kennels' Not Named (St. Botolph-Belle of Stirling); 3d, Friarcliff Farm Kennels' Not Named (St. Botolph-Belle of Stirling); 3d, The Hospice Kennels' Thuna. NEWFOUNDLANDS.-ist, J. W. Burke's Major; 2d, H. W. Lacy's Meyor.

Billy, et. M. The Hospice Kennels' Thuna. NEWFOUNDLANDS.—ist, J. W. Burke's Major; 2d, H. W. Lacy's Juno; 3d, Henry Beerman's Fride (Hero-Lady of the Lake). COLLIES.—Dogs: Prizes withheld. Bitches; J. D. Shotwell's Lady of the Lake (champlen Eclipso-Meta): 2d, Mitchell Harrison's Dot (A.K.R. 2709); 3d, Martin Dennis's Ruth (A.K.R. 217), Puppies: 1st, J. D. Shotwell's Gilford (Charlatan—Fhurry); 2d, Martin Dennis's Dandy (A.K.R. 3109); 3d, C. F. Thompson's Little Stark H. (Tweed H. -Ellie Stark).

Lillie Stark).
 BULLDOGS.-Dugs: 1st, John E. Thayer's Robinson Crusoe (champion Monarch-Panzu); 2d, Mrs. J. Patterson's Bill (B:n-Jennie); 3d, John E. Thayer's Tippoo (Gamester-Ida). Very high com., W. W. Russell's Hamlet, Bitches: 1st, John E. Thayer's Britisma (Sancho Panzu); 2d, John Monarch-Panzu); 2d, John M. Thayer's Britisma (Sancho Panzu); 2d, John E. Thayer's Bellisima (Sancho Panzu); 2d, John S. Thayer's Bellisima (Sancho Panzu); 2d, P. J. Sharkey's Young Boxer (Monarch-Panzu) and Trouble (Boxer-Bessie); 2d, P. J. Sharkey's Guysle (Boxer-Lassie).

 WULL-TERRIERS, — Dogs: 1st, Frank F. Dole's Count (Marquis-t); 2d, Thos. Blackburn's Judas (Marquis-Patch). Bitches: 1st, R. Varick's Little Nell (Little Victor-Daisy); 2d, Frank F. Dole's dle Rose (A.K.R. 2706). Purprise: 1st, E. Lever's Genesia (Dutch, -Young Venom); 2d, H. W. Holmes's Alice (Dutch, Jr.-Nellie); Mrs, J. R. Gildersleeve's Lillie.
 OX-1ERRIERS. — Dogs: 1st, Robert Lyoo's Richmond Jockey triborough Jockey — Iwinkle); 2d, J. W. Charke's Rustic Flash; 3d, as. Hyland's Regal (champion Royal-Warter Lass). High com, A. Garland, Jr.'s Smasl. (Perror-Julip). Bitches: 1st, John E. Jayer's Richmond Olive; 2d, J. H. Shepherd's Lady Winnie (Sam-Ut 3d, John E. Tbayer's Shane (Raby Tyrant-Richmond Olive). prize: 1st, John E. Thayer's Di (Raby Tyrant-Richmond Olive). prize: 1st, John E. Thayer's Nina (Mixture-Shane); 2d, J. B. 18b's Spot, Jr. (Spot-Nell); 3d, John E. Thayer's Raby Jack (Mix. - Sbanne), Mien com., Chas. Hyland's Ouda and Dr. C. L. Hay's Mis Klick (Briar-Judy H.). Com., H. R. C. Watson's Gypsey Iance — Nellie). BULL-TERRIERS.

Bailey's Misk Stick (Briar-Judy IL). Com., H. R. C. Watson's Gypsey (Chance-Nellie).
 WIRE-HARED AND IRISH TERRIERS -1st, Rouald H. Barlow's New Year's Day; 24, Singleton Van Schalck's Nailer; 3d, Ronald H. Barlow's Tiny Todger (Tolger-Nellie). Very high com., Molly Bawn and J. A. Garland's entry.
 SKYE TERRIERS, -1st, Mrs, J. R. Gildersleeve's Nettle; 2d, Mrs, J. R. Gildersleeve's Nypp (Nipp-Nettie).
 TERRIERS, -ANY OFFER BERED. -1st, Lever's Vortigern (E.K. C.S. B 5633; 2d, Ed. Lever's Britt (Vortigern-Lilly IL); 3d, G. D. Woodhull's Queen. Very high com., G. D. Woodhull's Victor. Com., John Hammond's Pussie (Cuss - Pannie).
 PUGS. --Dogs: 1st, City View Kennels' Bradford Ruby (E. 13,534); 2d, Chequasset Kennels' Young Tohy: equal 3d, H. Samson's entry, and Mrs. J. R. Gildersleeve's Dick (Punch-Beauty). *Bilches*: 1st, M. J. McGoverni's Beauty: 2d, Chequasset, Kennels' Zoe (Bradford Ruby -Daisy). Puppies: 1st, City View Kennels' Tra-Ia.Ia (Toby-Tau trums): 3d, City View Kennels' Zoe (Bradford Ruby -Daisy). Puppies: 1st, City View Kennels' Zoe (Bradford Ruby -Daisy). McJarlerith Farm Kennels' Jumb (Wallie-Gypsy).
 YORKSHIRE TERRIFRS.-Dogs: 1st, M. Cassidy's Ben; 2d, Jas, Borden's Young Hero; 3d, A. W. Cabor's Lancashire Star (Bismarck -Elmer). *Bitches*: 1st, Mr, Cassidy's Lillie (Young Spark-Lillie); 2d, Charles Viola.

TERRIERS.-Rorgen-UNDER 7LBS.-1st, Wm. W. Silvey's Ben Cassidy's Ben (Bradford Hero-Nell); \$d, John Hammond's

, M. Cussuy's ben (Frantord Hero-Nein); 3d, John Hammond's Sages, ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st, Mrs. Annie M. Kramer's Babe, KUNG CHARLES SPANUELS.—1st, A. W. Lucy's Doke; 2d, Mrs J. ammond's Charie (Charley-Miss Sakey); 3d, Mrs. A. W. Lucy's acy Simpson. Very high com., Louise Goethe's Priceless (Mempo-reeless). High com., Jas. B, Reddie's Pricu (Sancho-Ouida); Jas. Reddie's Nellie.

. Reddie's Nellie. BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—1st. William Phillips's King Victor; 2d, uss Mamie Phillips's King Pippin (Bowsie—Count-ss Blennie). TOY SPANIELS.—AXY OTHER COLOR—1st. John Hammond's Young hing (Ching—Fanny): 2d, Mrs. A. W. Lucy's Sister Francis: 3d, rank E. Lucy's Roses Red. Very high com., Frank B. Lucy's Flora leFlimsey.

Flimey, ISCELLANEOUS.—2d, D. C. Paulding's King Guide; 3d, Mrs. J. R. dersleeve's Black Bess. Very high com., Mrs. S. S. Browning's

Shotheter, to Shotheter, UNDER 3 MONTHS, -1st. J. S Sheppard's LITTEHS OF PUPPIES. - UNDER 3 MONTHS, -1st. J. S Sheppard's rough-coat St. Beruard puppies (Harmit-Dido II.); 2d, Mrs. Annie M. Kramer's Italian greyhound puppies (Romeo-Bebe); 3J, Singleton Van Schaick's Irish terrier pups (Nailer-Mollie Bawn). Very high com., John Hammond's Russian poodles (Cognac-Brandy). High com., E. G. Cansdale's fox-terrier pups (Wicks-Sally).

but, b. G. Cansonie's lox-terrier pups (Wicks-Saliy). SPECIAL PRIZES. Best rough-coated St. Bernard, Otho. Best smooth coated, St. otolph. Best mastiff, Prussian Princess. Best display of collies, J. Shotwell. Best pup, Bradford Ruby. Best huldog, Bratomartis, est King Charles spaniel owned by a gentleman, Duke. Best owned y a lady, Charlie, Best Newfoundland, Major.

POINTER SWEEPSTAKES AT PITTSBURGH.

POINTER SWEEPSTAKES AT PITTSBURGH. Editor Forest and Stream: In addition to the large number of specials already offered by the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, the following sweepstake classes for pointers have been arranged by the society in answer to Messrs. Anthony and Munson's letters, under the following conditions: All dogs to be entered in the regular classes before competing in the sweepstake class, each entry to sweepstake to be \$10, the society to add \$10 to each sweepstake class. Two competitors in each sweepstake class required to fill. Entries to close March 8, the entrance money in sweepstake class and money added by society to go to win-ner. Following are the classes: Best pointer dog over 551bs.; best pointer bitch over 501bs.; best pointer dog over 551bs.; best bitch under 501bs.; best pointer dog or bitch in the show; best brace of pointer dogs or bitches as a brace; best kennel of five pointers, dogs or bitches, owned by one person, kennel or club. C. B. ELBEN, Sec'y. Priversone, Pa., Feb. 1, 1886. NEWADIC SUGW Large CT. But A. DW

owned by one person, kennel of club. C. B. ELBEN, Secy. Pritsburgh, Pa., Feb. 1, 1886.
NEWARK SHOW.-Jersey City, Feb. 6, -Editor Forest and Stream: Owing to the refusal of express companies to make satisfactory arrangements for transporting dogs to and from our show, we have adopted the following plan, for the benefit of exhibitors: The Penn, R. R. and branches; N. Y., Lake Erie & W. R. R., Lehigh Valley R. R., N. Y., Susquehanna & W. R. R. and Philadelphia & Reading R. R. will carry free both ways, all dogs when accompanied by their owners or care takers. The club will provide wagons to call at all of the depots in Newark during Monday, March 22 and Tuesday morning March 23, to transfer dogs erriving on the above roads, to the Met-opolitan Rink, and will return them the day after the show closes to the depots, without charge to our exhibitors. At our last meeting the club made four extra classes, by dividing the dogs and bitches, in the mastiff, rough-coated St. Bernard, smooth coated St. Bernard and collie puppy classes, making Class 4, mastiff puppies, dogs, 510 and \$5; Class 11, rough St. Bernard puppies, bitches, \$10 and \$5; Class 12, smooth St. Bernard puppies, bitches, \$10 and \$5; Class 12, smooth St. Bernard puppies, bitches, \$10 and \$5; Class 12, smooth St. Bernard puppies, bitches, \$10 and \$5; Class 12, smooth St. Bernard puppies, bitches, \$10 and \$5; Class 12, smooth St. Bernard puppies, bitches, \$10 and \$5; Class 12, smooth St. Bernard puppies, bitches, \$10 and \$5; Class 65, collie puppies, dogs, \$10 and \$5; Class 65, collie puppies, dogs, \$10 and \$5; Class 65, collie puppies, bitches, \$10 and \$5; Class 12, smooth St. Bernard puppies, bitches, \$10 and \$5; Class 65, collie puppies, dogs, \$10 and \$5; Class 12, smooth St. Bernard puppies, bitches, \$10 and \$5; Class 65, collie puppies, dogs, \$10 and \$5; Class 12, smooth St. Bernard puppies, bitches, \$10 and \$5; Class 65, collie puppies, dogs, \$10 and \$5; Class 65, collie puppies, dogs, \$10 and \$5; Class 65, collie puppies, dogs, \$10 an

JUDGES AT NEWARK.-Mr. John Davidson of Monroe, Mich., has been invited to judge the setters and pointers. Mr. J. A. Stovell, of Philadelphia, will judge the beagles.

KENNEL NOTES. NAMES CLAIMED.

KENNEL NOTES.
 NAMES CLAINED
 Tots must be sent on the Propared Blanks.
 Moviter. By Geo. E. Reading. Flemington, N. J. for liver and solve the vector of voorhees's Neily (Dash—Jersey Lily.
 may By Geo. E. Reading. Flemington, N. J. for ylen and bite ticked pointer dog, whelped July 4, 1885, by Lancaster's Frances.
 may By Geo. E. Reading. Flemington, N. J. for ylelow Islams.
 Bo-Beo. By Mignon Kennels. Corthand, N. Y. for black cocker spaniel bited, whelped Auy 1, 1881, by General out of Smar.
 Borbeo. By Mignon Kennels. Corthand, N. Y. for black cocker spaniel bited, whelped Nov. 19, 1885, by Kiddlewink (A.K.R. 997) out of Gretchen (A.K.R. 990).
 Botho. By Mignon Kennels. Cortland, N. Y., for black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Nov. 19, 1885, by Kiddlewink (A.K.R. 997) out of Gretchen (A.K.R. 990).
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Goldie. By Griffin Haizht, West Hoosiek, N.Y., for orange and white cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Dec. 5, 1885, by Prince Albert (Chance - Fly) out of Golden Floss (clonel Stubber-Pet).
Duke H. By Griffin Haight, West Hoosiek, N. Y. for orange and white cocker spaniel dog, whelped Dec. 5, 1885, by Prince Albert (Chance-Fly) out of Golden Floss (Col. Stubber-Pet).
Dandy H. By Dr. W. H. Hart, Hudson, N.Y. for orange and white cocker spaniel dog, whelped Dec. 5, 1885, by Prince Albert (Chance-Fly) out of Golden Floss (Col. Stubber-Pet).
Dandy H. By Dr. W. H. Hart, Hudson, N.Y. for orange and white cocker spaniel dog, whelped Dec. 5, 1885, by Prince Albert (Chance-Fly) out of Golden Floss (Col. Stubber-Pet).
Racer, A.W. E. Deane, Somerset, Mass., for white, black and tan beagle dog, whelped 1879, by Nowett's Rally timported Sam-imported Dolly out of Lill (imported Warrior-Ross).
Racer, Jr. By W. E. Deane, Somerset, Mass., for white, black and tan heagle bitch, whelped April 4, 1885, by Racer (Rowett's Rally-Lill) out of Vickey (Racer-Vic).
Jewell. By W. E. Deane, Somerset, Mass., for white, black and tan heagle bitch, whelped April 4, 1885, by Racer (Rowett's Rally-Lill) out of Vickey (Racer-Lady).
Jewell. By W. E. Deane, Somerset, Mass., for white, black and tan heagle bitch, whelped April 4, 1885, by Racer (Rowett's Rally-Rowett's Lill) out of Vickey (Rowett's Rally - Row-ett's Lill) out of Vickey (Rowett's Racer-Vic).
Jewell. By W. E. Deane, Somerset, Mass., for white, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped April 4, 1885, by Racer (Rowett's Rally-Rowett's Lill) out of Vickey (Rowett's Racer-Vic).
Jewell. By W. E. Deane, Somerset, Mass., for white, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped April 4, 1885, by Rustler (Trump-Lady) out of Viola (Spotte-Sara).
Mar. By Jas, E. Hair, Bridgeport, Conn., for silver fawn, white star on breast, Italan greyhound dog, whelped Jan. 8, 1886, by Fly (Duke-Topsie) out of Posey (Prince-Gypsey Goldie. By Griffin Haight, West Hoosick, N.Y., for orange and white else sname bitch, whened Dec. 5, 1885, by Prince Albert (Chance

star on breast, Italian greyholing dog, whelped Jah, et ale, dy Ly, (Duke-Topsie) out of Posey (Prince-Gypsey). *Fido*. By Jas, E. Hair, Bridgeport, Conn., for fawn Italian grey-hound dog, whelped Jan, 8, 1886, by Fly (Duke-Topsie) out of Posey (Prince-Gypsey). *Jeneet*. By Jas, E. Hair, Bridgeport, Conn., for fawn Italian grey-hound bitch, whelped Jan, 8, 1886, by Fly (Duke-Topsie) out of Posey (Prince-Gypsey). *Rustler*, By W. E. Deane, Somerset, Mass., for white, black and tan beagle dog, whelped July 5, 1883, hy Trump (Darwin-Lady) out of Lady (Baker's Rock-Old Fan).

NAMES CHANGED.

NAMES CHANGED. Nellie to Millie, White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped Aug. 3, 1834, by Racer (Rowett's Rally-Lill) out of Sara (Spottie-Old Fan), owned by W. E. Deane, Somerset, Mass. Tug W. to Koko. Stone fawn pug dog, whelped Oct. 13, 1885, hy Bummy out of Judy, owned by F. M. Wilmot, Bridgeport, Conn. BRED.

BRED. Glossy-Ponto II. Nelson V. Ketchum's (Savannah, Ga.) cocker spaniel hitch Glossy (A.K.R. 1571), to Geo. Noble's Ponto II. (Ponto-Silken Floss), Jan. 10 and 12. Althia - Obo II. Herbert Filnt's (Haverhill, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Althia (A.K.R. 842), to J. P. Willey's Obo II. (A.K.R. 432), Jan. 24. Daisy-Frank Dale. H. E. Burkmar's (Rockland, Me.) English set-ter bitch Daisy (Diot. Reset to A. Harathe Karah M.)

Jan. 24. *Disty-Frank Dale.* H. E. Burkmar's (Rockland, Me.) English set-ter bitch Dalsy (Dick-Bess) to A. Hatch's Frank Dale (Grouse Dale-Lady Thorn, Dec. 27. *Irmac-Chang.* Chequasset Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass) St. Bernard bitch Irma (A.K.R. 1051) to C. H. Marshall's Chang (Irma-Hermit), Jan 7.

bitch Irma (A.K.R. 1051) to C. H. Marshall's Chang (Irma-Hermit), Jan. 7.
Nun-Hermit, Chequasset Kevnels' (Lancaster, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Nun (A.K.R. 24) to their Hermit (A.K.R. 23), Jan. 6.
Funnie-Waverly Gyp. Walter Toomas's (Yonkers, N. Y.) cocker spaniel hitch Fannie (Ned-Jonnie) to J. W. Rushforth's Waverly Gyp (Pilot-Beauty), Dec. 22.
Waverly Jennie-Waverly Gyp. J. W. Rushforth's (Yonkers, N. Y.) cocker spaniel hitch Waverly Jennie (Chance-Flora II.) to his Waverly Gyp (Pilot-Beauty), Jan. H.
Ginzie-Obo H. H. G. Charlesworth's (Toronto. Can.) cocker span-iel bitch Gipsie to J. P. Willey's Obo II. (A.K.R. 432), Jan. 26.
Incel Kirk-Young Obo. H. Flint's (Haverhill, Mass.) cocker span-iel bitch Hazel Kirk to J. P. Willey's Young Ooo (A.K.R. 861), Feb. 2.
Idelan-Young Obo. W. O. Partridge's (Boston, Mass.) cocker span-iel bitch Helen (A.K.R. 654) to J. P. Willey's Young Ooo (A.K.R. 861), Nov. 25.
Crittig-Obo II. W. O. Partridge's (Boston, Mass.) black. cocker

el bitch Obo 11. W. O. Partridge's (Boston, Mass.) black cocker el bitch Critic (A.K.R. 303) to J. P. Willey's Obo 11. (A K.R. 433), spani 20, ickie III.—Obo II. J. P. Willey's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker el bitch Blackie III. (A.K.R. 428) to his Obo II. (A.K.R. 432),

spaniel bitch Blackie III. (A.K.R. 428) to his Obo II. (A.K.R. 432), Jan, 14.
 Phonsie-Young Obo. J. P. Willey's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spaniel bitch Phonsie (A.K.R. 1482) to bis Young Obo (A.K.R. 861), Black Busy-Young Obo. G. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy (Raven-Busy) to J. P. Willey's Young Obo (A.K.R. 861), Nov. 9.
 Priscilla-Earl Legcester. Clovernook Kennels' (New York) fox-terrier bitch Priscilla (Joker-Warren Bessie) to beir Earl Legcester (Spice-Dune), Jan. 25 and 26.
 Millie (-Rustler. W. E. Deane's (Somerset, Mass.) beagle bitch Millie (formerly Nellie) (Racer-Sara) to his Rustler (Trump-Lady), Dec. 8.
 Roxey's Boy's Girl-Glen Rock. E. W. Jester's (St. George's, Del.) Englisb setter bitch Roxey's Boy's Girl (Roxey's Boy-Gipsey Maid) to his Glen Rock (A.K.R. 1616), Feb. 1.

WHELPS.

WHELPS. Trix Royal. S. B. Dilley's (Rosendale, Wis.) pointer bitch Trix Royal (Vandevort's Don-Jeon Royal), Jan. 20, nine (five dogs), by bis Ranger Croxteth (Croxteth-Royal Fan). Dido II. J. S. Sheppard's (Montgomery. N. Y.) rough-coated St. Bernard bitch Dido II (Barry-Dido), Dec. 12, ten (five dogs), by Che-quasset Kennels' Hermit (A.K.R. 24); three since dead. Wictory. Chequasset Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) pug bitch Victory (A.K.R. 1255), Dec. 19, three dogs, by their Young Toby (A.K.R. 473). Tantrums. Chequasset Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) pug bitch Tan-trums (A.K.R. 20), Dec. 1, four (three dogs), by their Young Toby (A.K.R. 146), Jan. 1, two dogs, by their Young Toby (A.K.R. 473). Lady Flossie. Chequasset Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) pug bitch (A.K.R. 146), Jan. 1, two dogs, by their Young Toby (A.K.R. 473). Mary Belle. Henry May's (Augusta, Ga,) English setter bitch Mary Belle (A.K.R. 1373), Dec. 20, nine (six dogs), by his Harry S. (A.K.R. 23), Drahing Lawing, E. W. Lastory (5), theory Dol) English catter Belle (A.K.R. 1373), Dec. 20, fine (six dogs), by his Harry S. (A.K.H. 223),
 Dashing Jessie, E. W. Jester's (St. George's, Del.) English setter bitch Dashing Jessie (A.K.R. 815), Feb. 4, eight (five dogs), by his Gltn Rock (A.K.R. 1616).
 Gritic, W. O. Partridge's (Boston, Mass.) black cocker spaniel bitch Cirtic (A.K.R. 303), daa. 17, twelve (six dogs), by J. P. Willey's Obol II. (A.K.R. 432).
 Helen, W. O. Partridge's (Boston, Mass.) black cocker spaniel bitch Helen (A.K.R. 534), Jan. 26, eight (four dogs), by J. P. Willey's Young Obo (A.K.R. 851).
 Princess Pheebus, F. Windholy's (New York) English setter bitch Princess Pheebus, K.R. 1287), Jan. 26, three (two dogs), by bis Rock-ingham (Belthus-Bess).
 Spite. Clovernook Kennels' (New York) fox terrier hitch Spite (Akely Joe-Vampire), Jan. 18, four (two dogs), by J. E. Thayer's Mixture (Spice-Fairy III).
 Lurette, F. Hoey's Hollywood, Long Branch, N. J.) fox-terrier bitch Blossom. W. B. James's (Philadelphila, Pa.) fox-terrier bitch Elossom (Crisp-Vic), Jan. 20, three dogs, by W. Wallace's Chip.

SALES. Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

*** Notes must be sent on the Frepared Blanks. Babe. Mastiff blich, age not given, by Dread out of Lancaster Lass, by J. R. Trissler, Lancaster, Pa, to H. E. Burkmar, Rockland, Me. Layman. Orange hrindle, while markings, St. Bernard dog, whelped June 16, 1885, by Hermit (A.K.R. 28) out of Erunbild (A.K.R. 28), by Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., to C. A. Lamb, Chicago, Ill. Tway IL. Golden tawn pug blich, whelped June 21, 1885, by Young Toby out of Lady Flossie, by Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., to Erun T. Sprzegue, New York. Back. Orange brindle and white St. Bernard dog, whelped June 16, S85, by Hermit out of Brunbild, by Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass. to Mill Brook Kennels, Eergenfield, N. J. Lorenz. Erindle, with white markings, St. Bernard dog, whelped June 16, 1885, by Alphi, I. (A.K.R. 705) out of Alma (A.K.R. 27), by Che-quasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., to Mill Brook Kennels, Bergen-fields, N. J. Liebe. Orange tawny, white markings, rough-coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped May 5, 1885, by Hermit out of Sombre, by Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., to Mill Brook Kennels, Lernard bitch, whelped May 5, 1885, by Hermit out of Sombre, by Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., to Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass. Allaska. Tiger brindle, white markings, rough-coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped May 5, 1885, by Hermit out of Sombre, by Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., to Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass.

ass. Francesce. Orange tawny, white markings, rough-coated St. Ber-ard hitch, whelped November, 1882, by Oswan out of Alpenrose, by M. MacPherson, Chatham, Ont., to Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, as J. M. MacPherson, Chatham, Ont., to Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass. Francesca. Orange tawny, white markings, rough-coated St. Ber-nard bitch, whelped November, 1882, by Cowan out of Alpenrose, by Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., to Essex Kennels, Andover, Mass. Budolph II. White and brindle rough coated St. Bernard dog, whelped June 7, 1883, by Cadwallader out of Myra, by J. M. MacPher-son, Chatham, Out., to Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass Luzern, Brindle, with white markings, St. Bernard dog, whelped April 13, 1855, by AJD II. (A.K.R. 705) out of Alma (A.K.R. 27), by Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., to Mill Brook Kennels, Bergen-dode N.

. N. J. ncess Starlight. Blue helton Fuglish setter bitch, whelped April 55. by Gun (A.K.R. 1538) out of Morning Star (A.K.R. 1541), by York, Bangor, Me., to Rev. Jos, Pullman, Mamaroneck, N. Y. e. Lemon and white English setter bitch, 2yrs, old, by Goodsell's e out of Pebble, by estate of Prof. H. J. Rice to Chas. H. Mason, Vork

Bellos, N. J.
Princes Starlight. Blue helton English setter bitch, whelped April 25, 1855, by Gun (A.K.R. 1533) out of Morning Star (A.K.R. 1541), by Chas York, Bangor, Me, to Rev. Joe, Pulman, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Aloe. Lemon and white English setter bitch, yyrs, old, by Goodsell's Prince out of Pebble, by estate of Prof. H. J. Rice to Chas. H. Mason, New York.
Possion. Blue belton English setter bitch, whelped September, 1883, by Goodsell's Prince out of Pebble, by estate of Prof. H. J. Rice to Rosecroft Kennels, Birnlangham, Conn.
Tady Lass. Mastiff bitch, whelped Aug. 23, 1885, by Dread out of Lancaster Lass, by Jos. R. Trissler, Lancaster, Pa., to H. E. Burkmar, Rockland, Me.
Gun (A.K.R. 1539)—Morning Star (A.K.R. 1541) whelp. Flack, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped Nov, 11, 1885, by Chas. York, Bangor, Me. to Rev. Jos. Pulman, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Waverly Gyp—Waverly Jennie vhelps. Liver, white on breast, cocker spaniel dogs, by Waverly Kennels, Vonkers, N.Y., one to Geo.
R. Rusbforth, same place, and one to John Sanders, Newark, N. J.
Prince Albert-Golden Floss whelps. Conker spaniels, whelped dog and bitch to Griffin Haight, West Hoostek, N. Y., and a liver and white dog white dog to W. Berg Kip, Rhinebeck, N. Y., and a liver and white doir down, by E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Alex. H. Wilson, Jr., Smyrna, Del.
Melen Kunown, hy E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Alex. H. Wilson, Jr., Smyrna, Del.
Glen Luna. Blue belton English setter hitch, whelped Aug. 28, 1885, by Glen Rock (A.K.R. 1616) out of Dashing Jest (A.K.R. 1614), by E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to K.R. 1614, by E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to K.R. 1614, by E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Alex. H. Wilson, Jr., Smyrna, Del.
Glen Rock (A.K.R. 1616) out of Dashing Jest (A.K.R. 1614, by E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to E. E. Pray, Denver, Col.
Glen Rock (A.K.R. 1616) out of Dashing Jest (A.K.R. 1614, by E.

Quits.

Jim, Black, white and tan beagle dog, age and pedigree unknown, by E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to W. C. Russell, Bridgeport, Caussell, Black, white and tan beagle bitch, age and pedigree unknown, by E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to W. C. Russell, Bridgeport, Coun.
 Rhingwood (A.K.R. 2002)-Jenny whelps. White, black and tan beagle dogs, whelped Sept. 1, 1885, by N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., one each to W. S. Beeching, Holyoke, Mass. E. P. Eastman, Lancaster, N. H., and H. E. Carlton, Gardner, Mass.
 Rhingwood (A.K.R. 2002)-Jenny whelps. White, black and tan beagle dogs, whelped Sept. 1, 1885, by N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to Burt Griffin, East Granby, Conn.
 Kather M. S. Beeching, Holyoke, Mass. E. P. Eastman, Lancaster, N. H., and H. E. Carlton, Gardner, Mass.
 Rhingwood (A.K.R. 2002)-Thorn whelp. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped September, 1885, by N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to Burt Griffin, East Granby, Conn.
 Rowood (A.K.R. 2002)-Thorn whelp. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped July 2, 1885, by N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to C. H. Parks, Mystic River, Conn.
 Rhingwood (A.K.R. 2002)-Gay whelp. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped July 2, 1885, by N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to C. H. Parks, Mystic River, Conn.
 Ringwood (A.K.R. 2009)-Gay whelp. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped Sept. 30, 1885, by N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to H. E. Spencer, Centre Village, N. Y.
 Ponto. Wbite, black and tan beagle dog, whelped July 4, 1854, by Ringwood (A.K.R. 2020) - Gay whelp. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped July 4, 1855, by S. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to E. A. Davis, Tariffyrille, Com.
 Monarch. Lemon and white beagle dog, whelped Nov. 18, 1855, by Little Duke (A.K.R. 1994) out of Mischief (A.K.R. 2029), by Jos. H. Brady, Pawtuncket, R. I., to T. H. Adams, same place.
 Magio. Lemon and white beagle dog, whelped Nov. 18, 1855, by Little Duke (A.K.R. 1994) out of M

Little Duke (A. K. R. 1994) out of Mischief (A. K. R. 2502), by Joseph H. Brady, Pawtucket, R. I., to Jas, G. Fales, Central Falls, R. I. Racer. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped 1879, by Rowett's, Rally out of Lill, by W. H. Todd, Vermillion. O., to W. E. Deane, Somerset, Mass. Racer. out of Vickey, by W. H. Todd, Vermillion, O., to W. E. Deane, Somerset, Mass. Jewell. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped April 4, 1885, Bacer. out of Vickey, by W. H. Todd, Vermillion, O., to W. E. Beane, Somerset, Mass. Jewell. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped April 2, 1885, by Racer out of Vickey, hy W. H. Todd, Vermillion, O., to W. E. Somerset, Mass. Tramp out of Liday, by W. H. Todd, Vermillion, O., to W. E. Deane, Somerset, Mass. Vickey. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped July 5, 1883, by

Finn Doublass, and the reaction of the reac

Somerset, Mass. Joe. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped Aug. 3, 1884, by Racer out of Sara, by W. H. Todd, Vermillion, O., to W. E. Deane, Somerset, Mass. Tug W. Stone fawn pug dog, whelped Got. 13, 1885, by Bonny out of Judy, by Jas. E. Hair, Bridgeport, Conn., to F. M. Wilmot, same place.

of Judy, by Jas, E. Hafr, Bridgeport, Conn., to F. M. Wilmot, same place.
 Enypt. Setter dog, whelped May 11, 1884, by Tipton (A.K.R. 1093) out of Jet, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to Addison P. Wilbur, Ganandaigna, N. Y.
 Loyg, Lord Berresford. White bull-terrier dog, whelped June 10, 1885, by Saxon (A.K.R. 1703) out of Zook, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to Randolpb 8t, John, Mohile, Ala.
 Gleancho-Vic (A.K.R. 2297) whelp. Red Linsh setter bitch, whelped Feb 5, 1885, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to Joseph B. Graham, Crah Orchard, KY.
 Trump-Juno whelp. Brown and brindle staghound bitch, whelped June 10, June, 1885, by J. C. Hooker, Merrillan, Wis, to Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., and resold by them to S. W. Skinner, Jr., Toledo, Ohio.
 Rustler-Viola whelps. Four white, black and tan bengle dogs, whelped up, 19, 1855, by W. H. Todd, Vermillion, O., to W. E. Deane, Somerset, Masss.
 DEATHS.
 Collette, On Jan, 15, the English bengle bitch Collette (imported

DEATHS. Collette. On Jan. 15, the English beagle bitch Collette (imported Chanter-Dr. Rehwinkel's Beauty), owned by N. Elmore, Granby, Conn. She was killed by a coon dog (half buil and half hound), and after killing her he partly ate her up. Is it not a very singular tuing? Coon dog was in perfect health and had meat daily, and had been kept with another bitch most of the time and had always been kind to them,--N. ELMORE.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

197" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents. E3" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents. W. S. D., Baltimore, Md.—My heagle dog, three years old, carries his head close to the ground and is continually shaking his head, which clips small pieces out of his ears. The lining of the ears is neither swollen nor inflamed. Have been treating him for canker un-der Stonebenge directions, but he does not seem to improve. Please advise me what tod of or him? Ans. One of the ears is affected either inside or out. Examine carefully. Look at the corners where the ternal opening. If you elicit signs of pain the dog has canker. Use the following, a few drops of which may be used morning and even-ing dropped into the ear: Of hormor chloral and of laudanum each one drachm, of water six onnces.

one drachm, of waters ix ounces. G. A. T. Newmarket, N. H.-For the last three days my dog (3 years old) has refused all food, seems extremely duil and lifeloss about the bouse. Has slight cough nose at times dry and hot. Be-guas to stagger a little, I suppose from lack of nourishment, Last inght I gave about a tablespoonful of castor oil, this morning a quinine pill of 8 grains and am to follow it with 5 drops of Powler's solution every 3 hours; am I doing right? Ans. We should say that your dog has an attack of distemper. It may be a light one. It is best to isolate bin from others: give him dry straw bedding and renew it twice weekly. While the fiver is present give 3 drops aco-nite tincture every 4 hours. If he seems very weak you must sustain him with brandy or whiskey given in tablespoonful does three or four times daily. You must give the most concentrated nourish-ment, in the form of milk and beef extract without fat. Spraying the throat with two per cent, solution of the hydrochorate of exactly in the best manner.

Brown Morse Clark Leizhton Fuller Jones

Brown Fuller Leighton Jones Clark Morse....

GARDNER, Mass., Feb.

FOREST AND STREAM.

Bifle and Tray Shooting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 4.—Within a few weeks there has been a decided movement in this vicinity to revive the interest in the rifle. The first event of the week was the first of a series of six consecutive meetings at the Sonth End Gun Club range, The-e meets are on Tuesday afternoon; at each meet there are to be five rerular events as follows: 5 glass balls, 5 Macomber targets, 5 blackbirds, 3 pairs doubles, 5 clay pigeons. The club offer 10 cash prizes that agregate \$100, also a special prize of one-half keg of powder. The arrangements are in the bands of Corren Doone, E. F. Swan and A. B. F. Kunney. It is the interion of the committee to keep the individual score as near a secret as possible unfil the end; in that way it is hoped to increase the interest. This week the contestants were: Albert Hougiton, Cyrus Holden, Gorren Doone, R. Joues, W. R. Dean, Wm. L. Davis, B. Franklin, M. D. Whither, J. B. Jongos, H. W. Webber, E.T. Smith, M. D. Gilman, E. F. Swan, C. H. Farker, R. S. Knowles, C. S. Day. It is generally understood that the best store was 21 out of a possile 28, mixed shooting. At the meet to-day of the Worcester Rifle Association at Pine Grove Range the wind was unfavorable and very cold. The American stand-ard target was used: Record Match.

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Military Match.
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R Davis
Decimal On-Halid Match.
W Charles, C 10 9 6 9 7 9 10 9 7 7-83
CEBerry, A 8 9 7 9 4 10 6 6 7 10-76
A B Andrews, C 4 7 8 9 9 6 6 9 5 6-69
W C Johnston, Jr, Mil 4 5 5 6 6 9 2 5 9 4-55
Rest Match.
S Wilder, A
W Charles, F 10 10 10 8 8 10 10 10 9 9-94
S Winchester, A 9 10 8 10 8 6 7 10 10 10–91
TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 4 Topeka Rifle Club's weekly shoot. The
TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 4.—Topeka Rifle Club's weekly shoot. The day was cloudy, with good light, slight wind blowing from 12 o'clock.
day was cloudy, with good light, slight wind blowing from 12 o'clock,
day was cloudy, with good light, slight wind blowing from 12 o'clock, target same as the Hinman, without the fractions;
day was cloudy, with good light, slight wind blowing from 12 o'clock, target same as the Hinnan, without the fractions: First Score.
day was cloudy, with good light, slight wind blowing from 12 o'clock, target same as the Hinman, without the fractions: First Score. J L Paine. 3240 Rem match
day was cloudy, with good light, slight wind blowing from 12 o'clock, target same as the Hinman, without the fractions: First Score. J L Paine, 32-40 Rem match
day was cloudy, with good light, slight wind blowing from 12 o'clock, target same as the Hinman, without the fractions; First Score. J L Paine, 32:40 Rem match. 7 6 9 5 9 6 5 8 -68 G J Royce, 32:40 Rem. match. 6 7 0 5 9 6 5 7 -68 Red McCarter, 35:55 Bal Pac. 9 7 5 6 7 4 10 8 -68
day was cloudy, with good light, slight wind blowing from 12 o'clock, target same as the Himman, without the fractions: J L Paine, 32-40 Rem match. G J Royce, 32-40 Rem match. 6 J Royce, 72-40 Rem match. 7 5 6 6 7 4 7 10 8-68 8 H Matth, 33-55 Union Hill 7 5 7 6 6 7 7 8 9 0-63
day was cloudy, with good light, slight wind blowing from 12 o'clock, target same as the Hinman, without the fractions: First Score. J L Paine. 32:40 Rem match. G J Royce, 32:40 Rem. match. 6 J Royce, 32:40 Rem. match. 6 J Royce, 32:40 Rem. match. 6 F H Martin, 33:55 Bal Pac. 9 T 5 6 6 7 4 710 8-68 F H Martin, 3:55 Union Hill 7 5 7 6 6 7 7 8 9 0-63 Robert Thompson, 32 40 6½ P G Bal. 8 9 4 6 3 10 4 9 7 4-61
$\begin{array}{c} {\rm day} \max_{\rm ac} {\rm cloudy,} \ {\rm with} \ {\rm good} \ {\rm light,} \ {\rm slight} \ {\rm wind} \ {\rm hlowing} \ {\rm from} \ 12 \ {\rm o'clock,} \\ {\rm target} \ {\rm same} \ {\rm as} \ {\rm the} \ {\rm Hinman,} \ {\rm without} \ {\rm the} \ {\rm fractions:} \\ {\rm J} \ {\rm L} \ {\rm paine,} \ {\rm 32.40} \ {\rm Rem} \ {\rm match} \ {\rm .} \ .} \ {\rm$
$\begin{array}{c} {\rm day} \max_{\rm ac} {\rm cloudy,} \ {\rm with} \ {\rm good} \ {\rm light,} \ {\rm slight} \ {\rm wind} \ {\rm hlowing} \ {\rm from} \ 12 \ {\rm o'clock,} \\ {\rm target} \ {\rm same} \ {\rm as} \ {\rm the} \ {\rm Hinman,} \ {\rm without} \ {\rm the} \ {\rm fractions:} \\ {\rm J} \ {\rm L} \ {\rm paine,} \ {\rm 32.40} \ {\rm Rem} \ {\rm match} \ {\rm .} \ .} \ {\rm$
day was cloudy, with good light, slight wind blowing from 12 o'clock, target same as the Hinman, without the fractions: J L Paine, 32-40 Rem match
$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{day} \max_{\mathbf{y}} \operatorname{cloudy}, \ \text{with} \ \operatorname{good} \ \operatorname{light}, \ \operatorname{slight} \ \text{wind} \ \operatorname{blowing} \ \operatorname{from} 12 \ \operatorname{o'clock}, \\ \operatorname{target} \ \operatorname{same} \ \operatorname{as} \ \operatorname{the} \ \operatorname{Hinman}, \ \operatorname{without} \ \operatorname{the} \ \operatorname{fractions}; \\ \operatorname{First} \ \operatorname{Score}, \\ \operatorname{JL} \ \operatorname{paine}, \ \operatorname{32.40} \ \operatorname{Rem} \ \operatorname{match}, \ \ldots, \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$
$\begin{array}{c} day was cloudy, with good light, slight wind blowing from 12 o'clock, target same as the Himman, without the fractions: I L Paine, 32-40 Rem match7 6 9 5 5 9 6 5 8 8-68 G J Royce, 32-40 Rem. match6 7 10 5 9 6 8 5 5 7-68 Reed McCarter, 38-55 Bal Pac9 7 5 6 6 7 4 7 10 8-68 F H Martin, 3:55 Union Hill7 5 7 6 6 7 7 8 9 0-63 Robert Thompson, 32 40 66 9 G Bal. 8 9 4 6 8 10 4 9 7 4-61 C C Trimmer, 38-55 Union Hill10 6 2 3 5 3 5 4 6 6-47 Reed McCarter$
$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{day} \max_{\mathbf{y}} \operatorname{cloudy}, \ \text{with} \ \operatorname{good} \ \operatorname{light}, \ \operatorname{slight} \ \text{wind} \ \operatorname{blowing} \ \operatorname{from} 12 \ \operatorname{o'clock}, \\ \operatorname{target} \ \operatorname{same} \ \operatorname{as} \ \operatorname{the} \ \operatorname{Hinman}, \ \operatorname{without} \ \operatorname{the} \ \operatorname{fractions}; \\ \operatorname{First} \ \operatorname{Score}, \\ \operatorname{JL} \ \operatorname{paine}, \ \operatorname{32-40} \ \operatorname{Rem} \ \operatorname{match}, \ \ldots, \ 6 \ 9 \ 5 \ 5 \ 9 \ 6 \ 5 \ 5 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 5 \ 5 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 5 \ 5 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 7 \ 6 \ 9 \ 5 \ 5 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 5 \ 5 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 6 \ 8 \ 5 \ 5 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 7 \ 6 \ 9 \ 7 \ 5 \ 6 \ 6 \ 7 \ 4 \ 7 \ 10 \ 8 \ 6 \ 8 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 6 \ 6 \ 7 \ 4 \ 7 \ 10 \ 8 \ 6 \ 8 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 6 \ 7 \ 4 \ 7 \ 10 \ 8 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 6 \ 7 \ 4 \ 7 \ 10 \ 8 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 8 \ 9 \ 7 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 10$
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$ \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{day} \max_{\mathbf{y}} \operatorname{cloudy}, \ \text{with good light, slight wind blowing from 12 o'clock, \\ \operatorname{target same as the Hinman, without the fractions: \\ First Score. \\ J L Paine, 32-40 Rem match. \qquad 7 6 9 5 5 9 6 5 8 8-68 \\ \operatorname{Reed NeCarter}, 33-50 \operatorname{Ben}, \operatorname{match}, \qquad 9 7 5 6 6 7 4 7 10 8-68 \\ \operatorname{Reed NeCarter}, 33-50 \operatorname{Ben}, \operatorname{match}, \qquad 6 7 5 7 6 6 7 7 8 9 0-63 \\ \operatorname{Rober Thompson, 33-35 \ Union \ Hill}, \qquad 7 5 7 6 6 5 5 4 6 8 10 4 9 7 4 5 10 8-68 \\ \operatorname{Reed McCarter}, 33-50 \ Union \ Hill, \qquad 10 6 2 3 5 3 5 4 6 8 10 4-55 \\ \operatorname{J T Williams}, 33-35 \ Union \ Hill \qquad 10 6 2 3 5 3 5 4 6 3-77 \\ \operatorname{Reed McCarter}, \qquad 8 7 6 10 5 5 7 8 9 40 8-72 \\ \operatorname{Robe T Thompson}, \qquad 10 5 5 7 8 7 7 7-74 \\ \operatorname{Reet McCarter}, \qquad 8 7 6 10 8 8 4 10 6 8 5 8 8-66 \\ \operatorname{C C Trimmer}, \qquad 8 6 10 8 4 10 6 8 5 6 8 5 8 8-72 \\ \operatorname{Robe T Thompson}, \qquad 7 8 5 9 6 6 7 8 8 6 8-72 \\ \operatorname{Robe T Thompson}, \qquad 7 8 5 9 6 6 7 8 8-66 \\ \operatorname{C C Trimmer}, \qquad 7 8 5 9 6 6 7 8 8 8-76 \\ \end{array} $
$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{day} \max_{\mathbf{x}} \operatorname{cloudy}, \ \text{with} \ \operatorname{good} \ \operatorname{light}, \ \operatorname{slight} \ \text{wind} \ \operatorname{blowing} \ \operatorname{from} 12 \ \operatorname{o'clock}, \\ \operatorname{target} \ \operatorname{same} \ \operatorname{as} \ \operatorname{bh} \ \operatorname{Hinman}, \ \operatorname{without} \ \operatorname{bh} \ \operatorname{fractions}; \\ \begin{array}{c} J \ L \ Paine, \ 32.40 \ \operatorname{Rem} \ \mathrm{match}, \ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & $
$ \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{day} \max = \operatorname{cloudy}, \ \text{with} \ \operatorname{good} \ \operatorname{light}, \ \operatorname{slight} \ \text{wind} \ \operatorname{blowing} \ \operatorname{from} 12 \ \operatorname{o'clock}, \\ \operatorname{target} \ \operatorname{same} \ \operatorname{as} \ \operatorname{the} \ \operatorname{Hinman}, \ \operatorname{without} \ \operatorname{the} \ \operatorname{fractions}; \\ First \ \operatorname{Score}, \\ \operatorname{J} \ L \ \operatorname{paine}, \ \operatorname{32-40} \ \operatorname{Rem} \ \operatorname{match}, \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$
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THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re

quested to write on one side of the paper only.	
BERGEN POINT, N. J., Feb. 3Following are so lent scores made by two youths 18 years of age:	ome of the excel
First 5 single and 2 pair glass balls. La Roche 11111 11 11-9 Stevens	10111 00 11-0
Second, 12 glass bals: La Roche	
Third, same conditions: La Roche	
Fourth, 12 glass balls, shooting with one hand:	1100 0601111-

La Roche	- 9 Stevens
Fifth, 25 single glass balls:	
La Roche	
Steven 1	
Balls thrown in five different	directions, use of one harrel only
Wirmanner	

Balls thrown in five different directions, use of one harrel only,-MEDFORD, Feh. 3.—About a dozen members of the Boston Gun Club assembled on their grounds at Wellington this afternoon for their practice shoot. Following are the results: 1. Seven clay pizeons-W. A Allen first. 2. Seven clay pigeons -Kirkwood first. 3. Seven blackbirds-Law and Kirkwood divided first. 4. Seven Macomber targets-Law first. 5. Seven blackbirds-Wardwell and Henry divided first. 8 Seven blackbirds-Wardwell and Allen Hivite first. The regular weekly shoot of the Wellington Gun Club was held Feb. 6. Following are the results of the several sweeps: 1 Five blackbirds-Sturt first. 2 Five clay pigeons-Wardwell first. 8. Five blackbirds-Duffer first. 10. Five velay pigeons-Stantor, Pould first. 9 Five blackbirds-Schaefer first. 6. Five clay pigeons-Stanton, Pond and Ward-well divided first. 9 Five blackbirds-Duffer first. 10. Five blackbirds-Swift, Parker and Wardwell divided first. 11. Five blackbirds-Swift, Parker and Mardwell divided first. 11. Five blackbirds-Swift, Parker and Davis divided first. 12. Five blackbirds-Swift, Parker and Davis divided first. 13. Five blackbirds-Swift, Parker and Davis divided first. 14. Five blackbirds-Swift, Parker and Davis divided first. 14. Five blackbirds-Starborn, Duffer and Davis divided first. 14. Five blackbirds-Swift, Parker and Mardwell divided first. 14. Five blackbirds-Starborn, Sunder divided first. 14. Five blackbirds-Starborn, Sunder en divided first. 14. Five blackbirds-Starborn, Sunder divided first. 14. Five blackbirds-Starborn, Sunder en divided first. 14. Five blackbirds-Starborn, Sunder en divided first. 14. Five blackbirds-Starborn, Fib. 6.—Monthly shoot of the Spencer Repeating Shoterm Club

WINDSOR, Conn., Feb. 6.—Monthly shoot of the Spencer Repeating of the Spencer Repeating

HAMILTON, Feb. 2.—The pigeon shooting tournament, under the auspices of the Wild Fowlers Gun Club, was opened at the Halfway House, Dundas road, this morning. Over a hundred sport-men attended. The weather was very cold, and the experts needed all their enthusiasm to carry them through. The shooting was at 21 birds each, and the men divided into squads, occupied two days in dispos-ing of the match. The record stood: "First Squad.—E. M. Moody (Lockport) 14, W. H. Case (Lockport) 7, J. A. Andrews (Lockport) 12, Wallace Price (St. Williams) 15, I. Koch (Buffalc) 16, O. Bessor, Jr. (Buffalo) 6, Alf. Downs (Buffalo) 11, E. Smith, (La Salle) 13. Second Squad.—C. Carter 14, C. M. Stark 10, D. R. James 11, A. Garner 4, W. S. Perry 15, W. Schiebert 12, W. Carrothers 5, J. Town-send 13. "Dirid Squad.—C. Carter 14, C. M. Stark 10, D. R. James 11, A. Garner 4, W. S. Perry 15, W. Schiebert 12, W. Carrothers 5, J. Town-send 13. "Dirid Squad.—E. T. Hetherington (Toronto), 7, retired; H. Graham (Hamilton, 2, retirred; G. Harrison (St. Catharices) 6, Fettred; NeFar-lane (Huron, Dak), 10; T. Westbrook (Braatford), 11; Chapman (Syra-cuse, N. Y), 11; C. Hunt (Hamilton), 12; Squirte (Luckson, Mich), 11. Fonth Squad.—E. Hetherid (Carton West), 8, retired; C. Smith Al-gonac, Mich.), 9, retired; Harwood (Woodstock), 7, retired; Ward (Dundas), 14; Williams (Rochester) 12; Luther (Syracuse), 15; Neff (Port Colborne), 16. "Sixth Squad.—Eheridan (Sayre, Penn.), 8; Wilhelm (Buffalo), 5, re-tired; Crooks (Hamilton), 7, retired; Gurtney (Syracuse), 16; N. Ff (Port Colborne), 10; Jones (Buffalo), 5, retired. "A sweepstakes match, 10 smoked glass livids at 15yds. rise, was won by F. A. Crowell and C. Gregory. "NORTH StDE GUN CLUB.—Twenty-fourth monthly shoot, Feh, 3, 27yds (Chevallier 29yds), for badge: "Davallier 20yds, for badge: "Davallier 20yds, for badge:"

	NURTH SIDE GUN CLUBIW
	27yds (Chevallier 29yds), for badge Chevallier
1	Chevallier
	Winholz
4	Pfaender
	Dr Frenz 1111001-5
	Jerrett
'	Manning
	Eperhardt
,	RIVERSIDE SHOOTING CLUB
3	meeting of the Riverside Club held

NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENTS.—Special Notice.—Mem-bers desirous of organizing tournaments in their vicinity, under the auspices of the Association, are requested to notify the undersigned. All the expenses of the same will be paid by us. Make your arrange-ments for 1886. We propose to establish a circuit of tournaments annually. Claim your dates now. General office and beadquarters, Macon. Ga.—MATT R. FREEMAN, Vice-President and General Manager; F. C. ETHFIDGE, Secretary, Macon, Ga. Send 10 cents for hand book containing rules, constitution, etc. "Fairly started and its future depends entirely upon the manner in which the sportsmen throughout the country respond."—C. M. STARE, April 18, 1885.—Adv.



Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

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

Secretaries of cance clubs are requested to send to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc. of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canceists and all interested in canceing are requested to forward to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with logs of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.



AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

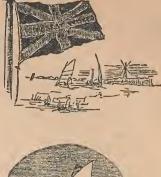
S ECRITARY-Dr. C.A. Neidé. Schuylerville, N.Y. Candidates for membership must lorward their names, accompanied by the re-commendation of an active member of the A.C.A., together with the sum of \$3 for initiation fee and first year's dues, to the secretary, who will present the names to the commodore. Money should bu sent by registered letter, or money order on Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

WIDE OR NARROW CANOES.

MUDE OR NARROW CANOES.
Particular description of the second of

ROSLYN, L. I., Feb. 6.

"KATRINA'S" NEW CANOE.—Mr. Ruggles, of Charlotte, New York, has lately shipped a new cance to Mr. R. W. Bailey, 240, of Pittsburgb, a modification of Rear-Commodore Andrew's Sofronia, jut with a flatter floor. She is 15t. long, 369/sin. beam. depth at gun-wale, 10% in., and at fore end of cockpit, 14in. Just forward of the cockpit is a hulkhead with Imass door fastened with a thumbnut. Forward of this bulkhead about 17in. is a centerboard trunk, and in the stem is another, the after trunk is a metal air tank. The boards are each of 1-16in. Imass, hung like the Lassle's, and weigh under 6 pounds. The boat is built after Mr. Ruggles's system of smooth skin and parrow plank and presents a very handsome appearance. She is not yet named. Mr. Ruggles is now at work on Commodors Bath-hun's flagship.



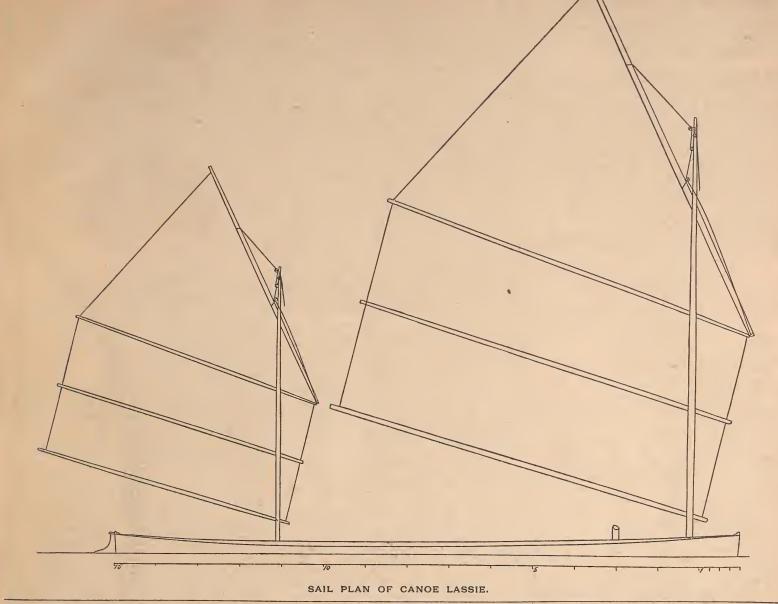


A WINTER EVENING'S REVERIE.

A WINTER EVENING'S REVERIE. WINTER is the time to gather in the memories of the senson, and gather them with the accoundated stores of a docsn years of boating reminiscences. Reposing in my armcheir with the pipe of peace, I have but to look around my room for inspiration. A momen's glance would pro-claim the tastes of the occupunt. Models of favorite cances pic-tures and photographs of cances and cancemen recail many a joyous cruise and many a friendship conceiver and matured on home and foreign waters. Here we see a group of the hold paddlers of the Mersey, a fitting pendant to a similar picture of the Citdesmen and their craft. There a bookshelf full of boating literature, from Tay-for's "Verle Merrie Werrie Ferre Voyage, 'the first account of a genuine pleasure trp.-for it is some three bun tred years since Taylor first set out-to the McGregors, Bishops and Stephensons of the pres-ent time. Then there are the charts and mans, the accumulation of many a

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The cut at the head of this column is a reproduction of a Christman and a New Year's card sent us by the artist, the owner of the Cassy



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encircling trees. aull is the one spot in the neighborhood where the hand of pro-

SAIL PLAN OF CANOE LASSIE. gress has not been busy. No pretentious villa residences dot its breezy slopes, and as yet no one has thought of improving it into that abomination—a modern sensite resort. At one time the Dock Company threatened its peace of mlnd and spoke of fish docks, etc. and the lovers of the quiet old world spot tembled. But the peril passed and the docks went west instead of east and Pauli was left to slumber in peace once more. But evening draws on, and the hanks grow dim and objects become mysterious and vague in the twilight. It is time to come to anchor somewhere for the night. The merits of various adjaceut creeks are discussed as we run along the Lincolnsuire coast. In the darkness it is difficult to detect the entrance of the desired creek and a sharp lookout is kept ahea i. The mate's eves are the sharpest. "Here we are at the SkitterHaven. Luff up!" and obelient to be rheim the little boat glides into the haven whose quiet waters are a strange con-trast to the chopy waters outside, which we can hear chafing and roaring outside the spit. "Let go mainsail, up centerboard!" and after answering asfar as possible the question "How shall we lie at low water?" "How shall we get out to morrow morning?" "How much cable does she want?" the anchor is let go, a shore line is run out and sails made snug for the night. Then up goes the tent over the well, and the riding light shows what is, if a limited, at least a snug inferior. Soon the stove is burning hrightly and coffee bubbling, while the Mate is laying the table for supper. We have grown fastidious in these latter days and must needs have a table cloth, and from deep recesses are produced various necessities and not a few of the luxur-ies of life. The plast awake perhaps field is as we repose side hy side, each with his title pannikin of grog on the little shelf by his side (we are great at shelves), and pipe in mouth, we dascues the events of the day and the plans of the morrow. Then lights out and good nig

with the noise of the drowsy senses. OAKLAND C. C -On Jan. 23 the Oakland C. C., of California, effected an entire re-organization, starting anew with fifteen mem-bers and ten cances, the latter as follows: Length Beam. Fr. In. Build. Owner. F. Gonzalez.

Name.	Ft.	In.	Build.	Owner.
Columbia	13.6	28		F. Gonzalez.
	15	82		W. Morrow.
Water Lily	14.6	32		Milton Jones.
Flirt	16	36		A. D. Harrison.
Undine	15	80		E. R. Cooper.
Falcon	14	33	Lanstreak	R. Engelbrecht.
Zoe Mou	15	32	Racino	H. Darneal.
Black Dwarf	13	28		R. Engelbrecht.
Zephyr	14	29		W. W. Blow.
Mystic	15	36		
ML, BUIC	10	00	Racine	W. W. Blow.

Harvey Darneal, The club is col-nia canoeists, and has in view a State iddling and sailing races. The club irters of the Mystic Boat Club on Oak-oni room 18×40ft, a meeting room square, and a workshop. Races are club promises to be the nucleus of a here is

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are 75 and 35sq. ft., with another of but 18ft. and one batten. In cruising or in heavy weather racing the 35ft, sail is stepped forward and the 18ft. sail aft, giving a very safe and snug rig. This season the Lassie will carry a mainsail of 60ft. with a mizzen of 25, a total of 85ft. for the regular races, reefing to 60ft. and 15ft., or 75tt. in the A. C. A. limited race. The large rig will be retained for special races in very light weather. In actual use, with a strain on the sheets, the sails will sag aft and the boom and peak will really be much lower in sail-ing than they appear in the drawing, hut this allowance is necessary in all rigs with long, light spars and no stays or shrouds

Il rigs with long, light spars and no stays or shrouds
THE A. C. A. TROPHY.—Editor Forest and Stream: -I beg to cknowledge through Dr. Parmele, of Hartford, the following sub-cryptions of one dollar each to the A. C. A. cup. Rev. Francis boolwin (790). E. G. Quggle (827), C. E. Forrest (793), Col. Jacob L. Neen, 791, L. Q. Jonce (357), J. Hart Fenn (H. C. C.), W. B. David-on (855). Also through Mr. Johnson, Brooklyn C. C., S3. Previously eknowledged, 599; total to date, 510, -W. W. MartLock.
CANVAS CANOES.—Boston, Jan. 30.—Editor Forest and Stream: see among your Answers to Correspondents one to J. H. Stagg, to he effect that no regular builders of canoes make canvas canoes. I would state that Messrs. Thos. Kane & Co., of Chirago, make canvas anoes ranging in price from \$24 to \$24 c. \$24. W. Corrwatchetr, Ja.
RUSHTON'S CATALOGUE.—We have received the new catalogue ust issued by Mr. J. H. Rushton, of Canton, New York, the largest nd most complete list of boats and canoes yre published. We shall once the attention of all canoeists.
MONA.—Mr. B. W. Richards has his new canoe Mona well along, and rockville, is building her. She wilb be 15t. 11½in.×30in, n the same lines as Mr. Stephens's Hermit, hut lengthened It. Both oards wilb eo f brass.
ANOTHER CRUISER.—Mr. Rushton has sent us the lines of a new ruiser, a sucabors, built up higher and with a stem like a canoe. He now a seakbor, built up higher and with a stem like a cance. He now a seakbor, built up higher and with a stem like a cance. He new heatbord.

Hachting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

	FIXTURES.
June	17-Dorchester Y. C., Nahant, Open.
June	19-Hull Y. C., Pennant race.
June	23-Boston Y. C.
June	26-Corinthian Y. C. Race.
July	8-Hull Y. C. Race.
July	4 - Boston Y. C., Regalta.
July	10-Hull Y. C., Novelty Race.
July	10-Corinthian Y. C. Race,
July	13-Beverley Y. C., Marhlehead, First Championship.
July	17-Hull Y. C., Champion Race.
July	21-Hull Y, C., Ladies' Day,
July	22-Boston Y. C.
July	24-Dorchester Y. C.
July	24-Coriothian Y. C., Ladies' Race.
July	31-Beverley Y. C., Swampscott, Second Champioaship.
July	31-Hull Y. C., Cruise.
Aug.	7-Corinthian Y. C., Open Regatta,
Aug.	14-Hull Y. C., Open Regatta.
Ang.	14-Beverley Y. C. Nahant, Third Championship,
Aug.	21-Beverley Y. C., Marhlehead, Open Matches.
Aug.	25-Hull Y. O., Ladies' Race.
Aug.	28-Corinchian Y. C. Race.
Aug.	25-Hull Y. C., Champion Race.
Sept.	2-Boston Y. C.
Sept.	4-Dorchester Y. C., Fali Race.
Sept.	4-Corinthian Y. C., Champion Race.
Sept.	11-Hull Y. C., Champion Sail-off.
Sept.	11-Corinthian Y. C., Sweepstakes Regatta.
Sept.	18-Beverley Y. C., Nahant, Fall Matches,

THE CRUISE OF THE PILGRIM .- VII.

THE CRUISE OF THE PILGRIM.-VII. BY DR. W. H. WINSLOW. THE month of September had been flue for salling, and I had made for most of it. The boys had gone home to school. If was time for me to think of my business and waat I was to do with the yacht. I hought of my business and waat I was to do with the yacht. I thought of my business and waat I was to do with the yacht. I shore afforded a snug berth. I did not do it. If I had, she would have been washed from her cradle and probably been very much damaged hovernher, or, escaping this, have been burned with the wharf and ware. I decide to take her back to South Boston, the home of yachts, where the builders know how to haal them out and take care of them. Capital McDonald was intending to visit Boston and sail he would oportunity for observation of the salling qualities of his latest cutter. All the necessary arrangements were made, farewells were sail to protunity for observation of the salling qualities of his latest cutter. All the necessary arrangements were in definited half sailed all and protunity for observation of the sent in orthwest wind. Method the late the the dot of the interflow the califorpsail and friends and relations, the anchor was lifted half sailed all and then the interflow of the gatitopsail and the protuct way and put in to Camden at dark, built were obliged on which the tender in order to get up to an anchorage to the left of the sale bost wharf at the mouth of a creek and inside Negro-tion. The now is situated at the foot of the imountains, which run par-

steamoust wharf at the mouth of a creak and missile Negro sown is situated at the foot of the 'mountains, which run par-the coast, and these cut off westerly winds so that one loses and soon after getting inside the lighthouse. Negro Island a breakwater seaward, but the swell rolls in helind and it, and the anchorage is seldom quiet, though perfectly safe, drawhecks should not prevent yachtsmen visiting the harbor, se the little bay, the proximity of the mountains and the pretty along shore, make its really charming place. Glikey's Habor across the bay and may be easily reached, when one wishes trest.

he little bay, the proximity of the mountains and the pretty reg shore, make it a really charming place. Glikey's Habor ross the bay and may be easily reached, when one wishes et away the next morning at 7.30, before a fine northwest the breakfast at Owl's Bay, and, wikh spinnaker out, went through Mussle Ridge Channel and out osea. It was nlp rainsail belied upon both sides of the backstay (which J ke), we finally offered her a tow and went gaily by. much gust of the arim-visaged skipper, who smoked and funed impose. We kept the same waters as upon our outward past. Mosquito Head, on through Davis' Straight, round d Point, leaving the Hypoerites grinning in their surf off our's Island to port and, hay a little towing, reached a herth bwnsend, snug m Booth Bay. Bay and the shore, but it sits of the same waters as upon our outward d Point, leaving the Hypoerites grinning in their surf off our's Island to port and, hay a little towing, reached a herth bwnsend, snug m Booth Bay. baving made the longest and nof the cruise, 48 miles. It was 9 P. M. and quite dark when red, and it was difficult to see the vessels on the shore, but is all out we were aground upon a boulder under the and hearing on the iron keel, and a door forward, and we start her. There she reinalned, rolling very easily and pon her pivot, and sinking down forward til the howsprit the water. Of course we could not sleep, and we whiled hours spinning yarms, noticing that the yacht was easy and rack, snap, creak or straie any, until the tide rose at 1 A. M., over the village, canvased a proposition to go to Bath by the sassage, and had dinner at the hotel. The bay was full of re itsumer as an excuse for taking a drink offer. (It heas a drizzling rain next morning and we played pool, took ver the village, canvased a proposition to go to Bath by the sassage, and had dinner at the botel. The bay was full of re itsummer as an excuse for taking a drink offer. (It heas a drizzling rain next morning and we played pool, took ver the village, canvased a propos

the refs inside of Seguin in long, curting, tumhling furrows of the refs inside of Seguin in long, curting, tumhling furrows of parane, and lifted and lowered out little craft so mightly that now helpless we should be if the wind failed or we should get to up on a lee shore. The mouth of the river was before us, but pearance of the shore, surf and sky was very threatening, and we had done wrong in venturing out, when larger craft were ng sate harbors. However, there was nothing to do but to keep its is a dangerous place in a gale," said McDonald, "Do you see

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and reets in the lower course, torus paint a paintain of deignitin views insurpassed anywhere in unity, variety and beauty. Thesday began with a light northwest wind; we weighed the anchor after irreakfast, hut could not stem the flood tide and had to drop it again. We started again about 11 o'clock and worked our way down to Fort Popham and were about to anchor for lack of wind, when it suddenly came out from the south-ast. The tide was now slack, and making long and short legs, we finally weathered Fond Island and kept off hefore the wind for Fuller's rock. The sea was very heavy: we rolled a great deal, and to add to our disconfort the sky heeame cloudy and sullen and a cold drizzling rain began to fall. We drew slowly by the rocky dangerous shore and spent the whole afternoon running to ne to two knots an hour toward Mark Island monument, which was a long time ahead of us. It was nearly 6 o'clock and getting dark when we arrived there and the sea and tide nearly set us upon the point, which makes off shallow and rocky toward Haskleel's Island and is no so shown upon the chart. Mulliams thought we had hetter put to sea, get hold of Half Way Rock light and nake our way into periess as we were, even if we could do no better than run at hazard up Harpswell or Broad sounds. I kept on past Haskell's, holding the tiller in one hand, the chart in the other with the rain pattering upon it, soon recognized Eagle Island, then Upper Flag Island, and hegan ub breathe freer, for beyond it we could see the clustered lights of a settlement. It was getting dark and thick this time, but we were just a sub to get hold of the steanhoat wharf of Potts Harbor. The was an arrow escape from misery and perhaps shipwreek, and, if we had heen fifteen minutes later we would have had to have gone it blind. 1 would advise amateursaliors not to take the risk of running a course in strange waters without a large margin of time. Let us see what followed. We celebrated our good luck by a hot full meal, itstened to the patter of the rain a h

"What is the matter with you, Mack? What are you going to do' lasked. "Do' I am going to let go the heavy anchor. I don't feel comfor-table wi h only one hook in the mud and it blowing great guns like "That's what is the matter with me, hut we have not drifted any yet. I can see the scow's light and some lights ashore. The wind has hauled, but it is still raining." We put on heavy coats and rain hats and went on deck. Phewi how it blew and how cold it was. The heavy anchor and riding rope were unlashed and cleared, the yacht was hauled up to the other anchor, then the large one was cast broad off the bow, and about twenty fathoms of cable were paid out on each. The graft went astern and brought up head to the wind at the apex of a triangle of which the ropes formed the sides, and rode easily the remainder of the night.

THE NEW ATLANTIC.

THE NEW ATLANTIC. THE committee of the Atlantic Y. C. to whom the huilding of the new sloop is entrusted, Messrs. Fish, Lawton and Maxwell, have sent out specifications to the various huilders, and after receiving their estimates have awarded the contract to John Mumm, of Bay kidge. Work is to be commenced at once, and the yacht is to be in commission by Decoration Day. The yacht will be built of wood, in the strongest possible manner. The specifications call for a keel of while cak, 24x2im, taperling to 0x3im, at ends; a stem sided Sin, and mouided 14im; and a sternpost sided Sin, and mouided 10in, both of white cak. The frames will be of oak and hackmatack, the latter at heads, and spaced 26im, centers. At the ends the siding will he of 'he latter at each frame. The planking will be of pue or cedar 24/sin. The kinghtheads will he of locust, sided Sin. Tron floor straps 4x14/sin. Will he used, those abreast the trunk running up the side of 'he latter at each frame. The planking will be do pue or cedar 24/sin. thick with wales ot Sin, oak, tapering to 1½/sin at bow and stern. The fastening will be of copper and locust receasils. Hold will be four bilge streaks of 0x3in, yellow pine on each side, with ceiling of the same Sin, thick. The shelf, 12x4in. the clamos 12x5in, and tho deck becams will be of vellow pine. The latter will vary from 5 to 51m, siding, and 5 to blin, moulding. The centerboard trunk will be of oak and yellow pine, 4 and Sin, thick, and will he from the toxis will be of least white pine 25x25/sin, with oak rail 6x5kn. The faster-ings for the lead keel will be 21m. Muntz mut holts. All haster-ings for the lead keel will be 21m. Muntz mut holts. All haster-ings for the lead keel will be 01 oces dowr. The interon funk will be plain and neat. The spars will he 00 of ocegou pine, hut ap room has been made to furnish a holtow hoom and bowspirt hund of plate

CRUISE OF THE COOT.

THE CODT. III. A daybreak the yacht was hailed. After despa breakfast my newly found friend and his frisky m way at a slight tot, the driver being quite an improve first and inclined to converse as far as the distance wot weather had cleared, broad red bands ahove the land advent of the snn in a bright crisp atmosphere will winter. The landscape was dreary enough. Bare, ga-late looking fields and dry brocks with forbidding dw their gray shingle roofs against the sky on the hiltopy pround was undulating, and but for the season wo picturesque with the light of fields of golden core and torests interspersed. Some of the farms were on a betokened wealt, many fine heads of cattle and sheepy lands near the river whose bends the contal was follow Kingston, a tidy small country town is situated half New Brunswick and Bordentown. Here the coupon on delivered to a representative of the level heing a cut with hist occasional trois by a sury driver. took the Coot oo nous haud, a large portion of the level heing a cut with high that only occasional glimpses of the surrounding be had. The afternoon wore on with clouds rising, thil the rays of the sun, bringing with them a chill nori graat strength. At times the Coot would be sailing be faster than the mules were traveling. The reaches in very long and straight, sometimes as far as the eye corisoned true a propeller nad ber coming up in our wok very slowly. The driver sought to kee pahead by the the team, but to no purpose. Stupposing he knew hit very long and straight, sometimes as far as the eye coul some time a propeller had been coming up in our wake very slowly. The driver sought to keep shead by throw the team, but to no purpose. Supposing he knew his best let him have his way, but not without misriving peller finally overhauled us and sheered to one side to pe stupid driver would not allow. He whipped the animals aloneside. Through a bridge we hoth squeezed with sca spare.

the team, but to no purpose. Supposing he knew his own busines best 1 let him have his way, but not without missrings. The purpeller finally overhauled us and sheered to one side to pass. This his situpid driver would not allow. He whipped the animals and we key aloneside. Through a hridge we hoth squeezed with scarce an inch t spare. "This sort of thing was not to my liking. The driver never looke astern to see what he was doing. For ten minutes we key no. The as the mules slowed up, the steamer sought to pass. At that no ment we had reached a bend in the canal, and to my horror three reat lumbering boats were seen coming head on full tilt. They were loaded with iron pipe and of course would hold their way, as it way impossible to check them. I yelled to the driver to slack up and le go, so the Coot could drop astern of the steamer, and not bring ut all abreast with almost certainty that the yacht be crushed to atom between her weight fellow travelers. But the fellow paid no attern to met we end the canal hoats drove in between the steamer an the Coot, the latter heing compelled to sheer in to lie hank so clost that such early of high regardless. As the last canal hoats queeze through, the man at her clumsy helm raised lis cap with the word? "Cap, I did the heat could for you." And so he and the rest certainly had. But for their cool heads and accurate judgment the Coot with the part could for you." And so he and the rest restainly had. But for their cool heads and accurate judgment the Coot with a prevent restal during the scared lis cap with the word? "Cap, I did the heat four her, crossing more or less from site of the sature and her could for y accurate yind were the state of the steamer's walled the steamer's while the herm at the for their cool heads and accurate judgment the doed the steamer and the context of the steamer's were the state and head on the rest certainly had. But for their cool heads and accurate judgment the doed on the were the state and heads, but alwys had the sthere could be were the

into long reaches, once more calmly flowing through peaceful ows belows. A ramhling white barn with palings surrounding a court tuted the headquarters of the towing company, the last sta the line of the canal. Without warning the driver slipped 1 and left me to drift I knew not whither nor what for. Son ashore who took in the situation at a glance told me to pass t her afroad draw which happened to be open, as I would be off below than above. With the sween the form a I would be ashore who took in the situation at a glance told me to the railroad draw which happened to be open, as I w off below than above. With the sweep the Coot was se and tied up to the cribbing around the turn. It was a has basin heing visible the boat was made fast, much to the squad of street Arabs and the locomotive crews in the -The cabin was locked up and a trip up the street unde age for fresh meat. While stowing away supper a re-man asked me to come on board. He was the tende about 200 yards further down. He had seem me fien word place and realizing the danger, had come to po fitting refue. As the promised term to pull me throu-Bower you down the steep grade in the six miles fro Bordentown, nor did I care to be let loose into the D at midnight to hunt an anchorage in such inclement second night in the canal was inevitable. So accepting counsel the Coot was sculled below his swing bridger, o pen for me in spite of the cars and rowds of thy pe lated in a maging frained hy the wall of his ho lithe bit of water into which the Coot was guily prope ried up, one line to the fence post of the considerate ol-the other to a sleeper of a railroad track on the bank. Safe from all passing traific and unobserved by the storet, being hidden from them hy the house. One gentleman, however, ferreted me ont and enter able conversation. He had been an active y each sman

York waters. His my own, for he r any

and Yoany minor incomparing the respective temper. In the morning the old man again appeared, and with wishes cast off my lines, remarking, that if he were still would follow my example. From New Brunswick to Tre tance of 35 miles, the canal is on a gradual ascent until is reached at Trenton. On the Delaware side of the ride is so abrupt that the descent is made in six miles through ch are, I l

FOREST AND STREAM.

reached tide water once more to the infinite relief of her The "port" beyond the lock was crowded with boats auxi-ses through before frost should block them in for the winter m their home ports. A fresh tow of a dozen or more had te in with the side wheeler Col. Thomas A. Roott. an old which has been doing duty on the line from Philadelphia up nany a yesr. After a while an opening was made through d, and taking advantage of the chance the Coot was forced with the boat hook, glad enough to shake the near company numbulsome friende

unbersome friends. The wind was a nice sailing breeze from the 'd. The peak of the mainsail was set, after getting the Blossom off the cabin house into her proper element. A few sufficed to lift the Coot away from the town a mile down to Hill, when she was steered across river to the flats of the shore, where anchor was let go in four feet of water, the boat youd the navigable channel and free from risk of collision. our induces and promoted no harm would come, les served well. But the yacht was in such a dirty sks being scarcely visible beneath a layer of red in so damp and stuffy that the temptation to clear not be resisted. This proved a fatal mistake, though narged with the consequences. The air was balmy ested the near approach of a cold wave of great in-st turned December and we were stixty miles south of this delay was the direct cause of being imprisoned mbrace, the loss of much time, much hardship, and the boad. That she was not cut down and suck by ag liberated by a thaw from her sore strail I caunot st of Philadelphia would have been reached, and ever closed up the river. But in the fresh and shel-orcentown no amount of traffic sufficed to keep the g up solid. After the thaw set in the short bends ats formed choking obstructions, which prevented above from finding a ready vent by which to escape i to navigate a clear channet.

eave the Coot to navigate a clear channel. a fermion was passed in scrubbing decks and airing bedding lothing. I turned in light of heart, thinking the early moru 3 see me well away on the seventy-mile stretch down river to vare City, the entrance to the canal leading into the Chesapeake. C. P. K.

Provest and Stream: researched in valu in your columns for a description of the elphita tuck-up, which has many points of superiority for gover either the cance, sneakbox or sharple of its size; and it ady used in such numbers, and its builders have already ac such reputations in their own locality, that it is strange no as been found to extol it. Friend Wilkins has never been in-d in boats of its size, else I should have expected to have from him.

boats of its size, else is build have expected to have hear, not long since, of the Philadelphia biker; but the was of the old timer, and evidently written by an old was misleading as to the boats of to day. while is the only great city in the country whose citizens r interested in yachting and that is at the same time ou ers; it is natural, therefore, that its boats should be of a ss. I am acquainted with all the yachting cities on the and while I have seen many boats that resemble in form p, there are none that have all its advantages for a

are 1.200 of these boats in the boathouses on the Delaware bont 300 being enrolled on the books of various boat clubs, whom there is a great rivalry, numerous races being held an for the emblems of championship, and scrub races occur

k he summer a Sunday view on the river is a sight once seen he rorgotten. Three to four hundred of these midgets locks at the same hour, all to sail in the same direction fide—one Sunday up the river to Five-Mile Point, Brides Facony, a few Keeping on to Plum Point and Rancocas, miles; the next Sunday they all go down river to Glouces-miles, a few reaching Red Bank, ten miles, all returning same hour.

The set of the set of

WORK CHAS. L.

AND WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.-As long as the bis AAD what I to Do with I them.—As long as the wand ships sail there will be found boys who want to go to h most of them it will be much better if they can be per-remain ashore; but when this is not possible the next best case as much as possible the very hard life they must find to guard them as far as possible against its many dangers What a sea life really is and how it may be followed is in a lifel book entitled "Our Boys, and What To Do With the Merchant Service, the Prospect it Offers, and How to by C. Stausfeld Hicks. The book contains a good de-of real ship life, together with much practical instruction ter it, the chances of promotion and advice to beginners. of practical information as to shi articles, outfitting and similar n data given relate to the English mer se of this country; but in spite of t sting to every embry o Dana and R the unfortunate narents and the

is thi

A HOMILY ON BIGNESS.—It is annonneed that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is going to build the biggest steam yacht in the world. As the meril implied in that characterization has heretofore been the chief dis-tinction of Mr. W. Astor's yacht, the latter construction will now be obviously n. g. anathema maranatha, Ichabod —the glory is departed. The origin and evolution of this seeking for the biggest object in every category are easily traced, and have been publicly exemption in the erection to Wasbington of the biggest planet, and in the formation. every category are easily traced, and have been publicly in the erection to Washington of the bizgrast monume planet, and in the formation of a committee to erect a one to Grant. The tendency is undeniable. Its working It remains for the scientific observer to surgest means to expenditure of effort for the best advantage of mankin princely yacht owners, in the pursuit of the bizgrest on and a striving after wind or stean, as the case may be, money, any one can make a bizger yacht than the bizge ence, and while the process is going on, a factilious imp given to shipbuilding, but no good end will be served dozen or more men who by common consent are fairly claim the bizgest yacht on earth, ought to combine a commissioners and a pooling agent. These functionare powered and will secrecy enjoined, could investigate npout the claims of each, and decide upon the exact bast acht while the purces is contained up to the served pass into ming furces, a common unit of size should be i that each might have the bizgest on earth without inter the others or causing unnecessary waste. These valu-tions are made gratuituously, and in the interest of ecc suggentable, its working inexora server to suggest means to utilize best advantage of mankind. Now pursuit of the biggest on record, s each others' yachts solely in din will soon find their labor but van tean, as the case may be. Given bigger yacht than the biggest in ex-going on, a factitious impulse may o good end will be served. The in-terment of the served. The served. The served. The served. The served is the served of the served. The served of the s

Dat each might have the biggest on eart of one should be assigned, so the others or causing unnecessary waste. These raluable suggestions are made gratuitously, and in the interest of economy, and with the hope that, when adopted in yachting, they shall gradually find their way into other departments of human activity, and thus we shall come to have in view objects that are pretry big, but yet not, too big, only just big enough.—*The Commercial Advertiser*. ICE YACHTING.—The shorewsbury boat Scud has been at Poughkeepsie for some time, waiting for the championship race for the pennant, but the weather has not been suitable for racing, so her sail has been stored and her crew have goue home for the present. All the large yachts are ready and their owners are waiting anxiously for suitable ice and wind. On Thursday last a race was sailed at New Hamburg for a cup and a pair of Arctic boots offered by Com. Grinneli as prizes. The course was two and a half miles up the river and return, with a very strong wind blowing down. Two boats, the Puff and Teaser, started at 11:43. Puff turned first and came in at 12:01. The afternoon the Puff race was also sailed at Carthage on Tuesday, the course being 15 miles, one hour time limit. The Mischief sailed the course in 1h, 13m, and the race was also sailed at Carthage on Tuesday, the course being 15 miles, one hour time limit. The Mischief sailed the course in 1h, 13m, and the race was also sailed scale care ease one exesting her yurakta Reindeer broke through, and some time was lost in getting her out. Mr. Sandford's lateen Aralancbe also caused some excitement by throwing him out and running away, sailing down the river at a bigh speed and fibing as though some one was steering her. Finally she struck a snow hummock which caused her to luff up and stop. Two races for non-active members and for Second class boats were sailed in the morning, the Puff beating the Teaser in the first, and the Mischief sailed.

winning the second. Owing to a lack of wind the big race could not be salled. THE NEW YORK Y. C.—The differences which have existed for some time in the New York Y. C., culminated last week in an actively contested election, in which, contrary to usage, there was an opposi-tion ticket in the field, which ticket was finally elected. The younger and more active element of the club favored a change of officers and put forward the following successful ticket: Commodore, John G. Barron; Secretary, John H. Bird; Treasurer, F. W. J. Hurst; Fleet Surgeon, Morris J. Asch, M. D.; Measurer, John M. Wilson; Re-gatta Committee on Admissions, James D. Snith, John S. Dicker-son, Heory C. Ward, Edvard E. Chase, Frank T. Robirson and E. A. Willard; Committee on Admissions, James D. Snith, John S. Dicker-son, Heory C. Ward, Edvard M. Brown and Chester Griswold; House Committee, Thomas B. Asten, E. A. Houghton, B. C. Cleeman and S. T. Lippincott. The large steam yacht Electra now becomes the flag-hip of the club, while the Vice-Commodore owns the scboouer Cru-sader, and the Rear-Commodore the sloop Athlon. The new Regatta Committee is composed of active yachsmen and experienced saliors. Xincteen new members were elected and the date of June 17 was fixed for the annual regatta. The non-yacht owners have heretofore been denied any volce in the elections and they have lately demanded greater privileges. In answer to this movement, a committee of five, Messrs, Dickerson, Sinkih, Morgan, Minton and Bird, were appointed to consider an amendment to the constitution, allowing nou-owners to vote for some or all of the officers. Mr. Oglen Goelet again offered for the fifth time, cups of \$1,000 for schooners and \$500 for sloops, to be raced for at Newport during the cruise. YACHTING NOTES, –The schooner Coronilla of Boston has beeu sold to Mr. Clarence Putnam of New York, and will be taken to the

or oue tot some or all of the officers. Mr. Ogden Goelet again offered for the fifth time, cups of \$1,000 for schooners and \$500 for sloops, to be raced for at Newport during the cruise.
 YACHTING NOTES. -The schooner Coronilla of Boston has beeu sold to Mr. Clarence Putnam of New York, and will be taken to the latter port as soon as possible.... At Cambridgeport, Mass., Mr. Dimsmore is building a 21ft. cutter from Mr. Burges's designs and also an open boat similar to the Cruiser, from a model by E. A. Wills.... The keel stoop Breeze will come out witb a new keel, an iron sboe of 3 tons, and new rait and bowsprit. The steam yacht Emu has been sold by A. Barney to J. E. Pietcher of Providence, R. I. ... The steam yacht C. C. Green, ashore on Pingleton shoal, Pamlico Sound, bas not been hauled off yet. but is in little danger at present. Mr Burnham of the schooner Mohican will be absent for several mouths the Europe, and the yacht will not be fitted out unit his return....E. A. Wilks is building a sloop for Chas. Armstrong of Cambridge, Mass., to be 27tt, over all, 24ft, waterline, and 10ft, beam to shave both sloop and cat rig. Wills has also an order for a cathoat for F. L. Dunne of Boston, owner of the east Tartar and Nicbe, for a cathoat 19ft. 11in. long, Another hoat which the same builder has in hand is an open sloop for Mr. W. S. Alley of the Larchmont Y. C.... Mr. E. A. Stevens, N. J. Y. C., has sold the cutter Petrel to Mr. Hall of New York, and will huid a 45tt, yacht.
 THE DEATH OF MR. GEORGE LORILLARD.—The news came by cable last week of the death of Mr. George Lorillard at Nice, France, on Feb. 3. Mr. Lorillard was for many years one of the best known of Americaa yachtsmen, and the owner of many celebrated yachts, built the Schoner Matec, and in the latter year he sold her and built the Challenge schooner and after wards lost of the best have.
 Mr. Bornliard was also known as a patron of otherest poent in 1853 he oward was also to note of the perest an

Suffeter: CHESAPEAKE BUCKEYES.—Nr, W. H. Weed is at Hampton in the CHESAPEAKE BUCKEYES.—Nr, W. H. Weed is at Hampton in the bound further south for general cruising and will leave for Albe-marle Sound with the return of warm weather. His brother, Doctor Weed, will probably accompany him. The Walters is a genuine Maryland buckeye, built in Chrisfield. She is a very smart boat, es-pedally in beavy weather and the light seas of the lower Chesapeake Her beam is 14ft, and draft 3ft, without board. Carries 7 tons rock balast. Mr, Weed and a small boy sailed her with ease at all times. Her rige consists of two trysalls and narrow jib, the foretrysall being much the largest sail. OFE FOR THE WEST INJEE _0 Monday last the schooner.

bullas. Ar, the step of two frysalls and narrow only the right of the schooner being nuch the largest sail. OFF FOR THE WEST INDIES. -On Monday last the schooner Ambassadress sailed from Boston for a cruise to the West Indies, her first port being Bermuda. Her owner, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, has expended nearly \$15.000 on her since she was purchased from Mr. Astor, in refitting and furnishing. With Mr. Tbayer as his guests are his brother, Mr. Bayard Thayer, and Jessers. Eradlee and Ogden Codman, Capiani John Taylor commands the yacht. On Saturday the schooner Nokomis, Mr. Royal Phelos Carroll, sailed from New York schooner Nokomis, Mr. Royal Phelos Carroll, sailed from New York schooner Nokomis, Mr. The steam yacht. Vedette will also leave this

week for the South, and the Nooya will soon follow. SNFAKBOXES,—Mr. Tryon of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va, bought a sneakbox from the captain of a schooner who had picked her up as a derelet off the coat. She is 136, long, with the slovel nose Trun out inne into a stern and a raking counter and is rigged as a cat with small board, 18in, long just abaft the mast. Her owner speaks highly of her performance and general utility. She is smart and handy, practically uncapsizable and will go through very rough weather. He sails her in the open roads, un the Lames Broom

easily and is quite a sightly craft. AN IGE YACHT IN VIRGINIA.—During the recent cold wave the first ice yacht was lauuched upon Virgiula's focaen waters. She was built by Mr. E. Diestel of Fortress Monroe and sailed on Mill Creek to the rear of the fort. Built on the usual plan of a backbone and runner plank with two runners and one shoe for steering at after end. She is rigged with leg of numbers and one shoe for steering at after end. She is rigged with leg of numbers and one shoe for steering at after end. She NOISCO—Vaebting is still very quier on the Pacific coast. Aggie will have ber bottom coppered before fitting out, Lurine is still laid up at Antioch, and Haleyon has come down from the latter place to Beutcia.

GEN. PAINE'S NEW YACHT.—The new Boston yacht is well under way at Lawley's, the keel being ou the stocks and the stem and stern post in place. Beneath the keel, which is a very wide piece of oak with a slot 23fL long and 6in, wide, one piece of lead is already in elece and the two others will soou be ready. The frames of oak and hack natack will be sided 5ins, moulded 6in, at heels and 5in, at heeads i ue yacht is to be completed by her builders by June 1. BUGTOS OF JOR VACHTS. We here received from Mr. NAG PHOTOS OF ICE YACHTS.-We have received from Mr. N.¹ G tebbins, of Boston, some very fine photos of the Hudson River ice achts.

_____ Answers to Gorrespondents.

127" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

J. B. R., Springfield. Mass.—It would make no difference with a od judge of the breed.

good judge of the breed.
E. W. T., Bridgeport, Conn.—Morford's Dou was by Shipman's Joe (Bob II.—Nelly) and out of Gypsey (Frank—Dell).
E. B. E., Raleigh, N. O.—1 Consult Fixtures at the head of kennel department. 2, We can send you points for judging. Price fifty

cents. J. V. S., New Haven, Coun.—Wishing to stock some streams in my vicinity with young trout, to whom may I apply for same. Ans. Apply to your Fish Commissioners. They are: Dr. W. M. Hudson, Hartford; R. G. Pike, Middletown, and James A. Bill, Lyme.

Apply to your Fish Commissioners. They are: Dr. W. M. Hudson, Hartford; R. G. Pike, Middletown, and James A. Bill, Lyme. O. H., East Greenwich, R. I.-Three prizes are shot for; two men-tie and make the highest score. Must they shoot off for the first or can one take first ank the other second? Ans. If you were shooting under class-shooting rules the two who iled on highest should have shot off and the winner taken first, the other nothing. The second prize should have gone to the mau whose score was next to the two who tied on highest. If it was not class shooting the two should shoot off for first and second. A. G. McK., Connecticut.-The black bass laws of New. York are very good, as a rule, and may serve as a model. In the waters of Lake Mahopac or of Columbia county, Schroon lake or river, or Paradox Lake in Essex or Warren counties, or in Friend's Lake in Warren county, they may be taken from July 1 to Dec. 31. In Lake George and in Brant Lake, in Warren county, the season opens on July 20. In other waters of the State the lawful season is from June to Dec. 31. None may be caught under Jglo. weight They may not he netted in any waters except Lake Outarlo, the Hudson River helow the dam at Troy, and the Walkill Kiver in Ulster county. A movement is on foot to change the date for waters where the season opens June 1 to one day earlier so as to include Decration Day.

DEER HUNTING IN THE FOREST OF NASSAU.

By the set is not easy earlier so as to include Decoration Day.
DEER HUNTING IN THE FOREST OF NASSAU.
A full here's a spot where the forester has given us a rendeative the is dressed in a tunic of green turned up with gray, and he carries a short double-barreled gun slung across his arm. With a long free step he leads the way through the thickets of firs, up the steep side of a hilly wood. Tresently here step is to seal along on oal flours, and now he begins to seal along on tool almost on all fours, and now he begins to seal along on food almost on all fours, and now he begins to steal along on food almost on all fours, and now he begins to steal along on food almost on all fours, and now he begins to steal along on food almost on all fours, and now he begins to steal along on food almost on all fours, and now he begins to steal along on food almost on all fours, and now he begins to steal along on food almost on all fours, and now he begins to steal along on food almost on all fours, and now men foldow, closely sheltering urselves from tree which says, as plainly as can be, that if I dared do anything to the stem to the ost is now my life I cannot. "Shoot we men foldow, closely sheltering urselves from tree stem, to tree stem until in a few minutes we came up to the other of the same of the dors." The light air breathing in our faces is now the is crouching at my ellow with his own piece at an too the the opening are glided in the same of failed to hit. My eyes are wide open, and I see these and pines on the further edge of the opening are glided in the max mane. The high air breathing in our faces is now my make audible sound that is sure to frighten them at the own with the sound and the short or sen of the dors at a spiele high. One two of the dame do the dors, we we that all the and the ford, or the dot all not make a dible sound that is sure to frighten them, at a spiele high. One two of the dot all the down down all not the short dots in the tway moment step between us and here ford, or

slept as quietly as if in my own virtuous bed at Paris.—Con-respondence Boston Herald. POT LUCK FROM EXCHANGES. SCHUYLKILL CO. P.A.—Now and then hunters in the woods of this and adjoining counties of Pennsylvania come across wild, wolfish looking dogs in isolated mountain regions, but the brutes have always managed to disappears ognickly among the rocks, on being discovered, that none have ever been killed. They are supposed, with good reason, to be descendants of a wolf and a mongrel dog, which were bred together in 1825. Wolves were becoming scarce in the region sixty years ago, but a few lingered in the woods, and were a great nuisance to the farmers, making frequent raids on their sheep pastures. In 1822 one wolf in particular made great inroads ou the farmers' sheep, and defied all efforts to catch it. There was a super-sition among the pioneers of the regiou that there were such things as "were-wolves," wolves that bore charmed lives, and possessed the power of roaming about without leaving any trail by which they could be followed. Tom Ballard was a famous hunter of the day. He was entreated by the farmers who had been losers by the raids of the mysterious wolf, to hunt it down if the thing was possible, although many be-lieved it was a were-wolf. Ballard started ont in the spring of 1823 with his dogs and gun for the purpose of killing the wolf. He roamed the wildest part of the woods for several days, but out find no trace of the animal. At the end of the fifth day, he came to a crevice in the rocks on the southern edge of a hill known as Mount Plisgah. There was no outward evidence that it was a wolf's den, but he resolved to enter the cave and fud out. He crawled on his hands and knees and found two wolf whelps a week or two old. He wrapped them up in his blanket and quickly withdrew from the cave. He did not mones. He placed them in his wood house. Three nights later he heard a great noise in the yard. Looking out he saw an old wolf trying to get into the wood house. It was the mother

of the whelps. Ballard shot her. She was an unusally large one, and as no more raids were made on the sheep pastures of the region it was believed that she was the one that gave them so much trouble. The whelps grew up in captivity. They were both females. In 1824 Ballard sold one of them. The next year the other one was bred to a mongrel dog. She gave birth to a litter of whelps resembling their mother. After becoming a mother the wold, which had never been flerce, changed to a most ferocious animal, and no one dared to gonear her. Her offspring early developed wild and vicious characteristics and it was though best to kill the whole family. One night before the decision was carried into effect the wolf and her half-grown hybrid whelps took to the woods. They were followed, and the mother and one or two of the young ones were killed. The others escaped and have bred among the rocks ever since. *Exchange*. A young lady whose fataer is one of the wealthy men of the city, went abroad last summer in company with two rela-tives. They sailed from this port and returned hither. They allowed their general baggage to be inspected without pro-test. The young lady carried a diminutive pug dog in her

arms. The animal was particularly ill-natured and vicious, but the young lady appeared to be very fond of the brute and carried him in her arms all the time. He wore a blanket and a collar around his ueck. I got close enough to see that the blanket was a mass of expensive lace, tacked on to the blan-ket to enable her to evade duty on it, and that the collar was Interally studded with diamonds. What could we do? If we held the dog there would have been a great howl over the in-dignity, and the girl's father had influence enough to have us all discharged. We consequently allowed the \$10 pug with his \$2,000 blanket and his \$10,000 collar, to pass free of duty.— *Philadelphia Times*.

"I hear of a woman of fashion." says London Truth, "who has ordered a dress to be trimmed with canaries. It would be well if the crack-brained votaries of such detestable inno-vations were to be boycotted in society. If any woman tries the experiment of going to court ornamented with singing birds, I will venture to predict that she will be ignominionsly turned back, as the Queen strongly objects to all such bar-barities."—Evening Post.

TO

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT. IT PROMPTS THE MEMORY.—Erie, Pa, Jan. 26 —Inclosed please find \$4 for another year's sport with FOREST AND STREAM. That's about all the sport I have now adays; but each number of your paper is so refreshing that after perusing its wages I call on my old chum and "swap shooting and fishing lies" for an hour or so, and feel a good deal better.—F. CANNOT Do WITHOUT IT.—I may as well say here that the FOREST AND STREAM is gaining in favor every week. Our friends all say it has very much improved and is by all odds the leading sportsmen's journal in the country; they cannot do without it. G. E. N. (Bath, Maine).

Mainet. A PECULIARLY CHEEKY REQUEST --Narcoossee, Orange County, Fla.-Editor Forest and Stream-Dear Sir: Can you inform me where I can procure — and the necessary apparatus, i.e., spring trap, etc. By doing so you will greatly oblice yours, A. W. HALL, P. S.-As I do not see your paper, would you kindly insert my note, as then some manufacturer may reply direct to me by mail.-A. W. H.

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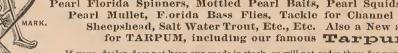
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(A.N.K. 2400), Won 2d prize, New Haven, has a grand typical head, color tawny, with correct white markings. Fee \$25, HENRY MUELLER, Box 54, Clifton Staten Island, N Y, feb4,imo

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FOR SALE.—PURE BYRON FOXHOUND BITCH from stock of Thos. Goode Tucker, 3 yrs. old this spring. Address H. C. NEWELL, Ashburnham, Mass. febil, 5t

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DUCKING DOG WANTED.—A THOROUGHLX trained and intelligent dog. Address SILEX, Gedney House, New York. febil.it FOR SALE.-ONE PAIR OF ENGLISH FOX hounds; good; reference given. Address S P. BERRY, Westerly, R. I.

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MASTIFFS. - PUPPIES OUT OF LADY NEVI-son hy McMahon (A.K.R. 550); beautiful fawn color, black points; extra fine. H. L. HOLLIS, Wellsville, N. Y. jan7.tf

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FOR SALE.-BLACK AND TAN TOY TERRIER bitch, 2d, Meriden, Address EDWARD BOICE, Madalin, Dutchess Co., N. Y. feb4,2t

Madaim, Duchess Co. H. F. FOR SALE.-TWO IRISH SETTER BITCHES \$15 and \$30; one English setter bitch, \$20; one English pointer bitch, \$25; one English greyhound \$25. Send for list. MAJOR LOVEJOY, Bethel, Me febil, 2t

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Wanted.

FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 18, 1886.

VOL, XXVI.-No. 4. Nos. 39 & 40 PARK Row, NEW YORK.

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NOS. 39 AND 40 PARE ROW.

CONTENTS.				
EDITORIAL. Cheap and Effective. The Adubon Society. No Railroad in Yellowstone Park To the Walled. In Lakes xi. THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST. Camp Flotsam xii. The Coon's Haunted Home. Bob White. A Camp Hunt in Missouri m. CAMP FIRE FLICERINGS. NATURAL HISTORY. Skates and their Eggs. GAME BAG AND GUT. That Misleading Document. The Adirondack Deer. "Mid-Winter Perils." Currituck Canvasback Shooting "An Official Slaughter." Hunding at Army Posts. Lessons of the Trajectory Test. Skat Near BAG AND GUT. Curling the Trajectory Test. Skat Nutrer Fishing. Catfish as Sport and Food. Cedar Stream.	FIBECULTURE, Work In Maine, THE KENEL. Eastern Field Trials Club. Standard Committee Reports, The Members' Stake Rules. Kennel Management. Kennel Notes. RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING. RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING. A Canoe Exposition. A Canoe Exposition. A Canoe Exposition. A Winter Evening's Reverie, A Barnegat Cruiser in Florida. YACHTING. Some Hints ou Towpath See manship. Boston to Fall River. The Steam Yacht Carmen. Cruise of the Pligrimvin Answets To Cornespondents.			

CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

THE sub-committee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs is reported to have agreed upon the sum to he appropriated for the support of these people during the coming year, The estimates called for \$6,052,259. The committee cut this down \$525,806, and the bill as now framed calls for \$5,526,453, being \$67,642 less than the bill of last year.

Such devotion to economy is most laudable, but it is not unexampled. We have seen it before when there was question of appropriating money for some worthy object, but it is apt to be lost sight of when a measure like the Arrears of Pensions bill comes up. Then a little cheap political capital is to be gained, then the soldier's vote is to be captured, and the people's money is squandered. Congress has blundered over the Indian question quite

long enough, but its experience has not been wholly wasted. At last it has hit upon the true solution of the problem. This is to cut off the Indians' supplies. The solution is startling in its simplicity, and it costs next to nothing. Besides, the development of the country has made all the conditions favorable to the success of the plan. In many cases it can be carried out without the slightest expense. In others it may perhaps cost a few white lives and a few hundred thousand dollars. This first outlay, however, will be all the expense connected with it. After that there will be no need to vote further appropriations for the Indians.

The large game of the West is exterminated in many localities. It is especially rare in the neighborhood of Indian reservations. The wild creatures whose flesh used to sup-port these people are gone. A few prairie dogs and birds alone remain. The Indians' food is now what the Government gives them.

This food has never been enough to keep the Indians alive. For years they refused the Government rations. Then came a time when the rations and what game they could kill supported life. Lately they have often starved on Government rations alone.

The course adopted by Congress is simply to decline to longer furnish these supplies. Having nothing to eat, the Indians will in due course give up the ghost, and when they have done so, the Indian question is settled. These people will give no more trouble. There will be no more discussions about keeping the whites off their reservations, no more : as surely,

Indian appropriation bills, no more plans for civilizing them. A lot of trouble will thus he saved. And then it is so cheap! There are some localities where this course may cause a little annoyance. Where cattle ranges border on a reservation, the Indians may perhaps kill a few cows, but when the starving people do that, they can either be killed themselves, or if apprehended can be sent to jail for ten years, as was done the other day with an Arapahoe boy. Or it may happen that in some places the desperate, hunger-stricken men may sally out and kill a few whites. If they should do this we hope that they will he sternly and successfully dealt with.

The Congressmen probably think that the cows can be paid for, and the white lives do not count for much. Con-

gressmen do not live near Indian reservations, as a rule. Is it not best that the Indian question should be settled in some such way as this? It is scarcely to be expected that the Indians themselves will regard it exactly from the white man's point of view; but from the truly philosophie standpoint, is it not hetter that these people, their wives and their little ones, should perish now from off the face of the earth, even though it be by the lingering torture of starvation Then, at all events, their troubles will be over, and gnawing hunger will no longer, for half the year, make their lives miserable. And it certainly will be a great saving to the country.

Congress will then have deserved the gratitude of the American people for cutting down their expenses, and for ridding the public conscience of the burden of the Indian question.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

N our last issue we briefly outlined the plan of the Audubon Society, which we hope may result in the protection of our birds. It is only within a few years that such protection has been really needed, for it is only recently that any wholesale slaughter of these innocents has taken place. Nevertheless, the sentiment which calls for the preservation of these species from wanton destruction is no new thing, for laws having this in view have for many years been on the statute books of most of the older States. Such laws, however, in most cases are wholly inoperative, since there is no public sentiment on the subject which insures their enforcement. Unless such a public sentiment shall be awakened, unless the laws which we have shall be enforced, and new and more perfect ones enacted, we may make up our minds to bid a long farewell to our beautiful songsters.

The hirds have indeed a hard time. Men and boys scour a district during spring, summer and autumn, killing off all the permanent residents and a large proportion of the migrants. In and near the cities and towns, where the human killers have less liherty to destroy, the pestilent English spar-row quarrels and fights with the native species, and what is worse, destroys their eggs and tears to pieces their nests. Add to these agents of destruction the cats, weasels, skunks and snakes, and the hawks and owls, and it will be readily seen that the checks upon bird increase are very great.

The common remedy proposed for the protection of our hirds from these human enemies is the enactment of new and more stringent laws, but at present it is hopeless to ac-complish anything by this means. This is beginning at the wrong end. Let us rather try to induce people to live up to the laws now on the statute hooks. After they have been educated up to that point it will be time enough to make the protective laws broader and more stringent. Who ever heard of any violator of the small bird laws being punished? Who ever heard of such an one even being arrested? One such instance is related in another column, but they are very unusual.

The remedy for the deplorable state of affairs now existing with regard to our birds must he looked for only in such a general and popular awakening as we have indicated, and this awakening must take place soon, if it is to serve any useful purpose.

The history of the extermination of North American game shows this. For many years the slaughter of the buf-falo went on unchecked, and to the demand for protection, and the statement that unless the slaughter was ehecked the species would be exterminated, came the reply that there were millions of them, that they blackened the plains, and could never be killed off. A few years went by, and one day the dwellers in the buffalo range awoke to find that there were no more huffalo. A year or two later the information spread through the country at large. As with the buffalo, so with the elk and the antelope and other large game. It is being destroyed, if not so swiftly as were the buffalo, at least

No serious results to the country at large are likely to follow the destruction of these large species of animals. It is melancholy to see them become extinct, but the feeling is at best but a sentiment. The case will be very different when the consequences of a continuance of the present destruction of our small birds make themselves manifest. The punishment for our neglect of these species will surely make itself felt, and in a way that will affect every class of our community.

Armies of noxious insects will attack the growing erops of the farmer, and his year of work will be lost. A failure of the farmer's crops means that he can buy less of each of the commodities sold by the merchant, whose trade must thus fall off. It means that the railroads will have less freight to move, less grain to carry to the monetary and manufacturing eenters, less manufactured goods to transport to points of distribution. The railroads, having less freight to transport, must cut down expenses and so must reduce the wages of employes, must purchase less rolling stock, do less repairing, discharge men, give out less work. On every hand receipts of eash will he diminished. Every one will feel poor. Times will become hard.

Does any one fancy that these are great results to follow the killing of a few small birds? The picture is not over drawn. Of all the perils to the farmer's crop, there is none which is so much to be dreaded as insects. The Eastern drawn. farmer as a rule knows little about this danger, though there be some who have fought the army worm, but let the farmer of the East consult one of the West. He who has dwelt in Kansas or Nebraska or Dakota or Minnesota during a grasshopper year can tell a moving tale, if he will, of the utter devastation and ruin which a single species of insect has wrought in a day.

It is not improbable that the next season may witness the beginnings of such calamities as we have foreshadowed, for the number of our hirds slaughtered during the past five or six years has numbered hundreds of thousands each year. Such destruction, together with the diminution of the production of young, which must result from it, cannot fail to exercise before long a very marked effect on the insect life of the sections where the birds, once numerous, now exist only in small numbers. The reproduction of insect life goes on at such a tremendous rate, and the multiplication of individuals is so enormously rapid, that this great decrease in the number of their enemies is sure to be followed by a much more than corresponding increase in their numbers. The number of insects seen during August, which have sprung from the comparatively small number of individuals which survive the winter may give us a hint of what this increase is. The danger is a real and a pressing one, and measures should be taken to face it at once. The only successful way to do this is to foster and encourage the natural cheeks upon this insect life.

This is the purpose of the Audubon Society, and to assist in this good work we desire the aid of all. Even if one can do no more, he can at least lend the influence of his name against the wholesale slaughter which is now going on. We have already received a number of letters warmly commending our plan and expressing a strong desire to aid in carrying it out. Let every one who is willing to help send in his name and those of any whom he thinks would take hold.

THE PROPOSED NEW STANDARDS .- We have published some of the standards recommended by the standard com-mittees of the American Kennel Club and others may be found in the kennel department this week. The remainder we presume will be forthcoming shortly. It is not our pur-pose at this time to criticise the work of the committees, but to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that the different standards are placed before the public for the purpose of obtaining the views of all parties interested in the improvement of the different breeds of dogs, as to the advisability of the adoption of new standards, and also for the purpose of eliciting from them their opinions as to what changes they may deem desirable. We sincerely hope that no one inter ested in the matter will neglect the opportunity thus offered and that we shall have a full expression of opinion upon all points from all who have the future welfare of the dog at heart. There is not the slightest danger that the American Kennel Cluh will adopt any standard that is objectionable if hreeders throughout the country will come forward and freely give their opinions upon the matter. It is perhaps needless to say that the columns of FOREST AND STREAM are open, and we hope to see a full discussion of every point that may affect for good or ill the future of the different breeds of dogs.

NO RAILROAD IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

TWO bills for a railroad through Yellowstone Park are now before Congress. They are essentially the same in character and provide that a right of way shall be given the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Railroad Company across the northern portion of the Yellowstone National Park between Cinnabar and the Clark's Fork mines. The route somewhat vaguely indicated is up the Yellowstone to the East Fork, up that to and up Soda Butte Creek, and thence to the headwaters of Clark's Fork. Both bills provide that the location of the right of way shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and that if the railway be not completed in the course of one year (in the case of the House bill) or two years (in the case of the Senate bill), the right of way shall be forfeited.

The present bills are an attempt on the part of those interested in the Clark's Fork mines to get railroad communication from Cooke City to the outer world. And the route specified is chosen by them as the best for this purpose.

No railroad should ever be allowed to penetrate the Yellowstone Park. If one is built there it will be the signal for a dozen other companies to force their way into this region. which should be sacred. It is not generally known that the Park has already been overrun by surveyors, acting in the interest of various railway companies. Their stakes may be found in the most secluded valleys, and if all the railways that have been surveyed there should be built, the delightful quiet of this now peaceful region would be gone forever. Δ population would follow the railroad and settlements would spring up along the track. Sparks from the locomotives would fire the prairie and the forests, and the visitor would see only blackened wastes, hillsides bristling with dead burned timber, and mountain tops shrouded in smoke. The shriek of the engine and the rumble of the train would drive away the game, and the beautiful and wonderful Park would become commonplace and unattractive.

If the Cooke City people wish to reach the railroad there is another and easier route which they may choose, but they must leave the people's Park undisturbed. There is a good way for a railroad to the Northern Pacific without passing through the reservation, and we insist that the rights of the whole Nation shall not be encroached upon to please one corporation.

No. No railroads in the Park. We have fought toohard for its protection to see such a backward step taken. The region is now in good hands. Public interest on the subject has been awakened. Each season more people visit it, and no one comes away without feeling a deep interest in the region and its wonders. No one who realizes what the Park is and what its future is to be would willingly see a railroad enter its boundaries. Let it be carefully protected. Railroads within it mean forest fires, game destruction, and a host of other evils.

GAME IN THE YELLOWSTONE PARK .- Reports of the abundance of game in the Yellowstone Park continue to come We have many times urged, and the event has proved the truth of our statements, that protection within the Park was all that was needed to make game abundant there. The varied natural features of the reservation render it both a winter and a summer range for game. We understand that a band of about two hundred head of elk have wintered in the vicinity of Swan Lake, which, as many of our readers will remember, is only five or six miles from the Mammoth Hot Springs, and in full view of the road. We have recently conversed with a gentleman who has resided for the last three years continuously in the Park. He states that the game seems to know that within the reservation it is safe, and that if a band of elk get out of the Park and near its borders are shot at or disturbed, they head directly for the Park, and soon after crossing the boundary line seem to lose all fear and stop to feed or lie down. We have no doubt that this statement is exact. The wild creatures have learned, as we long ago said they would, that there is a place where they are safe from molestation, and having learned that lesson, they may be depended on to keep within this refuge or near to it. With this continuance of the protcction will come a great natural increase in the numbers of the game, and this increase will overflow from the Park into the surrounding region. In the time to come we look to see the vicinity of the Yellowstone National Park the great hunting ground of the United States for elk, deer and mountain sheep, just as it will be the only place in the world where one can hope to gct a shot at the almost extinct bison.

A SUPERINTENDENT OF GAME PROTECTORS.—A bill has just been introduced in the Legislature at Albany authorizing the appointment of a superintendent of game protectors. The text of this bill we have not seen and we do not know its form; but we understand that it is framed to meet needs that we have already alluded to as pressing, and of which we spoke last week. Mr. Floyd J. Hadley has done a good work in bringing this matter before the Legislature, and we commend this action as much as we condemn his introduction of that other bill to legalize again the water-butchery of deer. If Mr. Hadley's superintendent bill should fail to pass, the State protectors of the Adirondack region will have their hands full, and it will be a very excellent

thing to have some reliable, energetic man behind them to spur them on to greater efforts. In case these bills are acted on in this way the number of game protectors ought to be increased, for all the Adirondack waters should be watched. Then, when the hounding season is over, we may expect to see the game protectors concentrate and form a kind of body guard about the solitary still-hunter of the Adirondacks, of whom Dr. Ward, in another column, tells us.

THE PERILS OF ANGLING have another illustration in the case of the English tenor, Mans, whose death was the immediate result of his love of angling. While suffering from chronic rheumatic gout he went a fishing at Christmas time, and paid the penalty with his life.

TO THE WALLED-IN LAKES. XI.--A PORTENT OF EVIL.

L ONG before the sun had made his appearance over the high mountains we were astir. Our simple meal was soon finished, and Yellowfish at once started off on foot alone. A little later Appekunny and I departed up the trail, and the camp was left in charge of the dogs and horses. I was extremely anxious to get to the ice on the other side of the stream, but my efforts in this direction were not successful.

Following the trail to the fifth lake we went down to the water's edge, and scanned the landscape to see how most readily we could reach our goal. By crossing the creek just back of camp and clambering for several miles along a rough and precipitous mountain side, we could reach fifth lake at a point where only its width would separate us from the great glacier which overhangs it, but it seemed very doubtful whether we could get around the lake, which appears to run far back into a deep gorge in the mountains. By following the trail, on the other hand, it seemed likely that we might find some spot where it would be practicable to cross the creek and thus approach the northernmost of the two glaciers. We did not yet know what the stream valley contained above fifth lake. Just as we were about to turn away from the spot two tiny white moving objects were seen on a green slope in a ravine half way up the great mountain to the south of our camp. For a little while watched them as they moved along up the slope, now clambering quickly or again stopping for a short while, and satisfied ourselves that they were goats, a mother and her kid, for one was much larger than the other.

Appekunny was much excited, and was for at once going back to camp. crossing the stream and climbing the mountain to try to get a shot, but I persuaded him to continue up the trail until we could determine whether it was possible to cross over to the ice, to reach which just then seemed to me much more important than to kill a goat. We therefore kept on up the trail until we had gonc some little distance beyond fifth lake, and then taking a game trail which branched off toward the stream, followed it in the hope of finding a crossing. It soon turned back toward the mountain, however, and we were forced to keep to it, for the timber was so thick that it was very difficult to force a way through it. We tried a number of trails, but all of them sooner or later turned toward the hills, and we finally gave up the attempt to cross here, and breaking our way through the timber and underbrush, made what speed we could toward the higher ground.

After getting out of the timber the hillside was terribly steep and slippery, but we worked our way slowly up it, and crossing a mountain torrent which rushed down the slope in a symmetrical, clean cut trough scooped out of the shale, found ourselves not far below the first ledge.

All through the morning the skies had been growing darker and more threatening from hour to hour, and now as we looked up the valley, angry clouds were seen rushing forth from the black-mouthed cañons at its head. The sombre mountains were soon hidden by shects of driving rain, which now and then changed to snow, and rushed down upon us before the driving wind. Before we had reached the ledge the storm was upon us, and we took shelter behind a low spruce bush, where, muffled in our rub-ber coats, we waited for a lull in the storm. This This came in half an hour, and we continued the ascent. The climbing was difficult, for the ledges rose one above another in a seemingly interminable series. We would clamber up one, almost hand over hand, and then, having reached a little bench, follow it until some place was found where the next wall above us could be scaled. Sometimes the course of a tiny brooklet would furnish a way up over the rocks, at others a series of projecting knobs would offer foot and hand hold. Less often a slide, where the rock had slipped away and exposed a shelving mass of loose shale, gave an insecure footing for a quick scramble upward. About every half hour it would rain or snow with great violence, and during such times we would shelter ourselves as best we could beneath some projecting rock, and start on whenever the rain stopped. All the while the wind blew most furiously, and on this account the climbing was not altogether Much of the walking was along narrow ledges only a safe. foot or two wide, and when a violent gust of wind struck one on these narrow places there was always a possibility of its throwing him off. On one side there was nothing but the smooth rock to cling to, and on the other side there was

At one place where a gust rushing down a narrow gorge caught me I positively flattened mysclf against the rock. Appekunny had seated himself after a bit of rough scrambling, and I had gone on along a ledge to see what it led to. This ledge was only ten or twelve inches wide, and beneath was a drop of perhaps forty feet, while my shoulder brushed against the cliff that towered I knew not how far above me. A sheep trail followed the ledge and led me to hope that the way would be an easy one to ascend. After going thirty or forty yards, I came to a narrow gorge only six or eight feet wide, and the trail turned sharply at right angles, about a projecting point of rock, the path being so narrow that 1 had to exercise a good deal of care to turn the corner without falling off. As I rounded it the wind caught me with a violence that for a moment sent my heart into my mouth. Back from this corner ran a deep narrow chasm or cañon, cut out by a small mountain stream, and twenty feet in front of me the ledge on which I was walking ran out, and the sheep trail crossed the chasm. The distance across was only four or five feet-an easy leap for a sheep or for an ordinarily active man-but the landing place on the other side was on another narrow ledge about eight or ten inches wide and broken down on its outer side for several inches into a sharp slope to the edge of the cliff. Forty or fifty feet below I could see the gleam of the stream, and in the lulls of the wind hear the tinkle of its waters as they fell from rock to rock. The jump might wellenough be made in the excitement of pursuit or flight, but I did not feel like attempting it in cold blood. One would have to alight on his feet just rightly balanced. If he went too far he would strike the cliff with his body and might rebound and fall off; if he did not go quite far enough, of course he would lose his balance and fall. I looked at the jump for a moment or two and then very gingerly turning myself about,. went back to look for an easier way.

The rain and the snow and the fog continued, and often it was impossible to see any distance, while at short intervals the blinding sheets of rain descended with such violence that we had to stop where we were and wait for the storm to abate. We climbed in this halting way nearly to the top of the mountain, and at length found ourselves on the upper edge of a grand amphitheater of rock, whose back and opposite side were formed by a mountain considerably higher than the one on which we were. The red, purple and green shales which formed its floor and side were wholly without vegetation, and were tilted at an angle of 45 degrees, and thus being about at right angles to the surface of the ground at the back of the amphitheater; but the side opposite to us was very nearly vertical. Down through the midst of this great basin, which was a mile in length and nearly as wide, foamed a great torrent, the sum of a thousand springs which trickled from the rocks, and as many rivulets, which crept out from beneath the snow banks, which lay in all the ravines and sheltered spots. Everywhere over the shale ran sheep trails, and fresh signs were abundant; but the almost continuous rain and fog made it impossible to see far, and we could detect no living thing.

During a lull in the storm and a gleam of sunshine, we had from the highest point which we reached, a fine view of fifth lake and those above it. Counting the four which were not in sight, there are at least twelve in the chain, of which eleven are in a continuous series, and one, as has been said, is an arm of the fifth lake. From this point we had also an excellent view of the glacier at the head of the lakes. In character it is very similar to the one to the south of the stream, and like that, it falls over a great cliff, which shows through it. It seems thicker, however, and is beautifully fluted on its vertical face where it breaks off to make its plunge downward. It is quite possible that these two apparently distinct ice masses may be merely the two extremities of one glacier of great size; but this point can only be cleared up by some one who shall visit this interesting country properly equipped with a pack train, so as to reach the iee.

The green color of the waters of the glacial lake is due to the grinding to powder by the slowly-moving ice mass of the green slates, shales and schists which form so large a proportion of the mass of these mountains. This finely comminuted rock is carried down by the water of the meltingglacier and for some little time held in suspension by it, giving the water its peculiar tinge.

During this short brightening of the skies the mountains: about the lakes were spread out before us in a wonderful way. They are incomparably ragged and inaccessible, and seem all to be knife edges or pyramids or cones. It is unusual to see one that is square or round-topped.

Up here on Swift Current, where it is so much higher and colder than at our permanent camp, the foliage has changed much more than about the St. Mary's Lakes, and the combination of colors that we looked down on was startling in its variety and its magnificence. An artist's palette, splashed with all the hues of his color box, would not have shown more varied contrasts. 'The rocks were of all shades, from pale gray, through green and pink, to dark red, purple and black, and against them stood out the pale foliage of the willows, the bright gold of the aspens and cottonwoods, the vivid red of the mountain maples and ash, and the black of the pines. In the valley were the greens of the deciduous shrubs, great patches of the deep maroon of the clanging lobelia, lakes, turbid or darkly blue, sombre evergreens; on the mountain sides foaming cascades, with their white,

whirling mist wreaths, gray-blue ice masses, and fields of gleaming snow. Over all arched a leaden sky, whose shadows might dull, but could not efface, the bewildering beauty of this mass of color.

Down the mountain side we slowly picked our way, and at dark, tired, hungry, wet and without game, reached the camp. There we found Yellowfish, who had been in since noon. Soon after starting out, he said, he had got among goats and had shot away all his ammunition, twenty rounds, at them without getting one. He said that they had been very plenty, and it was very amusing to hear him tell how, when he would shoot at one it would jump down out of sight behind the rocks, and another would pop out from bchind some other point to see what the noise was about. He said that he had hit several, but all too far behind, so that they got away among the rocks, and he could not find them

"Some one," he said, "is surely doing this" (*i. e.*, bewitch-ing us) "first we had rain, then we fall in the creek, now I can't shoot. Some moons it is so—a man cannot shoot and when it happens so, one knows that the medicine is bad and some of his relations are going to die. Then the people make many sweat lodges and they get well."

Although we nodded gravely as the Indian made these statements, accepting them without question, as we did almost everything that he told us, no doubt Appekunny and I smiled inwardly at the crude superstition of the savage who thus expressed to us an article of the Piegan faith. We do not believe such things, we intelligent white men; to us signs and portents are nothing. We jeer at those who fear the ticking of the death watch or the howl-ing of a dog and believe that they foretell some direful event. But it did seem just a little queer, when we got back to the agency, to learn that a young man, a relative of Yellowfish, who had been off on a horse stealing expedition, had been killed by the Crows, and that the news reached the Piegan camp just about the time that we were up on the Swift Current. A coincidence you will say. No doubt, no doubt. But you would find it a difficult matter to persuade an Indian that it was merely a coincidence. It was certainly odd and worth making a note of.

We are disbelievers in this age, agnostics we call ourselves, perhaps without very well knowing what we mean by the term. Is it not possible that we disbelieve too much? I have seen so many mysterious and altogether inexplicable things during my wandering among the Indians that I am slow to believe or to disbelieve anything. Some day I purpose giving for the benefit of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM a little exposition of the things that I have seen and those that I have heard from thoroughly reliable sources. The history of the medicine workers among these people has never been written, and, indeed, never can be, for in many cases their wonderful practices have been abandoned and almost forgotten; but the feats that were accomplished by some of the Indians of the Southwest, by the Panis and Rees of the Missouri River region, would be simply incredible to one who has not seen them.

It seemed curious that the Indian should have made such wretched work of his shooting. He has the reputation of being one of the best hunters in the tribe, and is said to be a good shot as well. We were interested in his story, for we needed meat, as our rations would only suffice for one more meal; and desirous as both Appekunny and I were to get a goat, its meat was even more important to us than the satisfaction of killing a new species of game. Our provisions consisted of a small piece of bacon and four biscuits, and unless fresh mcat could be obtained on the morrow, we should be obliged to return to the St. Mary's.

Soon after supper my companions turned in, but I lay long by the fire, watching through the branches the stars in the sky, and listening to the soft whispers of the wind in the treetops and the distant murmur of the rushing stream. Yo.

The Sportsman Tourist.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

CAMP HUNT IN MISSOURI .- III.

A CAMP HUNT IN MISOURI.-HI. The two members of our party who lost their way in re-turning to camp after dark, and who brought up on the hississippi River, fell in with a most remarkable character, his neare was Cassius Crossthwait, familiarly known as been and thicket in that country, and traveled by night as by day. He could not read, but knew the langnage of every with animal and bird in the woods. Could, with his mouth, hister with wonderful precision the signal, or call of any brid or animal you can mention. We engaged his services for the rest of the hunt, very much to his satisfaction and or the rest of the hunt, very much to his satisfaction and thicket in that record as a "masher" on "Ward's have a home, but soon concluded his gun was not a suc-ber day with me in paying our respects to the wild turkeys, he day with me in paying our respects to the wild turkeys and have the tail trees of the dense forest mad a have the tail trees of the dense forest mad a have the tail trees of the dense forest mad a have the rest of the sign as the proved to have ne day with me in paying our respects to the wild turkeys, he favorite haunts of our chosen game, we emerged into the our day with hese after a deer, burst neon our earns. A wall as it were, on either side. Just them the note of a soment's listening satisfied us that we were in the line of the dense of the day with hease after a deer, burst neon our earns. A soment's listening satisfied us that we were in the line of the dense of the day were the statisfied us that we were in the line of the dense have and as we stood expectant and ready to give the deer

FOREST AND STREAM. a warm reception, a flock of wild turkeys, startled by the approach of the dog, ran into the road some two hundred yards above us and came running down the road directly toward us. They soon rose to wing and came flying straight down the road between the walls of forest trees on either side. The sight was a beautiful one, but it was too much for Mr. C. He unfortunately had no quinine and Mr. Bur-ton was not within reach to supply him, and before the near-est urkey came in range of our guns his excited nerves got the better of his judgment and he fired both barrels, and lost as fine an opportunity as be will ever have to bag a brace of wild turkeys, right and leit. His firing caused the flock to separate and take to the woods on either side, but still pass-ing in range I killed one, but missed with the second barrel. Mr. C. had in the meantime reloaded and gave them a part-ing shot, but without effect, as they passed. The first may of a ran one inter and he fored both barrels, and lost as one an opportune of the down he soon got the scent and after a chase of two hundred yards, cuught and killed it. A young man on borseback, coming along the road soon afterward, kindly consented to take the two turkeys to the cam for us and Mr. C. concluded he had enough of turkey huning for one duy, left me and went back to camp. After remaining quiet for a time, I succeeded in calling up one more of the flock, which I killed. The others would neither and were hore come to call. Returning that afternoon toward cam through the same woods we had hunted unsuccessfully. The morning, my dog flushed and scettered a duet. Secting a place near where they were flushed, and re-mining quiet for half an hour, I had the pleasure of calling ya may as I wished to carry, I concluded to try an experi-ment. I stood the three dead turkeys up at a convenient is down the wood show and hunted unsuccess for yoa and got neither. After carrying the three aheady killed others had escaped. The f

general rainbow mixture. He had never encountered a flock of wild turkeys before. Thus the time passed rapilly; every day adding to our game supply, while around the camp-fire at night the incidents and jokes of the day added zest to our enjoyment of the occasion. At the end of two weeks we broke camp, having bagged four hundred ducks, thirty wild turkeys, seron wild gese, squirrels without number, and one enormous pelican, measuring eight feet from tip to tip of its wings. The pelican resembles the swan in general appearance, and is a very rare bird in this part of the country. Its general color is white. but the wing feathers are tipped with black, and so are the wing coverts, or small feathers on the butts of the wings, giving it a beautiful appearance. The di-tinguishing feature of this bird is its pouch, or food sack. It has a beak about eight inches long, from which depends a platele and self-ad-justing sack, composed of skin resembling india rubber. It is capable, when distended, of holding as much as a pint or more of food. When empty, the pouch contracts so as to be scarcely noticeable. The breast of the bird was covered with a coat of soft feathers and down much thicker than that of a swan. It was a great pity that so fine a specimen could not have been preserved. Rarely did a hunting party ever enjoy an outing more, and we left our happy hunting grounds with a resolve to repeat our visit with the next autumnal frost. H. E. JoNES. NASHVILE, Tenn.

CAMP FLOTSAM.

XXIV .- THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL.

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had regular features, an olive complexion and soft, dark eyes, and bade fair to be a beauty. The former was the Madame's guide and was competent to take care of her mis-tress in any emergency; beside her other accomplishments, she was a most successful fisherman.

There was mode sincessful faberman. There was a mode sincessful faberman. The was a fairly off the water, but with the date for our production of the set of the water, but with the date for our production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of the set of the set of the set of the production of the set of t

admirer of the great chief whose face adorned the wall. admirer of the great chief whose face adorned the wall. At parting he promised to visit us and spend a night in camp, a promise which unforeseen duties afterward compelled him, much to our regret, to retract. Twelve weeks later, he stood on the scaffold beside Louis Riel, and saw the sun of the northwest rebellion set in the gloom of unaccomplished pur-poses and the price paid to the uttermost, of treason to a crown. crown

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[For Auri Sacro Fames (in last issue) read Auri Sacra Fames,

THE COON'S HAUNTED HOME.

THE COON'S HAUNTED HOME. No one had been in Burton's Woods at night, but once— and that was at the beginning of the war—since old man Burton died some fifty years ago. It was the one place in Old Virginia that had supported through half a century of peace and prosperity and war and privation an aristocratic ghost and its long line of pale-faced descendants. Exactly what old man Burton had done to oblige him and his deceased olive branches to haunt the forest, no one ever could tell, but if what both the white and colored folks said was true—and most sincerely they believed it was—the woods at night were filled with spectre Burtons most terrible. Now I myself don't believe that old gray-wooled Uncle Jordan, the oldest slave on the plantation, who started the story, ever saw the spirit of his master come hobbling along with his ghostly gouty foot through the old woods. But Uncle Jordan came one night into the store at the head of the Neck, as if he had been shot out of a cannon, and almost scared every darky there white for life by shouting out: "Fo' de Lor', chil'en, if deole man Burton ah com' tu right smart, I seed 'im mesel a-shinen wif de blue flame bic' in de ole woo' so'?"

always in the low ground became damp and mouldy and tail thank grasses and cance fringed its briery outskirts. The most did the booching of the ace against a hollow with the stand the rumbling of the wood cart avaken the short to listen to the quaint carroling of the light-hearted wood choppers. The forces was as silent as the grave, save which some rogue of a fox barked on the track of a cotton that to the dasks. The when the whutting all days on the the tail, dead casks. The when the whutting the days on the provide subject was as choos the rowing of the distants arts of course under subtle when the whutting which below, the provide subtle when the shore which below, the provide subtle was all from the tracking pot-tant days and the source and the source of the distants arts of course when the saves came the qualt huddled or shelter in the brush heaps safe from the tracking pot-tant days and the one of the tracking pot-tant days and the course subtle courses in Barrion's woods. Why, they would almost so that the family of course like and prospeced as all well-regulated coon families do. The wood had come to be dreaded with such an overwhelming receives. It was so hortible a place, that Dr. Willis's bare coon burning, though very templing, was a perfectly are cone for the doxer. The subtle courses did was to begin to change the wood had come to be dreaded with such an overwhelming receives and the odd arbs due and young folks the while mane to join the Southern army. Norther torops whings two of the officers did was to begin to change the wood had course and art days and the departure of the while men to join the Southern army. Norther down and the did althe odd arbs, which they at one are data all the odd arbs woods. When the frac-tion the doxed the grades trace when the frac-tion the doxed the souther army. Norther torops whings two of the officers ride did sing due to longer or who days and arbs and a bag of light wood, started row the days and pacts are said to like too and and when the sone arbs, and

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added untold loveliness to it, but both could have been more easily dispensed with than Bob. The first genuine quail hunt I ever had seems still the brightest because all was so new and wonderful and the dogs behaved so well. I was a mere child of twelve, and though for two or three years I had been worrying squirrels and rabbits, robins and high-holders with a long single-barreled gun. I had never seen a pointer or setter work in the field, and the few quails, wood-cock and "pheasants" that I had started were always gone before I could recover from the surprise caused by their sudden burst from cover.

Sudden burst from cover. It was the first of November, and as the sun's first rays began to kindle the russet tops of the white oaks and shine on the bare twigs of the red oak, we started out over the fields. Along a tangled wood that sloped away toward a little brook where I had speared many a sucker, lay an old field overgrown with weeds and briers, where I had shot at many a rabbit, and part of this was now a buckwheat stub-ble sparkling with frost. The action of the dogs changed at once upon reaching the field. There was no more of the wild exuberance of joy with which they started from the house. They no longer raced and barked and tried to jump over their masters' heads; but with noses raised to the breeze and tails carving elliptical cones out of space, they settled each to a rolling canter, beat-ing from side to side, crossing each other's track at quite regular intervals, occasionally slackening speed and taking a delicate snift of the breeze as they approached some clump of briers.

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FOREST AND STREAM.

Old Sanch stood between two bunches of long grass on the border of a bit of swampy ground, looking very intently first at one bunch and then at the other. It was evidently the old story of the ass equally distant between two equally tempting bundles of hay. Dogs generally solve this prob-lem as speedily as an ass does the hay question; but old Sancho with body and tail motionless turned his head from one bunch to the other several times as if undecided which was the finer flavored bird. A kick into one of the bunches started nothing but Sancho, who moved up a foot or two closer and looked wild with ex-citement. Another kick, and still nothing moved but Sancho, who ran around to the other side of the bunch of grass and crouched low to the ground, with head bent at right angles and the tip of his nose only an inch or two from the grass. Another kick, and the dog, unable to contain himself any longer, pounced upon the grass, running his nose half way through it. Out from the other side went a quail, curling upward among the treetops, with one barrel of my friend's gun roaring harmlessly in its rear. But just as it went wizzing away on a straight course the dead leaves flow from a white oak sapling in the line with its course and down came the bird with a broken leg and wing, falling directly in front of Don. He cast a wistful glance at it as it nobled away, but still kept his point. Sancho quickly transferred his attention to the other clump of grass, over which he stood looking down into it with an air of intense curiosity. At the first kick into this out darted a bird, and in a twinkling vanished in a thicket near by, with a charge of shot scattering the blackhaws in line with it; and a faint thump in that direction made my friend look at me and smile with satisfaction as he pulled out his fask to reload.

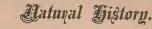
by, with a charge of side scale spectra direction made my friend look at me and smile with satisfaction as he pulled out his flask to reload. Meantime the other gentleman flushed the bird upon which Don was pointing. Swiftly upward and away went the dim line of whizzing brown that marked its course among the yellow leaves of a little grove of hickory saplings, but turned as quickly castward at the report of his guu. When ordered to retrieve it, Don refuees and disappears in the brush in the direction pre-viously taken by the wounded bird. He remains so long that we have to go to look for him, and a few moments' search re-veals him in a clump of cat briers some fifty yards from his former point still as a statue. In his mouth is a live bird ap-parently as contented as if on its nest, its neck projecting from one side of the dog's mouth with head erect and bright black eyes calmly sur-veying us. It is evidently the wounded bird that iell near him, and having picked it up he has evidently met the scent of a well one on his way back with it. That performance struck me then as wonderful, but since

he has evidently met the scent of a well one on his way back with it. That performance struck me then as wonderful, but since then I have seen enough to sat-isfy me that a dog could point a new bird with one perfectly unharmed in his mouth. It is marrelous enough how quickly a dog distinguishes between a well bird, a wounded one and a well one. But still we can understand this. But can you understand how a dog can stand in the midst of half a dozen closely lying pinnated grouse or even lie down among them and do nothing but turn the direction of his nose from one to another when told to go on after the guns are loaded? Or can you understand such a trick as I saw old Sancho do two or three years later, stand immovable when a bevy of quail had risen before him and three or four had fallen before the guns, and refuse to stir when told to retrieve them because another quail remained hidden there—a thing that very rarely happens? There are dogs enough that would point the remaining bird, but how many would do it without breaking the first point and making a new one? And how does a dog know how many have risen? As we came up to Don three quail rose from the briers in front of him. But at the report of one gun one of them escond another rose towering fifty feet in air, folded his wings and sank stone dead, while my gun belched innoc-uous thunders at the third, giving me intense satisfaction to think I had mustered sufficient courage to shoot at him at all. The rest of the flock were soon found. Some spun away in safety through the hyme, while others whizzing through

The rest of the flock were soon found. Some spun away is nafety through the brush, while others, whizzing through a material sufficient courage to shoot at him at all.
The rest of the flock were soon found. Some spun away is nafety through the brush, while others, whizzing through a material sufficient courage to shoot at him at been well directed charge of ahot.
The we then went through a mile or more of the autumn scenery that has furnished such everlasting grist for the sapings. Don suddenly came to a point among some crimson maples. Before we were quite up to him a dark brown bird from the dead leaves in front of the dog, and came in a moment whirling down again, stopped in its swift career among the treetops. No game ever made such an impression on meas that, the first woodcock I had ever seen dead. The rose wood colors of its back, the large, lustrous, black eye set far transfer the stockings, all made me feel that I was in the breach of the distant tree trunks. Bang, whang, bang with roaring wing a large brown bird, vanishing like a rocket among the distant tree trunks. Bang, whang, bang with roaring wing a large brown bird, vanishing like a rocket among the distant tree trunks. Bang, whang, bang with the tries of brush. We followed in its course, and sancho soon began to creep and in a moment more brought in a dead ruffed grouse. As I surveyed its crested head, its

swelling breast, black glossy ruffs, and the banded fan that formed its tail, I felt my young sonl swell with pride at the thought that I had shot at it. From this delightful stand-point it was quite easy to jump to the conclusion that I had killed it. Though it went into the netted game bag of one of my companions, the item

Pheasants.....



Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

SKATES AND THEIR EGGS.

SKATES AND THEIR EGGS. SKATE EGG ATTACHED. MOTHER SKATE CARRYING EGG.

panions' guns spattered fierce destruction among the dead leaves along its path, and I could not resist a chuckle of satis-faction when it faded darking into the back ground of tree trunks and brush. It was evident enough that grouse were not going to drop much that day without my aid. Harbor-nig no hard feelings toward the dog because his master took my "pheasant," I remarked that he "did that mighty well." But Sancho, quite insensible to flattery, went on, passed right over the place where the grouse rose and went on as cautiously as before, while Don stopped there but a second, gave a transient and dubious sniff at the ground and sur-rounding air, and resumed his march in the procession with an air of wisdom that plainly showed that meeting the grouse was quite accidental, and that other game was on foot. Some sixty yards further on Sancho stopped again suffed the air with great caution, then crept a few steps with stealtby tread, and stopped again on the side of a life of the trembling of his tail with his efforts to hold it still showed that the trail was ended at last. Tarly in the Eastern States can one see quait upon the sound, especially at this time of year; but upon a little sand bar on the side of the brook, some twenty yards ahead, was a medley of little blue tails, speckled breasts, white and yourg as I was, I had already heard that the "true sports-ma" never shoots game on the ground. Imagine then my surprise to see the man who had pockced the grouse raise is gun at the quait. Imagine next his surprise when my gun went off first. If there is anything I ever was good at it was a "pot shot," and a marvellous aptitude for quick and comprehensive work in this line was developed in advance of most of my other faculties. Only two or three birds flew away, and these he missed in his wrath with both barrels, while nine or ten lay dead in a heap upon the sandy bar. It is almost needless to remark that that was my last hunt with those two gentleme. Too my there faculties. Too work for the surprise the

YANKEE NOTIONS FROM BOSTON.—What is a bear cup-board?—The entire forest. Too much for the lawyers—The finishing claws of a grizzly's will. What to do with your grizzlies—Give a dinner to your friends upon their carcasses and say, like a certain ancient Roman, *Et tu*, *Brute*,—REIG-NOLDS.

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"hand barrows," but the egg cases of the spotted shark with its curious curling tendrils (see illustration), are called "mermaids' purses," "sailors' purses" and "sea purses." I

have never found or known of an egg case of any of our sharks or dogfish to be found on our neighboring coasts, though in Europe they are very common. Mr. Mather informs me that when visiting the Southport Aquarium, he witnessed a spotted shark attach or entangle to a mass of alge, the curling, tendril-like terminations of one end of her egg cases before the egg had been entirely ex-truded; but that as soon as the tendrils became fastened to the mass of alge she moved along, thus causing the egg to be delivered from her ovarium. During the winter months, after a severe storm, I have often gathered numbers of the fruifful egg cases of both the "barn door skate" and the ocellated ray, which were very interesting studies in embryology during their development in a self-supporting marine aquarium. In England, Scotland and Ireland, the fesh of the skate is highly prized and is eaten both fresh and salted, but in this land of abundance only a few Scotchmen ask for it. A. W. ROBERTS.

only a few Scotchmen ask for it. A. W. ROBERTS. HERBERT'S LAW TO PROTECT BIRDS.—It may not be gen-erally known that "Frank Forester" prepared the first effect-ive law for the protection of insectivorous birds passed by the New York Legislature in 1858, and that this law, with a few trifling amendments, is still in force. This enactment, known then as the "Herbert law," was prepared by him only a few weeks before the tragic death of the great sporting author, and therefore was among the last productions of his pen. Through the courtesy of our correspondent "Canoni-cus," who has the original manuscript in Herbert's charac-teristic chirography, we recently had the pleasure of exam-ining the historic scroll, which fills ten pages of foolscap paper. "Canonicus," who was active at that time in urging the necessity of a law to protect songsters and insectivorous birds, submitted to us his correspondence with Henry Wil-liam Herbert, Hon. O. B. Wheeler, Senator (the late Gen-eral, killed at the Wilderness, May, 1862) Wadsworth and others in regard to the subject and the absolute necessity of the law. The original MSS. of the Herbert law would prove most interesting to all, and any devoted admirer of the late "Frank Forester." Our correspondent desires us to say that inasmuch as the law is in such shape as to be divided and then mounted and framed, he would be glad to have it become the property of some club. In order to meet this idea he is willing to part with it at a low figure, so that the pare souvenir may meet more generally the public eye. Ad-denses W. T. Evers, this office. A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Many persons when they see birds

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Many persons when they see birds destroyed wantonly by boys, or for mercenary purposes by men, feel convinced that the law ought to be enforced, but rarely take the trouble, or have the courage, to act up to their convictions. I am glad to be able to say that there is in Delaware at least one man who protects the birds under any and all circumstances. In a recent letter regarding the heronry mentioned by him in the FOREST AND STREAM of January 21, Mr. R. B. Gilmer, of Wilmington, states, "The birds return every year, and apparently in increased num-bers. I do not think the place has been destroyed to any extent, save by boys of the locality, who at one time were wont to destroy the whole heronry. I succeeded in scaring them away and in having some of them placed under bail for their good conduct. The heronry has been kept intact for several years and I do not want it molested by skin hun-ters." Let others follow the good example of Mr. Gilmer.— WILLIAM DUTOHER, (of the A. O. U. Com. on Protection of N. A. Birds). A. Birds)

AN ULSTER COUNTY WILDCAT.—Flatbush, Feb 6.—I have just received for mounting a very fine specimen of wild-cat or bay lynx from Mr. J. O. Beers, of Surgerties, Ulster county. The cat is the largest I have ever seen, measuring nearly six feet in length. He was killed by a boy fourteen years of age. The boy being armed only with a club, had a tough fight of it, and was well scratched about the arms and breast.—H. B.

How Do THEY GET THERE?—Suspension Bridge, N. Y., Feb 14.—Whenever we have a very dark and stormy night at this season of the year, we find on the following morning dead and wounded ducks in the river just below the falls. I have seen nearly a wagon load picked up in one morning, usually just after a blinding snow storm. Now, the question is, are they ducks that have come over the falls or did they come from down the river and fly into the sheet of water?— C. E. L.

BLUEBIRDS.—Salem, Mass., Feb. 16.—Some bluebirds (*E. sialu*) were seen at Everett, Mass., just before the last severe cold snap.—X. Y. Z.

Gamp Hire Hlickenings.

"That reminds me." 182.

182. MY friend, Dr. E. Bradley, of New York, told me of a little fishing incident which came under his observa-tion. An eight-year-old son of one of his friends was out with the party on a fishing trip, and on returning to the hotel rushed in to his mother, exclaiming, "O, mamma, I caught the biggest fish you ever seed. He was longer'n my arm, and you'd just ought to have seen bim, for you never did see such a big one." "Well, where is it, Charlie," asked the mother, "didn't you bring it home with you?" "No, I didn't bring bim. He bit and I pulled as hard as I could, but when I got him most up to the boat, he just unbit and div." F. M.

THE WEATHER AND THE BIRDS.—Huntingdon, Tenn., Feb 10.—For a week the snow has lain upon the ground to the depth of twenty two inches, something remarkable for this latitude. The lowest temperature reached 16° below zeto. A few coveys of quail perished, but the most of them have come through in a depleted condition, the survivors hardly able to fly. Squirrels are scarce. Since the snow fell a number of our young men have enjoyed the sport of tracking up raccoons, cutting down the trees in which they den, and letting their dogs to them for a fight. In Beaver Creck B thom, which lies adjacent to our town, within a radius of one mile square, they bagged about forty coons, in some instances finding as many as four in one tree. As they are useless and pestiferous vermin such great destruc-tion is looked upon as beneficial rather than otherwise.— L, L. H.

Game Bag and Gun.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE full report of the FOREST AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 98 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

CURRITUCK CANVASBACK SHOOTING.

 \mathbf{I}^F to those who are fond of the sport of shooting wild fowl any account of their favorite pastime is welcome, even though the bag may not be phenomenally large, nor the species those which may take an exceptional high rank

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The next morning we had less difficulty in crossing the marsh to our boat, as we had beaten down a good path, and we then crossed the ice, (which had now become some three or four inches thick), to the island we could not reach before. It was still intensly cold, and the birds were everywhere in undiminished numbers. On roundingt he point we saw ahead of us a large air hole filled with birds, the ice in the vicinity being also covered with them. As we approached the fowl all took wing with a deafeening uproar. It was an impressive sight, for there were many thousands of them. They scat-tered about seeking other openings in the ice. Fortunately this air hole was close to the island, so we were able to make our blinds of reeds on the bank, and set out our decoys in front of us. We had but few of them, their weight pre-venting us from carrying them. We had hardly got our-selves into position, when the warning "there they come" was uttered, and a small bunch were seen approaching the decoys.

Iron of us. We had but few of them, their weight preventing us from carrying them. We had hardly got ourselves into position, when the warning 'there they come' was uttered, and a small bunch were seen approaching the decive.
Canvashacks are precular among ducks for the boldness with which they approach the stools, if they intend to come in, for they seem to pay no attention to anything gles ave their wooden representatives. No duck, however, on being alarmed, can recover ifs speed and get away more quickly, and on account of their size, the novice is very apt to be deceived as to the rapidity of their flight, ingtiniar it to be much less than it really is, and therefore shocks behind. To stop them cleverly and neatly, it is necessary to hit them in the head, neck or crop, for if struck behind, their vitality is ogreat that they are almost certain to escape. In water of any depth, it is useless to follow a wounded canvashack, for on discovering that he is pursued, he will oive, and likely as not, he will never appear again. The brids that were heading for us rapidly approached, and as they were coming against the wind, it was not necessary for them to swing around, so they set their wings and threw their boics partially upright, preparatory to descent among their supposed kindred. We were watching them closely, remaining perfectly motionles, and as they cane to what we demote the proper distance, a low "now" was uttered, and we rose to our feet, each selecting the seleces instally the survivors with apparently untiminished speedbastened to juit the dangerous nighborhood, but were obliged to leave one more of their number with the drakes upon the ice. And almost without intermission the birds kept coming throughout the day, singly, in pairs, or in small bunches, until at one time we had fifty coavashacks bying upon the ice in front of us, besides many in the quen water. Nearly all were discharged by a flock of geese would fit nears. Their freaks and we result at the same is on the decives. Their great

"MIDWINTER PERILS."

Fibe 10, 1838. **"MIDWINTER PERILS." Addition of the state of the**

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[Cut this out, put it on a blank, obtain signatures and send to your Member at Albany.]

pects to recover in about six weeks, and he says that he shall then return to Brassua and go into camp again. He certainly has an unlimited amount of pluck." Isincerely hope that no one, on reading this, will be de-terred from going into a winter camp if he feels so disposed, as I can assure you that some of my pleasantest camping days were spent in Camp Annie during last December and January. One thing I will urge, however-never go into camp, winter or summer, alone. I camped once before by myself in Colorado, during the winter of 1869-70, fifty miles from the nearest known habitation, for five long winter months, and I then was deprived by an accident of the use of my left arm, and was obliged to snowshoe those fifty miles alone in search of help. So you see I am fairly able to judge of the disadvantages of camping alone. Theorem Alt the to mention here the exceeding kindness I re-ceived from all with whou I came in contact in the woods, and I take this opportunity to thank them for all favors ex-tended toward me. To some of them I undoubtedly owe my life. I hope that our experience may serve as a lesson to others to be careful while in the woods, and that FOREsr and STREAM may have no more "Midwinter Perils" to chronicle. To the source the second second to the second to the second second second second to the second second to the second second to the second second to the second sec

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 9,

LESSONS OF THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

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A -PETITION

For the Continued Protection of Adirondack Deer,

AGAINST WATER-BUTCHERY.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

County, respectfully petition that the We, the undersigned, residents of law (Chap. 557, Laws of 1885) which makes it "unlawful to pursue any wild deer in this State with any dog or bitch" may not be amended in any such way as to permit the use of dogs for hunting deer at any time. The present non-hounding law is absolutely essential to maintain the supply of deer in the Adirondacks. The use of dogs and water-butchery would surely cause the extinction of the game.

(Signed)

a fair charge of powder. The combination of accuracy with tip-top speed was the great point in the old muzzleloader, and it will be a few days yet before it is beaten. Nor bas "J. J. M." any real ground for surprise at the statement of "Mississippi Lowlands" that two of the leading American breechloaders missed a 2½-inch disc at 40 yards, the one five shots out of ten, the other three shots out of ten, while a muzzleloader that was older than any of us hit it every time. That is just exactly the trick that a breech-loader can play, while a muzzleloader carefully loaded, never does. Either of those breechloaders might at the next ten shots hit it every time. But you can't depend upon their doing it as they would if they were loaded as muzzleloaders. Another trick that a rifle can play when the ball is started below the grooves instead of in them is that played by the .30 express that "J. J. M." mentions which shot several balls accurately at 40 yards, yet would not be accurate at 100. Those balls at 40 yards must have been rotating a little off the true axis, and their grouping in the mark may have been necidental, a thing that wild bullets will often do, or else he 40-yard target was exceptional and could not be repeated. "J. J. M." certainly will not assert that a bullet whose axis of rotation is correct up to 40 yards could without touching mything begin to wabble before it reached 100 yards. A small round hall may do it, but any hall long enough to make a good 150-yard target at all, if rotating on the proper axis at 40 yards will still be there at 100 yards, unless de-flected by something. These same principles will explain the accuracy ascribed by "J. J. M." to smooth-bores. I used to see plenty of what

small round hall may do it, but any hall long enough to make a good 150-yard target at all, if rotating on the proper axis at 40 yards will still be there at 100 yards, unless de-deneted by something. These same principles will explain the accuracy ascribed by ''.J. J. M.'' to smooth-bores. I used to see plenty of what were once called ''smooth-bores. I used to see plenty of what were once called ''smooth-bores. I used to see plenty of what were once called ''smooth-bores. I used to see plenty of what were once called ''smooth-bores. I used to see plenty of what were once called ''smooth-bores. I used to see plenty of what were once called ''smooth-bores. I used to see plenty of what were once called ''smooth-bores and the wild balls will do fine shooting. But they work just like the breechloaders of fifteen gears ago, throw so large a percentage of wild balls that they are unreliable. They may also act like a good rifle defectively loaded, throw a majority of the balls fairly in the center and the rest far enough off to miss an elk at 100 yards. All such work may be tolerated, provided we can get nothing better. but only on such conditio. The FOREST AND STREAM deserves the sincerest thanks of all riflemen for the careful, exhaustive aud impartial nature of this trajectory test. Its results will stand for many a year as the arbiter of all disputes and the hasis upon which the trajectory of any new rifle may be very nearly calculated without actual trial. The most important of its lessons is, however, one that is liable to be wrongly read by many, to wit, the effect of low velocity in hunting or shooting at un-known and ever-varying distances within such range as one is likely to get a shot at any sort of game. The outbe quite natural for one who gave little thought in the fuss that has been made over i, and that on the first and last part of the course the difference of a few inches in the height of the curve at 100 yards would be but a small matter, eassly remedied by holding a little lower and on tworb half bard of it. On the contary, it is full of apologies and cylandidos, but the muzzleloaders don't seem to need any of them.
But in reality the muzzleloaders was far ahead of this Bahmad file, the difference to a sourcey. The Nomer rife made at the contemptible, and by no means balancing the per se, a difference to about 4%, inches less than the Balmad. 40 70. The principal part of the colain always made by the old fogies was that no Ameriaan breechloader could show the file. Such persons figure in longing into the old muzzleloaders by those who knew how to load them. This claim is fully subtantiated flanything is. That carries all else with it, for if anything is. That carries all else with it, for if anything is. That carries all else with it, for if anything is. That carries all else with it, for if anything is. That carries all else with it, for if anything is. That carries all else with it for long range, for which the inter with sence through the good should by your London. The function of the here all objects between a solar of hunches to bigh, some is thould bar striking 6. 8, 10, 13 and 14 inches to bigh, some many and always be sufficient.
This point seems to have been overlooked by your London bus the inches the bigh were thang th the same sight is not acad; and the error is, in any and ways be sufficient.
This point seems to have been overlooked by your London powder and the barle it the sight is do to bar been on evelocked by sour London powder dives the bard will do it with that amount of powder and the barle it do it with that amount of powder and the all wild, "and showed that it do an on there is a solar and the order the as possible with a sone one inches do the way the rifts he must change the point blank of the rifts here allo wilds." All the drives the bard wilds. "Will be an end the do in the abard if the fact that the 'ways be indone and your all wilds." All the drives the antity of the will have the in Amori and the order the bard in the abard if the do i

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Editor Forest and Stream: I have taken great interest in the trajectory tests conducted by the Fornest AND STREAM this winter. The reports there-of have helped me out with one idea which I had spent some thought and experiments upon before, but never with the facilities you had. That is the gyratory motion of some bullets. I had heretofore formed the idea that the more twist there is to the rifling the greater the danger of bullets taking this motion, and your reports coufirm me in that opinion. But I cannot coincide with "Common Sense" in his reasoning as to the cause of this eccentricity in some bullets. I think the real cause lies in the fact that through

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HUNTING AT ARMY POSTS.

[Continued from Page 45.] THIS week we print another batch of letters from our friends at the army posts, giving interesting bits of information about the sort of game prevalent and the use of the army Springfield shotgun: Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: In reply to your note received yesterday I forward the in-closed from Major Kellogg, U.S.A., concerning small game. Of the larger sort there are a few antelope still left, very few indeed compared with the vast herds that roamed on these plains some years ago. Buffalo, once numbered by the hundred thousand, have wholly disappeared from this sec-tion of country. A few straggling buffaloes, remnant I pre-sume of the old southern band, were reported near the upper Cimarron during the summer. I have not seen nor heard of an elk since our arrival at Fort Hays last June. Onr larder at Hays is helped out by precisio which

Fort Hays last June. Our larder at Hays is helped out by prairie chicken, quail and a very small amount of antelope or venison, each in its season. J. J. COPPINGER. Season. Fort HAYS, Kan., Jan. 22.

Reason. J. J. COPPINGER. For HARS, Kan, Jan. 23.
My dear Colonel:
As a reply to the note from FOREST AND STREAM, which you referred to me, my short residence at this post would lead me to make these remarks:
There is no large game in this section. A few antelope are sometimes seen, but a hunt for them would seldom be successful. We have geveral varieties of game birds, some of them—the pinnated grouse and the quail—in sufficient numbers to make their pursuit good sport. Local sportsmen sy that waterfowl shooting is sometimes tolerably good in the autumn, and usually fine sport in the spring when the pond holes are full of water. There is no close season for these birds. The pinnated grouse are becoming more numerous each year, and during the first half of the open season, which is from Sept. 1 till Dec. 31, a fair shot can make a good bag of them. The open season for quail is from Nov. 1 till Dec. 81. But few of these birds can be found within a radius of five miles from the post; but beyond that distance, on Big Creek (running through the reservation), on the Saline River, on the north fork of Big Creek, and probably on every stream in this vicinity, they are in such numbers to thirty or more in a day's shooting. Occasionally a bevy may be found a few miles from any stream. The mol fitten to thirty or more in a day's shooting. Occasionally a bevy may be four a great measure of success in the pursuit of Bob White this year.
The midden at a few snipe can be obtained during the fast mutor during the first balf of the open season for indicating the first balf of the open. The standard during the start where have had during the astroney days have doubtless killed great numbers of these birds, and I scarcely hope for a great measure of success in the pursuit of Bob White this year.
The minded that a few snipe can be obtained during the start who days have doubtless killed great numbers of these birds, and I scarcely hope for a great measure of success in the pursuit of Bob White

FORT HAYS, Kan., Jan. 21.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: In answer to your queries addressed to the commanding officer of this post, I was requested by him to reply, and it lesired. The supply of game, both large and small, is abundant. Black tail deer and antelope are found, not, how-were, in the immediate vicinity of the post. Hunting parties are compelled to go aboue fifteen to twenty miles away; this is owing to the fact that immediately surrounding the post and goats which roam around, followed by herders and dogs, which cause the game to keep further away than otherwise. There are stationed here 300 troops of the 3d Cavalry, headquarters and band of the regiment. From these organi-ations frequent hunts are made, the parties numbering from thering in a large supply of deer and antelope meat. As a sample of what was done here lately, I will take the hunt of four bandsmen, all excellent shots. They left here on a and New Year's; they succeeded in bagging five large deer and twenty-two antelope. This was also accomplished by hunting the three troops, with quite if not equal success.

FOREST AND STREAM.
The men reported the deer and antelope "plenty," and could have killed many more, but having plenty to supply the wants of the garrison for some time, refrained.
There are among the enlisted men here a great many ardent sportsmers, sportsmen in the true meaning of the term, who deprecate the wholesale slaughter of game for the sole purpose of killing and letting their carcasses rot on the prairie, which I am sorry to say is being done by hunters in the West for the 'hide," and by hunters from the East for the gune sake of killing, which work, if allowed to continue without let up or hindrance, will soon result in the extermination of the elk, deer and antelope as the buffalo has been exterminated. So much for the large game. The blue quali is plentiful around here, and one occasionally meets with the black or Messina quali, a most beautiful bird, which is not numerous and is very hard to find. Ducks, the malard, blue-winged teal, the hooded merganser were met with in the ponds and on Lympia Creek in the earlier part of the winter, and a great number were killed, but there seem to be none here at present. Curlew were plentiful last summer, as were the mountain plover. We have had a surfeit of quali; the officers are continually out hunting them. For two hours' work, twenty would be considered good shooting; occassionally one can take a dog and gun and stroll out from the post a short distance and get a few quali, but for good shooting, four to five miles must be traveled in order to rach good shooting ground. The enlisted men do not seem to take so much to shotgun shooting as they do to shooting with the rifle or carbine, probably because they are more familiar with the latter arms, and cannot get the time or lack facilities, but small game shooting is almost entirely confined to the officers. There are some men in each organization here who use the shotgun and or hunting frequently and are very seldom a new face appears, but there are always plenty of volunteers for large gam

serves of the pleasure. I can bear testimony to the uniform excellence of the Springfield shotgun and of the excellent results from the use of them by enlisted men, and they admirably serve the pur-pose for which they were designed. Of course, the ambition of most of the good hunters among the men is to own a double-barreled shotgun. Fort DAVIS. Texas. Jan. 22. First Lightness et al. Course, the state of the second course of the second second second second second second for the second s FORT DAVIS, Texas, Jan. 23. First Lieutenant 3d Cavalry.

Edilor Forest and Stream: In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., in reference to game in this vicinity. I have to say that deer can be found in abundance not very far from here. About 100 have been brought into the post during the winter. Mountain sheep and goats are found about 100 miles from the post, but it is very difficult to get them. Bears can also be found from 50 to 100 miles from the post. Prairie chickens (*i. e.*, sharptails) and blue grouse are very plenty all around us. Large numbers of them are brought into the garrison in their season. There are also some ruffed grouse and a very few sage hens about here. The Springfield shotgun does some good work. Deer improve the post larder somewhat. Small game does not amount to much in that direction, except in officers' messes. Fort Spokane, W. T., Jan. 27.

FORT SPOKANE, W. T., Jan. 27.

Editor Forest and Stream: Your note of the 9th ultimo came duly to hand, and I submitted it to Major Jackson, of my regiment, for reply. He made the following note on its back, which I send for your information:

your information: "There is no game other than willow grouse in the imme-diate vicinity of the post. From fifty to one hundred miles south-southwest and southeast, game, large and small, can be found, consisting principally of willow grouse, ruffed grouse and blue grouse, deer, elk and bear. Antelope and huffalo are about extinct. "The comments the trunce are used considerable built

buffalo are about extinct. "The company shotguns are used considerably by the enlisted men, and they vary their diet in some small degree by the grouse and ducks killed with them; but the extent to which they are turned to profitable account is not appreci-able." N. A. M. DUDLEY, Colonel 1st Cavalry. FORT CUSTER, W. T., Feb. 1.

Forr CUSTER, W. T., Feb. I.
Editor Forest and Stream:
Yours of the 9th inst, just received. In reply thereto, would state that game has almost disappeared from this vicinity. When I came to this post (1881) game of some varieties, as turkeys, deer, quail, plover (upland), was very abundant. In the spring and fall geese and ducks were to be found in numbers sufficient for rather good sport. Game continued to be quite abundant until the winter of 1884.
Since that time it has decreased in quantity very rapidly. This is due, I think, to the unusual cold winters and the presence of large herds of cattle held here for grazing purposes. Moreover, during the years 1884.5, much of the country has been burned over in fall and winter, destroying the food supply. Last year and the year before, turkeys in large quantities migrated, going toward the south and east. This occurred late in the fall of those years and they have not returned. Last year the quali were almost all destroyed by the extreme cold weather and want of food. Coveys of twenty and then a few scattering bunches.
In regard to the shotgun referred to, I consider it a perfect failure. It might be used in killing tomtits, I presume. Many of our men own good double guns, generally of gauge No. 12, and use them with effect.
I was out early in last month with a party of one offloer and some enlisted men and Indian scouts-eight. Wort south to the main Canadian, some sixty miles from this post. We found some deer, killed all the turkeys wanted on the same ground. This year all the country had been burned over and the game have have left.

FORT SUSTLY, I. T., Jan. 28.

Editor Forest and Stream: The commanding officer has requested me to answer for him your letter of Jan, 9, knowing that I have been here longer and that I am better acquainted with the subject of your letter for that reason. Last winter at least 400 wild turkeys were eaten at this post, this winter about 225 have given us a rest from the

beef of this region. At least four-fifths, I believe more, of these turkeys were killed by double-barrel shotguns, the re-mainder by the company shotguns, rifles and carbines. The proportion given will hold good with the other game we kill here, but the wild turkey, from Sept. 1 to April I, is our principal game, ducks and prairie chickens coming next. Deer and antelope have become very scarce indeed. I have never fired the Springfield shotgun, but have been out hunt-ing a number of times with good hunters who had then and have seen those same men with the double-barrel shotgun, and in comparison with the average double-barrel shotgun, the Springfield "company shotgun" stands a poor chanee. It is only a makeshift better than a rifle or carbine, which would mangle the game so as almost to render it worthless for table use. I believe the cartridge of the company shot-gun will not hold a load large enough for turkey hunting. C. J. CRANE, First Lieutenant 24th Infantry. Four SILL, I. T., Jan. 30.

C. J. CRANE, First Lieutenant 24th Infantry. Four SILL, I. T., Jan. 30. Editor Forest and Stream: In reply to your communication of the 9th inst., I have the honor to inform you that no regular account of bag, ex-cept in one or two cases, has been kept; but as near as we can figure up we find our killing for the past season about as follows, viz.: Deer, 1; ducks, 163; geese, 2; chickens, 1,053; snipe, 50; rabbits, 40. About two-thirds of the above game was shot by three officers at the post with double-barrel guns; of the balance, probably one fifth was procured by enlisted men with the Springfield shotgun, which, while very convenient and ser-viceable in the early season for young birds, is not strong enough for waterfowl or late chicken shooting, and the men then generally resort to their rifles, in many cases using re-loaded shells with reduced charges and round bullets. We have chickens and rabbits in abundance in the vicinity of the post, a fair number of geese, ducks and snipe in sea-son; but their feeding and breeding ground is principally about fifty miles north of this place. We have few or no deer in the immediate vicinity of the post, having a large Indian camp that keep them hunted out; but they are rea-sonably plentiful forty or fifty miles from here in the hills between this and the Yellowstone. No regular hunting camps have been out from this post this past season, and our shooting has been principally confined to ordinary day spot-ing, except in one or two instances during duck season. The Indians destroy considerable small game—chickens and rabbits—during the winter months, shooting the chick-res from the trees, but do not exert themselves much in hunt-ing large game. There are few or no buffalo or clk in this part of the coun-

ens from the trees, but do not exert the later of the coun-ing large game. There are few or no buffalo or clk in this part of the coun-try, all killed or driven out. W. T. HARTZ, Captain 15th Infantry. Самр Рорьак River, Mont., Jan. 26.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: Your communication of the 9th inst, to the post command-ant has been referred to me and I take pleasure in replying to your inquiries. The supply of game, both large and small, within reach of this garrison is practically, so far as our own desires are con-cerned, unlimited. In the immediate vicinity of the post the variety of small game embraces willow grouse, geese, brant, ducks, sandhill crane (the young ones being quite edible), plover, curlew, robins, meadow larks, sage hens, snipe and vast numbers of doves. We have good duck shooting all the year round, while the best season for small game in general is from March to October 1. Within a few miles of the post, representing from one to two days' journey, we find deer, antelope, mountain sheep, etc. The season for large game shooting is from October to March.

two days' journey, we find deer, antelope, mountain sheep, etc. The season for large game shooting is from October to March. In the above enumeration I neglected to mention the hare (jack rabbit) and the cotton-tail rabbit. The former are so numerous as to be termed a nuisance, while there are but few of the latter. The jack rabbits afford us much valuable practice with the ride, but except just at the present scason it is never found on the white man's table, although the Indians cat them at all times. The Springfield shotguns are capable of good execution and for a single barreled gun are very satisfactory, but as there are but two issued to a company they are but little used, as every man who is at all fond of hunting owns his gun, and as a result the Springfields fall to the lot of the oc-casional hunter and poor shot, and consequently do not add much to the company larder. We have the finest kind of trout fishing, and, I may add, both the hunting and fishing is all that the most enthusiastic sportsman could desire. As to the extent to which the snpply is laid under tribute to enrich the post larder I have to say that it is limited only by the desire of the sporting portion of the garrison to go out and bring it in. As for myself I never let a week go by without going to the meadows, and one month I hardly missed a day. There are nine shotguns in the post and many fine shots with rifte and gun; you can imagine the result. In conclusion I will write you the result of our latest

missed a dity. There are think enough an imagine the many fine shots with rifle and gun; you can imagine the result. In conclusion I will write you the result of our latest hunts in Steen Mountain, Oregon. Party of eight hunting four days, killed 15 deer, 3 antelope, 5 coyotes, 1 badger, ducks, geese, sage hens, willow grouse. Other party of four hunting three days, killed 11 deer and 1 antelope, with smaller game. The first party killed about 50 jack rabbits, with the rifle only, at range from 50 to 300 yards. As for the small game, 109 sage hens represent one day's shooting, party of ten, and same number have brought in 160 ducks, the result of one day's shoot. The highest catch of brook trout was 123 in one day, by two of our crack fishermen. We have a fine trout stream running through the post which affords good fishing for miles up and down. Ten-Mile Creek is a still better stream, while McDermit Creek, at Disaster Peak (twenty-three miles), cannot be excelled in its number or quality of fine gamy trout. With abundant transportation and every facility for camping out, a distance of twenty-five or even seventy-five miles, only add pleasure to our sport, and I venture to say that there is no finer hunting on fishing in the country than that within easy reach of this garrison. But hunting and fishing is about all we do here, as eighty miles of sage brush desert separate us from "civilization and the railroad." W. A. MERCER, Lieut. 8th Infantry.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Du Quoin, Ill., Feb. 11.—Editor Forest and Stream: The sixth annual meeting and tournament of the Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association will be held at Du Quoin between the 15th of May and 15th of June.—C. P. RICHARDS, Secre-

THE ADIRONDACK DEER.

<section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text> Editor Forest and Stream:

better posted now and will be on the lookout for such chaps next season. This is one of the many dodges resorted to by pot-hunters to obtain a supply of deer for the market, and there is no doubt but that hundreds were killed in this manner lastyear. It is a conceded fact that hounds could be heard running in the woods every day last fall, in the vicinity of lakes or large streams, but it was an extremely difficult matter to find a man who would confess to owning one. The opposers of the anti-hounding act are strictly non-committal on this subject, as they are seeking to make it ap-pear that the still-hunters killed all the deer. I am indebted to one of this class, however, for the facts concerning the ruse adopted in the Moose River region. PORTSA. Utrica, N. Y., Feb. 12.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 12.

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of course, desirable to enlist, and whose support would be enlisted if they were convinced that their own ultimate in-terests required a restriction to be put upon deer shooting. The State has two interests in the Adirondacks. One— the most important—is to prevent the wanton destruction of timber, and the other to prevent the wanton destruction of game. When the timber is all cut and the game all exter-minated the region will be almost entirely worthless. It will be difficult to attain either object so long as the lands are held by private owners. The oftener the question comes up and the more it is discussed, the clearer it appears that the acquisition of the tract for a State park is the ultimate solu-tion of the problems that arise with regard to its treatment by the Legislature.

[From the New York Evening Post, Feb. 12.] Dr. Samuel B. Ward, who is President Cleveland's camp-ing companion in the Adirondacks, has written an argument in favor of the repeal of the anti deer hounding law by the New York Legislature. FOREST AND STNEAM takes up this argument and disposes of it very effectively, going so far as to charge, point by point, that Dr. Ward's statements are "misleading and deceptive."

[From the New York Sun, Feb. 14.]

The Adirondack woods should be preserved, and so should the Adirondack deer. To that end the present law forbid-ding the hounding of deer should stand.

The following was published in the Times of Feb. 14: "I am very sorry to see the stand your paper takes on the deer hounding question. I, for one, wish to be put down as a sportsman that does not favor the hounding of deer. I am an old sportsman and know a great many who are opposed to changing the law. In fact I am happy to say that I do not knowa a single genuine sportsman that favors driving deer in that manner. What sport there is in hound-ing a deer to the water and then either clubbing him to death or blowing bim full of buckshot while the guides hold him by the tail, I fail to see. As a member of the Society for the Protection of Game of this city, I wish to correct the statement you make, that we favor a change of the law. I was present at the meeting when this was brought up, and we were decidedly opposed to it and sent a resolution to that effect to the Governor at his request. Hounded venison is not fit to cat; it soon turns black and will often cause sick-ness. Would you like to eat beef that had been driven for hours before being killed? I do not understand why, if so many more deer were killed under the new haw, these poople wish it changed. I should like to see a law passed forbid-ding the use of shotguns in deer hunting. Many deer are wounded that escape to die, where if a rifle was used they would either be killed or missed. Cockney sportsmen need hounds and clubs and buckshot to kill deer, and do so kill them out of mere wanton love of killing, leaving them to rot where they fall. True sportsmen can kill them, at least enough for food, without these aids.—W. HOLBERTON (New York, Feb. 8)." The following was published in the Times of Feb. 14:

In a misleading and deceptive pamphlet recently sent to be Legislature by the deer hounders were the following statements:

statements: "I have talked with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Henry Bergh, who neither of them fully understood the case last year, and I do not think they would object this year to the modifica-cation of the law that I propose." "I have also seen Mr. Henry Bergh, and I think he is con-vinced now that hounding is not as crucl as he supposed. Very truly yours, • JOHN T. DENNY."

Mr. Denny's evident purpose was to put Mr. Henry Bergh into the position of an advocate of deer hounding. What Mr. Bergh really thinks of deer hounding in the Adirondacks is shown in the following letter:

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, Headquarters, 4th Ave., cor. 22d St. NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1886.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am in receipt of two letters from you in relation to the hounding of deer. You therein refer to a pamphlet which has been sent to the Legislature—and which I have not seen —citing me as being in favor of the cruel and unsportsman like practice. How such an inference could be drawn from any conversation I ever held with any one on the subject is actonible.

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THAT MISLEADING DOCUMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

THAT MISLEADING DOCUMENT.
Editor Forest and Stream:
My attention has been called to an article in your issue of Feb. 11, entitled, "A Misleading Document," which is itself so full of misleading statements, that I must ask a little space, in common fairness, to reply. If we must differ in opinion as to the propriety of hounding deer, let us do so honestly and honorably. I am willing to grant that you really believe that to take deer by hounding is a very destructive and unsportsmanlike method of so doing, and am entirely willing to listen to any arguments that you may bring forward in support of your views, always remembering that misrepresentation and abuse do not constitute argument. Please believe in return that I, in common with a great many others, find more pleasure in taking advantage of the instinct which the Creator has implanted in dogs in following deer, than in any other mode of hunting them, and also that I honestly believe that the majority of men who are familiar with the Adirondack region, know that it is the least destructive method at present in use.
Now as to your objections to the pamphlet referred to:
1. You charge that the circular of inquiry was addressed ony to those persons "who were known or believed to be advocates of deer hounding." This I deny squarely. When the circulars were sent out I was as ignorant as you are to half of those to whom they were mailed, like Mr. C. E. Fenton, at Number Four, were opposed to hounding. I confess that I was amazed at the almost entire unanimity of the various modes of hunting law of last year repealed, and having been reediby informed that you had already declined to publish letters on that side of the question, we thought that it was usinely safe to trust you had already declined to publish letters on that side of the question. We thought that it was an induced that you had already declined to publish letters on that side of the question. The meeting was and thereby became familiar with the recepislature all the letter

regularly called by the secretary and what occurred is dis-tinctly reported. 2. You ask why we did not publish a letter from Mr. A. C. Clifton, addressed to the Glens Falls *Republican*. Our reason for not publishing it was that we had never chanced to see it. Besides, while I have no doubt that Mr. Clifton's pathetic report of a very sad incident is entirely true, I re-spectfully submit that such occurrences are far too rare to be used as a legitimate argument against hounding, and this exact occurrence might just as well have taken place by the accident of a dog's getting losse without his ever having been intentionally put on the track of a deer at all. In fact there is not a particle of evidence that this dog had been "put out" that day. We might just as well refuse to ever read another newspaper because typographical blunders occasionally lead to entire misstatements. You would not expect a reply to your courteous characterization of the facts which we present as "false and preposterous" or "the perver-sion and suppression of truth." 3. You find fault with the scatence which reads that

The second problem is the second programmed to the procession of the facts which we present as "false and preposterous" or "the perversion and suppression of trut."
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the because the price of venicon went so low that the sums received would not pay for the labor. Allow me to suggest that you dispose of all these statements also by simply characterizing them as untrue, in fact I see no other course. Two have al-o, my dear Mr, Editor, a very fascinating and movineing way of arpening, by attributing motives to your opponents other than those which they themselves honestly set forth. For example, you say that we are elamoring for a law against floating, "not because they lwel believe that it will ave the game, but because they lwel believe that it will ave the game, but because they lwel bolieve that it will ave the game, but because they lwel bolieve that it will ave the game, but because they lwel bolieve that they lwel can get more deer." Now, I object to this, We don't say of you that you esponse the anti-hounding law in order to sell your paper, biccuse we find at the bottom corner of pare 41 a suggestion that those which you statement that we are actuated by the moving search and probably untrue. But it would be non-ore intures and probably untrue. But it would be non-ore intures which you attribute to us. We have given the reasons why we object to jacking. Why don't you show that it is perfectly easy to select your rame and let the does go, as we do in hounding? Why don't you show that the killing of a bot's. Why don't you show that the killing of a bot's. Why don't you show that the killing of a bot's. Why don't you show that the killing of a bot's. Why don't you show that the killing of a bot's. Why don't you show that the killing of a bot's. Why don't you show that the killing of a bot's. Why don't you show that the killing of a bot's. Why don't you show that the killing of a bot's. Why don't you show that the killing of a bot's. Why don't you show that the killing of a bot's. Why don't you show that the spirit of a main the could be founded. No one with the spirit of a main the could be founded. No one with the spirit of a bot's that a statistics 'united by precham

and throw off a dog in ten infinites any time take he is siten of the race. In the same interview, please reassure Mr. Bergh also on the sanitary question. Tell him that you have it on the au thority of a physician of more than twenty years' practice, that even if a dog were excited, yes, "intensely excited," so much excited that he could catch a deer and bite it, so ex-cited as to be really "rabid" when he bit the deer, that even then the flesh of that deer could be cooked and caten with entire impunity; that while the flesh of a deer killed after a long tun in warm weather may not keep very well, it is perfectly harmless while it does keep. At the same time whisper quietly in Mr. Bergh's ear that if this physician is mistaken, and the meat is, under these circumstances, deadly poison, so much the bettr. You will soon be rid of these cruel brutes of "sportsmen" off the face of the earth, and they are perfectly willing to take all the risks. BAMUEL B. WARD. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.

ALBANY, N. Y. Feb. 15.

The shrawdness, wit and incisiveness of Dr. Ward's reply combine to make it forcible, and we presume that no one who has read it enjoyed it more than we did. It is charm-ingly ingenuous, The injurch tole is always to fective. To appear to have been abused and misrepresented is always to win sympathy for one's cause. We have so high a regard for Dr. Ward's personal sincerity in this matter that we feel sure that he would regret, even more than ourselves, should

FOREST AND STREAM.Sympathy for him as an injured being blind the Legislature to the real points at issue. Dr. Ward will agree with us that it is of much more importance that the truth about deer hounding should be clearly presented, than that he should receive the sympathetic regard always accorded to injured innocence. Dr. Ward will therefore understand our motives when we firmly butkindly point out to him that this position is untenable, and is likely to mislead. We did not call Dr. Ward a linz, we called his document misleading and deceptive. Dr. Ward, in the third line of his letter, calls our statements misleading. We do not, therefore, imagine that he intends to abuse us or to call hard names, and we shall not seek to pose as maligned and insulted. We are much more concerned that the truth about der hounding shall not seek to pose as maligned and insulted. We are much more concerned that the truth about der hounding that the intends to abuse us or to call hard names, and we shall appear than about anything else in this matter.
The Yard would perhaps think it scarcely fair if we were to point out to him that their are many men who "find more proposed of introducing his points could be used in more ways the node of using these animals. If we were to make this ungestion it would only be to show that his graceful method of introducing his points could be used in more ways the were to make the severbion, we are confident that in this cooler moment he will see what must be patent to every one else, that we not show that he here applied to the pampliet itself, and the truth alb busker. They may be insecuoas. Dut are they fair.
The Ward acknowledges that, of the replies received in winforming up the points of Dr. Ward's reply we will endeavor to show him in language very mild and out at all abusive to the some resons of the suppression does not discussed the points of the suppressed the portion which here have severely on the is letters of inquiry, he suppressed the portion of the reaso

Eastern Association, we simply intimuted the subjection, which Dr. Ward's acknowledgment goes to confirm as a fact, that the association was shewdly organized by active deerhounding advocates to influence the repeal of the present wise law.
We cheerfully accept the explanation of the omission of Mr. Cliftou's letter and are willing to make the same excuse cover the tolire ondision—from a pamphilet purporting to represent public option—of every written and printed statement of fact and option adverse to the cause of the hounders. The fact remains that there was such an omission, and for this reason again—however ingenuous the action of the compilers —the document was misleading and deceptive as an exponent of public sentiment.
If Dr. Ward i anguines that this incident of a doe being dround alive by a bound is one of similar 'occurrences for too rare to be used as a legitimate argument against bounding," we congratulate him on his ignorence of one phase of the subject; but again, without meaning any offense, we auggest that however bissful that ignorance may be to its possessor, it is unbecoming in one who undertakes to instruct the Legislature on the subject of Adimodak deer hounding. Perhaps the dog was not 'put out.'' It is well known that dogs go off "by accident' to pull down venison for themselves; but is that any valid argument for maintaining a horde of half-starved houndin it he North Woods?' We do not expect any reply to our characterization of the statement as issee and prepositrous, for we honestly believe that there is no reply to be made to it.
We do not expect any reply to put characterization of the statement adise and propositorus. for we honestly believe that there is no reply to put ritends, dear Dr. Ward asys it was "a httle sweeping.'' For Messus. Sher man, Houling, Richards, Litchfed, and the others who my chardwards, who while active the out has the highest respect. Do you commonly show your respect for your friends, dear Dr. Ward, by dubbing them pot-hun

Dr. Ward argues that the anti-hounding law should be repealed because he has discovered that Gen. Curtis who introduced the bill last year is not a sportsman. Will Dr. Ward ask us to repeal all our game laws if it shall be dis-

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self? There is more fascinating ingenuousness in Dr. Ward's evident endeavor to put the FOREST AND STREAM an ong the advocates and defenders of jack-hunting. If among any of his acquaintances there happens to be one who has read this journal for the past six months, we beg of him to inquire respecting our allitude, past and present, on the jacking question.

this journal for the past six months, we beg of him to highly respecting our altitude, past and present, on the jacking question. That Dr. Ward may have no further misconception on this point, we make what seems to us to be a perfectly far proposal, viz, if the members of the Eastern New York Fish and Game Protective Association honestly wish to prohibilt jack shooting in order to protect the deer, and not simply to trade off jacking for hounding, they can readily show this by causing to be introduced a bill for the total abolition of jacking—but not giving permission to bound. We here pledge ourselves to support that bill and to work for its passage; we also pledge to its active support most of the advocates of the present law with whom we are acquainted; and if the Eastern Association will do their share we think we are safe in promising that the bill shall pass. If they refuse to do this, they cannot reasonably object to the charge that in their present efforts they are less anxious to forbid the jack than to replace the hound on the trail. It is unfair to attempt to blind the Legislature by the flare of the destructive jack-light. 8. Dr. Ward is aggrieved because we do not accept the

or the destructive jack-light.
8. Dr. Ward is aggrieved because we do not accept the ridiculous assertion that more deer were killed by still hunting last fall than in former years by still-hunting and hounding combined. If the Boonville statistics are not without foundation, will Dr. Ward kindly inform us if he knows who avows their paternity? And will he tell us whether he accepts the proposition they are intended to bolster up?

avows their paternity? And will he tell us whether he ac-cepts the proposition they are intended to bolster up? 9. Ingenuous again. We did not deny that deer are made shy by hounding. On that point there is absolutely no dif-ference of opinion between us and Mr. Fuller and other woodsmen. We do differ from Mr. Fuller in his notion that the deer is such a tame creature and so sure to rush, from afar off, into the arms of the still-luuner, that hounds and guides and boats full of "sportsmen" equipped with maga-zine riftes, and repeating guns loaded with buckshot, and oar butts and clubs and sheath knives must be employed to make this abnormally tame creature 'sby." That is where we differ. And of the letters the FOREST AND STREAM did not publish, and out of the refusal to publish which Mr. W. Denny and Dr. Ward have made so much capital, one was from Mr. Fuller, of Meacham Lake, submitting this "sby" argument, and the other from Mr. Denny repeating the same "sby" argument. We do not question that these men may honestly believe what they say, but how can they ask us or anybody else (except a pampheteer trying to "sweep" the Legislature) to print such stuff? That they are even so honest in their conviction as to put it into practice, we do not deay. The spectacle of Mr. Jno. T. Denny, in a boat on Meacham Lake, pumping bullets out of a Winchester magazine rifle at a deer

FOREST AND STREAM

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"AN OFFICIAL SLAUGHTER."

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Sourthers Shooring PRESERVES.—For all the purposes of the hunting of the most favorite game there is no place on the Atlantic coast like the islands of South Carolina, and especially those in the vicinity of Charleston. It is gratify-ing to know that interest is being exhibited in fields so abounding in game and fish of the choicest description, and it must appear a matter of surprise that so little is known out-side the borders of the state of its conspicuous advantages in this line. Every year hundreds of sporting men and others in the pursuit of the pleasures of field exercise and sport go either to Canada and the Northwest and to the prairie lands, where as a general rule the enjoyment of the season is marred by the intensity of the cold. One of the advantages of the climate of South Carolina will recommend itself to all lovers of sport under the best of conditions, and that is the equable temperature of our hunting season. It may be said, however, that a very rigorous climate is necessary for the appearance of the best qualities of game. This is not true to an extent that would in the slightest degree interfere with the fact that ordinarily cold weather is sufficient to sought in more distant regions. For instance, the appear-ance of the woodcock and snipe begins early in the winter on our seacoast, and they remain during the season unless the winter is phenomenally mild, which does not often occur. The rice fields on the coast are always in the proper season stocked with snipe, and the breaks and thickets near and in marshy grounds are alive with the splendid and delicious bird, the woodcock. The low country of South Carolina is SOUTHERN SHOOTING PRESERVES .- For all the purposes

known the world over to be the finest hunting ground for the deer and wild turkey. From September until March the partridge is found in abundance, and the wild duck in end-less variety flocks to the inland rivers, the rice fields and the estuaries along the coast. The whole of the ocean front of the State is dotted with islands, and on many of these all the kinds of game that have been mentioned exist plentifully. There is scarcely a plantation on the coast of Souh Carolina which does not embrace in its extent lands on which high land and lowland game may not be found in the winter season. Nearly every one of these plantations, in fact, is composed of highlands and marsh or rice lands, and, indeed, the sites of these old-time domains were selected with a view of comprising such qualities of land. The fishing along the coast, in the inlets and along the banks near Charleston, is well known to be of the most profitable and attractive kind, including the most favorite qualities and species of fish. There was scarcely a homestead, either on the islands or inland near the coast, which did not have its avenue of live oaks, and in many instances these alone remain to tell of the former glory of plantation life and to mark the spot where the "Memorial hall" once stood. The oaks have not lost any of their beauty by the lapse of time, and it would be casy to restore even on a grander scale, one of these homesteads to its original attractiveness and interest.— *charleston News and Courier*.

these homesteads to its original attractiveness and interest.— charleston News and Courier.
AN ADIRONDACK WOLF.—It was reported last Monday that a pather had been seen near the Rome and Floyd town line, and that a number of hunders were in pursuit of the animal. The panther turned out to be a wolf. It was killed about 3 P M. on Monday in Bentley's swamp, in the town of Floyd and brought to Rome this morning by David Car-penter. It is a large and fierce looking male. The woll's tracks had been seen by different persons for several days. On Mouday morning a party of hunters turned out with shot guns and titles prepared to do or die. The party was made up of William Kilbourn, H. Parsons, Eugene Cleve-land. Thomas Bennett, Welcome Carpenter, W. Hogle, and D. C. Carpenter. The latter has a good fox dog which he put on the scent, but the animal refused to follow it. The hunters ran the wolf about ten miles in the woods and fields. Kilbourn got the first shot at him with a shotgun. Thomas W. Bennett had three or four "cracks" at him with a sbotgun and one with a rifle. Then he crossed Hogle's path and was made the target of a shotgun. Then Bennett got bead of the animal again and fired three times with a shotgun. Eugene Cleveland next had a chance at bim with a rifle. The wolf ran through the door yard of a man named Murphy and he fired a revolver at him. Hogle next tackled the beast with a shotgun. It is not positively known that any of the shots hit the wolf up to this time, for he ran just as though nothing had hap pened. He became very tited, however, and finally crawled under a bush to rest. W. Bennett found him there and, having no annunition, called his brother Thomas, who went very close to the volf and let him have a charge of buckshot in the head, killing him instantly. Thus ended the only wolf hunt that has taken place in these parts in years. It is supposed that the animal strayed away from the North Woods. He had been subsisting on the carcass of a cow that laid in the woods. The dead

Sentiael, Feb. 10. New JERSEY QUAIL.—It was only a few years ago that the FOREST AND STREAM went to the trouble and expense of making a c mplete canvass of the State of New Jersey as to how the qual had fared during the winter. Such a canvass had never been made b fore in this country, and it proved to foreshadow the coming shooting season with wonderful accu-racy. Were such an investigation now to be prosecuted the re-sult would show that since the first of the year the destruc-tion of qual has been very great. This was due to the great and sudden fluctuations in temperature, deep snows and their immediate crusting, and the intensely cold weather. At the beginning of the last open season in New Jersey there was an abundant crop of quail in both Warren and Sussex counties. The birds had been favored with a fine breeding year, and the crop was an unusually healthy one. In almost every case the bevies were full ones and well grown when the shooting began. Taking it as things go nowadays, they were not harassed as much as one would suppose, and when the season drew to a close there still remained a goodly showing of birds on the sunny side of the brush-covered hillsides. Then came the terrible cold weather, and now the sportsman hears on all sides that the birds have perished while being protected from want of protection. The shoot-ing outlook is the most gloomy we have had for years.

RUMSON NECK GAME ASSOCIATION.—A number of promi-nent business men in New York city, who own property on Rumson Neck, a long stretch of land between Seabright and Red Bank, N. J., have banded themselves into a game pro-tective society, which hereafter will probably be known as the Rumson Neck as Game Association. It is their intention to stock Rumson Neck with quail and then protect them as much as possible. To effect this Mr. David Keeler, of Rum-son Neck, has at present over 650 qualt in his barn, and he has ordered 1,000 more quail from the West. The birds will be liberated when the spring has fairly opened. Prior to brush their fences to afford cover for the birds. They will also, later on, plow a ten-foot-wide furrow along the fences, which will be planted with wheat and buckwheat, and remain uncut throughout the season. This, it is thought, will provide ample food for the birds. Six keepers will be engaged to exterminate hawks, cats, foxes, and to warn off all shooters. In fact, everything that can be will be done to protect Mr. and Mrs. Quail and the Masters and Misses Quail-ina. It is only by such determined efforts as these that the shooting can be restored in this vicinity.

AMESBURY, Mass., Feb. 9.—Owing to the unusual severity of this winter, the birds are having a hard show to find food to rotain life, as the woods are covered with such a coating of ice and snow as was never seen by the oldest inhabitant. While driving to Haverhill Sunday, I saw a flock of eight quail feeding in the road on the droppings of horses; they were as tame as chickens, and only hopped on the wall to get out of the way.—J. O'L.

THE ACCIDENT POLICIES of the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn., in-demnify the business or professional man for his profits, the wage worker for his wages, lost from accidental injury, and guarantee principal sum in case of death.—Adc.

Sea and River Hishing.

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CEDAR STREAM.

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musical tinkle from the top of a "poke stalk," in the adjoin-ing meadow. The tastes and habits ingrained in boyhood hold through life, and so it is that, although I like to feel the pull of a big fish at the cud of a light rod, still "it is not all of fishing to fish;" and the leisurely sauntr by the swift rippling waters, the song of the birds, the sunshine and the dowers, have charms which more than compensate for the lesser weight of the basket at the end of the day. I like the free use of my legs, too, and they are too long to be confortable when cramped up to a small boat, and so, after mach preamble, I come to my text again.

legs, too, and they are too long to be confortable when cramped up in a small boat, and so, after mach preamble, I come to my text again. I had been fishing for a week at Second Lake, when a message was brought in to me requiring my presence as a witness at court in Concord the next day. Dropping every-thing, I walked out through the woods to First Lake, got a horse and wagon, and drove down to Colebrook that evening so as to take the stage at four the next moning, catch the first train at North Stratford and reach Concord early in the afternoon. The case was on trial, and my evidence short, and the next day I returned to Colebrook, and the following one to First Lake, where Mr. Snoppe, the landlord of the Lake House, informed me that my son, who I had left at Tom Chester's camp, had come "out" the night before with a young Iriend from New York to altend a dance, and that they had gone that day to Cedar Steam with the intention of coming back at night, and going "in" to Tom Chester's in the morning. I therefore decided to wait for them, and just after dark they appeared, with two baskets full of trout, besides a "string" on a willow branch about two feet long, and the report that they had given away another string of seventy-five trout to the man who had taken care of their horse. To be sure the trout were small, from six to eight inches long, but they said that they had gone far up the stream to begin, and by the ime thry got down to were they had no room for any more; it was almost dark, and my son Bob had changed places with the fish, and been to the bottom of the deepest hole they had found. The next day was Sanday, and we went leisurely in to

it was almost dark, and my son boo natronages in the fish, and been to the bottom of the deepest hole they had found. The next day was Sanday, and we went leisurely in to Second Lake again, where we staid a few days longer, and when Bob had to return to his business Joe and I came out to the Lake House with him and staid there a few days to try that neighborhood. Joe earnestly advised me to try Cedar Stream, beginning where he had left off, and a young man employed about the hotel said he had been up on Sunday and caught 400. Of course, I discounted that a trifle, but determined to give the stream a trial, and Joe, who was not very well, said he would drive me down the river road to a point opposite the mouth of it, and call for me again at night, which he did. The stream iss in the hills south of Connecticut Lake, and after a course of six or seven miles empties into the river road to allow up the side of the stream rises in the bus to follow up the side of the stream, but soon had to give it up and take to water. The old spruce forest had been cleared many years ago, and the new hardwood growth of birch, maple, poplar and alder was so dense as to render the bed of the stream prefile. At places I found gravel beaches on alternate sides of the stream, all marked by the tracks of the yeung man

Who had been up on Sunday, and sometimes the shallow stream filled from bank to bank, with scattered stones sticking their heads above the water here and there.
Up the stream I kept, crossing from side to side to take advantage of the beaches, for I was equipped with canvas shoes and long stockings, until I came to a pool perhaps 100 yards long and ten wide, with a beach sloping up from one side and a rocky ledge on the other, with a slight fall at the upper end, where the water came in. Here the foot tracks stopped, but I decided to go on a little further, and soon eame to another and higher fall of about twelve or fifteen feet into a deep pool, with steeply sloping roeks on each side. Here I put my rod together, and climbing up on the rocks to the foot of the fall, I saw a series of scratches on the rocks leading down to the water, which were the made his plunge the week before.
Thing a seat on the edge of the rock, my first cast was followed by an instant pull, and before leaving my seat I so that pool. I then determined to look a little further, and climbing up through the brush around the fall, for the rogek was impracticable. I found where two streams came together, the one red from the cedar swamp from which it came, the other beautifully cold and clear. Following up this, which went back to the water again. I looked at my wate, and found it was 1 o'clock.
Mallen birch by the side of the stream furnished a convertise was no room to cast a fly, it suddely stopped on the ideal swamp from which it do a pocket cup and "Kingfisher's" beverage, and my for the water again. I looked at my which went back to cast a fly, it suddely stopped in mid eurrent just in a rift in the rock where the two streams came together, and a gentle twiteh resulted in a vigorous pull which went back to the water again. The stop of the stream furnished a convertise was no room to cast a fly, it suddely stopped in mid eurrent just in a rift in the rock where the two streams again to a moche in the addition of a

One or two smaller ones were taken from the larger brook

pull, which ended in the addition of a half-pounder to the basket.
One or two smaller ones were taken from the larger brook, and I then returned to the large pool, where I got but one small one; it had evidently been pretty well cleaned out on Sunday. Then I struck back toward the river, keeping always in the water, and floating a line the length of my, rod ahead of me, with a single No. 2 shot on the upper end of the gut, to keep the hook steady in the swift currents.
Toold usually keep in water not over ankle deep, letting my bait down into the deeper currents and around the big stones and under the fallen logs on the back; and the function of hooks, and when I went down to court had bought a dozen No. 3 Sproats at a country hardware store, and the three bigger fish I hooked on my way down were lost, hook and all, before they were fairly lifted out of the water, by the trying slipping on the gut. This caused more or less delay, and at 6 o'clock, when I had promised to be back at the river. I had not got half way there.
There were, my basket, a ten-pound one, was full, literally 'jammed full,'' so that I had to keep my thumb in the opening to keep the fish from getting out, as I slipped about over the smooth stones, which were also somewhat slimy and slippery at times; and I willingly unjointed my rod and make the best of my way to the river, with a load of trout ranging from two to eight ounces can.
Wating the river again, the wagon was waiting, and I was soon back at the Lake House, and enjoying a trout super. I do not know whether I tramped two miles or four, I only know that I had a glorious day, caught as good trout as there were in the brook, and enjoyed it far better than I should have done broiling in a boat, with my legs cramped under me, and holding a band-line with a minnow on the end of it, waiting for a four-pounder to happen my way, for that is the. W. N. H.
CATFISH AS SPORT AND FOOD.

CATFISH AS SPORT AND FOOD.

CATFISH AS SPORT AND FOOD. Editor Forest and Stream: The ave been much interested in reading of the catfish fullhead) as a food fish in the report on "Adirondack Fishes" and it suggests a little incident. First, however, I is to say that I have been greatly interested in that por-tion of the work relating to the Salmonida. The portion relating to the differences between Salmo and Salvedinus has been particularly instructive to me, as there had been some confusion in my mind regarding them until I read the des-cription (p. 20) of the difference in shape of the vomer and the arrangement of teeth on that bone: The to the builheads. As for their being better for the table than trout surprised me at first, but on reflection I have every summer become tired of thout, but never had a sufficiency of ullheads; to be sure I never tried to eat as many of them, and this reminds me of the incident I started to H. Thie making a trip through the Adirondack finderness in company with a friend and two guides, we fought at "Ke" Komels' on Requette Lake for dimer. My guide, "the" Komels' on Requette Lake for dimer. My guide, "the" Stone, and I, were standing on the wharf prive anxious to get away, when a boat came to the landing more by a guide while a gentleman was scaled in the ster. The batter said to a clergyman standing near: "Come prother —, get your tackle ready, I've found where we can to some sputhed fishing. A guide thinks we can catch in speaks of the "splendid fishing" at Requette Lake every ind speaks of the "splendid fishing" at Requette Lake every ind speaks of the climax. He never smile agar, "clome is a speak to de climax. He never smile agar, "clome is a speak softhe "splendid fishing" at Requette such every is a speak of the clima to as a Requette, and the "splendid is novation of cottages in the wildeness, had been easi at the time I was at Requette, and the "splendid is nova the term I was at Requette, and the "splendid is nova the term I was at Requette, and the "splend

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

LARGE PIKE-PERCH.—Randolph, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Editor Forest and Stream: I send you by United States Express this day (charges paid), one fish head which please name in your next paper, as there is considerable difference of opinion here as to what kind of a fish it is. The fish was speared in the Conewango Creck; none like it ever caught there before. The stream has yellow bass, pickerel, or muscallonge, and wall-eyed pike. This fish was 81 inches in length, 8 inches wide and 6 inches thick, and weighed 144 pounds. Yellowish brown, with scales; there were about 34 pounds spawn about half grown.—C. M. [It was a large pike-perch, Stizostedium vitreum, called also wall-eyed pike, and when large, yellow pike.]

FOREST AND STREAM. The OUTRAGE AT LITTLE CLEAR POND.—Shortly after the nets of the N. Y. Fish Commission—which were set to capture spawning fish—had been cut, the following notice was posted throughout the Adirondack region: "Pledge of Saranac hotel keepers and guides. Saranac Lake, January 1, 1886. We, the undersigned, hotel proprietors, guides and residents of the Adirondacks, having learned with regret that some vandal has been committing depredations upon the State Hatchery property at Little Clear Pond, do most heartily condemn such a dastardly outrage, and do pledge ourselves to use every lawful means to bring such per-petrators to speedy and condign punishment: Milo B. Miller, proprietor Saranac Lake House; H. H. Miner, taxidermist; L. Evans, boarding house; John Eyglefield; F. G. Hallock, guide; Geo. W. Musson, guide: Aaron Golchhmitt; R. E. Woodruff, proprietor the Berkeley; Horace Peek; Stephen Merchant; Wm. A. Walton; Dan MetKillip, Geo. E. John-son, guide; R. M. Banker; Edwin Goodell: Aaron Hays, miller; Philip McMannis, guide; John Bergen; Geo. W. Fayzett, guide; Latour & Platto (stage line); F. M. Bull, drugzist; A. S. Wright, builder; S. C. Martin; Geo. Neise-reu; Orlando Blood; Ryland Blood; J. P. Blood; Geo. A. Berkley; T. N. Spaulding, merchant; Peter Seguu; C. H. Kendall, proprietor Riverside House; James B. Miller, stage line; Andrew J. Baker; Jason Vosburgh; Rant Reynolds; J. A. Morhous; Chas. Manning, Sylvenus Marrou; E. L. Trudeau, B. Woodruff; C. M. Walton; Reuben Reynolds; R. A. Morehous; Joseph B. Lamoy, guide; Edgar Trembley; Thomas Dewey; Z. A. Wilson; John W. Slater, guide; A. W. Dudley, guide; C. P. Wicker; Edwin E. Sumner, guide; H. Peek, Millard F. Otis, guide; Fayette Moody, guide; H. Peek, Millard F. Otis, guide; Fayette Moody, guide; H. Peek, Millard F. Otis, guide; Fayette Moody, guide; H. Bassett; Wm. P. Moody, guide; House, John K. Slater, guide; Maoning; M. J. Notron, proprietor Adirondack Cot-tages, Saranae Lake, N. Y., Pat Carey;

LARGE RAINBOW TROUT. - On Monday last we saw a rainbow trout weigning 5 pounds 14 ounces, at Mr. Black-ford's in Fulton Market. The fish came from the ponds of the South Side Sportsman's Club of Long Island and was five years old. It had died and was sent for exhibition to show the great growth. The fish was a female and had not yet spawned, but the great mass of eggs which were displayed on a platter looked to be nearly ripe.

NEWPORT FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION.-Newport, R.I. NEWPORT FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION.—Newport, R.I., Feb. 13.—At the annual meeting of the above association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Presi-dent, J. P. Cotton; Vice-President, Rev. F. F. Emerson; Secretary, F. H. Wilks; Treasurer, W. H. Hammett; Direc-tors, Thos. Burlingham, W. P. Sheffield, Jr., E. S. Ham-mond, S. E. Greene, B. M. Thurston,

THE OTHER DAY a fish peddler's horse balked on the street and refused to budge an ineh. The vender began to belabor the beast with a stick, when an old lady thrust her head out of a window and exclaimed: "Have you no mergy?" "No, ma'am," replied the peddler, "nothing but mackerel" mackerel."

fishculture.

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ng Co. WORK IN MAINE.—The hatching station at Grand Laka Stream has a good quantity of eggs of the landlocked salmon. This station, under the charge of Mr. Charles G. Atkins, one of America's best fishculturists, is operated jointly by the State and the United States, each bearing a portion of the expense. The work here is almost entirely with the land-locked salmon, at present there are now in the troughts 50,000 eggs for Moosehead Lake, 25,000 eggs for New York waters, 50,000 for New Hampshire and some for Europe and other parts, as well as 200,000 eggs of the sea salmon, the fry from which will be placed in the St. Croix River. At the hatchery at Orland, the United States has a large number 'of eggs of the Penobscot salmon which are developing and will be dis-tributed to State waters. Many have been sent to New York and other places. At the State hatchery at Cold Stream, Enfield, there are now 700,000 eggs of the sea-salmon which will be used to stock the Penobscot. The work in this State has borne good fruit in the way of restoring salmon to the exhausted streams, many having been caught during the last season with the fly, while the nets yielded a supply for the markets far in advance of the catch during any season for the past twenty-five years.

A PET BEAR ON A TEAR.—The Ashtabula *Record* says: Some time ago Councilman Manning, agent of the Lako Shore Company at the Harbor, bought a cub bear and kept it near the Harbor depot. On Friday the bear escaped from its con-finement, and going over into the road on the east side of the river proceeded along it until the farm of Albert Fields was reached. Here it turned off, and going to the house, of which the doors were left open, proceeded to take possession. Mrs. Luce, the wife of the tenant of the farm, was alone in the house, and one can imagine her astonishment and feeling at seeing a half grown bear walk in. The dinner table had not been cleared away, and his bearship at once took control of matters, getting upon the table, and after eating everything within his reach demolished most of the dishes Evidently entering heartily into the spirit of demolition, he next tackled a sewing machine, which was soon in ruins, and then chairs, stands and other furniture went down under his paws, until in a short time the interior of the house looked as though it had been struck by a cyclone. During this time Mrs. Luce was, of course, unable to prevent the doings of Mr. Bruin, and just as she was giving up in despair her husband returned and succeeded in cornering the bear, which, though young and destructively mischievous, was not savage. A visit from a live bear is an extraordinary occurrence for this section, and, judging from this one, is not very desirable.

The Rennel.

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FIXTURES.

FIELD TRIALS. Nov. 22.—Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y. DOG SHOWS.

DOG SHOWS. March 16, 17, 18 and 19.-Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Dog Show, at Pittsburgh, Pa. C. B. Elben, Secretary. March 23, 24 and 25.-First Annual Dog Show of the New Jersey Kennel and Field Trials Club, Newark, N. J. A. P. Vredenburgh, Secretary. Bergen Point, N. J. March 30 to April 2,.-Third Annual Dog Show of the New Haven Kennel Club. S. R. Hemingway, Secretary, New Haven, Conn. April 6, 7, and 9.-Second Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club. Edward A. Moseley, Secretary, Boston, Mass. April 18, 14. 15 and 16. First Annual Dog Show of the Hew England Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, New York, James Motti-mer, Superintendent, P. O. Box 1812, New York. May 18, 19, 20 and 21.-Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. Munson, Manager.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R. -SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub ished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bo. 2832, New York. Number the statistical 2922 of entries already printed 3333.

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FOREST AND STREAM.

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EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB. The report of the Committee on Running Rules, which was unainously adopted, is as follows: Rule 4. Is striken out entirely. Rule 10. To read: Dogs shall be drawn by lot and numbered in the order drawn. Each dog shall run in the first series as a brace with the next available dog in that order, and the winners run in heats again in the order so obtained, except as hereinafter provided. Any dog absent during the first series more than twenty minutes after his number is called, shall be disqualified from further competition. Rule 11. If two dogs owned or handled by the same person should come together in the first or any succeeding series, the second dog so owned or handled in the order of running. If after the first series such separation is found to be impracti-cable or without benefit, the running together of two such dogs may be permitted. Rule 12. If in any series of heats there should be a natural by such by estall run with the winner of the first heat of the perious series as the first brace of the next series. Rule 13. Each dog must be brought up in its proper turn without delay; if absent for more than twenty minutes, its concent shall be eatitled to the heat. Subject to Rule 10. Rule 14. Strike out the sentence: "In Members' Stake a dog may be nealled by its owner." The handled by its owner." The the Audied by its owner. The demining the holding of a trial after such dog or dogs have been allotted a position in any heat or race without the ownithdraw his dog or dogs from a stake on the field or at part the during the holding of a trial after such dog or dogs have been allotted a position in any heat or race without the consent of the governing committee on the grounds. Any such owner or handler withdrawing his dog or dogs rithout the consent of this governing committee may be debarred to withdraw his dog or be penalized at the discretion of the to any further trials or be penalized at the discretion of the to any further trials or be penali

A dog may be withdrawn with the consent of the governing committee on the ground. A mendments to instruction to judges: The fifth section was stricken out and the following substituted; "Judges are re-quested to avoid as far as possible holding a dog so long on a point for the purpose of securing a back or otherwise, as to enable the birds to run." Dogs should be brought up to back only when opportunity offers, without interfering with the pointing dog. A dog drawing on or pointing game shall be afforded ample oppor-tunity to locate the game. without competition, it being left to the discretion of the judges to direct the opposing dog to be held in check.

THE POINTER STANDARD.

THE POINTER STANDARD. THE committee on the pointer standard recommend that Stonehenge's description of the pointer remain intact, but they advise that the division of points be changed by taking five from the head. Our remarks upon the proposed of the head of the English setter will apply with equal for the head. We do not believe that either of the gentlemen on the merely suggest that less value should be accredited to the head. We do not believe that either of the gentlemen ownprising the committee would award a prize to a pointer with bull-terrier lips, pig yees and Spitz ears, no matter were he perfect in all other respects, yet under the standard they propose, such an animal would score ninety-seven out of a possible hundred points, unless the judge saw it to out him for symmetry. The improvement of the dog is a most worthy object, anything that tends in the opposite disastrous results are sure to follow. To take from the value of this most important indicator of pure treeding is cer-tainly a step in the wrong direction.

STANDARD COMMITTEE REPORTS. BLACK AND TAN SETTER STANDARD.

STANDARD COMMITTEE REPORTS. BLACK AND TAN SETTER STANDARD. Skull should not be so heavy as in the Gordons, should be clean cut, with occiput well defined, and good stop. Length of skull from eye to occiput, not less than five and one half inches. Free of top knot. Muzzle should be straight from eyes to nostrils, without coarseness, should not be less than four inches in length; nos-trils should be rather full and black in color; jaws should be exactly equal in length. Lips should be dark brown in color without the outer yel-low circle so ofteu seen in Gordons; should be of good size and mild in expression. Ears should be setlow on the head and lie flat to the cheeks; should be rather longer than the English setter's and well coated with fine silky hair, which should be straight or shoulders to head, and slightly inclined to arch; should not be throaty, but is not expected to be as perfectly free of leather as a pointer's. Shoulders due day and showing great liberty. Chest should not be wide but deep; ribs well sprung back of the shoulder but do strong and strong, not so heavy as the Gordon's, and showing great liberty. Chest should not be wide but deep; ribs well sprung back of the shoulders but at some as to make the animal appear round in barrel; should extend well back toward the quar-ters. Back and Loins should be strong and slightly inclined to

the shoulders but not so much as to make the animal appear round in barrel; should extend well back toward the quar-ters. Back and Loins should be strong and slightly inclined to arch, a tendency to sway-back being objectionable. Quarters should be well muscled but not lumbery, muscles extending well down toward the feet. Legs. Fore legsshould be straight, with elbows neither stand-ing out nor under the chest; should be long from point of shoulders to elbows; should be well feathered to the feet. Hind legs should be long from hips to hock joints; stifles fairly well bent. Hock joints neither bending inward nor out, the former being the most objectionable; feather should not be extended below the hocks. The Feet should be round, hard, arched, and somewhat padded with hair between the toes; should neither point in-ward nor out, the latter being the most objectionable. The Stern should be son in proper place; should have a fine, straight, silky flag, any inclination to curl or ropiness being objectionable. The Coat should be deep plum black, with rich tan mark-ings clearly defined, and without admixture of blacks, showing on lips front of cheeks, throat, over eyes, on front of chest. ou feet and legs, also at vent, but should not extend into the flag more than four inches. Auy white is objectionable, but a small spot on the breast should not disqualify an otherwise good dog. Symmetry and Quality.—The general character and form of the black and tan setter should be very similar to that of

Similar store and *Quality*.—The general character and form Symmetry and *Quality*.—The general character and form of the black and tan setter should be very similar to that of the English setter, possibly a shade lighter throughout; very blood-like in appearance, and combining great symmetry and conditioned the state of the symmetry and setting the symmetry and settin quality



IRISH TERRIER STANDARD.

The Irish Terrier Club's scale of points, and description of the true Irish terrier: NEGATIVE POINTS.

POSITIVE POINTS. Head, jaw, teeth and eyes. 15

50 100 Disqualifying Points.—Nose cherry red. Brindle color.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

100 cherry red. Brindle color. DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS. Head.—Long; skull flat, and rather narrow between ears, getting slightly narrower toward the eye; free from wrinkle; stop hardly visible, except in profile. The jaw must be strong and muscular, but not too full in the cheek, and of a good punishing leugth, but not so fine as a white English terriers. There should be a slight falling away below the eye, so as not to have a greyhound's appearance. Hair on face of same description as on body, but short (about a quarter of an inch long), in appearance almost smooth and straight; a slight beard is the only longish hair (and it is only long in comparison description as the strong and level. *Teeth.*—Should be strong and level. *Lips.*—Not so tight as a bull-terrier's, but well-fitting show-ing through the hair their black lining. Nose.—Must be black. *Eyes.*—A dark hazel color, small, not prominent, and full of life, fire and intelligence. *Ears.*—When uncut, small and V shaped, of moderate thick-mess, set well upon the head, and dropping forward closely to the cheek. The car must be free of fringe, and the hair thereon shorter and generally darker in color than the body. *Neok.*—Should be of a fair length, and gradually widening toward the shoulders, well carried, and free of throatiness. There is generally a slight sort of frill visible at each side of the neck, running nearly to the corner of the ear, which is loolzed on as very characteristic. *Backe and Loin.*—Body moderately long; back should be strong and straight, with no appearance of slackness behind the shoulders; the loin broad and powerful and slightly arched; ribs fairly sprung, rather deep than round, and well ribbed back. *Hind Quarters*—Wel under the dog; should be strong and muscular, the thighs powerful, hocks near the ground, stiffes

Arched russ tamy spring, rather deep than round, and weil ribbed back. *Hind Quarters.*—Well under the dog; should be strong and muscular, the thighs powerful, hocks near the ground, stiffes not much bent. *Stern.*—Generally docked; should be free of fringe or feather, set on pretty high, earried gaily, but not over the back or curled. *Feet and Legs.*—Feet should be strong, tolerably round, and neither turued out nor in; black toenails are preferable and most desirable. Legs moderately long, well set from the shoulders, perfectly straight, with plenty of bone and muscle; the elbows working freely clear of the sides, pasterns short and straight, hardly noticeable. Both fore and hind legs should be moved straight forward when traveling, the stifles not turned entward, the legs free of feather, and cov-

ered, like the head, with as hard a texture of coat as body

eren, like the head, which as hind a baseline of softness or silkiness, not so but not so long. *Coat.*—Hard and wiry, free of softness or silkiness, not so long as to hide the outlines of the body, particularly in the hind quarters, straight and flat, no shagginess, and free of lock or curl. *Color.*—Should be "whole-colored," the most preferable being bright red; next wheaten, yellow and gray, brindle dis-qualifying. White sometimes appears on chest and feet; it is more objectionable on the latter than on the chest, as a speck of white on chest is frequently to be seen in all self-colored hreeds.

POINTER STANDARD.

G. Edw. Osborn, Esq., Secretary A. K. C:

follo

G. Edw. Osborn, Esq., Secretary A. K. C: The committee appointed by the A. K. C. on a standard for judging pointers, beg to report that so far as they have been able to learn the opinions and wishes of prominent breeders of pointers, there is no general desire to change, materially, the standard as laid down by "Stonehenge."
In the opinion of your committee, the description of the pointer as given by Mr. Welsh is satisfactory, but they think that in the division of points, too much has been accredited to the head—the division as given by "Stonehenge" being: Skull, 10; nose, 10; ears, eyes and lips, 4; in slort, an allow-ence of one-fourth the full pumber of points for head alone. We recommend that five points be taken from the number heretofore: allowed for head, and transferred to those parts to which it is thought not a sufficient number of points have been allowed by "Stonehenge." We recommend that the points of the pointer should be as follows:

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R	VS:		
	Skull	8	
	Nose		
	Ears, eyes and lips		
	Neck.		
	Shoulders and chest		

Teck
shoulders and chest
Back, quarters and stifles
egs, elbows and hocks
Peet
stern
symmetry and quality
exture of coat 3
Color
100
PORTRA C CODAT

E. F. STODDARD.

THE MEMBERS' STAKE RULES.

THE MEMBERS' STAKE RULES. The adoption by the Eastern Field Trials Club of the rule allowing a dog entered in the Members' Stake to be handled by a member not his owner is certainly a step in the wrong direction. The spirit of this rule is unquestionably opposed to the principal object had in view when this stake was inaugurated. As its tille implies, it is exclusively for the members of the club, and its main object is to foster a spirit of generous rivalry among them, while contesting for its honors, for the purpose of improving their skill in handling their dogs in the field. The winning of this stake should carry far more honor than the mere ownership of a winning dog implies. Any one with plenty of money can own a good dog; but hard cash, although a very desirable adjunct, can never of itself constitute the sportsman. It should be the aim of the club to enhance instead of depre-diate the value of honors won at their field trials. The Eastern Field Trials Club was not established for the sole purpose of improving the pointer and setter. There was still another object in view, and that was to increase the interest in legiti-mate sport with dog and gun. The best manner in which to accomplish these objects is a question that should be carefully considered by the club before deciding upon any matter that may come before it. With earnest, well-directed effort to accomplish these objects the club has grown from year to accomplish these objects the club has grown from year to accomplish these objects the club has grown from year to accomplish these objects the club has proven from year to accomplish the pages of its history. EXCESSIVE TAXATION.—Cohocton, N. Y.—Editor For-

EXCESSIVE TAXATION.—Cohocton, N. Y.—Editor for-est and Stream: I write to ask, if, in your opinion, there is any honorable and legitimate way for any one wishing to establish a breeding kennel to avoid paying the excessive taxes that the laws in most counties of this State impose. The law in this town, for instance, levies a tax of fifty cents on a dog, and three dollars on a bitch; for each additional dog or bitch the amount is doubled, one dollar for the second dog, two dollars for the third, etc. At this rate a kennel containing, for ex-ample, six dogs and six bitches, would have to pay au annual tax of \$22,050. Now this is manifestly au unjust law, and I would like to know if you or any of your readers who have been obliged to grapple, with the question can state any means by which it may be honorably avoided.—STEUBEN. [We should labor with the county supervisors to chauge the law, which is manifestly harsh and unjust.]

THE NEWARK DOG SHOW.—New York, Feb. 12.— Editor Forest and Stream: The following gentlemen have kindly consented to judge at Newark: Mr. John Davidson, Monroe, Mich.. pointers and setters; Mr. James Mortimer, Babylon, L. 1., fox-terriers, Yorkshire terriers, pugs and toy dogs; Mr. J. A. Stovell, Philadelphia, Pa., beagles, judged by the American English Beagle Club standard. The Philadelphia & Reading Express Company has issued an order to carry dogs baced from all P. and R. points to the Newark show at regular rates, and will return them to points of shipment free of charge.—A. P. VREDENBURGH, Secretary.

BOUND BOOKS OF KENNEL BLANKS.—We have bound books of kennel blanks, each book consisting of 200 blanks of a given style, and can furnish these (postpaid 30 cents) for the convenience of those who have occasion to use a large num-ber of blanks. In ordering be careful to state what particular series of blanks is desired, *i.e.*, whether Names Claimed, Sales, Bred or Whelps. The arrangement of the blanks is such that a duplicate record of each note sent for publication may be re-tained for future reference,

THE AMERICAN-ENGLISH BEAGLE CLUB.—The beagle club have sent the following circular to members:—Dear Sir: To more fully carry out the objects for which we are organ-ized, it seems only proper we should work together to ac-complish them. It is advised that all our members give their support only to those beach show managers (by exhibiting their dogs) who will or have granted our requests by giving the classes named in our constitution, accepting our standard, and allowing our club to appoint (through the president) a judge of beagles. That our requests are not unreasonable is found in the fact that the Hartford K. C., New Haven K. C., New England K. C., New Jersey Kennel and Field trial Club have given us the classes asked for, accepted our standard and have allowed our club to name the judge for beagles (from among our members) at their coming shows. By their doing so we have met with success, and what they have done others can do also. In order to secure our just claims we should withhold our support from all bench show managers who will not do the same. We cannot accomplish our object in any other way and we being the ones most directly interested in having proper classes and awards made according to our stan-dard, and by those who are members of the club, we hope you will give us your full support by not entering your dogs at those shows whose managers will not grant our request. In conclusion we advise the club to donate special prizes at all shows whose management are in accord with us, and set forth in this circular. We remain, very truly yours, Dr. C. E. Nichols, Chairman, W. H. Ashburner, F. W. Streeter, A. Winsor, Herman F. Schellhass. Executive Committee.

Winsor, Herman F. Schellhass. Executive Committee. THE ST. LOUIS DOG SHOW.—St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13.— Editor Forest and Stream: The St. Louis Gun Club's third annual bench show of dogs will be held in Exposition Hall, May 18, 19, 20 and 21. This will give a rest of nearly two weeks after the New York show. The entrance fee this year will be two dollars, the admission at the door twenty-five cents, and the price of the catalogue ten cents. These are three important changes from last year. The premiums will probably be the same as at the New York show. We are range ours. It is too early to promise anything definite about specials. We are promised valuable assistance in this line, however, and we believe our list this year will be attractive. No details whatever have been arranged as yet. We only de-rided yesterday to hold the show. As soon as we have any information to impart we will send it to you. We shall try to procure able judges for all the classes, and we hope owners of dogs will help us out with entries. St. Louis ought to be able to secure a very large number of Western dogs alone, and we expoct some Eastern entries—if prizes worth winning will bring them. May is a very pleasant month to visit St. Louis, and Exposition Hall is one of the best in America for a dog show.—GEO. MUNSON, Manager. THE PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.—The twelfth annual

THE PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.-The twelfth annual dog show of the Western Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, to be held at Pittsburgh next month, promises to be a success-ful one. In addition to the liberal premium list a large num-ber of special prizes will be given; among them are two of \$50 each for the best kennel of mastiffs and the best kennel of St. Bernards, each to consist of three or more. Mr. B. F. Wilson and Major J. M. Ta-lor will judge all setters, Major Taylor the pointers, foxhounds and beagles, Mr. James Mor-timer taking the remaining classes. The entires close March 8. Mr. L. F. Whitman will superintend the show. The sec-retary's address is Mr. C. B. Elben, Lock box 303, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Barber J. K. 1990. No. 1995. By Standard M. 1997. We have the control of the second second

hlich Nellie D. (Vandevort's Don-Beckworth's Daisy B.) to C. A.
 Parker's William Tell (A.K R 2610). Feb. 1.
 Lady Antrim-Mack B. J. B Farnsworth's (Pavtucket, R. I.) English se ter bitch Lady Antrim (Lindo-Belle) to Blackstone Kennels' Mack B. (Dick Laverack-Thight), Feb. 1.
 Rhea-King Coal F. M. Caldwell's (Philadelphia, T.a.) black cocker spaniel bitch Rnae (McBeth's Doctor-Inppence) to Wm. West's King Coal (A.K.R. 2585), Feb. 11.
 Music C.R., King Kocket's Doctor-Inppence) to Wm. West's King Coal (A.K.R. 2585), Feb. 11.
 Music (Racer-Beulah) to N. Elmore's Ringwood (A.K.R. 2202), Jan. 15.
 Mollie Laverack-Prince Napoleon. Henry Sturtevant's (Medina, N. Y. Ienglish setter bitch Mollie Laverack (Perfection-Lit Laverack) to T. H Adams's Prince Napoleon (A.K.R. 2601, Jun, 18.)
 Mollie Laverack-Prince Napoleon. Kenels' (Jobstown, N. J.) English setter bitch Mollie Laverack (Perfection-Lit Javerack) to T. H Adams's Prince Napoleon (A.K.R. 2363) to their Dashing Monarch (A.K.R. 2349), Feb. 10.
 Coomassie-Stormy Petrel. Rancocas Kennels' (Jobstown, N. J.) English setter bitch Coomassie (A.K.R. 2363) to their Stormy Petrel (A.K.R. 237), Jan. 16.
 Tany-Fred. Congheura Medicine Co.'s (Ean Claire, Wis) pag bitch Tioy (A.K.R. 3306) to Miss Lizzie Plankinton's Fred. Jan. 14.
 Tany-Fred. Congheura Medicine Co.'s (Ean Claire, Vis) pag bitch Clara Belle (A.K.R. 1359) to W. H. Pierce's Glencho (Elcho-Noreen), Jan (B. 2006), Jan (B. 2006)

WHELPS, WHELPS, Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Midget J. C. Vall's (Warwick, N. Y.) pointer bitch Midget (A.K. R. 769), Feb. 5, eleven (six dogs), by A. E. Godeffroy's Croxteth; all liver and white. Blossom. Wm. B. James's (Philadelphia, Pa.) fox-terrier bitch B'ossom (Crisp. Vic), Jan. 28, three dogs, by W. Wallace's Chp (Tom Maggie).

Daspin (Chep '12), 'Galam, Market Soga, J, 'H. White's Chipf (Juli Daris, E. C. Alden's (Dedham, Mess.) black pointer bitch Doris Deris, E. C. Alden's (Dedham, Mess.) black pointer bitch Doris Pete, Jr. - Kate), Jan. 28, iffteen (ten dogs), by his Crofstone (Joe Pape-Nellie Pape). Edith. Chas. E. Taylor's (Bath, Me.) cocker spaniel hitch Edith (Brush II. - Olivia), Jan. 30, seven (five dogs), by W. H. Beede's Bean (Ralt-Belle). Kalmua. Coughcura Medicine Co.'s (Eau Claire, Wis.) St. Bernard bitch Kalmia (A.K.R. 2481), Feb. 1, four (one dog), by their Otto II. (A.K.R. 2480).
 SATESC

SALES.

(A.K.R. 2980).
 SALES.
 EXP Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.
 Melvose Hford. Fawn mastiff dog, whelped Dec. 19, 1825, by Hford Caution (A.K.R. 2980) out of Brenda II. (A.K.R. 2980) out of Brenda II. (A.K.R. 2910), by Pine Hill Kennels. McIrose, Mass, to U.F. Krahl, Houston, Tex.
 Iford Samson. Fawn mastiff dog, whelped Dec. 19, 1855, by Hford 'aution (A.K.R. 2990) out of Brenda II. (A.K.R. 2910), by Pine Hill Kennels. McIrose, Mass., to W.F. Krahl, Houston, Tex.
 Volley. Lemon and white Ynglisb setter bitch, whelped April 6, S.S. by Antic out of Princess Mix, by estate of Prof. H. J. Rice to A. S. Hoffman, Morrisville, Pa.
 Hopp Thought Liver and white English setter bitch, whelped May 23, 1855, by Dash III, out of Aloe, by estate of Prof. H. J. Rice to A. S. Hoffman, Morrisville, Pa.
 Jehukoof end Princess Mix II. Black and blue belton English setter bitch, 4yrs; old, by Dick Laverack out of Clio, by estate of Prof. H. J. Rice to A. S. Hoffman, Morrisville, Pa.
 Polly. Black and blue belton English setter bitch, 4yrs; old, by Dick Laverack out of Clio, by estate of Prof. H. J. Rice to A. S. Hoffman, Morrisville, Pa.
 Castnae. Black and blue belton English setter bitch, 4yrs; old, by Dick Laverack out of Clio, by estate of Prof. H. J. Rice to A. S. Hoffman, Morrisville, Pa.
 Poble. Black and blue belton English setter bitch, Syrs, old, by Jester out of Kathlern, hy estate of Prof. H. J. Rice to A. S. Hoffman, Morrisville, Pa.
 Poble. Blue belton English setter bitch, Syrs, old. by Jester out of Kathlern, hy estate of Prof. H. J. Rice to A. S. Hoffman, Morrisville, Pa.
 Poble. Blue belton English setter bitch, Syrs, old. by Jester out of Kathlern, hy estate of Prof. H. J. Rice to A. S. Hoffman, Morrisville, Pa.
 Poble. Blue belton English setter bitch, whelped Sept. 14, 1881
 Shoofflake and Kathleo.
 Shoofflake a

Snowficke and Rainbow. Stone fawn pug bit-hes, whelped Jan, 4, 1860, by Treasnic (A.K. R. 473) out of Fairy (A.K.R. 2436), by Kenucky Pug Kennels, Newport, Ky., to Chas. E. Tuthill, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.
 Kimo-Bessie whelp. While, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped Sept. 13, 1855, by J. Statterthwaite, Jenkintown, Pa., to T. P. Lyman, Goshen, Mass.
 Dutch, Jr. (A.K.R. 1887)-Little Nell (A.K.R. 2905) whelpe. Bull-terrier dogs, whelped Nov. 12, 1855, by T. R. Varick, Manchester, N. H., one to H. W. Holent, New York's, one to Perley Weeks, Haverbill, Mass., and one to Dr. C. B. Hammond, Nashua, N. H.
 Frank. Red Irish setter dog, age and pedigree unknown, by W. G. Smith, Marydel, Md., to Associated Panciers, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Zero. Red Irish setter dog, whelped Ang. 18, 1885, by Granton out of Megrs, by W. G. Smith, Marydel, Md., to Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Duantless. Black and tan heagle dog, whelped Ang. 18, 1885, by Grand Duke out of Gipsey, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Boanza. Black field spaniel dog, whelped Jannary, 1881, by Watermark out of Neile, by Geo. W. Schenk, Barlington, Ia., to Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Boanza. Black field spaniel dog, whelped Jannary, 1881, by Watermark out of Neile, by Geo. W. Schenk, Barlington, Ja., to Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Donaza. Black field spaniel dog, whelped Jannary, 1881, by Matermark out of Neile, by Geo. W. Schenk, Barlington, Ja., to Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Donaza. Black mit tan beagle bitch, whelped Ang. 3, 1885, by Jandy out of E-auty, by W. J. Percival, Stanton, Mich., to Ingram Bros., Wahpeton, Dak.
 Don. Black, white and tan heagle bitch, whelped Ang. 3, 1885, by imported Riugwoot out of Collette, by W. J. Percival, Stanton, Mich., Meneapolis, Minn.
 Schneider. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped Oct

Jan 10. Music. Black, white and tan beagle bitch (A.K.R. 1411), owned by H. F. Schellhass, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 14; killed by the cars.

Rifle and Tray Shooting. RANGE AND GALLERY,

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 13. -At the regular medal match of our

ride club yesterday, a	match was	s shot	with	Elgin.	TH., 2	Olyds.	off-
hand, Hinman target, 1	ossible 100:					0.03 0.01	0.12
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Perry		8 7	5 1	5 9	9 5	8-67	
Hazeltine	G	1 1 7	9 1	8 7	0 7	6-64	
Burns	6	7 7			7 5	6-63	
DeLisle	6	7 7	7 7	7 7 5	10 6	0-62	
Moore		7 0	4 7	0 9		7-54	
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Elgin scored 650ZE	RO.				0 0		012
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THE TRAP.

NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION

THE TRAP. NATIONAL CUN ASSOCIATION. Editor Forest and Stream: The data Covington, Ky, Jan. 12, 1986, at 8 P. M., in pursuance of purs-ished notice, and set to in-ivitual-stocknothers, There we expresent is person or by proxy, the following: J. E. Blom, the final stocknothers, there we expresent is person or by proxy, the following: J. E. Blom, the climati, O.; F. C. Etheridge, T. B. Blackstear, J. A. Onlerdonk, J. C. Johnson, K. F. Lawton, N. B. Wheeler, J. C. Jones, Matr. R. Freeman and J. P. Chapman, Macon, Gr., F. W. Self, The Nashtler, Hann, J. W. Leffel, Springfield, O; The Ligowski Clay Figron Company, Chichanari, O.; G. E. Reading, Flemington, N. J. Julian H. Gates, Hai tron, Commu-tion, Chemistry, T. B. Blackstear, J. A. Onlerdonk, J. C. Johnson, J. N. Frye, Isoston, Mass; H. W. Barron, Philadelphis, Pa.; U. E. Verges, Lowell, O.; B. Ruftham, Texas; Wu. G. Cooper, Savannab, G. These represented a total of 155 shares. which, heing more than the quorum required by the constitution, the meeting the proceeded to the election of directors for the ensing year. The following were to the election of directors for the ensing year of the following were ananimously elected. J. Judge Matr. R. Freeman, W. W. Parker and F. C. Etherndge, Macon, Gat, E. A. Crawford, Talishansee, Flat Wm, G. Cooper, Savannah, Gat; L. E. Hussell, Sprinzfield, O.; C. M. Stark, Winchester, Mass; J. Yon Lengerke, New York city; W. A. Coster, Flatbush, L. Attte the reading of an inter-ting report from Gen-eral Manager and Treasurer, Judge Matt R. Freeman, the meeting and Manager and Treasurer, Judge Matt R. Freeman, He meeting and Manager and Treasurer, Judge Matt R. Freeman, He meeting and Manager and Treasurer, F. C. Etheridge, Macon, Gat, Schrift, Jasse, President, A. Neardon, Gat, Sech, Jasse, Jasse, Jasse, Janow, Schrift, Jasse, Jasse, Jasse, S. Jones, Schrift, Jasse, Jasse,

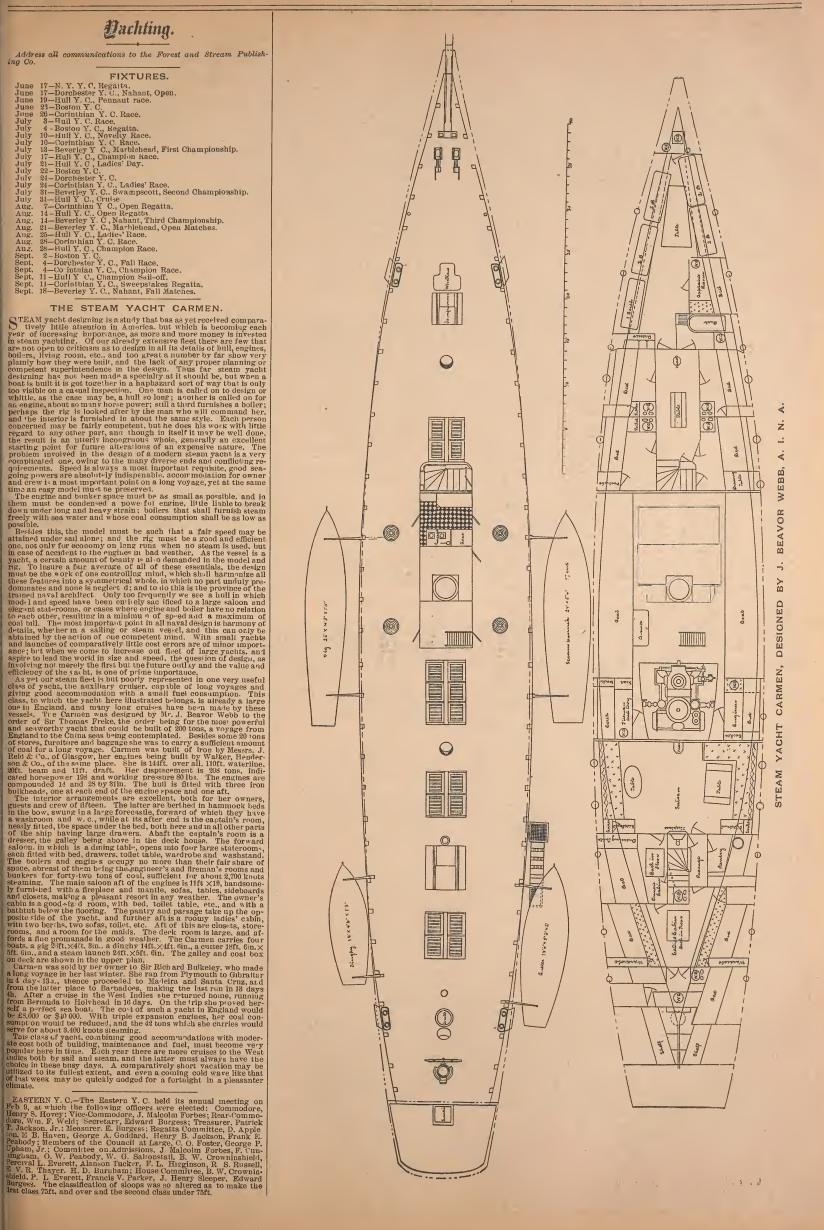
IN A STORM.—In spite of the disagreeable weather of Thursday Feb. 11, the Unknown Gun Club held their monthly shoot at D ster's, on the old Jamacia plank road. Twenty members took part, 7 birds each, 1 barrel. gnn below the elbow, handicap rise, 3 prizes, those killing 7 birds to shoot off for first prize, 6 birds second prize, 5 birds third prize, but in consequence of the storm McQuillan. Monsees, Hyde and Pike divided first; Knebel and Plate second; Muller and Hymed Pike

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Harned third.	
D McQuillan, 21yds11111111-7	G Moller, 22yds0111100-
R Monsees, 24yds1111111-7	H Houseman, 25yds 0101011
I Hyde, 25yds1111111-7	R Sullwell, 22yds0101011-
F Pike, 25yds	E Fricke, 24yds 101:100-
H Knebel, 25yds1110111-6	M Mattair, 23, ds 1001100
Ch Piato, 21yds	G Humphrey, 25yds
H Muller, 23vds	J Doyle, 21y s
A Harned, 22vds1111001-5	G Pike, 21yds0110100-
Ch Deilifsen, 25yds1100101-4	Ch Schmeinler, 21yils0001100-
H Pope, 245ds	J Schroder, 25yas
NEW UTRECHT, Feb. 3 Conte	est at clay-pigeons between the New
Utreent and Flatbush Gun Clubs,	
show storm; 20 birds per man, 20y	
New Utre	
D Deacon	
D Hegeman	
H Cropsey	
E von Schoening	
W Cropsey	

	1 W Cropsey
	J Van Pelt0111111111010000111-14
	G Nostrand
	Flatburb Team.
	F Hegeman 0101111000111111111-15
, [Humph
	H Balzar
	Coster
	A Palgan 010111111111001011 15

JOIN THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION.-Send 10 Cents, for handbook giving all unformation, to the Secretary MATR FREEMAN, General Manager. F. C. ETREFIDER, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon, Ga Board of Directors: Dr. L. E. Russell, Springfield, O.: C. M. Stark' Winchester, Mass; J. Von Lengerke, New York city; Washington A' Coster, Flatbush, L. I.; Wun, G. Cooper, Savannah, Ga.; E. A. Craw-ford, Tallahassee, Fla.; M. R Freeman, W. W. Parker and F. C Etheridge, Macon, Ga.--Adv

Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept.



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wind and the seas that threatened to engulf us. They came upon the starboard quarter, lifted the cutter nigh up, rolled her down un-til the port rail was buried a foot, went under her and she would right and roll to windward, only to go through the same movement again. But scudding nucler the jib kept the craft ahead of the comhers and not a sea hoarded us, thongh a little water would slop up over the quarter, and our little tender would occassionally bang up against the stern or shoot the length of her painter as far as the waist.

<text>

BOSTON TO FALL RIVER, SAILING DIRECTIONS.

BOSTON TO FALL RIVER, SAILING DIRECTIONS. Editor Forest and Stream: "W" can get the most correct information by obtaining the coast survey charts of the route mentioned, together with the "Coast Pilot," by Geo. W. Eldridge, and the tide tables, also by him. They are to be found at Negus's navigation depot, New York. One should not attempt to go through Wood's Holl without some one who knows the way, as the current is very rapid, except at slack tide, and the channel narrow. He should stop at a little harbor just to the westward of the light, if he wishest to go through that way. But if he should continue on up the Sound to the westwardsome eight miles, he then could enter Buzzard's Bay by way of Quick's Holl, which is a passage way for the largest vessels. All the other parts of the route are perfectly feasible, if he studies the charts, the Coast Pilot and tide tables, and is, as a matter of course, a good boatman. Any other information that I can give him, or questions he may wish to ask, will command my attention. VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass.

Wish to take, with column in y attention. Joint Holzies.
 VINEYARD HAYES, Mass.
 Editor Forest and Stream:
 Imade the passage from Boston to Fall River two years ago, starting from Boston on the 10th of April in a keel sloop 24t, long, draft df. fm. I do not think the extre 8m. would bother you.
 We started on a pleasant day and got as far as Boston Light with a southeaster blowing and rain falling. Decided to put into Hull, Started from there at 12 A. M., good moou, ran out to Boston Light and then laid our course for Provincetown.

 Started from there at 3:30 P. M., worked off Race Point about a mile, and from there to Mononoy Point I do not think we varied one, half mile from shore. There are no rocks. When we were off Chathan Lights we struck some pretty rough water on account of its bechart, but there is plenty of water and room, and by going through that way I should think it saved very nearly twenty miles. After preting through they cause for the next dy there on the site of values and on a strick to curse for the head of Burgard's Bay. I should not advise any one who is not acquainted to try tog ot brough Wood's Holl, for it is a very had place to get through for a stranger even with a far wind and tide, but keep on up the Sound and go through Wood's Holl, which is a good wide passage with only three rocks in it which are well marked.
 If you are going to New Bedford or Newport it is not very much for an ergoing to New Bedford or Newport it is not very much for an ergoing to New Bedford or Newport it is not of April, hough and it had hout had bab is given shoe on her, hould not had take blow with a big iron shoe on her. Three are and the abord for the next form a great del safe.
 Brown and and to the orbugh wheth a big iron shoe on her. Three and and it had not thad a keel boat with a big iron shoe on her. Three are shown and the abord had bab to by the should how thad thad bab is gord.
 Brown and

SOME HINTS ON TOWPATH SEAMANSHIP.

SOME HINTS ON TOWPATH SEAMANSHIP. Editor Forest and Stream: Mr. Kunkardt's mishaps in the Ravitan Canal lead me to give a few points on caual work which I helieve will be useful to other yachts-men who may venture upon these troublesome waters. The mode and place of attaching the tow line is of the greatest importance, for upon this the safety of the yacht mainly depends. If (as is usual, the line is usual fast to the bits; it will be found that the vessel's head is constantly drawn toward the bank, and also, the power being applied so near the bow, that the influence of the rudder is seriously inter-fered with. Another objection to securize the line in this position is a single hand craft like the Coot, where it is out of the skipper's con-trol, as was finely illustrated by Mr. Kunhardb's experience. Mell worth the attention of all causing yachtsmen. Enough line is paid out to the driver to allow the craft to be veered freely in the solid out to the driver to allow the craft to be veered. Freely in the shead fast to the low block of the halliard; the block is now hooked one the hight of the cause. The thront halliards are then un-hooked from the gaff, and a loose strap is put around the mast and and to the hight of the or block of the halliard; the block is now hooked one the hight of the or block of the hallingt; the block is now hooked one the hight of the or block of the hallingt; the block is now hooked one on the hight of the or block of the hallingt; the block is now hooked one on the hight of the or block of the hallingt; the block is now hooked one on the hight of the or block of the hallingt; the block is now hooked one on the hight of the or block of the the hallingt; the block is now hooked one on the hight of the or block of the hallingt; the block is now hooked one on the hight of the or block of the hallingt; the block is now hooked one on the hight of the hall one of the height on block of the hall hall box is now hooked one on the hight of the how here, and it i

holder from ball, and note that in the problem block is now hooked on to the hight of the tow line, and it is hoised up clear of the deck. The advantages of this arrangement are: 1st, the side pull, or turning force of the line acts at the mast, much nearer the center of lateral resistance than the bits, and the power of the hell is consequently much more effective and quicker of action. 2d, the line can be cast off instantly by the helmsman in cases of necessity, and sliding through the hook of the halliard block, leaves the yacht entirely free. If the shore end of the life is cast off it sinks under the bows and

FEB. 18, 1886.]

ften seriously interferes with the steerage of the craft, and in some stances is liable to get entangled with some passing craft, to the erious injury of our vessel. 3d, the line can be raised high enough o pass over instead of under a passing canal boat or other consider-ble obstruction, a great convenience which in many cases allows one is choice of waters. building a great convenience which in high descentions due rrangement of this kind is indispensable in a single-hander, wild lorger crews is also useful, as the man at the helu is on the alert whatever the other hands may be doing, and in full control of the yachts at all times. If out of locks, Mr. Kunhardt experienced the usual diffi-account of the bow of the Goot being drawn in against the ore the boat acquired steerage way. To obviate this I would a addition to the above plau as follows: Make a light spring the tow line near the bow, and lead it aff outside of the rig-ne tow line near the bow, and lead it aff outside of the rig-bile the boat lies in the lock haul this spring in sufficiently se strain of the line when the team starts. The power now yiel at the steru, the bow can be shot well away from the the steru, the bow can be shot well away fr ater, when the spring is eased off and the town

bardl's suggestion of a running fender of boards is most or ordinary fenders are of little avail, and it there is an un-pool it is sure to be found out in a canal. Auother good et an old hawset of the junkman and sling two burns en-al the yackt about midway between planksheer and water will be found very effective, and, at the end of the voyage in be sold ways for means the sure of the voyage

This will be found very effective, and at the end of the voyage ope can be sold again for nearly its cost. Isting that my long yaru will prove useful to some of our enter-near cruisers, I will belav by hoping that the Coot, whose adven-tinspired these lines, will survive her long voyage and turn up ug in the spring. As for her wide awake skipper, I think we have no fears for bim. H.

The subplied to bese findes, will survive her long voyage and turn up that might in the spring. As for her wide awake skipper, I think we ad have no fears for bim.
 LABCHMONT Y. C.—The annual meeting of the Larchmont Y. C. as held at Delmonico's on Feb. 10. with Com. Munroe in the chair. leven ucw members were elected, Messrs, Harry Flagter, DeLancey, Kane, Heury Adams, Ir. Harold Forwood, Gyrus W. Filed, Jr., K. Beddall, Charles Sweet, W. S. Badger, Henry L. Backus, Franklin owner and Geo. D. Lerch. The officers elected for 1886 were: Comologre, W. S. Alley, Schemer; Vice-Commodore, Charles Stevenson, Olande: Rear Commodore, Gerard M. Barrette. Nora: Secretary, W. Barris koome; Treasurer, Eugen E. Buske, Measurer, Frank E. owle: Trustees, Augustin Monroe, Francis M. Soot, William Mury, After amending some of the articles relating to the club house ad grounds the following amendments to the sailing rules were also used: To introductory sentence, prefx. 'Tom the time of riving te preparatory signal.'' Under heading Classification Class II. strike out '30' and substitute '33.'' and in Class III. strike out '30' of substitute '33.'' and in Class III. strike out '30' and substitute '34.'' and in Class III. strike out '30' and substitute '34.'' and way at 85 per mt. of their respective sailing measurements.'' Under heading Sails, event baragraph, husert word ''nacing'' atter word ''s and' III as been the substitute '14.'' and ''s also also in the strike out ''s black buoy off Conading, Courses, Course N. 2, strike out ''the black buoy off Conading, Courses, Course N. 2, strike out and head water line adding, Measurement, after ''shall be'' strike out abstitute ''the said and bustitute ''the black buoy and the substitute 'the head the table in use by the Seawninaka Corinthian Y. C. It is barker that the club have dropped their old measurement of path plus A overhand, in favor of the more equitable rule of the substitute ''the strike out as a strike the table of the substitute ''the strike out

. THER CRUISER.—Mr. Rushton has partly fluished a new of cruiser, the sneakbox bottom carried out into a boat's how, es also being raised several inches. The dimensions are 15% fft., lete are two centerboards, the larger forward and the smaller leadwood aft. The model affords large space for dry stowage bulkheads and small shelves around the side decks to add the The sleeping space, owing to the board being well forward, is arge. lite large

DLUB FESTIVITIES.—The ball of the Royal Canadian Y. O. at ronto, was a great success. We have received invitations to the neert of the New Haven Y. C., and the annual ball of the Yorkville

Lanoeing.

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A WINTER EVENING'S REVERIE. (Concluded.) DERHAPS we do dream that we are cansizing or that the anchor has dragged or that some other calamity has happened. So I has dragged or that some other calibrang or tout toe anchor strong is the illusion that it is incumbent upon the skipper to put his need out of the tent. All right; its only the moroing tide which has ifted the boat and runs merrily by with a sort of articulate morning receiting as it ripples along the side of the hoat and plays with the ightening cable. Another hour may safely be devoted to Morpheus, and this time it

ening cable. other hour may safely be devoted to Morpheus, and this time it mate who walkes, and, sitting up, exclaims, "Hello, tide's up!" severely to bis superior officer, "Get up, or we shall be neaped; going down." "Aride be _____!" Lengthened suore. "Do get if you do. Fil make a cup of coffee for yon." "Oh, thanks! me a cup of coffee and Fil get up." "No. Get up and Fil make

essions down. "The beam of coffee for yon." "On thanks is the me a cup of coffee and I'll get up." "No. Get up and I'll make a." is added to a set of coffee and I'll get up." "No. Get up and I'll make a." is added to a set of coffee and I'll get up." "No. Get up and I'll make a." is added to a set of coffee and I'll get up." "No. Get up and I'll make a." is added to a set of coffee and I'll get up." "No. Get up and I'll make a." is added to a set of coffee and I'll get up." "No. Get up and I'll make a." is added to a set of coffee and I'll get up." "No. Get up and I'll make a." is a set of the s

arrings of prominent landmarks, excite ourserves about one bouts of this or that buoy, and pride ourselves generally ou g strictly to ship tracks. • approaching Spurn we come to anchor for a bath and dim-en luxuries of various sorts grace the board (N. B. Tinned elickeu, nost excellent). Then with a view to call on old at the Point, some little finish is made to our toilet in the way

of collars and cuffs. The mate, even on one occasion, produced from his diffy bag a white waistcoat, a set off. no doubt, to the skipper? blue serge coat and bronze buttons, the uniform of the Danish Yach

his ditty bag a white waistcoat, a set off, no doubt, to the skipper's blue serge coat and bronze buttons, the uniform of the Danish Yacht (Dub). By this time we are running under the Spurn Point and can hear the rollers of the North Sea breaking outside. The anchor is let go with a tripping line attached, which is taken ashore, and we leave the cance to swing to her anchor, the stream keeping her off the shore. We bave time before the tide turns to pay a visit to all old friends, for ten years of Humber canceing has made us intimate with Spurn society, and a warn-hearted, kindly set of people too. They are but a bandful. The hiteboat crew, the lighthouse kcoper and the landlord of the little inn. The memory of many a happy hour comes across the skipper as he pays bis round of visits. Over a pipe enjoyed with the captain of the life boat in bis snug little house, he recalls that never-to be forgotten night when two wreeks were ashore, and the ifeboat, fater battling all night with the wild sorth Sea, brought in the two crews safe and sound. The we have time to mount the lighthouse, Smeaton's time-worn old tower, and look down over the far stretching ocean, with many a gullant ship with suif salis making for the furnber, and the smart mail steamers with their decks crowded with Swedish emigrants. From this point of observation we note the peculiar conformation of the long, geutly curving spit of sand forming Spurn Point, with the sandy waves over the site of the unried city of Ravesupting. Afternoon tca with the bead light keeper and his amiable family, pleasant reunions, which on one occasion kept us op leasantly en-gaged that the tide had turned and covered the shore line, compelling the skipper to swind mid—clobes and all, for the eyes of Spurn and us wife were upon him—to the anchored cance. Me find ourselves once more in the Hull Roads, this time in dark-wes. But the ordinary perils of the deep are increased by the maze of lights, riding lights, town ligbts, dock-gate lights, and side lights, looking it k

cherob" extends his protection to us as worn as provide and ready for the week's work. But my pipe has gone out during this long reverie and as I sit in my afm chair, I pass in review many a pleasant memory, such as has been described, perhaps too discursively, but given apet subject, re-straint is difficult. Alasi many a month must elapse before the Ægir ploughs the waves again, and in the uncantine she lies in dark scelusion, shrouded in her cover, a very chrysalis, to burst out, if all goes well, into a butterfly existence as soon as she feels next summer's balmy breath. Our latest cance, 18ft. \Sft. Sin., being too large to haul up, must perforce, lie afdoat, and her owner, muffled in all his jerseys and all his coats, may be seen buffeting the wintry waves of Humber while the rest of the world is skating. Werly the boating spirit is not quite dead and our American broth-ers may rest assured that their canceing aspirations find an ecbo in the good wishes of the boating spirit still lives and where its vota-ries feel that they in some sense inherit the adventurous spirit woich led the Vikings of old to these very shores to plant their names and memories in the quiet villages of Humberside. *Æ* or a

THE BARNEGAT CRUISER IN FLORIDA.

Themories in the quiet villages of Humberside. Each
The analysis of the product of the second sec

A CANOE EXPOSITION.

A CANOE EXPOSITION. The coming season promises to be a notable one in the cance world, with our foreign visitors and two cups to be raced for, and we may expect that canceling will receive more notice and more provide consideration than ever before. As a part of the season's attractions the Knickerbocker C. 0. propose to hold an exhibition of cances and all pertaining to canceing, and have sent out the follow. The season's season promises to be a notable of the season's attractions the Knickerbocker C. 0. propose to hold an exhibition of any presence is cordially invited at a preliminary camp fire at Mary Ar Booms, 79 Sixth avenue (corner Fortreecond street) at S attractions to for public cance exposition, to be held in the near rangements for a public cance exposition, to be held in the near in supply of cance literature, fittings and material are anticipated where expected to exhibit models, rigs, camp outfits, cooking kits, intra supply of cance literature, fittings and material are anticipated belowed that this exposition will be a source of much pleasure and histruction, not only to canceits and business houses. It is confidently belowed that this exposition will be a source of much pleasure and histruction, not only to cance are appendent influence in popularizing prethrem who at present have very vague or totally mistaken the statustion, not only to cance appendent of finding in the statustion of different departments of details of preparation among a large number of individuals. We support and directing to it the attraction of different departments of details of preparation among a large number of individuals. We confidently rely upon your encouragement and help in making if a presson support and assistance. We remain sincerely and firster-userson support and assistance. We remain sincerely and firster-terson support and assistance. We remain sincerely and firster-terson support and assistance. We remain sincerely and firster-terson support and explaines ton prove encou

hany yours, hawn howier, com, henry Stanton, Lafayette W. Seavey. Committee, " Though the prejudice against cances that at one time existed gen-erally among rowing and yachting men has largely disappeared, there is still prevalent a feeling that canceing is only boy's play and not to be compared with other varieties of sailing. Nothing will do more to correct false impressions and to disseminate correct ideas of cance-ing than such a public exhibition as is proposed, and it may be made of sufficient interest to attract all classes of boating men and pleasure sailors. There need be no difficulty in finding material for a very large display that no cance man need be ashamed to acknowledge, even in the presence of the sailors of large eraft. Though the mover in the matter is the Knickerhocker O. C. . it is in every sense a me allors. There need he no difficulty in finding insterial for a very arge display that no cance man need be ashamed to acknowledge, ven in the presence of the sailors of large craft. Though the mover the matter is the Knickerhocker O. C., it is in every sense a na-ional affair, and deserves the aid of every cancelst in America. We hall give the full particulars of the meeting.

RONDOUT C. C. —This club now has twenty-set large fleet of cances, to which several new boats season. The club is about to build a new and he

RUSHTON'S ANNUAL CATALOGUE.—No betterindex can of the growth and present standing of cancelug in America the new catalogue for the current year, issued by Mr. J. H. Rusht Canton, N. Y. Half a dozen years since a small folded circula tained all the needed information about the builder's boat cances, while now the same information fils a large pampt sixty page, a third being devoted to cances and their fitting rowboats. Mr. Rushton is still building the same large variety the steady improvement in build and model whice boas me widey-spreading reputation. The cance list this year is a gre provement in every way on the preceding ones, as the boats a ter, the solid of greater variety, and the list of fittings has heen bl engthened by special devoces and novelvies. Perhaps the gr advance over former years is the discarding of a number of of models and the corresponding simplification of the list to an that makes it easily comprehensible to the novice. The great ber of various models has in the past been very confusing to ners, owing to the small nomits of difference. In the presentar ment, the Springfield, Shadow, St. Lawrence and 14ft. Jr Tandem Princess and four Mohean cances. The latter are the interesting, and promise to become the most populat models.

hnear $T_{\rm error}$ are the lines of the famous Snake nave $T_{\rm error}$ are the lines of the famous Snake nave $T_{\rm error}$ are the holtow lines of that boat buving been filler on $T_{\rm error}$ sign, the holtow lines of that boat buving been filler on $T_{\rm error}$ holtow lines of that boat buving been filler on $T_{\rm error}$ are $T_{\rm error}$ or $T_{\rm error}$ bas discrete thus include the original Snake size, a cancor eneral cruising, a larger boat built to the full limits, for sailing, a or "average" boats, Class B and Class A. making a quartetle frich a good cance for almost any purpose may be selected, pecial feature of the book is the long list of fdtings of all kinds 'pecially brasswork. Mr. Rusbion has lately made a special the latter, manufacturing it himself, and he has devised a number of y convenient fittings. At present he has a force of seventeen loyed on boats and cauces, and at this date is not up to bis orde BUFFALO C. C. -1 he annual meeting of the Buffalo C. C. held on the evening of Jan. 25, at the home of Mr. R. L. French purser of the club. A large number of the members were prevind considering the leebound condition of the canceist's n alcment, could erable enthusiasm was manifested on all sides. Question of classifying larger cances in the A. C. A. was discrepted to reach usit will not have a tendency to incomply, the members being about evenly divided in eobions, with a doubtful balance against the proposed new e the active server and the spring. A new club signal was propose in the here the fleet in the spring. A new club signal was propose

Charlesed Very unravorator, and in View of advices received from tother clubs, it is feared that it will not have a tendency to increase the membership of that body. The purser reported the club's tinnatical affairs in a flourishing couldiion, and several new eraft will be added to the fleet in the spring. A new club signal was proposed and adopted, disposing of a subject which the members have been wrestly in with all the previous summer. The following offiers were elected for the year 1586: Caotain. William Lansing; Mate, Edwin L. French; Purser, Henry L. Campbell. The club then adjourned to meet at the home of Mr. Lansing on the last Wednesday in February.-H. L. C.
 AN ONTARIO CANOE ABROAD,-"Two in a Tub" is the title of a charming little log of a canoe trip down the Danube, Moldau and Elbe, made by two English canceists in 1884. The enooe was an open Outario, 1833ft, 6in., fitted with one sail and propelled by single paddels. The cruise lay through a novel constry, and the rivers were obstructed with wers, 'dams and rapids, giving plenty of variety to the work. The authors, 'Bow' and 'Steersman,' are close observers, and their little book is not only very interesting, but is so exact in details as to make a valuable guide to others in the same waters.
 SPRING REPAIRS.-A short time uow will bring warm weather, and the haste to get afloat that always one which it. Is your canoe weady or is she still stored away to be hauled out and rigged in a burry! If she is, get her out now, refit, varnish and rig her, and of staying ashore to varnish.
 THE A. C. A. TROPHY.-Editor Forest and Stream: I beg to achieve this week for the A. O. A. International Cup Fund as follows; Dr. H. T. Groesbeck, \$1: Dr. A. E. Heighway, Jr., \$1; Mr. J. O. Sbiras, \$1: all of the Miami C. C. Chicinnati, O. Previously acknowledged, \$109. Total to date, \$112.-Ww. Whrtnook (New York, Feb. 15).

Answers to Correspondents.

127" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

W. S. W., Mass. Institution of Technology,—Your question is too indefinite, we do not understand it.
J. N. G., Everett, Mass.—Sufl-a-Mor is owned by Mr. Joseph Hays, His address is Box 1800, Boston, Mass.
W. S. L., Niagura.—We cannot furnish the working plans. You can build from the published designs,
J. W. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.—The small engine was built by an amateur in Wales; we know of noue for sale.
W. R. M.—We do not know the builders of the boat, but have forwarded your letter to our correspondent.
A. S. COLLINGWOOD.—Use cotton for caulking. Paint the seam well as soon as the caulking is driven home, and putty over it.
A. A. R.—The best place to purchase an old boat would be about

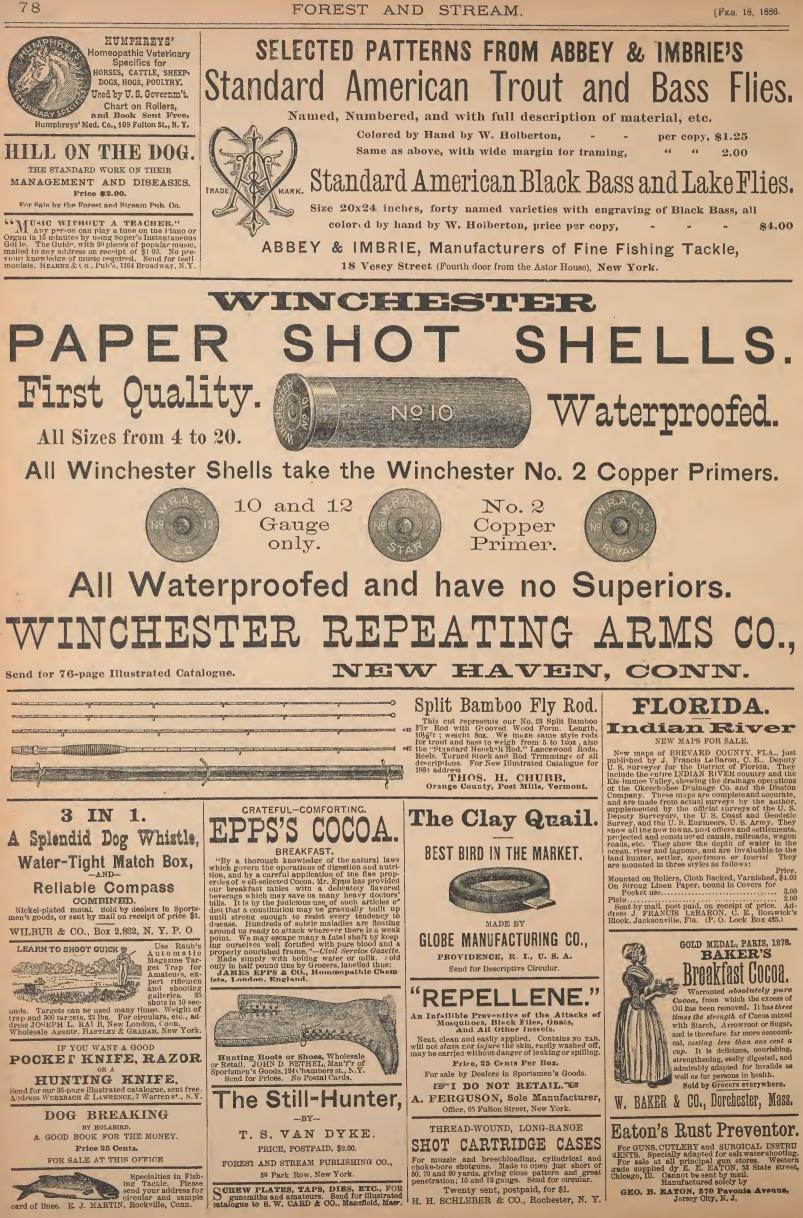
A. S. COLLINGWORD, —Use colton for callking. Paint the seam well as soon as the caulking is driven home, and puty over it.
A. A. R. —The best place to purchase an old boat would be about Boston. We could not give cost of rigging without more defluite information to estimate on.
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FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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CONI	ENTS.
EDITORIAL.	SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Railroads and Game.	Wind.
Needs of the Yellowstone Park.	Fish Laws of New York.
The Deer Hounding Bill.	My First Bass.
To the Walled In Lakes XII.	Black Bass in Lake Erie.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.	A Bass Fishing Reminiscence.
Camp Flotsam	FISHCULTURE.
NATURAL HISTORY.	Breeding of Black Bass.
The Audubon Society.	THE KENNEL.
"Murder Most Foul."	A Four-Footed Account of It.
Birds and Bonnets.	The Unpaid Special at Chicago.
A Sensible Gunner.	The New York Dog Show.
Spare the Birds.	The New Haven Dog Show,
A Pet Squirrel.	The Alexandria Field Trials.
Moose in the Adirondacks.	Kennel Management.
CAMP FIRE FLICKERINGS.	Kennel Notes.
GAME BAG AND GUN.	RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Hunting at Army Posts.	Range and Gallery.
The Michigan Association.	The Trap.
In Michigan WildsI.	Individual Championship.
With the Quail in Virginia.	CANOEING.
Shooting in Cuba.	The A. C. A. Trophy.
Erratic Bullet Flights.	Some Questions for Canoeists.
The Utica Association.	The Rules of Boat Racing.
The Maine Deer Law.	The New Canoes of the Year.
The Economic View of Deer	YACHTING.
Hounding.	The New Steam Yachts.
Mr. Hague on the Park. SEA AND RIVER FISHING.	Cruise of the Coot -xiv.
Florida Bass.	Combination Pump and Windlass
r lorida bass.	ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RAILROADS AND GAME.

THE rapidity which large game is disappearing in the West is so startling as to be almost beyond belief. Old timers, who have been in the East for two or three years, go back to their former hunting grounds, and find that the place of the deer and elk and antelope have been taken by cows, horses and sheep. Nowadays one does not know where to look for large game. The hunting grounds which have been the least frequented

are along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to this region the sportsman must turn if he hopes to succeed in securing a fair share of the great game which in the old days was so plenty, and is now so scarce in the Rocky Mountain region. But the sportsman after all has little chance of success as compared with those men who make a business of hunting for the meat or the hide market. His outing is at best but a short one, and so bitter ard relentless is the pursuit of the game that its feeding grounds change from year to year and the man who starts out from the East to hunt, must seek each season fresh fields in which to look for the objects of his search.

A blindly foolish and short-sighted policy has been pursued by many of the railroads leading into the game countries of the West. They have sought eagerly for the transporta tion of meat and hides from the regions where they were killed by hunters, forgetting that by thus encouraging the slaughter of this game, they were cutting off one of the greatest attractions to passenger traffic over their lines. Thus for the few present dollars received for freight they have thrown away the certainty of receiving vastly greater sums for the transportation of passengers.

In sharp and striking contrast to this mistaken policy is the far broader one adopted by the Northern Pacific Railroad. For a long time parties in the neighborhood of Lake Pend d'Oreille have been making application to the freight department of this corporation for special rates on wild meat by the car load from the lake to the East. These applica-tions have been turned over to Mr. Chas. S. Fee, the General Passenger Agent of the road, who has given directions that all such applications for special rates shall be denied. In giving his reasons for this course, he recites that to a very considerable portion of the traveling public, the game and

fish of the region traversed by the Northern Pacific consti. tute its chief attraction. This large and ever increasing class of travelers are well-to-do people, who have money to spend, and are thus desirable patrons of the road. Any course which will decrease the supply of the game which they seek will tend to reduce the travel over the road by this class, who will go where they believe game to be most abundant. For this reason, if for no other, the Northern Pacific Railroad desires to preserve, by every means in its power, the game which is so great an attraction to a large class of travelers. It will not give special rates on wild meat by the car load, nor by the hundred pounds. It will discourage, so far as it can, the shipping of such wild meat at all. It will, so far as lies in its power, preserve the game.

Looked at simply from a business standpoint, this is a wise course; and yet how few communities, corporations, or individuals have the foresight to recognize this, to see that in no way can the game be made to pay so large a return as by preserving it, so that outsiders, who will pay liberally for the privilege of pursuing it, shall be attracted from afar and pay their dollars to the people who live where the game does Usually it is a headlong race to see who shall get the most game in the shortest time, and very often the railroads are not far behind in the general scramble for a share in the spoils. It is encouraging, then, to see a great corporation like the Northern Pacific Railroad taking a firm and determined stand for game protection in a region where game protectors are most needed. Its example should not be without its effect on others.

THE DEER HOUNDING BILL.

THE bills for the repeal of the present wise anti-hounding law have been consolidated into one bill which repeals the present law prohibiting the hounding of deer; provides that the hunting season shall open Aug. 15, and permits the hounding of deer from Sept. 1 until Oct. 15. The transportation of venison is prohibited except from Aug. 15 until Nov. 15, during which time two carcasses of venison may be transported, provided, however, the venison is accompanied by the owner of it. Violation of the provisions of the bill is punishable by a fine of \$100. The bill will be voted on to day. The purpose of such a law as that contemplated by the

bill is to license the outrageous slaughter of deer in the Adirondacks by rich city sportsmen, whose taste for butchery is developed to an abnormal degree. The effect of such a law will be the speedy extermination of Adirondack deer.

The bill provides for hounding in the nursing season, and will legalize the atrocities inseparable from the dogging of does and fawns in summer.

The hounders have given up the clause forbidding jack ing. They do not want more protection. They ask only for greater license to destroy. Months ago we foretold that their course in regard to jacking would be just what it is now.

The prohibition of marketing game is a good one, but it can work no possible benefit to compare with the bad results of hounding. Market-hunting has not depleted Adirondack of hounding. Market-hunting has not depleted Adiron deer; hounding has done it, and if legalized will do it.

To check market-hunting make it unlawful. But to do that it is not necessary at the same time to make hounding lawful.

That to right one wrong it is necessary to sanction another and a greater one, is not the logic on which sensible legislation is founded.

The members of the Legislature have been grossly misled and deceived by false reports of a great slaughter of deer by still-hunters last fall. They are actually asked to sanction hounding on the plea that if the deer are not made shy by hounding the poor things will fall an easy prey to the market still-hunters. The hounders resent any imputation of questionable motive, but it is difficult to contemplate their "shy" argument without a feeling of impatience that they can successfully impose such stuff on the gentlemen whose votes will decide this question. It is a disgrace that the merits of a subject of such grave moment as the perpetuity of the Adirondack deer supply can be covered up and hidden by the misstatements and fallacious reasoning of selfish and greedy deer killers.

In the use of these tactics and the employment of manufactured statistics to carry their case to-day, the advocates of deer hounding studiously ignore the consideration that the effect of game laws is not limited to one single year. The results of present legislation, good or bad, will concern the citizens of the State in future years. Those who come after us will hold responsible the Legislatures of the present. They cannot shirk that responsibility. A law to sanction

the extermination of Adirondack deer by hounding and water-killing may not be fully understood by the public today, but in a few years its effect will be patent beyond the possibility of concealment by misleading "shy" arguments. Then, too, the wisdom and motives of the men who to-day are working for or against the present bill will be clearly exposed by the irresistible logic of facts. To that final judgment the supporters of the present anti-hounding law may, with all confidence, appeal.

NEEDS OF THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

N another column we print an important letter on this subject from Mr. Arnold Hague, of the U.S. Geological Survey, to Senator Manderson. The letter is important because it is written by a gentle-

man thoroughly familiar with the National Park and with that region to the south and east of the present boundaries which it is proposed to add to the reservation. He has also traveled long and extensively in the West and is familiar with the various industries of that great and growing Understanding mining, acquainted with the needs country. of the stock grower and the agriculturist, his opinion on the possibilities of the region to be added to the Park is the highest authority we can have on the subject, and should be convincing to every intelligent man.

Mr. Hague points out, as we have done, that the preservation of the forests about the headwaters of Yellowstone, and of Snake River, and the tributaries of both, must be carefully looked after if the arid regions, away from the mountains, which are watered by these streams, are to be of any value to their inhabitants. He gives facts and figures bearing on the rapid destruction of these forests and recites the cvils which must follow any extensive timber cutting in the region in question.

The subject is one which will interest every practical man and which has an especial and particular meaning for all those who live on the plains, to the east or to the west of the Continental Divide.

It is to be hoped that the suggestions contained in Mr. Hague's letter may be regarded in the final reporting of the bill, and that this clear exposition of the requirements of the Yellowstone Park may be read and comprehended by every Senator and Congressman.

HE WRITES FEELINGLY.—The subjoined extract is from the Boston New England Farmer of Jan. 23. We have heard it hinted that the editor, himself an accomplished sportsman, missed a bevy of quail which he had fondly imagined no "other fellow" knew of; *hinc illæ lacrimæ*: The Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association had its

The Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association had its annual dinner in this city a few days ago. After the dinner was over, addresses were made by several gentlemen, lamenting the weakness of the game laws of the Commonwealth. As far as that goes, we en-tirely agree with the speakers, that more stringent laws for the pres-ervation of birds, their nests and eggs, are imperatively demanded; but we do not by any means agree with the speaker who said opposi-tion to such laws "comes largely from the farmers who own the soil and who argue, not logically, that because they own the land they own the game " We do not consider this a fair statement of the ar-gument of the farmers: they are so far as we know anything about gument of the farmers; they are, so far as we know anything about it, as well convinced of the necessity of protecting the birds as any sportsman can be, but they do want the right to keep outside sports-men from wandering over their fields and through their woods, and shooting off the game which they themselves, the owners of the soil, have been watching and protecting during the close season. It is precious poor satisfaction for a farmer who has known of the exist-ence of a bunch of quail within half a dozen rods of his door all sumence of a bunch of quart within hair a dozen rous of his door all sum-mer, to find that on the first day of the season, before he has had a chance to shoot the birds, even if he has wanted to; some lazy fellow from the city, with nothing better to do, has turned up with a dog and gun and cleaned out the whole bunch. The sporting gentlemen may rest assured that the farmer is not going to be "educated up" to the point of protecting game birds on his own land for them to have the fun of shooting.

A CONVICTION FOR TRESPASS .- Recently at Patchoguc, Long Island, Howell D. Smith, of Sayville, was convicted for the purpose of shooting on the lands of Mr. A. A. Frazer, of the same place. The case was tried before Judge John R. Smith and a jury, and District Attorney Wilmot S. Smith was the prosecutor. The conviction cost the defendent \$20. This is an advance on any previous attempts at game pro tection by means of the trespass law on Long Island, Usually the jury give the plaintiff six cents; sometimes when very liberal they raise the sum to a quarter of a dollar. The conviction in the present case was largely due to the energy of District Attorney W. S. Smith, who is very much in earnest in his efforts to see the law enforced.

THE FOREST AND STREAM'S GRIZZLIES were "at home" to thousands of visitors on Washington's Birthday. They They are the favorite quadrupeds of the entire Central Park collection.

TO THE WALLED-IN LAKES. XII.-GOAT HUNTING AND GRUMBLING.

THERE was little to be done about the camp next morning. There was nothing to eat, and the preparations for breakfast consisted in whittling up a pipeful of tobacco apiece. While smoking, we changed the horses to fresh grass, and then shouldering our rifles started off for Yellowfish's hunting ground of the day before. It was but a short walk to the rocks. At the foot of the talus slope, beneath the vertical cliff north of camp, we saw by the fresh tracks and other sign of goats that these animals had been down into the valley to feed during the night, and we at once began to scramble up over the rough and steep ascent. We had got about half way up the talus, when I heard Yellow. fish call out, Amo! Amo! (there, there) and looking in the direction in which he pointed, I saw a goat and her kid walk out from behind some brush on a ledge far above us. As fast as I could. I ran up the slope for fifty or a hundred yards, and at length paused, entirely out of breath, and as the ani. mals stopped to look at us, tried to shoot. I was so breathless that I could not hold my gun steady, and the slope was so steep that I could not kneel and rest my rifle on my knce, I threw my sights up to 300 yards, and tried to take sight at the game, but I could not steady the rifle, and when I fired my ball struck a foot or two to the left of the animal at which I had aimed, the female. The distance was well enough estimated, but I failed to hold on. At the sound of the report the two goats disappeared behind the rocks, and began the ascent of the cliff, clambering up an almost vcrtical and extremely narrow ravine, in which they were always hidden by the rocks and brush. Once or twice we caught a glimpse of them for a moment, but they immediately disappeared again. At length they showed themselves for the last time about seven or eight hundred yards above us, but it was useless to shoot at them at that distance.

We kept on our course, and, half a mile further on, entered a short cañon which led into a basin somcwhat similar to that seen the day before, but less regular, being crossed near its head by several very high ridges of red rock covered with snow, and on which grew a little low pine timber. Through the midst of the basin flowed a considerable stream tumbling down in a series of falls over the successive walls of rock which crossed the valley at right angles to its course. These vertical walls soon barred our progress, and we had to climb them-a task of no little difficulty. Appekunny, who had set out with rubber boots on, was obliged to give it up and turn back. Yellowfish and I kept on and did some of the most difficult mountain climbing that I have ever under Often one man would stay below on a narrow ledge taken. holding both guns, while the other would climb up six or eight feet, take the guns and hold them until his companion had passed him and got up to a point where he could take the guns and wait for the other to gain a few feet. Often we would have to ascend a vertical rock-face fifteen or twenty feet high, on which the only foot or handhold would be little inequalitics in the rock about as large as a hen's egg, barely wide enough to support one side of the foot or one joint of the finger. In some of these places, which were so nearly vertical that it seemed impossible for any four-footed creature without claws to ascend without falling over back ward, the little knobs of rock to which we clung were worn round and smooth by the hoofs of the goats.

After we had clambered with the greatest difficulty up the first of these walls, we passed along over a steep half frozen slope of shale where the walking was very laborious, and then followed the stream for some little distance. Pretty soon we came to another wall of rock over which the water tumbled in a forty-foot fall. Then we had to clamber up the shale slope, and again to look for a place to pass up the This time a crevice was found in the rock, just wide wall. enough for a man to work himself up by means of his hands and knees, much as I should faucy a man would climb up a narrow chimney. Now and then there were little steps or projections of rock on which we would rest; the, one below passing up the guns to him in front, for here there was no The top gained, we went on to the next pass. This was repeated a number of times, so that to rewall. count the sorrows which we underwent would be weari-The climbing was exceedingly difficult, and either some. from this cause or else because I had had nothing to eat that morning, I became very tired.

At length we found ourselves on a little bench, half a mile deep and twice as wide, on which was a beautiful little Alpine lake, surrounded by a great field of snow, dotted here and there with stunted pines. From here we could see that, after surmounting two or three more steps of the series of cliffs, we would be at the foot of a steep, high ridge, which gave a gradual ascent to a high saddle, not much below the summit of the mountain. Yellowfish, who is indefatigable and seems never to tire, pointed this out and suggested that it was a good road, and that we should go home that way. I was about doue up, but determined that I would follow where he might lead, as long as I could put one foot before the other, and so, after sitting down and smoking a pipe, I told him to go on. He trotted off and I followed at my best pace, which was, after all, a pretty slow one.

By the time we had reached the level, snow-covered flat, which led up to the foot of the high ridge, I was fairly tired out. It was not—ss is usually the case with me when ex-hausted by climbing—that I could not get my breath, but my legs from the waist down seemed almost incapable of

motion. Even when walking on comparatively level ground I could advance only a few steps at a time without stopping and resting. I began to think that I should not reach the top of the mountain, and seriously to wonder how they would manage to get me down to camp if I should entirely give out. Curiously enough the locomotion which was least difficult for me was the clambering over the rocks, the stepping from one to the next one above it. The gradual ascent was much more difficult than the rougher, more broken part.

Here, on this highest bench of all, we passed over another lake, this one frozen and its clear surface swept bare of snow by the bitter wind which was blowing. Before we had made half the ascent to our present altitude it had begun to snow hard, with a furious wind, and it was bitter cold. My shoes, much dilapidated by contact with the rocks, had gone to pieces during the morning, and when my weight broke through the crust of the snow field over which we were passing the ice cut my feet.

Very slowly and painfully I made the ascent of the last ridge, creeping, not very carefully, over the steeply sloping ice-covered rocks, but as we neared the crest of the mountain I made better progress, for the fact that the top was so near put strength into me.

At last it was accomplished, and wc stood on the very crest of the mountains and looked directly down on the valley and the lakes and the stream. We could see none of the lakes below the fourth, but every one above that was in view. Down in the valley the sun was bright and clear, and the stream gleamed and shone like a broad band of polished metal. The descent was so sharp that it seemed almost as if one could pitch a stone from where I stood down into the lakes. For a few moments we sat and rested, while the wind whistled about us, and the hard pellets of sleet and snow rattled on our coats as against a window pane. great flock of grav-crowned finches were feeding along the ridge, cheery and comfortable looking as they always are, and fluttered and hopped about us in the most confiding way. What they could find to feed on I could not tell, for there was nothing on the ground but snow and ice, with here and there a red rock projecting above the white covering. But the little finches seemed to like it.

The descent was over a steep slope of snow-covered sliding shale, here and there interrupted by vertical ledges, down which the climbing, though sometimes slow and difficult was not dangerous. Going down hill seemed easy work and though my legs were not under very good control, the falls that I got were not serious. On the way down after we had got below the snow, we walked up a couple of blue grouse, one of which flew a few yards and alighted on the bare rocks, and the other went into a little clump of pines. The former Yellowfish killed, the latter we could not dis The bird was carried down to camp, and long before it was cold, was roasting over the hot fire, and was soon devoured. There being nothing more to eat in camp we packed up our possessions and started for the St. Mary's Lakes. we rode down the valley in the bright sunlight I turned back for a last view of the stupendous mountains, which we were leaving, but the dark snow clouds hung heavy over them and their rugged magnificence could not be seen. Again, as I crossed the last ridge going down the valley, I looked back, but saw only the black clouds and the whirling snow.

We reached camp about 5 o'clock, and found three or four Blood Indians from Fort McLeod making themselves very much at home there. Villainous looking rascals they were and the one with the most forbidding countenance of all had been engaged, as I afterward learned, with a half-breed in the murder of a white man, whom they had killed for his money. The half-breed had been duly hung, but this Indian had in some way escaped punishment.

The following day was occupied in fishing for lake trout and lounging about camp. We had a pleasant visit from old Keh-Ko-witz-Keyucla and half a dozen of our Kootenay friends, who appeared, by comparison with the Bloods, like polished gentlemen.

That night, as we sat about the fire in the lodge and talked over our bad luck, Yellowfish said: "My medicine is bad, and we shall have no luck this time. The last time I was here it was not so. Then, plenty of meat was in the lodge. Then, every day we climbed the mountains, plenty of Eh-mahfound and killed. In one place where we kee-kinny wc first climbed the mountains, I killed that time seven sheep. Beyond, on the big square [Goat] mountain, we killed Apomah-kee-kinuy, may be five or six, not more. This time not good. Plenty rain and snow and fog. Can't see good. To-morrow I go back to the Agency. Bad luck is coming."

"What Yellowfish says is true," said Appekunny. "I was here then and we had plenty of meat. A fat sheep was always hanging in the camp. All over the mountains about these lakes, where we have found nothing and no fresh sign, the tracks were very plenty and the place smelt like a sheep corral. Where is the game now? There has been no hunting done here except by these Kootenays, and there has been nothing here on the North Mountains this summer.'

"What time of the year was it that you were here?" I asked.

we could not go about in our shirt sleeves with comfort. We had no bad weather, only one little storm when an inch or two of snow fell. Mild pleasant days were the rule, but it

almost always froze during the night." "Well," said I, "it seems vcry clear to me what our trouble has been. The sheep are back in the mountains, and there they will remain until some heavy snowfalls take place to drive them down toward the lakes. Then when the snow becomes deep on that portion of the range where they are now feeding they will draw down toward the valleys and on to the steeply sloping southern hillsides like those of Singleshot and Goat mountains, where Yellowfish got so many last autumn. If this were November instead of September, we might have done as well as he did then. But we have not come properly prepared for the conditions which we find. To get back to where the game is now we ought riggings. Then we could pile on them cnough stuff to last us a week or two, and could get back to a hunting ground. If we come back here again, we will know how to go to work to make a successful hunt. The country is a good for sheep, and we have seen with our own eyes that there are goats here. As for the other game I do not believe it is present in any very great quantities, though there are bears enough to satisfy any one. You can see from the hides in the Kootenay camp that they depend altogether for their meat on sheep, and that a moose or an elk is killed only by accident."

"And to get sheep," said Dick King, "you ought to go and camp right with 'em. Pack your blankets right up to the rocks and sleep there, so as to get at the game early in the morning.

"Right you are," said I, and then turning to the Indian,

added, "Before we go to bed, Yellowfish, tell us a story." "Well," he replied, "one," and sitting up and putting aside his pipe, he said: "That Old Man. Walked around that Old Man. Came to where still dancing those ground squirrels. Dancing about fire all those ground squirrels. Behind sit that ground squirrel big with young. Old Man cry [wept.]. Say, 'Let me by that fire, too.' Ground squirrel say: 'Come on, Old Man, sit here, too.' 'When come there, Old Man,' he say, 'Me first by fire sit.' Man take ground squirrels, hold back by [close to] fire. When ground squirrel say sk, sk, then Old Man take another squirrel, hold by fire. Old Man make same noise, sk, sk [mocking them]. Old Man tircd, say, 'All be in fire, too many you.' Throw all in fire. That one, big with young, go in hole. Old Man say, 'Let be that way. Make ground squirrels more you.'

'Rest in fire, went away Old Man [to] make willow basket [to] cook those ground squirrels. Eat some, rest not cooked. Say to nose, 'Sleepy me. [If while] I sleep, there is traveling about something, holloa out.' Now sleep, Old Man. Nose Wake Old Man. Many times. Some above bird holloa. cry.

Old Man say, 'Above bird nothing,' sleep again. ome bobcat. Nose snore many times. Make Old Man "Come bobcat. jump, so high, many times. Not wake up, Old Man, Bobcat eat all ground squirrels. Nose snore. Old Man high jump, fall. Wake up, him mad. Take fire, burn nose. Say, 'You fool, not wake me up.' Look for bobcat. Find tracks. All grease, tracks. See bobcat [on] rock. He sleep. Walk softly Old Man, catch him bobcat. Old Man pound head [nose] on rock, make short face, pull [body] out ong, fix hair on face, pull off tail. That's why bobcat, short face, long hair [on it], long body, short tail.

"Now, Old Man nose burn like fire. Think wind good. Hold nose wind. Wind blow [him] far off, pretty near blow in creek. Catch hold blackthroat [birch tree]. Wind blow here there, still hang on Old Man. That's the way survive Old Man. Wind over, mad Old Man. Hit birch many times. That's why birch [bark] now looks like much cut. Oki."

The story told and duly applauded, we turned into our blankets and were soon asleep. Yo.

A FAMOUS FISHING POND.

THE well-known fishing pond of the late Royal Phelps at Babylon has been purchased by Mr. Whitehead, the counsel for the Society for the Protection of Game, and a club has been formed to hold it. The terms of the new corporation as filed in the office of the Secretary of State We trust it may long maintain the hosare given below. pitable fame for which "The Reel" has been so celebrated:

pitable fame for which "The Keef" has been so celebrated: "We, Percy R. Pyne, William E. Dodge, Jr., Charles E. Whitehead, cleveland H. Dodge and Percy R. Pyne, Jr., being all of full age worthy citizens of the State of New York, and of the United States of America, do certify, intending thereby to form a corporation under the name of the Rod and Reel Society. That the objects of the corporation shall be simple, social, country life, and improvement in the gentle art of fysshynge as practised by the goodly Izsak Walton and Dame Juliana Berners, and also man-taining a fysshynge lodge and waters. The number of the Trustees shall be five, and those for the first prear are to be the above named corporators, and the chief place of pusiness (fi dileness can be a business) shall be the Fysshynge House in the town of Huntington and Country of Suffolk heretofore known as "The Reel"

as "The Reel." The shares of this corporation shall be twenty-five, which shares shall be unassignable either by voluntary sale, or process of law, except by the written consent of all the other sharehelders, and at the death of any shareholder, his share shall belong to the survivors upon such terms and conditions as may hereafter be provided by the by-laws saving only his widow, if any, may enjoy the same for here if a

The Sportsman Tourist.

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CAMP FLOTSAM.

XXV.-THE AFTERMATH.

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however, had not been without its sport, and not in the lament, but it was the inglorious end of our fly-fishing for the season. Tired and disgusted, we determined to fish no more, but in the waning days of the camp the Madame entered, heart and soul, into bait-fishing, and there was no rest for the weary. With the Princess for oarsman and guide, she succeeded in bringing in daily strings of bass, their joint catch, which put us to the blush, and we were nightly taunted with our ill luck and indolence. One afternoon, during the last week of the camp, while we were loafing, as usual, about the tents, the two set out on their daily quest. They had been gone for an hour when we started on a trip to the outlet. Midway on our course we heard a faint shout from far down to the right, and saw our camp signal hoisted from a boat. We suspected at once that some surprise was in store for us, and we turned the boat in the direction of the white flag. Ten small-mouths, not one of which was under two pounds, were lying in the boat. "See what we have got," cried the Madame," and here's another," she shouted, as she landed a mate to the rest, "wait and see us catch them." We waited. In a moment each of

the feminine anglers had landed another. Then, as the Indian girl baited afresh and cast out, there was a mighty surge on her line, and she rose to her feet and lifted with main strength. A splendid bassleaped from the water along-side, the pole of the girl broke, but she grasped the line before the fish was fairly out of sight. Dropping the oars, George leaped into their skiff, caught the line from the girl's hands and two ounces. The Madame hurrahed and clapped her hands, but the Princess neither spoke nor made a sign of ex-ultation. We stayed alongside until they had taken four or five more, and then, after they had put their catch in our best fishing that we had seen during our outing, and in it we had had no part. Yet it was with no little pride that we showed the string and related to the two or three to whom we gave them, the story of the long fight which we had with that four pounder.

we gave them, the story of the long fight which we had with that four pounder. The Madame and her guide never faltered in the fishing but kept it up to the end. We could not understand the reason why, but they brought in nightly scores such as we had never made, and we were soon satisfied that it was neither tackle, bait, skill, nor knowledge of the grounds that gave them the lead. It was all lnck. We could understand now why it was that we used to sit the afternoon through, under the big tree by the mill pond, without a bite, while our companion truant from school would land fish after fish; it was pure, simple luck. We philosophized in valn, the Madame had the biggest and we were grasping after the un-attained. But our fishing had been done almost entirely with the fly and in casting. In this our success had eelipsed everything in our experience, so far as small-mouths were concerned. As to the big-mouth, the time has come when we feel called upon to answer the demand of the author of the Bigosh papers, made both by letter and in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM, that we speak of its readiness to take the fly, as compared with the other variety. Truth compels us to write that we have never found it behind the small-mouth in this respect, and, as a rule, the catch, so far as weight went, has generally been in favor of the big-mouth. We will not dispute our field's proposition that it excels the small-mouth in this respect, nor do we doubt it. One day, during the last week in camp, was spent in a supreme effort to rival the Madame's score, and we struggled from Burnt Point to the Narrows, from the Narrows to Griffin Island—and got letf. When we displayed our catch with a three-pounder at the lead, the Madame had one which weighed close to four pounds to show against it and we sur-rendered. Again we made the run to the bridge—this time for a fare-well—for the day which we had so long seen like a night-

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muskets, bayonets and sabres, mementoes and souvenirs of incidents and men in times when nations have betaken themscives to the last great argument. In the Battery stable, is cruel and should be condemned and effectually by him in the field; while in the yard, each chained to a gun carriage, was another of his prizes, a team of immense Indian dogs with wolf-like heads, trained to sledge work and eapable of carrying over a hundred pounds of baggage apiece upon their backs. From the Barracks we were carried by the Colonel to his home, where the remnants of the camp fraternized through the afternoon and around the nospitable board viewed the memories of the jovial hours on Loughborongh.
By 4 o'clock the spires of Kingston, the fort on the hill,

and the towers along the city front were drifting out of sight as we plowed down the river, and thoughts of the nether shore began to thicken about us. An hour and a half later and Uncle Sam's officials were engaged in examining with much admiration our assortment of well-worn camp truck. And now we bring to a close the record of another outing. Began with the Christmas days it has outlived the winter and closes as the spring tide is about to dawn upon the earth, and the heart warms and the pulse beats high in ex-pectancy of a glorious to come. If its recital has brought a moment of relaxation to a brother whose longing for the camp, the lake and the wilderness has gone ungratified, to such an one we say that our pleasure is no less than his. For him we have written, and for him we wish in the coming season an outing which will compensate for all that he has been denied. And to 'Jay,'' 'Norman,''our old friend of the Bigosh, and the other brothers of the angle, whose appreci-ation of our Camp Flotsam has been so generously expressed in FOREST AND STREAM, we extend our hands in greeting, to their encouragement is due all that has been written of the Anabasis of 1885. WAWAYANDA.

Matural History.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY. THE encouraging letters which we receive in regard to the establishment of the AUDUBON SOCIETY are most gratifying, and are an carnest of the widespread interest taken in this movement to protect our birds. To make it general, and to enlist the aid of every individual who has a love of nature and admires the beautiful birds, is now our object. There is no one whose influence cannot do some-thing to forward this good work. We desire the co-opera-tion of every reader of the FOREST AND STREAM, and again invite all who are interested in the subject and willing to lend their influence to communicate with us. Circulars of infor-mation, with full details of the work contemplated, will be sent to any address, without charge. No expense whatever will attach to membership in the AUDUBON SOCIETY. It would be impracticable to publish all the letters that we have received on this topic since the plan of the AUDU-NO SOCIETY was first outlined in these columns. We may give three or four as indicating the ground occupied by some of the leaders of modern thought: BEOOKLYN, N. Y., Feb, 20, 1886.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb, 20, 1886.

Editor Forest and Stream

Editor Forest and Stream: I am heartily in sympathy with your purposes for the pro-tection of birds, and should be glad to contribute any influ-ence that I can to that end. If there were no purchasers there would be no demand, and no reason for slaughtering these winged gems. But as only women create a demand, it rests upon them to stay this wanton destruction. I am sure that it is only necessary to bring before American women the cruelty of this "slaughter of the innocents" that fashion is carrying on to secure a re-nunciation of this ornament and the salvation of birds. On this subject the kind feelings, the taste, and æsthetic sympathy of the whole community are on your side, and if you persevere you will assuredly win, Yours, HENRY WARD BEECHER.

OAK KNOLL, Danvers, Mass., 2nd mo., 20, 1886. Editor Forest and Stream: I heartily approve of the proposed Audubon Society. We are in a way to destroy both our forests and our birds. A society for the preservation of the latter has long been needed, and I hope it is not too late for the accomplishment of its objects. of its objects

of its objects. I could almost wish that the shooters of the birds, the taxi-dermists who prepare their skins, and the fashionable wear-ers of their feathers might share the penalty which was visited upon the Ancient Mariner who shot the Albatross. Thy friend, John G. WHITTIER,

ANDOVER, Mass., Feb. 21, 1886

ANDOVER, Mass., Feb. 21, 1886. Editor Forest and Stream: I am in carnest and indignant sympathy with the motive of any society organized to prevent the murder of birds for decorative purposes. If you will put into my hands all the statistics you can command on this subject, I will try and write something about it—somewhere. Very truly yours, E. S. PHELPS.

"MURDER MOST FOUL."

"MURDER MOST FOUL." A few years since I was driving over a country road in early April. An exceptionally forward spring had stirred all nature from its sleep, and the grass and the leaves, as well as the birds and insects, had begun to make the earth bright and cheerful. In an orchard, hard by, my attention was called to a man who, with a gun in hand and two small boys "at heel," was skulking from tree to tree as if in quest of a goodly "quarry." I drew rein and became a keen on-looker to see what game he was stalking so earnesity, well knowing there was none to stalk. Ere long a few bluebirds and robins took wing and flew to a tree within the range of the would be shooter. He leveled and discharged his piece, but with no visible result. I could not allow this outrage to go on, and was soon on the ground and over the fence with a challenge of "Hold hard, there!" I bridled my tongue and in quiet tone asked the man if he knew he was liable to a fine of \$10 for every bird he shot. He said no. I told him such was the law, and advised him to amuse his boys by shooting at a mark rather than at the innocent birds. He said he would fire at no more birds, so we parted and I resumed my drive. I cite this instance as one of thoughtless and ignorant transgression, of which there are doubtless many, but the cases of willful murder of the "innocents" are exceeding many.

are supposed to be of gentler and more refined natures than men and their sense of injustice and cruelty should be keener than their more brutal (I speak "by the card") brothers and "natural protectors."

than their more brutal (I speak "by the card") brothers and "natural protectors." The display (outrageous, flaunting and incongruous as it is, void of taste and of beauty as a warrant for its adoption) of heads and wings, and often of entire birds on hats; and of farthers, made up into dress and mantua trimming, would go far to make one doubt their superior and gentler natures. How can these, seemingly so dormant, be aroused? What honest and tender-hearted sportsman will write a pointed tract to couvict them of the error of their ways, and make them eschew and forsake such gaudy and tasteless and bar-barous adornment, and cease to be abettors of this "most foul, strange and unnatural" murder? The AUDUBON SOCIETY has a chivalric field before it, and I hope that many will be interested in joining in a crusade against this cruel war upon the birds and the ghastly use of their beautiful skins and feathers. At any rate, let us who love the fields and woods and all that dwell therein, cease not to strive to arouse a public opinion that shall at once and forever damn and consign to utter desuetude a custom more honored in the breach than the observance. O. W. R.

Editor Forest and Stream: The annual tinkering of the game laws comes up on March 3. One of the most important things to do is to suppress the slaughter of our birds, but we have to strike fairly or not at 811

all. Stop the bat bird business or rather stop the skin collector who goes for numbers, whether to sell as ornaments for mil-inery or for so-called science. It is not he who has the big-gest collection of skins that is always the best ornithologist or the closest student of nature. We need our birds more as insect destroyers alive than as food for insects. Give the poor man a show too, perhaps he loves sport afield as well as his more wealthy neighbor. Love of these things is born in us you know

bis more wealthy neighbor. Love of these things is both in us, you know. One thing more. It was said, I think, by speaker Brackett at the Massachusetts Fish and 'Game Association dinner that "taxidermists ought to be primarily" and I infer summarily dealt with. Again I say strike fairly or not at all. I mean discriminate fairly between a legitimate taxidermist and the skin collector. This latter class are like the unlicensed dogs, they bring good ones into bad repute. I refer particularly to the millinery skin hunter and bird destroyer. Deal with this class "primarily" and there will be birds enough for all. I might add and possibly with much force, let us enlist our "sisters, cou-ins and aurts" in the good work of refusing to wear birds as ornaments, and the battle would be ours. X, Y. Z.

BIRDS AND BONNETS.

BIRDS AND BONNETS. Editor Forest and Stream: In view of the fact that the destruction of birds for millin-cry purposes is at present attracting general attention, the appended list of native birds seen on hats worn by ladies in the streets of New York, may be of interest. It is chiefly the result of two late afternoon walks through the uptown shopping districts, and, while very incomplete, still gives an idea of the species destroyed and the relative numbers of each. Rabin, four. Bluebird, three. Bluebird, three. Bluebird, three. Bluebird, three. Bluebird, urabler, one. Bluebird, urabler, three. Wilson's black-capped flycatcher, three. Scarlet tanager, three. White-bellied swallow, one. Bohemian waxwing, one. White-bellied swallow, one. Bohemian waxwing, one. Waxwing, twenty-three. Great north rn shrike, one. Pine grosbesk, one. Snow bunting, fifteen. Tree sparrow, two. White-throated sparrow, one. Bobolink, one. Meadow lark, two. Baltimore oriole, nine. Purple grackle, five. Blue-jay, five. Swallow-tailed flycatcher, one. Kingbird, one. Bilerolay, nvc. Swaliow-tailed flycatcher, one. Kingbird, one. Kingdisher, one. Ried-headed woodpecker, one. Red-headed woodpecker, two. Golden-winged woodpecker, twenty-one. Acadian owl, one. Carolina dove, one. Pinnated grouse, one. Ruffed grouse, two. Qual, sixteen. Helmet qual, two. Sanderling, five Big yellowlegs, one. Green heron, one. Laugbing gull, one. Laugbing gull, one. Black tern, one. Grebe, seven. Method School (Sanderling) Sanderling (Sanderling) Sanderling flye Big yellowlegs, one. Grebe, seven. Sanderling (Sanderling) Sanderling (Sanderling) Sanderling (Sanderling) Sanderling (Sanderling) Sanderling (Sanderling) Sanderling (Sanderling) Sanderling) Sanderling (Sanderling) Sanderling) San

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A SENSIBLE GUNNER.

The following opinion of a professional gunner regarding shooting game birds in the vernal season, and other birds to supply the demands of fashion, is worthy of record as

shoothing game ordes in the vertiant season, and other order of the subscription of the vertiant season, is worthy of record as sound common sense. Eugene A. Jackson, of Atlanticville, L. I., in a recent letter to the subscriber, expressed himself as follows: "There is now a law against spring snipe shooting; I think it is a good thing, as there are hundreds shot here every spring. I have shot as many as eighty-five large snipe in one day.

Those shot while on their way to the breeding grounds of the North, cannot reproduce and return in the summer or fall with their offspring. The result is that the snipe shoot-ing is not as good as it was ten years since. I presume that the subject of bird protection that is now agitating the public will take effect in the shape of a new law. The ladies, poor things, will then have to try and find something else to wear on their hats. It is an astonishing thing how many birds' wings they can get on one hat. I think if it were the fashion they would wear an elephant on their heads. I, for one, like the idea of protecting the poor little birds, that are destroyed by the thousands, just because it is the fashion for women to wear them on their heats. I should think it no harm if they wore wings of game birds that are shot, and would be otherwise thrown away, or of birds that are a nuisance (English sparrows); but when they shoot every song bird or other kind of bird, that does no larm, it is simply wicked." Regarding spring shooting and bird protection, Mr. Jack-son now has sound views. Let us hope he will try to extend them among the fellows of his craft. WILLIAN DUTCHER, Of the A. O U. Com. on Protection of N. A. Birds.

Half a dozen bonnet shooters who left some time ago for Florida to slaughter the birds there and to follow up the bloody work as the migrating army moved north, have returned disconsolate. The late bitter cold weather drove the birds from Florida to the islands and even to the South American coasts, so no butchery could be done.

A BILL FOR BIRD PROTECTION.

American coasts, so no butchery could be done. A BILL FOR BIRD PROTECTION. The Committee of the American Ornithologists' Union have prepared a pamphlet containing a great amount of in-formation on this subject, which will soon be published. Among other things which this committee have done is the drafting of a general bill for the preservation of birds and their nests and eggs. This bill they recommend for adop tion by every State. It is the result of a great deal of earn-est thought and hard work by the committee, and certainly will commend itself to all. It is as follows: Ax AF or ATE PROTECTON OF FIRDS AND THEIR NESTS AND EGGS. Sec. 1. Any person who shall, within the State of ______, kill any wild bird, other than a game bird, or purchase, offer, or expose for sale any such bird, after it has been killed, shall for each offense be subject to a fine of five dollars or imprisonment for the days, or both, at the discretion of the court. For the purposes of this Act the fol-lowing only shall be considered game birds; The Anatide, commonly known as rails, coots, much hens and gallineler: the Limi-colle, commonly known as rails, coots, much hens and gallineler; the Raillide; the discretion of the court. For the gays or birds, shall be sub-let for each offense to a fine of five dollars or imprisonment for ten as walls turkeys, grouse, prarite chickens, phesaants, part-ridge and quals. Sec. 3. day person who shall, within the State of ____, take or medlessly destroy the nest or the eggs of any wild bird, shall be sub-persons. I at the discretion of the coults or in section 4 of this Act. The C. 4. Certificate giving the right to take birds, and their nests and eggs, for scientific purposes, as provided for in section 4 of this Act. The role thereof to collect birds, their nests or upward, permitting the power to grant sall 2 of this Act to grant such certificates the ap-plicant for the same must present to the person, or persons, having the power to grant sall certificate, wr

able. Sec. 6. The English or European housesparrow (*Passer domesticus*) is not included among the birds protected by this Act. Sec. 7. All acts or parts of acts, heretofore passed inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed. This Act shall take effect upon its passage.

SPARE THE BIRDS.

[Inscribed to the Audubon Society, New York.]

 $\mathbf{Y}^{\mathrm{ES}}_{\mathrm{When}}$ in the hard to the Andredown bound, the ground, when in the shady hollows the pink anemones abound, For then they are in sweetest voice, their souls are full of song; Their softest notes, their loftiest notes they all the day prolong.

Yes, spare the birds, the lovely birds, the birds of light and air, The little feather'd minstrels, whose chants ring everywhere: Yes spare as in life's journey thou would'st be spar'd from death, When belms are clove and plumes are shorn and fails the gasping breath breath!

When new the morn salutes the air with all that's fresh and sweet, Ahl let the wine that fills the air thy quicken'd senses greet; Then full of joy the brown thrush sings upon the garden hedge, The sweallows twitter on the eaves of the old barn's mossy edge, The speckled meadow lark upsprings upon its joyous wings, And, sweeping the salt meadows, its endless praises sings!

The sweet-voic'd, gay-dress'd emblems of innocence and love Are surely sent to bless us by the Creative Hand above! To charm us with their plumage, delight us with their airs, And sing away our sorrows, anxieties and cares.

The apple trees are white with bloom, a wreath of rich bouquets, The peach is pink with color, the llac blue with sprays, These are the honied haunts of redbreast and of oriole, And now they strike their silver barps and pour the liquid soul.

I do not know a sweeter gush than blackbirds' mellow strain, Whether they skim the daisles or sweep the yellow grain, But ahi the richness of the notes, the blazon of the plumes, May naught avail to rescue from the bird butcher's dooms!

There is a little sprite, the tern, the white gull of the main, That whistles by, that flitteth by, along the sandy plain. And yet these little spectres, as spotless as the snow, Are slaughter'd -to be toss'd in pride o'r snowy breast and brow!

Yet all this cruel slaughter of these children of the air, Goes on, year after year, and few to say, forbear! For long as youthful beauty will wear her bird-crown crest The sordid gold will end the life in every downy breast. GREENPOET, L L. Feb. 15, ISAAO MC

A PET SQUIRREL. ONE of the brightest and most interesting pets I have ever seen, is domesticated in the family of a friend in this county. It is a red squirrel which was found when an infant in arms, and unable to see its captors, who were present at the demolition of a woodpile where had been the little fellow's ancestral home. It nearly perished from want of the maternal fount, and until a man of genius hit upon the idea of feeding it with a "medicine-dropper," its case was considered hopeless. Then came to the family tabby an involce of fresh-laid kittens, and the little squirrel was duly installed as one of the tribe. "Mew!" said the old cat, and the rodent was forwith recognized as a *Felis domesti-*cus, with all the rights and privileges to such status apper-taining.

A PET SQUIRREL.

and the focult was forwith felogineer as a *fews unhear* cus, with all the rights and privileges to such status apper-taining. The squirrel grew and thrived, and was and is as free from fear as the least timid among its foster brethren. When I saw it, it was several months old, and as it was then a little after 6 P. M. (at which time it always takes a siesta), it was taken from its little bed and laid in my hand, where it lay for some minutes without motion. "He'll wake up, wont he?" said I. "Oh, yes" was the reply, and sure enough, in three minutes the little fellow had circumnavigated—if I may be permitted the word—the whole room, in all directions. He ran into pockets, and over pictures, and only stopped at a cedar pencil, which he at once proceeded to reduce to fragments, leaving the lead intact.

over pictures, and only stopped at a cedar pencit, which he at once proceeded to reduce to fragments, leaving the lead intact. This squirrel has many playful ways, such as slyly enter-ing the pocket of its master, and in default of nuts, taking therefrom his porte-monnaie. Itusually has a store of apples etc., hidden behind some bric-a-brac on a corner bracket. It has endeared itself to its possessors, who would be sorry to lose it, and it has really done but little mischief, but alasl it did bite the baby; why I know not. At the last accounts, it was proposed to obtain for it a very tough cage, its incis-ors having proved quite equal to the demolition of any ten-der specimen of that article. What may be its future lot, who can tell? Did I relate that it jumps upon the back of its foster-mother, and merrily rideth thereon, to Tab's dis-gust? This it does, and many things besides, yet the old cat, is more patient with its antics than would be many a human mamma. Long may the little squirrel wave his tail, and wind his clock. KELPIE. CENTRAL LAKE, Michigan.

CENTRAL LAKE, Michigan.

MOOSE IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

MOOSE IN THE ADIRONDACKS. A PROPOS of a correspondent's plan to stock a tract of land on Long Island with deer, I would like to suggest the idea of bringing back the almost mythical moose to the Adirondacks of New York. If we can keep the non-hound-ing law upon the books and enforce it, and then do away with jack-hunting, I see no reason why a few moose could not be set free in the more unfrequented portion of the woods, with a fair prospect of their being allowed to multiply. If would be, of course, necessary to enact a special law for pass, and he would be a brute indeed who would violate such a law. I would go a long way even to see a moose. A score of this vanishing race would give an added charm to our grand forest. If such a plan is not feasible now, the plan to sate the wilderness a State park is feasible and should be cated upon. With the forest under the control of the State, game now extinct in the region could be introduced with the cated upon. With the forest under the control of the State, game now extinct in the region could be introduced with the set of every lover of sport and of the beauty of the Empire trans. In the Door Luxacy —Our well-known correspondent

State. NTTRAM. THE MAD DOG LUNACY.—Our well-known correspondent "S. C. C." writes from Marietta, Ga.: I agree with you wholly in your exposure of this senseless papic about mad dogs. There seems to be no proof that the Newark dog or dogs were mad, though it is evident that the people were, and until that is proved, of what worth are the French pro-fessor's experiments? I have bred and owned dogs all my life, say for seventy years, and cannot say that I ever saw a mad dog, though I have seen many put to death on that sus-picion. There may be such a disease as rabies or hydro-phobia, but if so it is extremely rare. Perhaps most of the so-called cases are really caused by fear or alcohol, and Goldsmith's lines are as true to-day as when written: "The man recovered from the bite, The dog it was that died."

NORTH CAROLINA.—Progress, Feb. 15.—Woodcock and snipe have begun to come on their way north. Bluejays and robins in great numbers have been here over a week, besides a great many little birds I do not know. The weather is fine. Peeping frogs are at work in all directions. Quail are quite plenty since the last blizzard, but it did look bad for them at one time, as everything was covered with ice and the mercury below zero, which is very severe for this country.—T. M. A.

EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN HUNTING TROPHIES.—Editor Forest and Stream: I regret to have to inform you that the American exhibition has been postponed until 1887, in defer-ence to the opinion that it would interfere with the Colonial Exhibition. The proposed loan collection of hunting trophies must therefore be adjourned for the present, but we hope to make it still more complete at the time named.— GERALD BUXTON (Knighton, Buckhurst Hill, England).

Gamp Hire Hlickerings.

"That reminds me." 183.

183. A BOUT twelve or fourteen years ago Colonel D. and Doc-tor T., both Clevcland gentlemen, were shooting ducks near each other in that "duck heaven" the Sandusky marsh. The blue-winged teal were flying pretty lively, and the Colonel, being a good shot and "to the manor born," was knocking them right and left; but the Doctor, being an expert with the scalpel but not with a gun, was banging away at a great rate without killing a bird, and very much excited of course. Finally he shot at a flying duck, and missing it as usual, to his horror he noticed he had shot almost directly toward the Colonel, about 100 yards distant. He immediately called out, "Halloa, Colonel, did I hit yer" "Oh, no; no," the Colonel replied. "Well! I can't hit anything!" A true bill. TRUMBULL COUNTY, O.

Game Bag and Gun.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

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HUNTING AT ARMY POSTS. [Continued from Page 68.]

FROM other of the posts where portions of the army are stationed come additional reports on the prevalence of game, and how the officers and men in blue avail themselves of their surroundings. We quote from letters as follows:

of their surroundings. We quote from letters as follows: Editor Forest and Stream: Fort Bowic is situated in a saddle of the Chiracahua Mountains, fourteen miles south of the Southern Pacific Rail-road and about twenty-six miles west of the New Mexican line. A few Messina quail are found in the hills about the post, while the foothills and arroyos running into the San Simon Plain abound with the blue scale quail and California. There were plenty of deer within a few miles of the post, but during the summer and fall of '85 so many Government Indian scouts have been camped near Bowie that large num-bers have been killed. Within a day's easy ride, however, plenty of deer can be found; the small, whitetail deer being the most numerous, the mule or moose deer being scarcer. The Springfield shotgun does very good work and is much used by the men. E. B. BEATMONT, U. S. Army. Foar Bowre, Arz., Jan. 29. Fort Bowie, Ariz., Jan. 29.

L. B. BEADMONT, U. S. Army.
Fort Bowre, Ariz., Jan. 29.
Editor Forest and Stream:
The reply to your note of the 9th, which has been delayed by the snow, I will give you as full an account of the game around Union as a year's experience goes. Of large game the antelope alone is plentiful enough to pay to hunt, and the nearest point some twelve miles from the post. They are yearly becoming scarcer, owing to the cowboys continually shooting at them; there is one small bunch within a mile of the post, but very wild. Blacktail deer can be found some thirty miles from the post, north, but, owing to the number of Mexicans living in the mountains, are scarce. Bear can also be found occasionally in the same locality. Of the small game the mountain grouse (blue) are run into while deer hunting, but not plentiful enough to make them a special object; the meat is very while and edlicious; live in the deepest pine forests, feeding in the openings. A few coreys of Massena quail are within a mile of the post, and while they last afford good sport; and blue quall (scaled quait) are found south of post ten miles. They were, a few years ago, very plentiful, but two hard winters killed them of . Swans are very scarce; I killed one last fall. Geese rather plentiful; killed upward of twenty since I have been stationed here. Ducks are very plentiful, from the canvasback and redhead to the teal. Of course the water being scarce they are obliged to concentrate, and good shooting is the result. With one man I have killed upward of seventy in the afternoon and morning shooting. This was at the tot Almos Lakes (artificial), about twelve miles from post. Good ducking also at La Quarec Lake, some ten miles of; also geese. English snipe few; no suitable ground. From the folth of August until the last of same month we have the best pland plover shooting i think in the courty, barring twas and the Indian Territory. During their flight last of same are as safe in a buckboard, jump out, and as they get up indecising a st

Editor Forest and Stream: In reply to your favor of the 9th inst I respectfully state that there is a fair supply of all kinds of ducks, and good pickerel and pike fishing, but neither make any particular impression on the "post larder." I give my command every facility and opportunity I can to hunt and fish. The Spring-field shotgun issued is not a success. The men use them when they can't do better. F. MEARS, Major 25th Infantry. FORT SISSETON, D. T., JAN. 24.

Brans, Major 25th Infantry. Torn SISTING, J. Jan. 24.
Bender Herrer, D. T., Jan. 24.
Part Sisteron, D. T., Jan. 24.
Part of the post, has been reterred to me for reply. As I post, desiring information about the game, etc., in the vicinity of the post, has been reterred to me for reply. As I understand you to want facts and not an elaborate article for publication, I shall devote myself to briefly answering the questions contained in your letter. The large game in this vicinity is such as is found in this entire Rocky Mountain region, and comprises elk, bighorn, mule deer (here called biacktail) and antelope. The first two are mostly found in the foothills when the snowfall in the mountains is forther hopst, and in the fall they come down much nearer. A large number of deer are killed and brought here for sale professionals or rather pot-hunters every season. I am hanting parties and generally have fair success. Antelope are to be found in small bands on the prairies, but they are yre wild and hard to get at. The principal small game is afford fine sport for about two moths. They lie well to a dog when young, and as a table luxury are unsurpassed, we have a flight of ducks in September and October, but the store and induct to rapid for good duck shoot, but they are yright here a wild goose is killed, but they dy this way rarely, the latted is is should be under and teal. Now, and them a wild goose is killed, but they dy this way rarely, the latted is killed (so I have been told); I never say one. There was a genuine woolcock that fed along the say and the sage here, the same is killed (so I have been told); I never say one. There was a genuine woolcock that fed along the say and the say a genuine woolcock that fed along the say and say a stable is a stable wool for the say and the say a single is killed (so I have been told); I never say on the say and the say a genuine woolcock that fed along the say and then the say and the say

stream that flows through the post all last fall. I saw him several times—always single—and I presume there was but one. He remained till the stream froze up. Jack rabbits are plentiful and there is a small cotton-tail under almost every sage brush, and it is upon these latter and the sage hens that the soldiers use the Springfield shotguns and often make good bags, but not having dogs (I mean good dogs) they hunt for meat alone and most of their birds are killed in their tracks. I have never shot one of these guns and I never will. I don't consider them safe enough for me, but I have heard those who have used them say that they are good strong shooters. There are two furnished to each company and during the shooting season are pretty gener-ally in use. I succeeded in getting the post Council to sub-scribe for the FOREST AND STREAM, which is now received regularly, and from the manner in which its are worn I judge it is pretty well read. L. W. CRAMPTON, Ass't Surg., U. S. A. FORT BRIDEER, Wyo., Jan. 24.

FORT BRIDGER, Wyo., Jan. 24.

FORT BRIDGER, Wyo., Jan. 24.
Editor Forest and Stream:
Tore letter of 9th ult, to commanding officer, Fort Custer, inquiring in regard to the hunting in this vicinity, and specially in regard to the Springfield shotgun, has been handed to me with a request that I answer it. The only game we have near the post is chickens, and for a short time in spring and fall ducks and a few geese. By going thirty-five or forty miles into the mountains we find deer, bear, etc. Game is an uncertain and almost inappreciable element in the post larder. Individual sportsmen get some game for their own use but none to supply post needs.
Torobably go out after game oftener than any other officer here, but as I have never used the Springfield I can give no opinion as to its merits. One officer with whom I have hunted a good deal uses the Springfield, single-barreled, such as is issued to troops for hunting purposes. He complains a good deal of the gun, thinks its range is too short, and it is not a good shooter. As he is not a skilled wing-shot, but a new beginner, I tell him, and believe, the trouble is in the man and not in the gun. Some of the soldiers have used the Springfield to good advantage. A couple of men a few weeks ago got seventy-three chickens in an afternoon, which does not speak badly for the Springfield is of importance to you, it might be got by referring a paper to the company commanders who could inquire of the men who use the springfield. No officer at the post owns one, and they are used only by officers who have no guns of their own.
C. E. PRICE, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. Fort Custer, Mont, Feb. 2.

Editor Forest and Stream.

Editor Forest and Stream: In reply to yours of the 9th inst., received yesterday, re-questing information concerning the supply of game about the post, I would remark that, so fari as big game—such as antelope and deer—is concerned, that is very scarce. Last fall season some hunting parties were sent out, and, after having gone some 75 to 100 miles, they found but few deer. This being a large Indian reservation accounts for the scarcity of such game. In fact, the whole country out this way is filling up so fast with settlers that all game is being driven off in the confines of the mountains. Prairie chickens, snipe, curlew, wild geese and ducks are found in great numbers in the proper scason. Last fall our tables were abundantly supplied with chickens and ducks. The Springfield shotgun, for a sporting arm, is very much liked and does good work with the proper ammunition. As it is, the ammunition furnished by the Ordnance Department does not give satisfaction only at very short range. The charge of powder is too light, the shot too small, and in no way suitable for good work. The gun itself, being only of one barrel, is somewhat of a drawback in being of much service for a sportsman. Buffalo have left this entire country. None can be found short of the regions north of Monlana over in the British line. MAJOR JAS. S. CASEY, U. S. A. FORT YATES, Dak, JAN. 23.

FORT YATES, Dak., Jan. 23.

Editor Forest and Stream: Referring to your letter of Jan. 9, asking as to the supply of game about this post, etc., I have the honor to state that quail are very abundant. Prairie chickens have made their appearance in considerable numbers during the winter, but root not have come to stay. Turkeys are very scarce. Deer appearance in considerable numbers during the winter, but may not have come to stay. Turkeys are very scarce. Deer are plentiful, but very shy. Only very skillful hunters get them, as a rule. Some hunt for bears, but not often with success. Hunting is a pastime, and is often very successful in securing game; but is not resorted to to any great extent as a means of furnishing the post larder. The Springfield shotgun is not very much used and is not much in favor. Private shotguns are used mostly. C. H. SMITH, Colonel 19th Infantry.

FORT CLARK, Tex., Feb. 5.

FORT CLARE, Tex., Feb. 5. Editor Forest and Stream: Tours of the 9th came this evening, probably delayed by snow blockade. The Springfield shotgun furnished companies is in constant use by the soldier. There is much small game in this neighborhood. Officers use good double-barreled shotguns. Grouse are plenty. The spruce or Canada, pin-nafed sage hen, ruffed grouse. The ptarmigan (willow grouse) furnishes best of this sport, as they lie to a dog when young in August and September, come out of the willow covers into stubble and grass, and are equally good shooting with the prairie chichen. Of ducks we have the teal (green-wing), spoonbill, wood duck, bluebill, bufflehead, butter ball, spirit duck; possibly canvasback (a redhead mixed sil-very and black), quite enough in the way of birds. The Big Horn Mountains contain large game in abund-ance, though the frontier hunters consider it scarce and have sport. The time to hunt is in October, last of September, The grizzly can readily be found, elk, deer and mountain sheep. Buffalo were killed three years ago; it is reported small bands are yet running in the mountains. Our people, however, have not seen any, though we arrived here the last of August, and were so occupied until November with mili-tary matters no one of the garrison had time to visit the mountains for hunting until November, when I organized a hunting party, taking four or five men from each troop. These men were not all hunters; some teamsters, packers, orks, etc. The only really excellent hunter with me was Frank Gerrod, scout; at that time the snow had begun to fall heavily. I had one officer in the party, Lieut. Finley, 9th Cavalry, an excellent shot and ardent hunter. The heads

of the many tributaries of Powder River were first visited, when it was apparent the game had been driven out of the high ranges to lower ones. As the object was to supply the garrison with game it was necessary to follow it; continuing to follow it through what was known as the Pine Mountains, crossing the Platte River, we came upon excellent hunting grounds in the Caspar Mountains, stopping a few days to hund antelope in the Bad Lands. By this time we were one hundred and fifty miles south of our post, meeting every-where large bands of Crows, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Sioux, Shoshone Indians in hunting parties. The game was, there-fore, very wild. The entire month was taken up in hunting, half of it too stormy to leave camp. The result, however, shows conclusively that it is a wonderful game country. More game could have been killed; the wagons of the train had all that they could move. Loading six six-mule wagons, 72 elk, 102 deer, blacktail; 45 antelope, foots up the total. Hunters who are willing to work hard, will find all the game they wish to kill. Gerrod, the scout, is the best hunter I have ever had. Not that he kills the most game, but his excellent judgment in directing parties and instructing men how to hunt is invaluable. Should any of your friends be desirous of hunting grizzly— mest amateurs are desirous of doing son. Trecommend secure

Should any of your friends be desirous of hunting grizzly— most amateurs are desirous of doing so—I recommend secur-ing Gerrod. He is cool, quick and a dead shot, all necessary qualities for that kind of work. We are always happy to see parties who are fond of sport. The coming year the railroad will reach Fetterman, quite near an excellent hunting region. Any one fond of iunting, willing to ride, walk and rough it, as the cavalry officer will upon our hunts, can have all the sport he desires. Should any of your people come out, shall be glad to see them. EDWARD HATCH, Colonel 9th Cavalry.

FORT MOKINNEY, Wyo., Jan. 26.

THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.

Editor Forest and Stream: The Milchigan Sportsman's Association met in eleventh annual scssion at the Recorder's court rooms, Kalamazoo, Feb. 9. After the appointment of a Committee on Creden-tials and the election of a number of individual members, the meeting adjourned until the following morning. The next morning the report of the Committee on Creden-tials showed delegates present from the Battle Creek, Grand Rapids, White Pigeon, Jackson, Kalamazoo and other clubs, and the presence of a considerable number of individual members, among them Dr. J. C. Parker, of the Fish Com-mission. mission.

members, among them Dr. J. C. Parker, of the Fish Com-mission. The president's annual address was a plea for the better enforcement of the game laws, and as a means to that end he advocated the appointment of a game warden, and urged upon the Association the necessity of directing all its efforts in that direction. Our laws are good enough until the means of enforcing them are provided. Mr. Nichols, of Battle Creek, in discussing the address differed from the somewhat pessimistic views of the chair in regard to the progress of public opinion in the matter of the game laws, and cited the many good laws passed of late and the successful efforts of the Association in obtaining modifications of old and the passage of new laws embodying the latest and best knowledge upon their respective subjects. The Committee on Law presented its report, giving a sum-mary of the new laws passed at the session of 1885, and ex-plaining their relation to the old laws. It also urged that the united efforts of all members of the Association be directed toward spreading the idea that a game warden was a necessity, and that that idea be specially impressed on all candidates for the Legislature who were to be voted for this fall. The Committee on Enforcement made a report giving

candidates for the Degistratic who have to be report, giving, fall. The Committee on Enforcement made a report, giving, among other things, the following estimates of deer killed in Michigan during the past season, based on facts obtained by the chairman from personal visits to the regions mentioned:

Deer killed in Lower Peninsula......4,000 Deer killed in Upper Peninsula......4,000

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IN MICHIGAN WILDS .-- 1.

IN MICHIGAN WILDS.—1. THE Hoosier Hunting Club consists of a small company of amateur sportsmen, who take annual excursions into the trackless forests of Northern Wisconsin or the peninsula of Michigan to find relief from the exactions of business, to incite new energy by quaffing the pure waters and yet purer air of that exhilarating climate. We hunt deer and cast lines for bass and trout also; but these are but a tithe of the game we take. The genuine sportsman returns from such a tour laden with a wealth that no guos or rod can bring to camp. The forests and streams invite him to the most royal of feasts; they bid him enter their secret halls, feast upon their richest viands and be thrilled by their most tender melo-dies; all their joyous birds will join the chorus, the winds will deftly touch æolean harps, and myriad leaves will elep their hands in happy welcome. He who is sick will here find a panacen for every ill, and the nervous will be given a tonic from Nature's faultless and exhaustless laboratory, more effective than all the nervines of all the medical schools.

more encetter into an the nervices of all the metrical schools. The club of which mention is now made, have caught muscalonge in the lake region of the upper Wisconsin river; black bass from lake Gogebic in Michigaa a little to the north; and captured spotted beautics from the silver ribbons of brooks singing their way to the icy bosom of Lake Su-perior; and meanwhile have still-hunted that wariest of wild animals—the red deer. This particular region is specially the paradise of all lovers of the rod and reel. It surpasses any yet visited in wild, picturesque scenery, and in exhaust-less cance routes. The Eagle River chain of lakes have a shore line too extended for any one season's sport, and their finny riches will not be diminished for a score of years. This country is reached by the Milwaukec, Lake Shore and Western Railway, and its officials excel in extending cour-tesies to tourists.

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though not many of the party would care to duplicate the experience. The picture of the terrific conflict of mad waters and resisting rocks as witnessed that day will remain with the actors through life. While our blood was yet hot with the excitement, and before we had untied our guns from their fastenings—which we did to save them in case of capsizing—the boys called from the boat in front, "What is that?" They were just rounding a sharp curve, and we in the rear boat could see our comrades frantically jerking at their guns, all too securely ticd. "It's a bear!" we heard Major G. call out, and this sent us for our guns; but bruin was just enter-ing the dense underbrush as the first guns gave him a parting welcome. We landed, rushed through the tangled under-brush for a mile or more on his trail, while one boatload went further down the stream, hoping to head him off. The old fox was too smart for us, however, and soon left us far behind. If the reader has ever had a like experience he will remem-

If the reader has ever had a like experience he will remem ber what a fund of jokes such an event always provokes. Then, too, every fellow is sure to detail how nearly he came getting a bead on him. "If"—ahl that if saves hundreds of "the biggest bucks in the woods" or "an enormous bear." That bear was the cause of no little merriment after we were safely huddled in our small tent the first night on the Michi-razio. gania

safely huddled in our small tent the first night on the Michi-gania. The next morning the old trapper was dismissed, and after spending a few hours in prospecting without finding much sign of deer, we loaded boats and were again gliding down the tortuous but swift current. Here was enjoyment that will make glad the heart of every member of that little company while life endures. A soft haze filled the cope of the heavens above with that dreamy light so delicious to lovers of nature; the boats rocked and swayed in a motion as gentle and delicious as the airy flight of circling swallows in the summer sun; the river sang a ceaseless song, sweet as the dream of childhood, while the tall pines and denser cedars gave answer in a chant low and weird. We seemed to be in a land of enchantment or a pleasant dream. Mile after mile not an oar was struck. Only the man in the stern used an oar to guide our course. We passed what is called by the lumbermen of that river "flood wood." At some time the entire river bed for a mile or more was completely blocked by the densest, most com-pact drift that could be imagined. With incredible labor this had been cut away by the numerous lumber companies owning pine lands above and along the river. At this point Major G., who is the hunter of the club, anchored his boat and went ashore to look for sign. Our boat passed on down some distance before stopping. The Major found abundant sign, and we attempted to row back, but the current was too swift for our awkward hands, and we were compelled to pass on. Our camp for the second night was about a mile up a swift

pass on.

Switt for our awkward hands, and we were compende to Our camp for the second night was about a mile up a swift stream called Fence River. This stream is crowded with trout. Immense numbers of the largest size have been taken in proper season by the few bold sportsmen who have pene-trated these wilds. Although we were not prepared for taking them, we caught some handsome strings. As deer hunting was our special mission, the next morning found all out with the guns, except the writer, who impro-vised a line and pole and had some rare sport in having the trout leap at a red flannel lure. The result of the day's hunt was a spike buck, brought down at full two hundred yards by Lew, and a fawn dropped by Major. Lew also had a splendid shot, at a dead rest, at a doe, with three shots while running, but scored clear misses. He is a crack shot and we twitted him over the blunder. blunder.

blunder. Venison tenderloin steaks, golden trout and fawn's heart for supper was a feast fit for a prince. What a jolly time was had that night in recounting the mishaps and jokes of the journey. But the editor and reader as well must not be imposed upon further at present, and the remaining experi-ences must be reserved for a future number. CASEY.

SHOOTING IN CUBA.

SHOOTING IN CUBA. What has become of the snipe and teal which have not this winter? Heretofore the Siempre Fiel has been particu-larly favored by their winter migration, and the sudden sus-pension of these favors gives us great anxiety lest they have been receiving inspirations from the New York Chamber of Commerce. Oh, dearl oh, dearl has it come to this pass that even the game birds have been infected by the hated political ideas of the Yanks and turn away from us to more congenial feeding grounds in the Central American republics? Well, plenty of "lame ducks" are herestrewn along the tracks of the tax gatheres. But, though we have been slighted this winter by the game, revery steamer is now bringing to us large and increasing flocks of the genus *homo*, though these are not quite homo-geneous in all respects. The new route by the Florida Southern Railroad, connecting with steamers at Tampa, is open and brings us an inflowing tide twice a week, repre-senting nearly every State east of the Rocky Mountains by individuals and families coming in to us out of the cold. The population of the United States is the most mobile and docile in the world, and is catching ideas even from the feathered bipeds; that, among others, of when they are cold they go nearer to the source of all light and life, and imbibe the genial, health-giving influence of the sunbeams. In looking over the hotel registers here is pictured to the forida representing the narrow part to which the winter travel from all parts of the north, east and west is tending toward the attractive force above indicated, and whether it be that the *Herald* exposé has knocked the bottom out of the Florida peninsula or not (it may have been a false bottom), the fact remains that the winter travel is reaching us here in increasing proportions. Here the sunbeams offer a still more cheering welcome to

The fact remains that the winter travel is reaching us here in increasing proportions. Here the sunbeams offer a still more cheering welcome to those seeking their kind protection, flowing in upon the mind and body through all the senses, both directly and indirectly through many of its charming elaborations of varied vegeta-ble forms and verdure, and juicy, luscious fruits. Here, too may be studied by those philosophically inclined, the vestiges of a past civilization and a dawning new one. Mais, recen-ons a nos moutons. All acknowledge this to be an incom-parable winter climate. From November to March the ther-mometer ranges between 70 and 80 Fahrenheit, within which period arc usually interspersed three to five terms of three days each when a cold wave from the north forces it down to 60. This winter has been the only exception to this rulc which I have known in a twenty years' residence here. This winter we had the mercury down to 60 during fifteen

days in December, and during several of them down to 55; but we are always beyond the reach of frosts and snows. For the information of those who are projecting trips to this island, and are including quail or deer shooting among their expectations, I will state that they will be required to take out a license to carry their gun, which costs \$11 gold, and if they should wish to shoot the quail or deer on sight, they will require a second license for that purpose, costing another \$11; total, \$22 per annum. Thus game protection here, being one of the devices of the tax gatherer, is likely to be persisted in. The shooter furthermore requires a writ-ten permit from the owner of the fields he desires to shoot over or to accompany some party who has such permit. These, however, are trifting drawbacks, as a few green-backs will rapidly smooth the road before the visitor. Hav-ana, besides its wonderful climatic attractions, has many others usual to large cities, and great novelty to the Anglo-Saxon in almost everything. It is destined to soon become famous as a winter residence for North Americans of the mobile classes. It is perhas not strange they should, in their mobility, be drawn toward the sources of the most exductive luxuries of their home breakfast tables—luxuries which have now permanently established themselves there as prime necessities. Besides it is here that the noxious but seductive weed, the most persuasive solace alike of the man of leisure, the banker, the poct, the philosopher, the theologian, the physi-cione its many worshippers. Well, let us enjoy its solace "while we may, old time is still a flying," and while human nature is what it is many will yield to consoling influences of different kinds, and when Boreas blows his wicked blasts many will also try to get in out of the cold. NEMO. HATANA, FED. 4.

WITH THE QUAIL IN VIRGINIA.

not relificent kinds, and when Eoreas blows his vicked biasis may will also try to get in out of the cold. NEMS. HAVAN, Feb. 4. NITH THE QUALL IN VIRCINIA. In the dozen of the best counties of that State, with a bott dozen of the best counties of that State, with a bott dozen of the best counties of that State, with a bott my usual measure of success. The birds were more plenty than I have seen them for twenty years, lot very much larder to get. Every year it is becoming more diffected to get. Every year it is becoming more diffected to get. Every year it is becoming more diffected to get. Every year it is becoming more diffected to get. Every year it is becoming more diffected to get. Every year it is becoming more diffected to get. It is a non-or two high to take his preakfast until the sum is an hour or two high to take his preakfast until the sum is an hour or two high to take his previous years. A sum of the analytic to the same among the reacting the Forkers AND STREAM advertisements of sports proved guns that shoot often enough, without reloading, to hundred day-pigenes. Englishmen who, with one hand it is and hour or two high the morning that shoot often enough, without reloading, to hundred day-pigenes. Englishmen who, with one hand it is and hour to meet it is vident. It used to ben y straight in the direction its head was pointed, depending on taraphild flight for safety. Now they run before the dogs and get up clear out of range, or if caught in close quarters, and equits hour the same stubble of the twenty and it haves do to be the safe to the pair in stubble or they straight in the direction its head was pointed, depending and get up clear out of range, or if caught in close the dogs and get up clear out of range, or if caught in close that dogs and get up clear out of range, or if caught in close the dogs and get up clear out of range, or if caught in close the dogs and get up clear out of range, or if caught in close the dogs and get up clear out of range, or if caught in close the dogs and get

raised. The best shooting I had during the scason was in this body of woods, where I could start from ten to fifteen covers in a day, finding them in the neighborhood of branches, where they ied on berries and wild grapes, or about old "plant beds" and negro cabins, where patches of rag weed had been allowed to grow. This, however, was no fit ground for dude sportsmen. None but stout, active legs and lungs with plenty of wind could stand the hills and ivy cliffs. One word more before I stop. It is very unwise for sportsmen, non-residents, when they make big bags to carry

all their birds in view; it arouses the jealousles of local hun-ters and sends more sportsmen to the ground, which gener-ally ends by closing it to all. A string of thirty quail is as much as any sportsman, after the fatigues of the day, should carry. Never strain yourself. I would rather be commis-erated on having thirty birds in three days 'shooting, with the invitation, "Come back, old fellow, and try it again," than to have every one in the place at the depot to see "those men who done killed all the partridges in the contry." Don't string your birds so that fifty will look like 157 (that is the regulation lie) and hire two darky boys to carry them on a pole, or you will be sure some time to be obliged to come home on the owl train and sneak around town some back way without a feather. BEDFORD.

ERRATIC BULLET FLIGHTS.

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THE UTICA ASSOCIATION.

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prehensive notice and consideration to the great diversity of opinion among citizens as to the utility of the law against bounding, now in force. They give all due weight to the arguments for its repeal. The result of their investigation is this, viz., that all the opposition to this law grows out of pure selfish desire on the part of individuals clamoring to accomplish their own personal ends and conveniences, and partakes not at all of any real or honest preservation or protection. No better evidence of this is needed than the very fact that in all their plans for proposed legislation on the subject, protection and preservation are asked for with special privileges, which are not protective, in the very fact of the conceded dangers of total extermination. The ream of the modes thereof, in which all interested citizens should util, concur and observe for the general good. The way to protect is to limit and restrict the killing, and is quite inconsistent with teo great destruction. They further report that up to within the past past three yars the laws which have been liberal have been practically ample, but that the recent change of conditions necessitates greater limits of both season and the number to be killed. They recommend the following law to be passed, which, after a reasonable trial, they think will obviate what will otherwise become necessary, viz., the necessity of a law which will prohibit for a term of years all killing in this state.

State. In respect to game birds: Your committee are of the opinion that the open season should be made uniform and limited to the autumn months of September, October and November, as being most consistent with due regard to pro-tection. We think August woodcock killing quite out of season as well as destructive; of partridges and their broods, both should be killed at the same time. The month of December killing is very destructive of partridges from the fact that then they mainly are trapped by experts. Under the present laws there will be few, if any left to protect in a very few years hence. They recommend an amendment as now before the Legis-lature, introduced in Senate by Mr. Coggeshall, proposed by the secretary.

They recommend at the py Mr. Coggeshall, proposed by lature, introduced in Senate by Mr. Coggeshall, proposed by the secretary. In respect to song birds of all kinds, your committee are of the opinion that all small birds, other than such as are in-jurious to husbandry, or such as prey upon or destroy the insectivorous species, such as butcher birds, crows, owls and hawks (other than night hawks), should not be allowed to be destroyed in any manner, or at any time, or for any purpose whatever, within this State and should be prohibited. Your committee are informed that very large orders are being constantly sent out by jobbing houses for the skins of small birds of various kinds to supply the trade, and fashion-able demands for ladies' bonnet trimmings, whereby they are being greatly depleted, to the detriment of husbandry and in derogation of public delight. Such practices should be dis-countenanced by all good citizens as abhorrent and repulsive in the extreme and totally without sense or palliation. *I. C. MCINTOSH*, *JOIN D. COLLINS*, *GUSTAVUS DEXTER.* PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Gustavuus Dexiter, Hardon and a second a seco

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respects said act is to be construed in line hereof.

 C. McIntosh said that the limitation of three deer to each person was copied from the Maine law.
 The report was adopted and a committee of two, D. Col-lins and I. C. McIntosh, named by the chair to go to Albany and attend to the introduction of the bill and endeavor to

and attend to the introduction of the bin and endeavor to secure its passage. Mr. McIntosh reported that he had ordered for Jock's and South lakes 50,000 salmon trout from Caledonia, Mr. Green writes that he wanted them to be taken Feb. 28. The fish were to be taken from Prospect or possibly Remsen. A. D. Barber, Jr., had been written to, but, though he expressed interest, he said he would be unable to take the fish to Jock's Lake.

Market, Mr. Collins moved that Mr. McIntosh's committee be con-tinued and instructed to attend to getting the fish and getting them into the lake. There was some informal discussion as to the best method of getting the fish to Jock's Lake at this time of year. Mr. McIntosh said he thought 75,000 could be secured. The members present all signed the petition issued by the FOREST AND STREAM, protesting against the repeal of the anti-deer bounding law and the Association adjourned, sub-ject to the call of the president.

THE MAINE DEER LAW.

THE large game of Maine is recognized as one of the valuable natural resources of that State. The laws have been most carefully framed for the proper preservation of the deer supply; and—so great is the importance attached to these laws—special officials are intrusted with the duty of supervising the enforcement of the statute by the game wardens. The Maine game law forbids absolutely and at all times the use of does for hunting deer. The working of this anti-

The Maine game law forbids absolutely and at all times the use of dogs for hunting deer. The working of this anti-deer law—whether it be for good or evil—is full of instruc-tion for the other States which are now considering the same subject. It is worthy of remark that the enactment of the Maine law was bitterly opposed, as was the law itself at first, on the identical grounds now urged by the opponents of the New York anti-hounding law. The following official reports of the effect of the law, and the testimony of well known Maine sportsmen are sub-mitted:

mitted:

[From Commissioner H. O. Stanley.]

 [From Commissioner H. O. Stanley.]

 CÓMMISSIONERS.
 STATE OF MAINE,

 E.M. STUREL, Bangor.
 COMMISSION OF FISHERIES & GAME,

 Divided.
 DIXFIELD, Feb. 14, 1886.

 Editor Forest and Stream:
 Dixfield.

 You ask for my opinion as to the working of the anti-deer hounding law in Maine. I can give it in a very few words.

 That law in my opinion, is the very best one we have on our statute books for the protection of our deer in the Maine forests. If hounding were to be allowed, it is my belief, that in five years from now few deer would be left in our State.

 To the enforcement of this law I attribute the increase of the game, that has filled our forests with deer as they are to-day. Repeal this law and the track of the deer would disappear from Maine.

 H. O. STANLEY, Commissioner.

[From Commissioner E. M. Stilwell.]

COMMISSIONERS. STATE OF MAINE, E. M. STILWELL, BARGOR. COMMISSION OF FISHERIES & GAME, HENRY O. STANLEY, BANGOR, Feb. 16, 1886. Dixfield. BANGOR, Feb. 16, 1886. Editor Forest and Stream: You ask me the question of our success with the Maine anti-hounding deer law. My reply is that we could have achieved nothing without it. There is no such thing as deer protection, there is no such thing as deer propagation with-out that law. The only question is between deer and dogs. You cannot have the one without stringently enforcing the law against the other. There is no such thing as a com-promise between the two. Since the passage of the amended dog law in 1883, the deer of our State have more than doubled.

dog law in 1883, the deer of our State have more than doubled. To claim that still-hunting is more destructive than hound-ing is utter nonsense. Hounding permits no sanctuary, no respite for the deer. They are driven even from their new-born and suckling young into the lakes to be shot. The still-hunter can practice his craft only after the leaves have fallen, after the fawns are weaned, the venison fat and in condition, and fit as food for man. E. M. STILWELL, Commissioner. P. S.—I send you also letters from Mr. John Shaw, the well-know shipbuilder; Dr. Samuel B. Hunter and C. B. Donworth, Esq., all of Machias, and Manly Hardy, of Brewer. Messrs. Shaw, Hunter and Donworth are sports-men of large experience, who have been for many years practically familiar with the Maine game question and inter-ested in the due protection of the great resource of our State. Mr. Hardy is a dealer in furs, has an almost univer-sal acquaintance with the hunters of the State—whites and Indians—is a keen observer, accomplished sportsman and naturalist, from whose opinion on this question there is no appeal. You are at liberty to publish the letters if you see fit.—E. M. S. [INCLOSURES.]

[INCLOSURES.]

MACHIAS, Me., Feb. 15, 1886. E. M. Stikeell, Com. Fisheries and Game: DEAR SIR—You ask my opinion about the anti-dogging deer law of this State in relation to its saving the deer. I will say that I think it is the greatest protection to the deer that we have. Yours truly, JOHN SHAW.

BREWER, Me., Feb. 15, 1886.

Hon. E. M. Stilwell: DEAR STR—In answer to your question as to my opinion of deer increasing where hounding is allowed. I have to say that my belief, backed by a long experience, is that they will be exterminated in less than half the time where hound-ing is allowed that they will where only still-hunting is done. People hound because they can get more deer in that way than by still-hunting. If this were not so no one would care to keep hounds. In the months of September, October and November, when there is no snow, the best still-hunters can kill but few, so those who wish some easier way ask for hounding. I believe deer can be killed fast enough by fair still-hunting without being murdered by hunting with hounds. Very respectfully, M. HARDY. Hon. E. M. Stilwell:

hounds. Very respectfully, M. HARDY, M. HARDY, MACHIAS, Feb. 13, 1886. Hon. E. M. Stilaell, Com. Fisheries and Game: Stu-In answer to your letter of inquiry as to the result of the law prohibiting the use of dogs in hunting deer, I will say from personal knowledge, the increase is perfectly aston-ishing, especially when the law is well enforced as in Wash-ington county. It has been proved here that the use of hounds by sportsmen cannot be allowed at any season, not only because of its destructiveness, but it so frightens the game that it leaves the hunting grounds. When hounds are used the residents provide themselves with that nondescript class of curs known as deer dogs, and allow them to hunt as they please, take them into their camps, hunt on the crust in the spring while the does are weak and the fawns are young, and in summer while the fawns are yet too young to care for themselves. In order that the law shall be effective it must include all kinds of dogs, for we often find the common cur the equal of the wolf. Since the close of the war I have lived in this town and have been greatly interested in the protection and in the in-crease of game. My business keeps me upon the roads the greater part of the time, besides I annually take my fall hunt. I find that since the enforcement of the anti-dog law so apparent is the increase of the deer, that the citizens now watch for the dece dog, which is hated as the farmer hates the sheep-killing cur. The wardens find no difficulty in getting information when any one undertakes to violate this most beneficial law for the preservation of game. For three

years the increase has been more marked in this country, for the law has been quite well enforced. At the time this law was enacted there were but few deer remaining in the State, the dogs and crust-hunters had nearly exterminated them, but the efforts of our Commissioners of Game, aided by the local protectionists, have restocked our forests so that we now can boast of one of the finest deer parks in the United States. As a sportsman I do feel thaukful that we have this most humane law prohibiting the use of dogs in the hunting of deer. If we kill the deer, let us do it deceutly, not torture, mangle and frighten to death. The law prohibiting the use of dogs is now one of the

mangle and frighten to death. The law prohibiling the use of dogs is now one of the factors of game protection, without it we should be dis-couraged and feel our foundation was gone. Game in Maine cannot be preserved without it. Yours, SAM. B. HUNTER.

Office of C. B. DONWORTH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. MACHIAS, Me., Feb. 15, 1886.

C. B. DONWORTH. ATTORNET AND CONSELLOR AT LAY. MACHTAS, Me., Feb. 15, 1836. Hon. E. M. Stilvell: My DEAR SIR—AS Commissioner of Fisheries and Game you ask my opinion of the results of the anti-deer hounding law in this section; and you are good enough to suggest that my anxiety for the preservation of what I consider to be one of the great sources of wealth of our people, and my experi-ence and observation as a lawyer, fit me to make such a re-port. Washington county, as you know, affords peculiar opportunities to measure the wisdom and efficacy of the sev-eral provisions of the protective system. The time is within wholly disappeared from our forests, owing to the lake of a statutory restraint upon the improvident hunter, but as soon as a wise policy of protection was introduced a marked increase was immediately apparent. The law, how-ever, in its earlier stages was found to be painfully lacking in the use of dogs was to be allowed on the chase. The lawmaking power soon became cognizant of the desideratum, and quickly engrafted on the law the provision prohibiliting tact moose, deer, caribou and all the larger space do that at mose, deer, caribou and all the larger game began to increase with astonishing rapidity, until now our forests are terming with animal life. The soon may well contemplate with satisfaction, and still more the fact that owing to its great abundance dogs are no onger necessary, nor even desirable, for the capture of this kind of game in reasonable quantities. You may thus ready inderstand why the opposition to the auti-dog law has been withing only the opposition to the auti-dog law has been withing only the opposition to the auti-dog law has been a completely and so effectually silence. Markerstand why the opposition to the auti-dog law has been a completely and so effectually silence. Markerstand why the opposition to the auti-dog law has been the second the sile and so effectually silence. Markerstand why the opposition to the auti-dog law has be

THE ECONOMIC VIEW OF DEER HOUNDING.

HOUNDING. G AME LAWS are not based on sontimentality. They are economic. Their purpose is to maintain the game supply. To accomplish this they must forbid all modes of killing which are destructive to game beyond its natural in-crease. If experience shows that by the practice of any one mode of capture the number of deer annually killed is greater than the number of deer annually born, that method must be forbidden. Otherwise the stock will diminish and the end will be extermination. On this principle the law for-bids crusting and trapping. On the same principle and for the same purpose—because by hounding the annual destruc-tion of deer has been proved by experience to exceed the annual increase—the use of hounds for the pursuit of deer in the Adirondacks is forbidden. On the same economic ground the law against hounds should remain as it is. The evonditions have not changed. They remain the same. The aw should stand. To repeal it, under any pretext, or with the substitution of any other protective measures, will be to sanction the extermination of the deer from the Adirondack wods.

sanction the extermination of the deer from the Adirondack woods. Without basing any argument upon the unsportsmanship and evident brutality of the practice of deer hounding, we submit the subjoined statement of facts, as bearing ou the economic view of the question. As conducted in the North Woods, hounding consists in driving the deer into a lake, pond or stream, and killing the game while it is helpless in the water. A huut is usually participated in by several individuals. One man takes the dogs away from the lake and puts them on a deer track. The rest of the men remain at the lake, two in each boat, at points where, with the aid of a field glass, the whole lake can be watched. When a deer enters the water to escape from the dogs, it is allowed to swim out, and then the nearest boat is rowed so as to cut the deer off from shore, and as it swims for some landing, the boat is sometimes run so as to force the deer's head under water, and when it comes to the surface, half strangled, a charge of buckshot, bullets from a repeating rifle, or blows from an oar or club, soon finish the work.

hold the struggling creature by the tail while the "sports-man" shoots it or clubs it with oar or bludgeon. The ease and certainty of hounding invite to indulgence in it numbers of summer tourists, who have no special taste for hunting, are absolutely without any hunting skill, and could kill a deer in no other way. With dog, guide (*i. e.*, oars-man), boat, and rifle, sholgun or club, they are sure of a deer if a deer is in the neighborhood. They kill principally because it is quite the correct thing to tell of having "shot that buck when I was in the Adirondacks." No question of their perfect right to this privilege would be raised, provided they could all kill deer and a proper supply of the game still be left. But they cannot. HOUNDING EASTER THAN STILL HUNTING.

they could an air decr. and a provide the second and they could an air decr. Any one can kill the poor, tired creature in the water. If he can't shoot well enough, his guide can row him up near enough so he can beat his brains out with an oar. The victim stands no c'ance whatever for its life. In still-hunting the hunter may break a twig with his foot; a quick motion of the hand or a puff of wind may give the deer its life at the last moment. It is only a few days at most between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 that the still-hunter can follow a deer with any degree of success, and those days are when the ground is covered with wet leaves, or when the ground is covered with snow and upon leaves not frozen, and those are the exceptional days. Still-hunters do not kill a large number per man, but from one, two or three, and, in rare instances, five or more deer to each grun or sportsman in camp, during the fall. days. Still-hunters do not kill a large number per man, but from one, two or three, and, in rare instances, five or more deer to each gun or sportsman in camp, during the fall. But, on the other hand, the hounders—say three in a party, with as many dogs—kill two or three deer each day, not being confined to particular days. The hounds will drive a deer on frozen leaves, in dry or hot or wet weather, all the same

same. HOUNDING IS EVEN MORE DESTRUCTIVE THAN CRUSTING. The law forbids crusting. On the same principle it should forbid hounding. Hounding and crusting are very similar. Crusting means killing deer when there is a crust on the snow, through which the deer breaks, but which sustains the man. The crusted deer is killed when, floundering per-fectly helpless in the snow, it is easily approached by the man on the snow and clubbed or its throat cut. The hounded deer is killed when, floundering perfectly helpless in the water, it is easily approached by the man in the boat and clubbed or its throat cut. Crusting is destructive, water-killing is more destructive. One is just as bad as the other in principle, in actual practice water-killing would destroy more deer than crusting. HOUNDING DESTROYS THE DOES.

killing is more destructive. One is just as bad as the other in principle; in actual practice water-killing would destroy more deer than crusting. HOUNDING DESTROYS THE DOES. The proportion of does to bucks killed by hounding is fully 3 to 2. The reason of this is not at all difficult to explain. The doe is weaker than the buck and when hounded will sconer take to the water. Through the season when the voice of the hound is heard in the woods, the does linger in the vicinity of streams, ponds and lakes to be near their water refuge. The guides know this; they put out the dogs in the same vicinity, and the natural result is that more does than bucks are driven into the water. Some hounders' profess to discriminate and not to kill does; but the doe that is permitted to go free is the exception. The common practice is that when a deer—male or female— takes to the water it is considered legitimate game. Wet does, heated by a long run, are killed by the sudden chill to their lacteal glands, before the Legislature provides for the hounding of does in the uursing senson. When it is remembered that the killing of one doe is equal in effect on the future supply to the killing of four bucks⁴, it will be seen that in this respect hounding is especially ruin-ous of the game supply. The proportion of does to bucks killed by still-hunting. A record of deer killed by a party of four still-hunters for six seasons (1879-85) shows a total of 55 deer, of which 9 were does, a proportion of does to bucks killed must be added the number of does rendered barren by the practice of hound-ing. In this respect hounding is peculiarly atrocious in its effect upon the natural increase of the game, by preventing conception. Guides and old visitors to the North Woods say that the proportion of barren does to house with fawms is constantly increasing. To-day the relative number is very greatly in excess of what if was ten years ago. This is due to hounding. Hounding is practiced in the breeding eason. The does are in a state of constant ex

cavil that the barren does are increasing, and equally beyond question that the practice of hounding is responsible for it HOUNDING DESTIOYS THE FAWNS. To the sportsman in the boat on the lake "the enchanting music of the hounds" is just as pleasing whether the dogs be chasing an "antlered monarch of the glen," a nursing doe or a fawn. Because weaker than the old deer and less able to care for themselves, many fawns are caught by the dogs and killed (often without the knowledge of the hunter). Some are driven into the water and killed by the sportsmen. Some die of exhaustion. Others perish of starvation when the mother does have been hounded to death. [Others may be poisoned by the milk of hounded does which have escapel. This is pure conjecture. We can only base it on the fact that hounded does have been tracked by the bloody milk dripping from their dugs and leaving a trail on the lichens of the rocks over which the creatures staggered.] Without any allusion to the ethics of "the historic and most sportsmanlike method" of hunting deer, is it not per-tinent to inquire, If the does and fawns are to be hounded to death, what is to become of the deer supply? DOGS KILL DEER IN THE WOODS ALL THE YEAR AROUND. The fawns killed by the hounds and not recovered by the doggers are only a small proportion of the total number of deer killed in the woods by the dogs without the doggers. Hounds kill deer at all seasons in every county in the Adi-rondacks. The statements by Mr. Bainbridge Bishop, of New Russia, recently published. described what is going on to day in Essex county. mather it is a common expedient to turn the hounds out to hunt on their own account. Under certain conditions of have letter of Dr. Samuel E. Ward, in FOREST AND STREAM Feb. 18, two to the surface, half stranged, a charge of buckshot, bullets from a repeaking rife, or blows from an our or club, soon in the work.
 To metimes the pursued deer is killed on land as it runs by a bunter posted on a "runway," but in the North Wood his style of killing is the rare exception. The rule is that her posted on a "runway," but in the North Wood his style of killing is the rare exception. The rule is that her and the present bill desire. They want it because it is a more successful method than any other and it is a more successful method than any other and the seases the dog penetrates to the deepest cover and not ecore which could not be approached by a mann prese spuce and balasm swamps, fallen timber, dry bursh to cold aleam swamps, fallen timber, dry bursh to generate the dog ean timber, dry bursh to cold deer and killed off the method does have been hounded does have been hounded does have been tracked by the bloody milk drypping from their dugs and leaving a trail on the lichens of the rocks over which the creatures staggered.
 Because the dog can be successfully used at all time and in all weathers. No matter what the day, whether hot could, wet or dry, when the bound is put out the deer unation of the counds of the present body of water, where the locality, no matter what the day, whether hot could ago it will for the nearest body of water, where the sortsman is walting for his vicit...
 Because the dog can be successfully used at all time, and go it will for the nearest body of water, where the sortsman is walting for his vicit...
 The daw and the bounds. Does decays or shore, but death at the hand of the man in the board.
 To water kill deer requires absolutely no skill nor experience. The only requisite is money enough to bire signate it is a common the index of the same is soon. Sortsman is walting for the bood.
 To water kill deer requires absolutely no skill nor experience. The only requisite is money enoug

the snow dogs can easily catch and kill the deer, which at that time are often weak. The destruction of deer by dogs goes on through the twelve months of the year. If hounding be permitted at all—no matter how short the prescribed season— that will furnish an excuse for keeping packs of hounds. If hounds are kept, they will be used to destroy deer the year around. No legislation will be effective to preserve which does not absolutely prohibit the use of the dogs at all times.

WHAT ARE THE ACTUAL RESULTS OF ANTI-DOGGING LAWS. New York is not a pioneer in prohibiting the use of dogs in deer hunting. The same law has been successfully en-forced elsewhere. Some years ago, when the deer supply of Maine had been depleted by the doggers, that State passed an anti-hounding law, and this was made more stringent in 1883. The results are told elsewhere by the State Game Commissioners

Commissioners. A similar law obtains in Pennsylvania. In Potter, McKean and Cameron counties deer had in 1878 become practically extinct. The act of June 3, 1878, contained the following provision: "* * No person shall pursue any elk or wild deer with dogs in any part of this State, or shall kill in the water any elk, wild deer or fawn which has been driven thereto by dogs. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misde-meanor, and shall be liable to a fine of \$50 for each elk, wild deer or fawn so killed, or pursued, or trapped. * * * Any dogs pursuing elk, wild deer or there town official may kill any dog that habitually pursues elk, wild deer or fawns." The result has been a great increase in the game. Deer are still-hunted there two and one-half months, and the supply is reported by old hunters to be as abundant to-day as it was in 1860.

The result has been a great increase in the game. Deer are still-hunded there two and one-half months, and the supply is reported by old hunters to be as abundant to-day as it was in 1860. It many portions of the Adirondacks the New York law was not stringently enforced last season. Some of the city sportsmen who are now asking for the law's repeal violated it last fall. But where it was enforced the result was beneficial beyond all question. Prime B, LicoXanD, State Game Protector for St. Law-rence and Franklin contiles, says: "In its working there can be no question but the law prohibiting dogging has saved large numbers of deer. Instead of the open and declared preparations and practices, we have now the secret and covert methods pursued by the doggers. With such efforts as the game protectors and game protectionists are able to make, the practice has been much abtated. With continued efforts, it will be suppressed, except as isolated cases shall occur beyond the reach of virilance to prevent, and to be classed with other erimes that, to an extent, always have and always will baffle the best police." Joint LIBERTY, State Game Protector for Essex and Clinton foundies, says there have been many undetected violations in his district, and adds: "Notwithstanding, I think the law has saved a great many deer in my district, and wherever I to the undications are that deer are very plenty. What hounding has been done was away from the settlements, and there very sly!" Mere Hamilton counties (himself an advocate of hounding, reported adversely to the working of the law because he could not enforce it. But the Beaver River country, in Brinkerhoff's district, was watched by a special constable paid by the hotel keepers, guides and visitors. Here is a report of the result, written by Mr. Chas. Feuton, of Number Pour. "The Heesver river country not less than 260 deer were tilled in the season of 1884; 200 were killed by driving into the water with hounds and about 60 by still-hunting. Last fall dies than dy deer in a

"The men who are not pleased are the ones who have "The men who are not pleased are the ones who have rented a hotel for the year and want to kill the last deer be-fore the year is up; also the outsiders who have to go into the woods in the fall and camp out for a couple of weeks, and with the aid of a dozen hounds kill or drive every deer

the woods in the fail and early out for a couple of weeks, and with the aid of a dozen hounds kill or drive every deer off the range. "None of the old-time hounders have indulged in the pas-time here this season. I don't think a dozen races were made at this lake the past fall, and we have seen the good effect of it. The deer come to the water late as well as early, and are now yarding within a mile of where I write this at my office desk. "This season has been the best one for still hunting we have known for a score of years, and yet very few deer were killed—only twenty at Chateaugay Lake, and these by five different hunters; three were killed from this house, two from the Merrill House and fifteen from a hunting camp four miles south of here. "If there is any legislation this winter in regard to the game of our State, let them provide a game protector for each town where needed, appoint good men and true and pay them for their services. If they serve the State, keep them; if not, discharge them and appoint others. Keep a good man at each game center and game will increase.—R. M. Snurrs."*

"THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, New York, Feb. 15, 1886.—Editor Forest and Stream: In reply to yours of the 18th inst., desring my opinion of Richard M. Shutts, of Upper Chateaugay Lake, I would say that after many years of experience hunting in the North Woods, and know-ing many of the guides in that region. I know of nome more efficient and conscientions. He knows the country for miles around. His testi-mony as to the prices in law regulating the killing of deer I consider hundra is the present law regulating the killing of deer I consider would be more sport in the North Woods. Very truly yours. Samuel, C, REED.

The following statistics are also given on Mr. Shutts's au-

The following statistics are also given on Mr. Shutts's au-thority: "To get at the exact number killed by those who dog is next to impossible, for they are got through a longer time and by many from a distance, who carry them away, and there is nothing known about them. Not so with market still-hunters; the time is generally short in which they hunt, the weather cool, and they keep the deer they kill until they get through, and then take them to market. There has been as close an estimate made by guides as could be of the num-ber killed by doggers in the vicinity of Meacham Lake, Plumador and Duck ponds, Deer River and that section in 1884, and they make out 169; in the same section in 1885 by still-hunting, with a little dogging, 69. In the section around Wolf Pond and State Dam in 1884, by dogs, 40; in the same section in 1885, still-hunting, 17. It is worthy of note that there has not been so good weather for still-hunters in thirty years as the last fall has been. These are facts that can be proved beyond doubt."

THOSE "MARKET STILL HUNTERS" LAST FALL.

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THOSE "MARKET STILL HUNTERS" LAST FALL.
Reports of an excessive sharphter of Adirondack deer by market still-hunters last fall have been industriously circulated. The Fornest AND STREAM has taken pains to investigate these stories and finds them totally without foundation. They are put forward by the advocates of hounding purely for the purpose of misleading and deceiving the Legislature with respect to the results of the anti-hounding law.
Much stress has been laid on the market glut of venison fast season. To reason that the Adirondack still-hunters caused that glut is all nonsense, as may be shown by the statements of the hounders themselves in the pamphlet recently sent to the Legislature. The introduction to that pamphlet says, and very truly:
"To prevent the sending of venison to market from this fregion is a hardship to those only who do not live in the words; and it will be very little injury to them since it is estimated that in the large cities of this State not less than ninety per cent. of the venison comes from outside the State.
This leaves one-tenth to come from the Adirondacks. They importe that the markets of this State were glutted by the magnitude of this one-tenth of all the venison in market. They make no account of the other nine tents. They ippore the fact that venison from the West is always cheaper than Adirondack venison shipped in 1885 from the one State of Michigan alone. Another reason why the market could not have been glutted by Adirondack venison last eason is that only a small quantity of venison reas shipped to the one state of Michigan alone. Another reason why the one state of Michigan alone. Another reason why the market could not have been glutted by Adirondack venison last eason is that only a small quantity of venison reas shipped in the store of the other market from the North Woods.
To stop market-hunting, forbid marketing game. But to forbid marketing game, and at the same time to permit hou

IFrom the New York Times, Feb. 21.] The bill introduced at Albany for the protection of deer is a good bill in so far as it restricts the transportation of veni-son from the Adirondacks to two carcasses for each sports-man, to be accompanied by the sportsman. It is a bad bill inasmuch as it permits six weeks of hounding deer, and those the six in which more deer are likely to be hounded than in the other ten months and a half. For a consider-able term of years, at least, hounding should be pro-the disonder which more deer are likely to be hounded that in the other ten months and a half. For a consider-able term of years, at least, hounding should be pro-tected. The protection of the game is the prime consideration, since the Adirondack venison would under any circumstances be but a small portion of the venison that comes to the New York market every winter.

THE UTICA REPORT ON HOUNDING.—The Utica Associ-ation's report on the deer hounding law is another evidence of public sentiment on the subject. A member of the Asso-ciation tells us that the report was made after "a long obser-vation and collection of facts by our Association, which have been carefully and impartially weighed and considered. From all Lean hear, it speaks the honest sentiment of people in this section who feel the necessity of restrictive measures, and that personal ends must give way to the public advantage, selfish people to the contrary notwithstanding." The entire report is given elsewhere.

report is given elsewhere. CHOICE OF HUNTING RIFLE,—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am done with repeaters, and give my reasons. They won't always repeat. Last winter one cold December day I was close on a large flock of caribou, yet went to camp without meat, as the magnzine was frozen solid. Practically I had no gun. This season it was one day reduced to a single shooter in consequence of an obstruction, a small spruce spill, in the magnzine. No repeater balances as well as a single-shooter. Given the same weight of gun, length of barrel and caliber, and a single-shooter will have a larger per cent. of metal in the barrel, where it will tell in accu-racy of holding and power of execution. I have used a rifle over fifty years, having owned a great variety of make, and purchased a late model repeater, mainly to show my brother hunters that I was not "set in my way" in preferring a single-shooter. It is a first-class gun, good as new, of a make that was in the front rank at the trojectory trial, and can be bought low. I go back to my first love. With a single-shooter I can bag as much large game here in the Maine woods as the law allows or a fair-minded hunter de-sires.—OPEN SIGNT (Camp Cosy, Mainc, Feb. 6). NORTH CAROLINA.—Belvidere, N. C., Feb. 15.—Although

SIGES.-OPEN SIGHT (Camp Cosy, Maine, Feb. 6). NORTH CAROLINA.-Belvidere, N. C., Feb. 15.-Although the weather has been extremely cold and we have had heavy sleet, still I find the birds have wintered well and are coming out into the fields now in force. In fact I find more birds now than at any time during the season; coveys of from fifteen to twenty-five and even more are now feeding where there were none during December and January. They have learned to protect themselves by retiring to the depths of the thick woods while hunting is at its height, and come up smiling and fat in the latter part of the season and early spring. During a two hours' tramp, a few days since, I found eight large full coveys, numbering in the aggregate not less than 150 birds. One would have thought a month since had he hunted our fields that Bob While nad played out, so scarce were the birds. It certainly seems a pity to shoot them so late in the season, but our best shooting after November is in March. The birds are then fat and finely favored, and strong enough to test the marksmanship of the shooter, as they can then fly at a lightning-like speed. As a rule they do not commence pairing off before the last of April or tst of May.-A. F. R.

FLORIDA GAME.—Enterprise, Fla., Feb. 15.—The hunting around here is unusually good this year. Mr. Couzens, of New York city, brought forty-three quall in last Friday, and reports large numbers of snipe and turkeys in the Lake Harney region, a few miles from here. Ducks are scarce on Lake Monroe, but a few can be found on the small ponds near here. Mr. Benson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who spends his winters here, is a great fisherman and has splendid success with the rod and the. He seldom comes in at night with less than fifty pounds of fish, and often up to 200 pounds. The weather is delightful, and all sportsmen able to be out are reaping a harvest.—G. G. J.

COLORADO —Silverton, Col., Feb. 2.—In our immediate vicinity there is little or no game, and although almost every man you meet is armed, there is no shooting done except when some ambitious individual undertakes to paint the town "red." There is then the liveliest kind of shooting. Within seventy-five miles of us, however, almost in any direction large game can be found in abundance. A number of parties have been out from here, going over the range to the headwaters of the Rio Grande River, and all of them have had very fine sport with elk, blacktails and bears, both silver tips and black.—S.

AN UNSAVORY SUBJECT.—Brooklyn, L. I.—In FOREST AND STREAM OF Feb. 4 is an article signed by "Cocker," who says the "odors from Barren Island were not perceivable by him." The reason was the wind was from the west, and in consequence blowing in opposite direction from the point he was on If he had been to the east of Barren Island, where I was on the same day, he might have had his full benefit for the balance of the winter.—American.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—At the annual meeting of the Kala-mazoo County Game and Fish Protective Association, the following officers were elected: President, Hon, T. S. Cobb; Vice-President, J. F. Cowgill; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. J. A. Partridge; Executive Committee, George Winans, H. F. Badger, Dr. W. T. Stilwell.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In answer to "R. J. D.," I would advise him to write to some hotel in Hawley, Pike county, Pa., where he will find all he asks for. It is one of the best places for large game so near New Jersey. It is recom-mended by some of our very best sportmen.—E. F. K.

GREAT SOUTH BAY OPEN.—The ice has disappeared from the Great South Bay and the ducks are beginning to arrive in considerable numbers. Quite good shooting has been had at a number of points, and a large bag was made a few days since near Sayville.

NEW JERSEY. — Smithburg, Feb. 18. — Game in this section was more plentiful the past season than for several years back, and a great many quail and pheasants were left over. We do not think that the game has suffered much.— W. L. B.

MR. HAGUE ON THE PARK.

THE following letter, recently written to Senator Mander-son, of the Committee on Territories, deserves the careful attention of all who are interested in the Yellowstone National Park. No such clear and convincing statement of the injury which will be done to a vast tract of our country by the destruction of the Rocky Mountain forests has ever been printed:

been printed: UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARE SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1886. Hon. Charles F. Manderson, U. S. Senate: STR:-A hill for the protection and better regulation of the Yellow-stone National Park has recently heen introduced by Senator Vest into the U.S. Senate. Knowing your keen appreciation of the Yellow-stote National Park has recently heen introduced by Senator Vest into the U.S. Senate. Knowing your keen appreciation of the value of the Park. I desire to call your attention to one or two points which seem to me of the utmost consequence in carrying out the purposes for which the Park was originally set apart and has since been main-tained.

of the Park. I desire to call your attention to one or two points which seem to me of the utmost consequence in carry lng out the purposes for which the Park was originally set apart and has since been main-tained. In order to accomplish these purposes the most essential features in the new bill are those which relate to the enlargement of the Park and the sharper definition of its boundaries. In the original bill creating the Park the boundaries are loosely stated. A better ac-quintance with the country enables us to say more intcligenly where the boundaries should he drawn, while experimce shows that, to avoid encroachments on the reservations, they should be more sharply defined by law, and the lines accurately run. In this respect the present bill meets all the requirements of the Park. For the purposes for which the Park was set aside the present area is far too small. In my opinion the object of first importance in maintaining the Yellowstone Park is the preservation of the forests. The question of timber preservation is one which is gradually attracting more and attention in all the more settled parts of the country. The necessity for some procer restrictions, firsidy enforced, is now very generally admitted. In the far west, where such immense tracts of country are recless areas, it is all the more necessary that some carefully con-sidered restrictions should be placed upon the indiscriminate cutting of timber from the public domain. It seems equally necessary that certain areas, favorably situated for the growth of trees, should be country, owing to the many conflicting interests, proper protection by peristative is a matter of great difficulty. It is sufficient to call your attention to the struggle going on in New York State in the attempt to preserve, by legislative endement, the forests of the Adironaleka. That, there should be some additional restrictions in the cutting of moder has here very generally admitted, but to control the matter with due regard to the rights of all is 'n on means easy

drain into the Missouri and Columbia, have their sources here on the plateau, the former in Yellowstone Lake, and the latter in Shoshone Lake. Yellowstone Lake covers nearly 125 miles of surface, while Sho-sbone, with very irregular outlines, measures more than six miles in length. Hundreds of smaller lakes is escattered over the plateau and mountains, and innumerable springs feed these lakes and rivers. Ver 3,000 thermal springs are known within the Park. No recion in the Rocky Mountains is better favored in its supply of water, the rair and snowfall being unsurpassed in any area of equal extent. Nearly all precipitation between the middle of September and the first of May falls in the form of snow which lies upon the ground well into the summer. This broad, elevated mountain mass is so situated as to gather the storms which center in the norther. Rocky Moun-tains, and the topographical structure of the region enables it to re-tain the waters. For the storing up of thus water and regulating its dow, the foresits are of immense value. It is unceressary here to center at length into a discussion of the multenee of the foresits upon the supply of water. In a few words the gate and the boroky largely protected from the direct rays of the sum and sheltered from the dry winds blowing from the west ward. In consequence the snow melks gradually and the water per-colates through the scill and vegetation, slowly randing its with the

winds would take up the snow, precipitating the moisture further to the eastward over country already supplied. Without the trees the old would soon be washed away, learing the country unfit for vege-tation. The report of the recent Forestry Commission of the State of New York says "that the summer flow of the Adrondack rivers has decreased within the memory of men now living from thirty to fity per cent. Many of the small streams, which a quarter of a scentury gow were abundantly supplied with water during the entire summer, are now dry during many months." In my opinion, owing to the dryness of the Adrondack Forestry around the sources of the Mirsouri and Columbia would cause, rela-tively, a far greater diminution in the flow of water than that observed part the sources of the Mirsouri and Columbia would cause, rela-tively, a far greater diminution in the flow of water than that observed part the sources of the Mirsouri and Columbia would cause, rela-tively, a far greater diminution in the flow of these great rivers seading their waters to the Atlantic and Pacific. If is the turure the lower values to use a sto include the linear yours decable population, they of preserve the natural reservoirs of these great rivers seading their waters to the Atlantic and Pacific. If is the furure the lower values do as to include the linear the area of the Park should be preserved the advantery of the parks within the limits of the parker do as as to include the linear the area of the Park should be care area my drainng hito Yellowstone Lake, the East Fork of Yellow-tone flow, is one of the most alpha end rugged regions of the Yellow to the dowly do a single rount in range of the parks issue from the dowly down the strater of the present boundary of the Park weight he adding the easter of the present boundary of the Park weight he adding the easter is for the remeting trans-tion to the destry of great natural beauty, hat u-less for the Rocky Mountain system. Show lies on the higher summits all parine have been convery

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CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19, 1886.

Chroner, H., Free, 1998.

Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

FLORIDA BASS.

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Ish, and although the water was at least ten feet deep it was so clear I could see his motions when he darted forward and closed on it. The reel buzzed and my rod bent double, but at last I suc-ceeded in stopping him, and then with a splash he cleared the water, making a clear leap. My nerves were all on edge and I settled to work, but he was not very gamy and soon gave up. He tipped the scales a triffe under six pounds. I was satisfied to let Sam use up the balance of the bait, which he did and caught a fish with every one. While he was fish-ing a shower came up and the surface of the lake fairly boiled with the splashes of the bass. I quietly put on a leader and a fly made of the breast feathers of the wood duck and commenced casting and caught two or three small ones but was not satisfied. I made Sam row the boat slowly whill I trailed the fly about twenty-five yards behind and we had not gone far when I hooked into a 'gator but the unext lungc was too quick for anything but a fish and I knew he was a big one.

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It was stormy and warm and just my favorite time and I boasted a little that I would show them all the fish they wished to catch, and I did. I never saw the fish bite as they did for the next three hours, and they were large ones. One person rowed while two fished and when we counted up at five o'clock we had sixty-five bass that would average two pounds apiece, ranging from one to seven pounds, and this can be proved also. At Sam's request I gave him a fly, and the next day I found him diligently fishing with a float on his line and the fly on for bait; he gave it back to me that night saying he could not catch anything with "dem feders." feders

feders." If you have not be taken any birds with the feders." I do not like to see a man struck when he is down, and Florida has received a severe blow in the last cold wave, but all its enemies cannot hurt it one iota or keep it from being the delightful winter resort that it is for sportsmen. I speak as a sportsman and not a land speculator. It is true, one cannot sit on the hotel steps and catch fish as in Bermuda, or kill wild turkey out of the window, but good fishing and shooting can be had even in Florida. And a better place for a cruise in a canoe a canoeist could not wish for than is found in Charlotte Harbor or any other inlet or river south of Tampa, on the Gulf Coast. Ask Nessmuk. F. P. S.

WIND.

WIND. MAY books on angling contain explicit directions con-cerning the proper weather for fishing, and especially which way the wind should blow to secure success. These have been copied one from another, and have become so im-pressed upon the literature of fishing as to have become part and parcel of the creed of many who seek recreation by lake and stream. These maxims are, almost without exception, taken from old English books, and no doubt had a very re-mote origin. These older books have been made accessible to the modern angler by the most excellent reprints of Mr. Thomas Satchell, without whose researches and enthusiasm few of us would ever have had the pleasure of beholding their pages; the originals in many cases being confined to two or three copies, which are treasured in public or private lifetimatics and are without price. In days when these weather-wise sayings were recorded, the English angler was, owing so the difficulties that attended travel, mainly confined to the waters of his district which could be reached in a day, either by coach or on foot; and therefore a saying regard-ing the wind, in which he found some truth, may have been so the difficulties that attended travel, mainly confined to the waters of his district which could be reached in a day, either by coach or on foot; and therefore a saying regard-ing the wind, in which he found some truth, may have been soute ble with a there or the state where the island where the same und blew up the stream. This subject has been brought to notice by a correspondent in a Western State, who writes, asking if there be any trutts "When the wind is in the north, The skillful fisher cores not forth:

"When the wind is in the north, The skillful fisher goes not forth; When the wind is in the east, It is good for neither man nor beast; When the wind is in the west, Then it is at its very best; When the wind is in the south, It hlows the bat it the fish's mouth " It blows the balt in the fish's mouth.

I answered him that the last couplet probably contained as much truth as the remainder of the stanza. His query set me to looking up what some of those old authors have said on the subject, and while there has much been written on the weather in general, I will quote only a few things which relate more particularly to the wind. In an old notebook of mine the following occurs, copied years ago from some source now forgotten:

"Whanne ye west wynde it schall blowe Fort ye fischer he schall goe; Yet if to eastward it schall change, Furder ye fischer schall not range; Whanne from ye nort ye wynde schall come, Ye wisest fischer stayeth home. But if to southward it schall veere, It hymroseth to ya fischer schaer." It bryngeth to ye fischer cheer

The Germans say: "Bei Ostwind und glänzendem Sonnenschein Beissen die Fische nicht, das präge dir ein ; Doch fragst du, welch' Wind dem Angler am besten, So sage ich, der von Süden oder Südwesten."

This may be translated:

When the wind is east and the sun shines bright Bear this in mind, the fish won't bite. But if you ask, 'What wind is best?' I'll answer, 'From either south or southwest.' '**

Damc Juliana Berners [1450] says: "And if it be a cold, westeling wynde and a darke, lowryng day, then will the fysche commonly bite all day. * * Ye shall angle, as I said be for, in dark, lowryng wedur when the wyndc blow-ethe softly, and in somer scasen when it is brennyng hot, It is from September unto April and in a fayr sonne day is good to angle in, and if the wynde that seasen leave any part of the oriente northe, the wetur then is good, and wen it is a greate wynde, it snowyt, reynet or haylyth, thonderyt or lightneth or also minynge [sweltering] hoyt that is not to angle."

lightneth or also minynge [sweltering] hoyt that is not to angle." Note now how Master Leonard Mascall [1590] bodily steals from the Dame, not troubling himself to change her phrase-ology, rightly thinking that in those days a book one hun-dred and forty years old was'out of print and unknown to his generation. Collectors of angling books were rare in his day, and Mascall might have thought that he was alone in the desire to preserve such as he could find. Certainly he did gather and unblushingly appropriate their contents and pass them off as original, not dreaming or caring that a Thomas Satchell was to arise who would not only ransack the libraries of the world for old fishing books, but would actually reprint them verbatim for anglers nearly three hun-dred years later, and that the literary angler of that remote period would be able to judge how much of a work was original, or what portion the author had seen fit to—

*Since the above was written I have come across the following in Salter's "Angler's Guide;" "When easy wind blows or sun shines bright, Then don't expect the fish will bite. I ask'd, "What wind suits angling best?" I ask'd, "The south, or southwest."" Whether Salter took this from some old German saying, or whether some German translated if from him, is beyond my knowledge. In the language of the showman when asked, "Which figures in the painting represented Daniel and which the lions?" I can only say: "Which ever you please my little dears, you pays your money and you takes your choice,"

"convey, the wise call it." What he borrows from Dame Juliana on this subject is (note the almost identical lan-

Juliana on this subject is (note the almost identical ian-guage): "Here ye shall vnderstand in what wether ye shall best angle as aforesaide in the darke louring day, when the winde bloweth southly from the south or west; in the summer sea-son when the sunne is very hote, it is then naught to angle, but from September vnto Aprill, it is then good in a fairc sunny day, the winde being then good; if it haue any part of the Orient or east, it is then naught to angle, for they will not byte, or when it is a great winde, snow, raine, or haile, or in a great tempest of thunder, or lightoning, for it feareth them, or els in a swooly hote wether, all these times are not good to angle for to take fish." Dr. Edward Hamilton tells us: "Recollections of Fly Fishing for Salmon, Trout and Grayling," 1885; in comment-ing on Walton's "Dark Day and a Right Wind?" "A dark day and a right wind no doubt is every fly-fisher's wish when he goes a fishing—but which is a right wind? "When the wind is in the south It blows the the bait in the fish's mouth." "Others are loud in the praises of a westerly wind, but to

It blows the the bait in the fish's mouth.' "Others arc loud in the praises of a westerly wind, but to quote from the 'Compleat Angler' again, Walton hits the mark in the following passage: 'And yct, as Solomon ob-serves, that 'he that considers the winds, shall never sow,' so he that busies his head too much about them, if the weather be not made extreme cold by an east wind, shall be a little superstitious, for as it is observed by some, there is no good horse of a bad color, so I have observed, that if it be a cloudy day and not extremely cold, let the wind set in what corner it will, and do its worst, I heed it not." John Dennys [1613], who in rhyme tell us the "Secrets of Angling," gives such directions that if one relies upon his minutc instructions, he need only consult "Old Probabili-ties" twenty-four hours in advance, in order to foretell what sized creel he need carry. He warbles:

- "But if the weather stedfast be and cleare, Or ouercast with clouds, so it be dry, And that no signe nor token there appeare, Of threatening storm through all the empty skie, But that the ayre is clame and void of feare Of ruffling windes or raging tempest hie, Or that with milde and gentle gale they blow, Then it is good unto the brooke to goe.

 - When faire Aurora rising early shewes, Her blushing face beyond the Easterne hills, And dyes the heauenly vault with purple rewes, That far abroad the world with brightnes fils,

 - The meadowes greene are hoare with siluer dewes, That on the earth the sable night distills, And chanting birds with merry notes bewray, The neere approaching of the cheerfull day.
 - The nerve approaching of the cheerful day. Then let him goe to river, brooke or lake, That loves the sport, where store of fish abound. And through the pleasant fields his lourney make, Amidst sweet pastures, meadowes fresh and sound, White swift Hyperion runnes his circle round; And as the place shall to his liking prove, There still remaine or further else remove, collur heild, it down to this:

And finally boils it down to this:

- All windes are hurtful if too hard they blow, The worst of all is that out of the East, Whose nature makes the Fish to biting slow, And lets the pastime most of all the rest;

- The next that comes from countries clad with Snow, And Articque pole is not offensive least, The Southern winde is counted best of all, Then, that which riseth where the sunne doth fall.

And Articque pole is not offensive least, The Southern winde is counted best of all, Then, that which risets where the sume doth fall. In my own experience and from that of gentlemen with whom I have fished, I incline to relegate all this weather wisdom to the books of nursery rhymes and fairy tales. If it were true that such formulas could be laid down, they would apply only to particular streams. The youthful angler who burdens his mind with these quaint old sayings and allows them to control his judgment in the selection of a day when he may sally forth, "armed and equipped as the law directs," will forego many a good day's fishing. I remember in particular one morning in the Adirondack region before the month of May had advanced into its teens, when a young friend who had camped with me over night and was filled with the knowledge that comes from such sources as I have mentioned, rose and looked out of the tent and said, "There is a raw east wind and it is not worth while to go on the lake to-day." I decided to go, after arguing the question with him a little while, but he staid in the camp and read during the morning. I had three hours of most excellent fishing; The fish rose to the fly freely and on my return to camp I brought him thirteen as fine trout as the lake produced, averaging nearly a pound cach. I have fished with him many times since and to-day it is amusing to hear him scoff at the precepts which he had formerly regarded as being part of the fundamental rules to be observed by an angler. With doubt a strong wind blowing directly up or down the stream may at times affect the fishing; it is probable, however, that the temperature of the water in hastening or retarding the developement of the inscet larva and causing them to rise speedily and take the winged state or to remain at the bottom, has more effect on the appetite of trout than the direction of the wide. Sir Humphrey Davy says: "We cannot' judge of the senses of animals that breather water—that separat

to air." There seems to be more good sense summed up in that sentence than all I have quoted before. I have spoken mainly of trout, and if any of our fishes are affected by slight changes of temperature which affect the motions of their delicate insect food, the trout would seem to be the most susceptible of these influences. I very much doubt whether pike are influenced by the wind at all. It is pos-sible that they, like the trout, are inclined to take the lure more or less freely as the sky may be overcast or clear. But I doubt if many other atmospheric changes have any in-fluence upon them.

fucnce upon them. My own rule is to fish when I feel like it and to take the weather as it comes; and I have never been able to forecast my catch by a glance at the sky or by the movement of the treetops. I have made good catches on most unlikely days;

FEB. 25, 1886.]

I have gonc forth on the most promising of mornings and come home empty-handed, and the sum total of my knowl-edge of the influence of the wind upon a day's catch is that we can't tell anything about it. FRED MATHER.

FISH LAWS OF NEW YORK.

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MY FIRST BASS.

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In the tent. By 12 o'clock the two in the wagon came to the conclusion that their quarters were more romantic than comfortable, and were very glad to accept the hospitality of the tent.
The one unrolling from my blankets next morning I was surprised to see several other tents which had sprung up like parties who had come to spend a day or so at the pond. After a meagre breakfast we easily obtained boats and tackle, but it took a considerable bargaining before we could buy even a few minnows for the party, but while this bargaining was going on one of the boys, unseen by the owner, had succeed in emptying part of the contents of the pail into a time an which was then secreted beneath a seat.
We find the spots to which our friends at "Camp Do-little," (a very appropriate name, by the way) had directed us, all lines were overboard. Then came suspense. Who was to catch the first fish. I had arranged my bait with particular care and had strong hopes of being the first, but alas far my hopes, Grib was the fortunate one. His line was the last one out and the first one in, but we had little reason to envy his conquest, for it was an exceedingly small one, but—hold on, what have I got on my line? Whew! I never knew a pike or a prech to pull that way. I knew nothing at that time about striking or playing a fish but I did know enough not to yank.
Men I feit sure that the hook was secure, I pulled gently, for mind him that I had an engagement with him, but here ded no such reminder, as he was soon tearing around at a farful rate of speed, while I was so excited that I could scareful rate. One or twice he leaped clear of the water. My heart ran and fell with his movements. Now he would har under the boat greatly endangering my line, then the way beart would first to the highest pitch of expectation; but there is an end to all things and there was a disastrous one or boy struggle with that bass. The other boys had been as interested in the performance as I, but suddenly Ed. was brought to his senses b

his surprise and excitement he leaped to his feet rocking the boat fearfully. I who was standing up in an inclined po-sition at that moment, lost my balance and pitched headlong into the lake. When I came up I seized one end of my rod and Milt the other and without much trouble I was dragged on board.

and Milt the other and without much trouble I was dragged on board. Notwithstanding my sudden bath I felt no less anxious to land that fish. I picked up the pole and found that he was still hooked to the other end but was completely exhausted and made no further resistance. Oh! wasn't he a beauty as he lay there upon a bed of water lilies which had been gathered on the way out? How his dusky scales glistened in the sun. I was so intent upon watching this, my first bass, that I completely forgot my wet garments. He weighed over a pound; not a very large catch perhaps, but was the first one whose size would war-rant any boasting. Thus ended my first experience with black bass, but that day is one of the never to be forgotten days of my life. Our luck varied somewhat through the remainder of the day, but nevertheless we had a fine string to carry home with us that night. CLEVELAND, O.

BLACK BASS IN LAKE ERIE.

CLEVELAND, O. BLACK BASS IN LAKE ERIE. Editor Forest and Stream: The laws of Ohio which were passed to protect the black bass are practically obsolete. They say: "Whoever shall, at any time of the year, in Lake Erie, in the vicinity of the islands thereof and in the bays tributary thereto, upon the shoals and reefs therein, by means of any device whatever, fish for or catch any fish, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished, etc. * * And, provided further, it is hereby made the duty of the Fish Commissioner, on complaint of any person or otherwise, to prosecute all violations of this section." Last October I saw from fifteen to twenty pound-nets set near the islands, with their fences or leaders extending over the above mentioned shoals and reefs, and one day while fishing near one of the pounds, saw it lifted and over two hundred pounds of black bass, and other fish taken from it. Some of these fish were quite small, not over five inches long, and should have been returned to the water, but they all went to market. That this kind of fishing is illegal everybody knows but no one attempts to stop it, as far as 1 can learn. A fisherman told me that the small bass were shipped to distant points south and west, and were not sold in Sandusky and Toledo. I went up to the lake for a week's fishing on the old grounds which I used to visit wenty had, but returned disappointed. If the people living about the lake do not see that the bass are going because the small meshed nets do not allow them to mature, then they must be blind. It seems criminal to allow a few men to spoil the fishing about the islands, where the bass congregate on the shousiness. It was hinted to me that the Fish Commissioners author.

Shoals, in order that they hay interview the activation of the business. It was hinted to me that the Fish Commissioners author-ized, or at least allowed, these nets to be set during a great part of the year because the Commissioners could get the spawn of the whitefish from the nets in the fall, but where their authority comes from for such a bargain I do not see. As they pay the fishermen for the privilege of handling the fish and taking the eggs it would seem to be a stroke of policy for the Commissioners to own nets and set them at such times as the whitefish are spawning and release all other fish. We should have laws to prevent the extermina-tion of our fishes and they should be strictly enforced. Arkon, O., Feb. 15. S. R.

A BASS FISHING REMINISCENCE.

pounds, saying nothing of those that took flies and leaders, and I think we lost ten of the former. It's no easy job to handle two large bass at once when they are of different minds. Well do I remember one big fellow who was so sur-prised to see my companion just ahead of him that he "lit out," and as he passed between my legs and the second fly caught on my pants it gave him the best excuse in the world for going on, and he did, too. * The next week I started for Gogebic, but the memory of that trip was too fresh in my mind to fish for the noble bass with a spoon, and I did not. During the two weeks there I took but one. But the trout. Sufflee to say I got there. NIMROD.

NIMROD

NIMEO. THE MUSKRAT AS A GAME FISH.—Editor Forest and Stream: Having fished a number of years through the ice for pickerel, and in a number of ponds in New England, both large and small, I wish to be advised relative to a very singular affair that happened to a party of gentlemen on Jan. 16, 1886. We fished upon a pond in Plymouth county, of this State (Massa-chusetts). The lines were left in over night, and upon visit-ing them next morning, on one of them that was set in sixteen feet of water and at least twenty rods from the shore, we found a live muskrat. He had taken the bait and was securely hooked through the upper lip. When pulled out upon the ice he was as lively as a cricket, and had to be killed before being unhooked. Will you please inform me if this is not a very unusual occurrence? I have not been able to find a person who ever heard of such a thing. Should like to hear from some of the winter fishermen, who are readers of your valuable paper, if this kind of fishing has-ever been duplicated, and if so under what circumstances. This pond is quite a large one, some fourteen miles in cir-cumference, and in it the cels are very plenty, and bite at our bait just the same as in the summer, and I have caught them at midday, and lines left in over night are sure to have some on in the morning. Is this not an unusual matter? Hoping to hear from the fishermen, I remain, CHARLES W. DYER. DYER.

DYER. New JERSEY SEASONS —Secretary's Office, The New Jer-sey Game and Fish Protective Society, Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 17, 1886.—Editor Forest and Stream: The trout law for New Jersey has not been changed by the Legislature, nor is there any bill before it at present to do so. The law remains as it has for years—open season from March 1 to Oct. 1 inclusive. The black bass law has been amended so that the open season commences on May 80 (Decoration Day). The Governor has signed the bill. An effort is being made to extend the season to Dec. 1, instead of closing it, as at pres-ent, Nov. 1. The law would then conform with New York and Pennsylvania. A number of bills are before the Legis-lature to alter and amend the game laws, but I don't think they will amount to anything. The laws are good enough as they now stand.—W. F. FORCE.

SOUTH SIDE CLUB. —Election of officers of the South Side Sportsman Club, of Long Island, Feb. 15, 1866: President, Roland Redmond; Vice-President, Charles Banks; Treasurer, John Benjamin; Secretary, Francis O. de Luze; Counsel, John E. Develin; Executive Committee. H. H. Hollister, H. B. Hollins, Francis O. de Luze, J. H. Purdy, Wm. B. Ken-dall. For honorary membership, James Benkard.

TROUTING IN CANADA.—Mr. John G. Manning writes that he knows of a route for cruisers where he has taken trout that averaged 2[±] to 3 pounds, and even as high as 5 pounds, and estimates a willingness to impart his knowledge to approved parties.

ANOTHER WAY STILL TO CARRY A LANDING NET.—Hang it on your hat or cap, and let the handle hang down behind you. Bother your "hooks to hang it on, say I.—LEVI

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The Rennel.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

FIXTURES.

FIELD TRIALS. Nov. 32.-Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y. DOG SHOWS.

DOG SHOWS.
 March 16, 17, 15 and 18.—Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Dog Show, at Pittsburgh, Pa. C. B. Elbec, Secretary.
 March 23, 24 and 25.—First Annual Dog Show of the New Jersey Kennel and Field Trials Club, Newark, N. J. A. P. Vredenburgh, Secretary, Bergen Point, N. J.
 March 30 to April 2.—Third Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club. S. K. Hemingway, Secretary, New Haven, Conn.
 April 6, 7, Sand 9.—Second Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club. S. K. Hemingway, Secretary, New Haven, Conn.
 April 7, 14. 15 and 16. First Annual Dog Show of the Hartford Kennel Club. A Collins, Secretary, Martford, Conn.
 May 4, 5, 6 and 7.—Tenth annual dog Show of the Westminster Meaned, New York.
 Møy 16, 19, 20 and 21.—Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo, Munson, Manager.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bo. 2833, New York. Number of entries already printed **3333.**

FOUR-FOOTED ACCOUNT OF IT.

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Off again, ranging over the fields, but much to my surprise, the birds were not followed into a pine wood. I could have found, no doubt, and I know that at home, when for-tunate enough to find a covey early in the day, we do not soon forsake them for the uncertain prospect of finding more birds. What's this trail my nose is on? Zip! Off goes one of those hitle brown rabbits. Away go the dogs in full chase after him, notwithstanding the yells of their masters, accompanied by stronger expressions than were current in the New England hamlet where I was reared. Soon they give up their chase for fur and go to work again. I will not weary you with a repetition of this experience. We found no stubble fields such as I am used to at the North, but the resorts of the birds appeared to be in large fields where the partridge, pea or rag weed had followed the crop, or in the brown staw or came brake. One has constantly to be leaping the ditches which cross the fields, and often we find the birds on their edges. What strikes the setter family as a drawback to the shooting here is the pesky sand burrs. How can a dog give his mind to hunting with a burr under each shoulder, and a half dozen at the root of his tail? After nearly biting off said appendage, I gave it up and approached my master to let, him try his hand. I will remark, *en passand*, that men are intelligent in comprehending our wishes, if we are only reasonably patient with them. It took my master a half an hour at the end of the day's shooting to rid me of the burrs.

The set a har borns. At the close of the day we found that we had started twelve coveys of birds. Our bag to four guns was—but I forbear, lest I cause my Northern brethren to view with dis-satisfaction their own achievements in the field. Another reason for my forbearance is that at my time of life it has be-come apparent to me that such reports are strangely inaccur-ate. I have been out with parties shooting when, at the end of the day, the bag would grow larger at every inquiry as we drew nearer home. The first time that this occurred I thought that I had made a miscount, but later the sad truth of man's mendacity came home to me. I am, therefore, con-vinced that my simple statement would seem incredible, and that it would be believed that this human weakness had been imitated by your obedient servant. DASH. WHAMSETON, N. C., Feb. 6.

THE UNPAID SPECIAL AT CHICAGO.

WHAINSTON, N. C., Feb. 6. THE UNPAID SPECIAL AT CHICACO. Editor. Forest and Stream: The above case has been known to me. In common with all your readers, I knew that the Illinois Kennel Club had failed to pay all the premiums won at their recent show, and heard in a general way that special had followed the fate of regular premiums. I knew valso that some exhibitors, men of wealth and influence—one a director in the Pittsburgh club— had promptly received their premiums, while certain needy ones were left in the lurch. All this was very disagreeable, but it is nothing to the full facts of the case. It appears that a gentleman of Chicago (or near by) gave a special of \$15, which money was paid into the treasury of the club. The prize was won by a particular friend of the donor, but was never paid him. If this does not surpass in—well, plain English serves the purpose best, and I will say dishonestly, anything that has ever transpired in connection with dog shows in this contry. I challenge the production of its equal. The non-payment of regular premiums to be paid out of the revenues of the club is bad enough, but after all, I would have sympathy with the directors of a show, who after weeks of hard work and neglect of their own private business, find to functing their hands in their pockets and making up a loss, no fault of theirs, and I think the proper thing for the exhib-proportion to the club's losses. Atthough I am fully aware that use a low we fagland, New Haven, Westminster, New Jarsey, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, would scout such a pro-portion to the club's losses. Athough I am fully envery and conversion," and to the lary mind it is simple embezzle-ment, et to call it by the harsher name of robber. The the is matter pass by in silence. The offender is your follar" show. To take money given them for a special definite purpose and diver it from the plain purpose of the donor, whose trustee the club is, my lawyer friends tell me is "trover and conversion," and to the

disgrace. Will you, gentlemen, tolerate "trovers and conversionists" W, WADE.

HULTON, Pa , Feb. 18, 1886.

Will you, gentiemen, tolerate abovers and the some are the some and the some the terms and the some terms and terms the some terms and the some terms and terms the some terms and the some terms and terms the some terms and the some terms and terms to the some terms and the some terms and terms the some terms and terms to the some terms and terms

the same. Poodles, black, dogs, the same; bitches the same other than black, the same. Miscellaneous, over 251bs., \$10, \$5 and medal; under 251bs., the same. There are also a large number of special prizes offered.

THE NEW HAVEN DOG SHOW.

THE NEW HAVEN DOC SHOW. The dog show to be held at New Haven next month by the heav Haven Kennel Chub, will undoubtedly prove to be therafity of the club in providing for the wants of the ex-hibitors, is sure to meet its reward in an increased entry list, and we shall expect to see the amory crowled with the best persentatives of the different breeds. Many valuable prizes to be competed for by not less than four dogs from Mr. W Wale of Pittsburg, for the best mastiff. The kennel prizes to be competed for by not less than four dogs from prizes to be competed for by not less than four dogs from the starters, \$15 for spaniels, \$15 for English setters, \$15 for prizes to be competed for by not less than four dogs from the starters of the different breeds. Many valuable prizes to be competed for by not less than four dogs from the starter of the starter at New Haven, will this year be \$30, with the start and \$10 to second; other specials are promised and the start and \$10 to second; other specials are promised and the start and \$10 to second; other specials are promised and the start and \$10 to second; the specials are promised and the start and \$10 to second; the specials are promised and the start and \$10 to second; the specials are promised and the start and \$10 to second; the specials are promised and the start and \$10 to second; the specials are promised and the start and \$10 to second; the specials are promised and the start and \$10 to second; heiddes, the inst was published. The Androne, Newfoundands; bull-terriers, pugs, Yorkshire and starters, by spaniels, thalian greyhounds, and Mexicas the starters, by spaniels, thalian greyhounds, and Mexicas the shoke and the starters, the second and the starters and black and the starters, by spaniels, the starters and black and the starters and beat and the st

THE ALEXANDRIA FIELD TRIALS. [From a Special Correspondent.]

[From a Special Correspondent.] ON Tuesday, Feb. 16, the first trials for amateurs of the Alexandria Rod and Gun Club began with the Derby. A very fair attendance of spectators were present at the trials and the utmost goodfellowship prevailed. In conse-quence of the probability of several sportsmen arriving after Monday, the day on which entries closed, the time of closing the entries was postponed until 9 o'clock on Tuesday. The Derby was the first stakes run, and had only three entries. Knight Gladstone, Capt. Craig and Reveille, first, second and third respectively. The winner, Knight Gladstone, is a medium size, compactly built dog of approved field trial type, and showed himself to be a puppy of merit. Capt. Craig is style. Reveille is a large dog, but appeared to be off in his work. The country is finely adapted to a field trial, and a heartier welcome and greater hospitality is not shown any-where. A very fair degree of skill was shown in the manage-ment and handling, considering that trials are a new institu-tion in this section of the country. The judges were Mr. Amory R. Starr of Marshall, Texas; Judge J. M. Thompson. of Covington, La, and Judge John Clegg, LaFayette, La Mr. Starr had an entry in the stakes, and when he was hand-ling, Mr. J. W. Prescott acted in his place. A start was made at 1030 to a plantation about one mile from town, where the bard to a plantation about one mile from town, where the trials were begun. *THE DERBY.*

THE DERBY.

There were only three entries for the Derby, which were drawn and run as follows: KNIGHT GLADSTONE AND CAPT. CRAIG.

There were only three entries for the Derby, which were drawn and run as follows: INIGHT GLADSTORE AND CAPT. CRAID. AND CAPT. OR M. J. ALL AND THE ADDITION AND CAPT. CRAID. CRAID. AND CAPT. CRAID. CRAID.

the heat. Down one hour and noe minutes. KNIGHT GLADSTONE AND REVEILLE. A rest of twenty minutes was allowed. At 12 o'clock Knight Gladstone and Mr. John H. Renaud's (New Orleans, La.) black and white English setter dog Reveille, whelped March 17, 1885 (Gladstone-Flossy), handled by Mr. Henry Fontaine, were cast off in the heavy weedlield where the last brace was taken up, and worked down wind to birds that had been marked down. Reveille started off very slow, and in

fact he hardly left his handler for some time; but after get fing to the open cornfield he got some faster and showed a tranger, and showed better style in heavy weeds. Reveille fushed single birds and was steady to wing. Moving on to directly the direct and located his bird in good style, holding his horse to cross the direct and located his bird in good style, holding his horse to cross the direct and located his bird in good style, holding his horse to cross the direct and located his bird in ally flushed wild, and Knight was steady to wing. He deserves a great deal of some distance across the water in thick heavy case. Going on packed. Knight discovered his error and roaded on some di-saked. Knight discovered his error and roaded on some di-saked. Knight discovered his error and roaded on some di-saked. Knight discovered his error and roaded on some di-saked. Knight discovered his error and roaded on some di-saked. Knight discovered his error and roaded on some di-saked. Knight discovered his error and roaded on some di-saked, thight backed well. Fontaine, to order, flushed a single bird, shot and killed. Both dogs broke in and dropped to divide the ake a good roase or this pointed a small bird. Going on some distance, drawing cotton, weeds and cornfield blank, hight made a varie cast across the cornfield to a little ditch and madred yraving both what time enough to go over was pointing small birds, ordered him on, which order he was pointing small birds, ordered him on, which order he was pointing small birds, ordered him on, which order he was pointing small birds, ordered him on, which order he was pointing small birds, ordered him on, which order he was pointing small birds, ordered him on the weed bield heav by was the bevy, losing the wind of them, made a show or was pointed it. Robinson, to order, flushed, shot are been hight soon pointed it. Bobinson, to order, flushed, shot are been was been the dogs were ordered up at 1.50. The heas was been the dogs were ordered up at 1.50. The heas billed

REVEILLE AND CAPT. CRAIG.

REVEILLE AND CAPT. CRAIG. At 1:40 this brace was cast off in a cornfield and worked on some scattered birds marked during the last heat. Reveille made game on a ditch and Fontaine pressing too closely, the birds flushed on the edge of the ditch down wind. The dogs then worked in a cornfiel that was drawn blank, then in some sedge Rev flushed some scattered birds and was steady to wing. Birds being very hard to find not much more work was done. The dogs were ordered up at 2:20 and the heat and second place was awarded to Capt. Craig and Reveille was declared winner of third. Following is the summary:

First Series. Knight Gladstone beat Capt. Craig. Reveille a bye.

Second Series

Knight Gladstone beat Reveille and won first.

Tie for Second Place.

The for Second Place. Capt. Craig beat Reveille and won second place, Reveille winning third. At 37d Mr. Avent, at the request of several prominent sportsmen, gave the celebrated field trial winners, Roderigo and Paul Gladstone and Mr. Amory R. Starr's black pointer Watt were cast off together. Paul took a great cast and displayed his great pace, range and style. Watt dashed out and be-haved magnificently, ranging wide and well, but was eclipsed by the range of Paul. Watt soon found a bery in a thick growth of weeds. Paul was lost, but had pointed some run-ning birds of the same bery further ahead and was found on a point. He made several points and displayed his emi-nent qualities in the best manner. Then Roderigo and Tangi-pahoa were put down. Roderigo started at his tremendous pace, and covered the largest fields in a few minutes. For fire and dash, wide and fast ranging, it was conceded by all that is surpassed anything in their experience. Tangipahoa showed herself a very fast tield performer and would have shown up a formidable competitor in any other company. After Roder-igo had made several points on bery, and seattered birds in his guick, resolute and precise manner, the dogs were taken up and the parity started for town to draw the order of run-hing the All-Aged Stake for the next day. THE ALL-AGED STAKES,

THE ALL-AGED STAKES,

[Special dispatch to Forest and Stream.] There were twenty entries for the All-Aged Stakes, which were drawn and run as follows: TRIGG (W. Flower, Alexandria, La.), orange pointer dog (pedigree unknown),

against

NELLIE B. (W. F. Gray, New Orleans, I.a.), black and white English setter bitch (Rake-Mag Merrilies), beat PATTIE (E. W. Condon, Houma, La.), black, white and tan English setter bitch (Duke Gladstone-Grace Darling).

MINGO (W. B. Wells, Chatham, Ont.), black and white Eng-lish setter dog (Druid-Star), beat DOLPH (C. E. Bringhurst, Alexandria, La.), black, white and tan English setter dog (Cyrus-Belle Gladstone).

MARKTWAIN (Judge J. M. Thompson, Covington, La.), black, white and tan English setter dog (Coleman's London-Tom Laverack), beat

BARON BLUE (C. A. Schuack, Alexandria, La.), black and white English setter dog (Belton-Bramble).

CRISP (L. W. Murdock, Alexandria, La.) black and tan Gor don setter dog (Nix-Daisy), beat

LUFRA (J. W. Prescott, Alexandria, La.) black, white and tan English setter bitch (Cyrus-Belle Gladstone).

TANGIPAHOA (Henry Fontaine, New Orleans, La.), black, white and tan English setter bitch (Gladstone-Flossie), beat JACK (M. F. Smith, Houma, La.), liver and white pointer dog, pedigree unknown.

PRESCOTT (S. Cullen, Alexandria, La.), black, white and tan English setter dog (Cyrus-Belle Gladstone),

beat HENRY (J. S. Fish. Alexandria, La.), black and white English setter dog, pedigree unknown.

KINK (W.B. Wells, Chatham, Ont.), lemon and white English setter dog (Druid-Star), ogainst

HURRICANE (H. L. Daigree, Alexandria, La.), orange pointer dog (Pious Jeems-Kate), withdrawn. Mack and Hurricane were both withdrawn and Kink ran against and beat Trigg.

Boyp (J. K. Renaud, New Orleans, La.), black and white English setter dog (Brussels-Iowa Queen). beat RIP (E. F. Hunter, Houma, La.), black, white and tan English etter dog, pedigree unknown.

WATT (A. M. Starr, Marshall, Tex.), black pointer dog (Brancho-Fan II.) (Braucho-Fan II.) beat CUSTER (L. B. Reynaud, Alexandria, La.), blue belton Eng-lish setter dog (Blue Dick-Buckeye Belle).

Second Series. Nelly B. beat Mingo. Mark Twain beat Crisp. Prescott beat Tangipahoa. Boyd beat Watt. Kink a bye.

Third Series Kink beat Nelly B. Mark Twain beat Prescott. Boyd a bye.

Boy L Boy L Boy L Boy L Mark Twain a bye. Final Tie for First Prize.

Boyd beat Mark Twain and won first prize. Tie for Second Prize.

Watt beat Mark Twain and won second prize. Tie for Third Prize.

Mark Twain and Custer divide third prize.

Tie for Third Prize. Mark Twain and Custer divide third prize. IMPORTANT IMPORTATION OF ST. BERNARDS.—New York, Feb. 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have completed the purchase of Mr. Henry Schumacher's kennel of St. Ber-nard dogs, and I can honestly say I have acquired some of the purcest strains of St. Bernard in existence. The president of the St. Bernard Club in London, Mr. Arthur Carter in Turin, also Vice-President Betterton in Woodville, and Mr. J. H. Murchison in London, who know Mr. Schumacher's dogs, cen-sider them the purest and finest specimens of pure-bred St. Bernards in existence, and distinguished for their colossal heads and limts. There are some eleven in all. Among them are the grand dogs (winners of many prizes in Switzerland) Apollo, 32½ inches at shoulder, a large dog for a smooth-coat, very symmetrical, elegant in carriage, rich in color and mark-ings--the best dog in all Switzerland. Rigi, a young dog, sired by Apollo and out of Bernice, considered by Mr. Schu-macher to be the most perfect specimen he has ever seen, except in size. He is 30 inches at shoulder, which I consider a gowd-sized dog, quality and character weighing much more with me than over-grown, clumsy animals without much of anything else but size. Mount Velan, Sultan and Barry are other flue specimens. In females, Bernice is a beautiful bitch, full of character, the dam of many noted Swiss prize winners. Genme, Diana and Flora are all handsome ones. Each have their certificate of breeding, etc. Mr. Schumacher turns over the whole lot to me with medals and other prizes won, also his good will; and, in fact, gives up the breeding of St. Ber-nards, as far as selling to America is concerned. I shall try and exhibit most of the dogs at the prominent shows, and will be glad to correspond with any who are interested in this breed that may wish to learn particulars about them. Only a fam do thibit most of the dogs at the prominent shows, and will be glad to correspond with any who are interested in this breed them the inte

the true type according to the very best authorities.-W. W. TUCKER. WAR DOGS.-The German war office, ever ready to adopt any scientific or other device which may by any possibility be of advantage to the troops of the fatherland, is trying some experiments in training dogs to act as sentries. The idea seems to be that dogs would help sentinels by prowling round and seeing if any eneny were creeping up unobserved through the bushes or behind rocks. In course of time they might be-come so acute that they would guard a sleeping camp by themselves without requiring any human help. At first, how-ever, they would only be assistant sentries, so to speak. In our own recent campaign in the Sondan an incident occurred proving how valuable canine intelligence might be in warning a camp of the approach of hostile spies; and it shows with what care and attention that eventful war was followed at Berlin that the present experiments of the German war office are directly attributed to our Soudan experience. If the German staff finds dogs capable of being trained systematic-ally for sentry duty/there can be little doubt says a London paper, that the innovation will spread to all the armies of Europe. English soldiers would take with particular readi-ness to this plan of putting animals to real use, because they are well known to have a strong liking for dumb brutes as camp followers. A sentry's duty is exactly that which re-quires a quick ear and eye, and many good men and true have bit the dust because they happened to be inattentive just when a surprise party of the enemy were about to make arush. The Arabs round Suakim gave our camp endless trouble in this way, crawling over the sand on their belies until they got within striking distance of unsupecting Thomas Atkins. There is every reason why dogs, if they can only be educated into perfect obedience to orders, should have protection duty given to them, seeing that they are much better able to per-form it than men, and that their lives are considerably less valuable. I

has not been attempted long ago.—*English Exchange.* JUDGES AT THE BOSTON DOG SHOW.—The following named gentlemen will judge at the dog show to be held in Boston in April! Mastifis, St. Bernards and collies, Mr. Jas. Mortimer, Babylon, N. Y. Pointers, Irish and black and tan setters, Mr. John M. Tracy, Greenwich, Com. English set-ters, Mr. J. Otto Donner, New York. Bulldogs, bull-terriers, fox-terriers, wire-haired and Irish terriers, Yorkshire terriers and pugs, Mr. Ronald H. Barlow, Philadelphia, Pa. Spaniels, Skye, Scotch, Bedlington, Dandie Dinmout and black and tan terriers, foxhounds, bassets and Newfoundlands, Mr. J. F. Kirk, Toronto, Ont. Greyhounds, deerhounds, Italian grey-hounds and poodles, Mr. J. R. Pierson, Brooklyn, N. Y. Beagles, Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn. Dr. Geo. Walton, veterluary; John Read, superintendent.

HORNELL JOCK.—Hornellsville, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Editor Forest and Stream: I wish to say through your columns that the dog Hornell Jock exhibited at the Fanciers' show was Jock, Jr. our kennel man shipped Jock, Jr., and Nance at midnight Saturday, and I did not find out his mistake until Monday afternoon, when it was too late to telegraph. I knew it could do no harm, for Mr. Watson judges the dogs and not their owners, so Jock, Jr., was not noticed. I wish to say also that the Fanciers' is the only show that ever re-turned our dogs free, although they all have advertised that they would do so.—J. OTIS FELLOWS, Supt. Hornell Spaniel Club.

THE PITTSBURG DOG SHOW.—There is a special prize of a finely finished Winchester sporting rifle, valued at ±45, for the best setter, dog or bitch, in the open class. An entry fee of \$2,50 will be charged for this special, five entries to thil. There will also be prizes for the best kennel each of knglish, Gordon and Irish setters, pointers and dachshunde. The sec-retary writes that the entries are coming in finely, and that the prospect is good for the largest show ever held by the society. The committee have added classes for Great Danes, with prizes of gold and silver medals for dogs, bitches the same. A gold medal will be given to the best St. Bernard under one year old.

BOUND BOOKS OF KENNEL BLANKS.—We have bound books of kennel blanks, each book consisting of 200 blanks of a given style, and can furnish these (postpaid 30 cents) for the convenience of those who have occasion to use a large num-ber of blanks. In ordering be careful to state what particular series of blanks is desired, *i. e.*, whether Names Claimed, Sales, Bied or Whelps. The arrangement of the blanks is such that a duplicate record of each note sent for publication may be re-tained for future reference.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGLISH SETTERS --Mr. C. Fred Crawford, of Pavtucket, R. I., has sold the well-known English setters Foreman, Plantagenet and Mack B. to Mr. Fred E. Lewis, of Tarrytown, N. Y., for a long price, we are not at liberty to state how much. The dogs will, as hereto-fore, remain in the Blackstone Kennel, under the care of Mr. fore, rem Tallman.

GOOD FOOD FOR DOGS.—Editor Forest and Stream: I have recently learned, much to my surprise, that both my cat and my dog are extremely fond of squash, and as this infor-mation may be of service to some among your readers. I ven-ture to send it you for publication, especially as this sort of food seems perfectly to agree with the animals.—KELPIE.

THE HARTFORD PLAN.-Editor Forest and Stream: Let us have the "Hartford plan" rather than the star chamber plan of a few club members getting together, selecting a judge, and then showing under him. Give the single dog ex-hibitor a fair chance. The most popular judge will always be the one who has made the fewest blunders.-V. M. H.

THE NEWARK DOG SHOW.—The prospect for a good show at Newark is brilliant, entries are coming in much bet-ter than is usual at so early a date. The managers assure us that the arrangments made for the transportation of dogs will be carried out. The senseless mad dog scare appears to have died out and probably will not affect the show.

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTE BLANKS,-For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them. NAMES CLAIMED.

BRED. Young Baroness-Count. T. R. Varick's (Manchester, N. H.) bull terrier bit 1h Young Baroness (Baron-Lurline) to F. F. Dole's Count (Marques-Kit), Feb. 1. Young Venom-Count. Edward Love's (Philadelphia, Pa.) bull-terrier bitch Young Venom (A.K.R. \$708) to Frank F. Dole's Count (A.K.R. 3179), Feb. 2 and 4. WHELPS.

WHELPS. ^{WHELPS.} ^{Pug} Chas. Steinkamp's pug bitch Pug (Punch-Judy, Jan. 22, sit (ive dogs), by Kentucky Pug Kennels' Treasure (A K.R. 472). Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Busy. (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel bitch (B. C. Thomson's (Hamilton, Can.) cocker spaniel

SALES. B^T Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Wotes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks. Filopani. White, tan head, fox-terrier dog, whelped Jane 5, 1881 (A.K.K.&Sö), by Surrey Kennels, Ellicott City, Md., to W. B. Bruckner, Cincinnatt, O. Duke, Fawn, black markings, mastiff dog, whelped Jan. 9, 1885, by Max out of Juliette II., by W. C. Kussell, Bridgeport, Conn., to E. W. Jester, St. George's, Ed. Diamond. White bulk-terrier dog, whelped Nov. 12, 1835, by Dutch. fr., out of Little Nell, by T. R. Varick, Manchester, N. H., to Dr, C B. Hammond, Nashua, N. H. Jacob Fuithful. White bulk-terrier dog, whelped Nov. 12, 1885, by Dutch. fr., out of Little Nell, by T. R. Varick, Manchester, N. H., to Dr, C B. Hammond, Nashua, N. H. Jacob Fuithful. White bulk-terrier dog, whelped Nov. 12, 1885, by Dutch, Jr., out of Little Nell, by T. R. Varick, Manchester, N. H., to Preiey Weeks, Haverhill, Mass. Caignos. Fawn mastiff bitch (A.K.R. 1408), by Walter D. Peck. New Haven, Conn., to Clayton E. Bailer, Jamestown, N. Y., and resold by Jim to Waluut Grove Kennels, same place. Blanche. Woite bulk-terrier bitch, whelped Nov. 8, 1885, by The Earl out of White Rose, by Frank F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to C. A. Stevens, Hoboken, N. J. Prime Ruppet, White, with lemon markings, bull terrier dog, whelped Dec. 4, 1885, by The Eurl out of Little Nellie, by Frank F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to W. R. Sands, New York.

Mabel. White, with lemon markings, bull terrier hitch, whelped ec. 4, by The Earl out of Little Nellie, by Frank F. Dole, New Haven, onn., to C. D. Arthur, Scarborough, N.Y. *Guillermo (A.K.R. 610)*—Patři (A.K.R. 2528) whelp. Dark brindle, hite streak on breast, buldog, whelped Oct. 30, 1855, hy Thomas W. ills, Montreak (San, to Nelson V. Ketchum, Savannah, Ga. IMPORTATIONS. Ledy Athol. Rough-vocated St. Bernard hitch, whelped May 13, SS (Oadwallader-Cara), by W. W. Tucker for John S. Sheppard, ew York, from Mysers, Farmer & Dixon, Torquay, Eng.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT. BY No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents. N. V. K., Sarannah. –A. cocker spaniel bitch is at times trouhled the aspasmolic cough with efforts to throw off something, but with-surveys. About a year ago (she is fifteen months old), she had a ght ditack of distemper, and i thought this cough might proceed on boat, but sometimes she is free from the cough while at others is very trouhlesome. If you can suggest a remedy you will oblige. So, Give your dog five drops of tincture of nux vonica, with two ops of dilute hydrocyanic acid in a teaspoonful of sweeteened water o or three times daily. The trouble is a chronic bronchidis, proha-y the result of the distemper. H. C. W. Brooklyn. –A pointer has mange. Have used Glover's ange cure with good effect, except upon hip, where there remains w and indianed spot about the size of a half dollar, which she con-mesto hite. Have used plentifully of ahove lotion without appar-time protent. Have also given two doeses compound carthartic lay with calonel powder every other morning. On the intervening ys apply the balsam of Peru ointment to the raw spot. Keep this attent to part is post is head. You may be obliged to muzzle e dog to keep him from hiting himself. C. P. Paterson, N. J. –Your dog seems to be suffering from some rin of chronic myelitis or meningetis, or inflammation of the spinal the muscles, lack of sensation in the parts below, trouhles with urin-fon and the bowels. Has your dogs these symptoms? Also upon press-atom at present? If you find such spot, shave the hair over it and or apply the state of the discus of shave the hair over it and phy afty bister which your druggist will make up for you. For tern and the bowels. Has your dogs these symptoms? Also upon press-re or four times daily. Keep the dog quiet and in a dry warm are present? If you find such spot, shave the hair over it and phy afty bister which your druggist will make up for you. For tern at medicine we would advise hromide of potesh in te

The or four times daily. Keep the dog quiet and in a dry warm place away from noise or excitement. Report in ten days again. T. C. WILLAMS, Germantown, Pa., -My setter pup, seven months old, had the distemper slightly in the beginning of the fall, but he seemed to have recovered entirely from it. About a moth ago he had a slight attack of mange. He is constantly vomiting and has an intense thirst. His bowels are loose, but regular. He is very lively at times, hut sometimes will stop in the middle of a romp and shake his head violently. At first I thought it might he canker and treated him with a solution of nitrate of silver and water as given by "Stone-tenge." Ans. Be very careful of the diet. Give chiefly fluids, milk with imewater, soups without fat, etc. Give a little finely chopped two meat mixed with the white of a raw egg. For medicine give a two grain citrate of iron and strychnine pill three times daily. You can conceal the pill in a small morel of meat. If the dog has canker drop the following into the ear twice daily: of bromo chloral and udanum each a dram, of water six drams. Mix. C. T., Mendon, Mass.—I have a pointer dog eight years old, weighing the last of the season all four of his feet were quite sore, the hair wore off the outside toes and then festers came. I thought that after he stopped hunting they would get well. I took him out today to exercise him, and when he came in his feet looked as had as ever, this is the third time he has been off the chain since Jan. 1, and then only for a short run. I think he must have a humor. I feed him on your dog' feet in strong solution of sait water, or him weak ammonia water, night and morning. Do not do this lithere are running sores thus ush short from only out of mere what two for him Sa. Wash part dog is feet in strong solution of sait water, or him weak ammonia water, night and morning. Do not do this lithere are running sores but use hashes of Peru onlinement until the sores are headed and then apply the above.

Bifle and Grap Shooting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

CORSICA, Pa., Feb. 9.--I was using a .85 Winchester and a .28 Winchester and a .28 Winchester at 126yds. and found that with the Rocky Mountain sights elevated to the full limit (300yds. elevation for large calibre) our halls carried up to the 8-inch bullseye, penetrating it (heavy card-board) and heavy field in the sone we found our halls near to the sine board, and heavy field the sone of the board and heavy field the sone of the board and heavy field the sone of the board and heavy field the sine board s, striking a snow hank some 70 paces heyond. Shooting over the snow we found our halls near together at 425 paces from the point of shooting, and penetrating about 12 inches along in the snow crust. One of the balls had out a brier stalk, yet reached the distance of the other halls. This we supposed to be caused by sighting less finely. Our marksmen here think them remarkable shois for so small a calibre. I deem them remarkable shois for so small a calibre. I deem them remarkable shois for so small a calibre. I deem them remarkable shois for so small a calibre. I deem them remarkable shots for so small a calibre. I deem them remarkable shots for so small a calibre of the day a team match was shot hetween members of the Massachusetts Rilfe Association, sides heimg chosen, which resulted in a vitory for Capt. Fellows's team. Appended are the records of the day:

anon, shes hend the provide of the day.	1
lows's team. Appended are the records of the day: Team Match.—Capt. Fellows's Team.	
I B Fellows	
G B Yenetchi	
A L Brackett	
A L Brackett'	1
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W H Huldo (mil)	
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W Charles	
E B Souther 4 9 10 6 4 5 5 6 9 3- 61	
LB Thomas 5983585607- 56	
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D L Chase 3 4 9 8 0 9 6 3 4 4- 50	
C E Berry 5 7 6 4 8 6 6 5 8 5- 50	
W B Clarke (mil) 8 3 4 6 2 1 8 3 5 0-35+7=42-378	'
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W C Joiner (mil), B	1
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F Carter (mil), D	
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TODOTTOMED Mars Tab 90 At the newslar most restorday a	, 1
WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 20At the regular meet yesterday a the Pine Grove Range of the Worcester Rifle Association, the Stan	L I
the Pine Grove Range of the Wordester Kine Association, the Stah	- 8
dard American target was used, with the following result:	. 1
Leighton	910
Clark 6 8 10 6 7 9 8 6 8 9-7	
White	3
Jones	1 1
Jones	
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Norman	
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the Creedmoor-Hinman target,	-At the practice shoot yesterday on 200yds., wind heavy from 8 o'clock,
the following scores were made: Hin. Cr	Hln, Cr.
Hazeltine	5 Burns
Brown,	
Warner	4 Fenner
TATATATATATA SEACCO ANTATA	ZERO.
200yds. off hand, standard target, from 4 o'clock quarter:	CLUB, Feb. 20.—At Riverside Range, Creedmoor count, wind very strong
W Worthen	
C B wright 5445445544-44 H Tuck	F Merrill
	-The weekly shoot of the Rod and
Gun Rifle Club was not so well at	tended as those of the previous two
high wind. The American badge	as good as usual, on account of the was shot for and is held until the
next meeting by T. T. Cartwright	with a score of 69 out of a possible

ext meeting by T. T. Cartwright wi 00 points, Hinman standard target. T Cartwright. Allen... Browning. K Hindley. Sackett. H Mdyoit. H Mdyoit. H Mdyoit. Woncress. $\begin{array}{c} 10 \ 10 \\ 5 \ 10 \\ 6 \ 9 \\ 6 \ 5 \\ 6 \ 5 \\ 6 \ 6 \\ 4 \ 7 \\ 4 \ 8 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 8 & 9 & 6 & 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 8 & 10 & 5 & 9 & 7 & 7 \\ 8 & 10 & 5 & 9 & 9 & 7 & 8 \\ 7 & 9 & 9 & 9 & 7 & 5 \\ 4 & 8 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 6 \\ 7 & 7 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 7 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 4 & 7 & 7 & 3 & 4 & 7 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 6-79\\ 9-77\\ 6-76\\ 6-68\\ 4-66\\ 8-66\\ 4-61\\ 7-50\\ \end{array}$ 5.896

number of witnesses not heing present, a score could not be allowed, but E. M. Rockwell has made a score of 91, which can be claimed as a score. QUEER PRIZES.—The Volunteer Service Gazette has been at pains to make up an account of the novel prizes frequently offered by the Britist tradesman anxious for the advertisement of the rifle range. Four Lancashire barbers offered as prizes for the winners in a recent military match a "shampoo for twelve months," while a fifth tonso-rial artist added, as an incentive to excellence in shooting, a year's shoeing. The local dentist, not to be outdone in generosity, contrib-nated one half set of artificial teeth for the best marksman. Other instances of recent prizes from a farriary was one service of horse shoeing. The local dentist, not to be outdone in generosity, contrib-ined one half set of artificial teeth for the best marksman. Other instances of recent prizes from Eritish sharpshooters, collected by the same authority, are "a fish supper," from a farliary of another corps won a prize in the shape of a pint of a daily, to be drunk on the premises. In one of the local volunteer companies of Worcester was a most curious conglomeration of articles—such as a pair of braces and a hed quilt; while potatoes, hig loaves, shirts, coal, wall paper, plum cake, etc., are presented, along with the usual supply of spirits and heer. But to crown all, a corporal in the corps hecemes the winner of a fring pan. A RIFLE CLUB LEAGUE.—The Boston Herald says: "Rifiemen or the sping, summer and autum of the present year. The shor-ing is to be done upon home ranges, and sufficientumher of matches to be shot to determine the amount of skill possessed by the serveral clubs. The general adoption of the standard target by most of the club by the country makes it possible, for the first time, to bave com-parisons of skill. A WRONG CONCLUSION,—The riflemen of France and Belgium par ioning in lavely discussion as to the

arisons of skill. A WRONG CONCLUSION.—The riflemen of France and Belgium rre indulging in a lively discussion as to the amount of practical nowledge to he gained by long-range military rifle contests. A ma-iority seems to favor confining the matches to those in which the national military arm may he used, calaming that the skill ohtained with the regular arm will prove of far more value to the soldier than i knowledge of how to procure finer work with a superior but less ractical weapon.

practical weapon. BOSTON POLICE CLUB.—A number of officers of the police force of Boston are excellent rifle shots, and an effort is being made to in terest a sufficient number to organize an association similar to the one now in existence in San Francisco.

THE BRITISH RIFLEMAN is having a glorious time writing grum-bling letters about the change of caliber in the army rifle,

THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-uested to write on one side of the paper only.

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.

THIS celebrated diamond badge, originally donated by the Ligowsky Clay-Pigeon Company, made by Tiffany & Co., of New York city, was first won at the first international clay-pigeon tournament, Chi-cago, Ill., May, 1884, by C. M., Stark, of Exeter, N. H.: secondly, by Beaj, Teipel, of Covington, Ky., at the second international clay-pigeon tournament, New Orleans, La., February, 1885; thirdly, by Mr. Brewer, Philadelphia, at the tournament of the National Gun As sociation, at Springfield, O., May, 1885. With the view of keeping



as an annual trophy before the American sportsmen, the L y Clay-Pigeon Company, of Cincinnati, O., has resolved to the diamond badge, April, 1857, for \$250; that said badge ted annually as the U. S. championsbip at clay-pigeons, un-inted for redemption, that a new badge he purchased with t int, for a similar annual donation; that the management of its be given to the National Gun Association excetutive commit its be given to the National Gun Association excetutive commit ay will accept the same; that a series of 12 telegraphic match onth, shall be arranged the Association excetutive commit its dation of the Association, including the amended r of the National Gun Association at Springfield, O. M. viz.; that all confestants shall be divided into three classes, y e., Class B at 19yds, Class C at 18yds; each class shooting a licep of Syds. less for doubles. Any contestant sbooting hefi leap has been assigned to bim, shall shoot at 18 for singles and doubles." The General Manager may at any time change a c in throm one class to another. Any contestant shoot in n these only if he sees fit, or, if he shoots in twelve matches be in this match layses (class C at the shoots in twelve matches be in this in highest scores; that each contestant sbooting hefit to pairs of Ligowsky clay-pigeons No. 1; that no entrance ever be charged by the L. O. P. Co.; that the only charge alo be fity cents yeary, payable to the National Gun Association r expenses of printing, etc., to be paid by those who are heres of the Association; that "they simal shoot at no entrance heres of the Association; the "they is mall shoot at a boot an ever be charged by the L. O. P. Co.; that the only charge alo

cents yearly, payable to the Na ses of printing, etc., to be pai the Association; that "ties" sha ad places as the National Gun As

Association, and of the shoot in suit the shooters shall have been a intressed by at 1

he published monthly. That contestants can shoot their score any place on the day fixed therefor, monthly. The score must bu-warded per mall to "Judge M. R. Freeman, Manager National Gir sociation, Macon, Ga." The latter is authorized to change the day the shoot in any section to such day as may more conveniently it he shootrs in sail section, provided that a general tournamen all have been arranged for said place and date. All scores must be nessed by at least two of the judges and referees present at the oting, who must certify that the scores were made according to rules of the National Gun Association, Should other prizes be red for this contest the shooting shall be "class shooting" —ties to determined at a general meeting to be held at such place and time the General Manager of the Association may fix. The contest shall open to any *boan fide* resident of the America nontiment. ach contestant shall pay for bis own clay pigeons; addition experts any bark formed hetween contestants shooting ether.

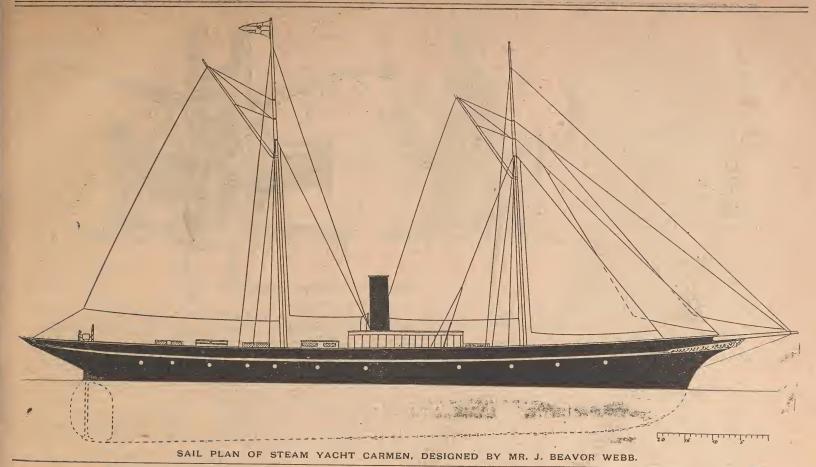
Each contestant shall pay for bis own clay pigcons; additional sweepstake purses may be formed hetween contestants shooting together.
 When any one desiring to contest has through lack of information or any other reason abstained from entering the various matches, he may, with the consent of the executive committee, shill enter within three months of the close of the contest, when the executive committee shall far mine distinct days upon which he may make bis scores to be transmitted to them.
 Every contestant should notify the general manager National Gun Association that he has entered the contest even though he only shouts once; this will enable him subsequently to challenge the winner during the ensuing year.
 The executive committee of the National Gun Association shall be the fual judge as to whom is the winner of the medal; if, in their estimation, there bas been any frand or unfair conduct, or hreach of the herdial; fin their estimation, shall he fairly entitled to thes ame.
 When the medal to the next hignest contestant, who in their estimation, shall he fairly entitled to the will be dial give a bond to the National Gun Association, shall be will except a challenge; under the following; under the following; under the following conditions: That be will accept a challenge; under the following conditions; That be will accept a challenge; under the following the must name the time to he within 80 days of the date of the challenge; or within 80 days of his last acceptance; and that at sald contest any other challenger shall he allowed to contest; though he meed not admit more than ten, such all notes of the oss. I or 2, National Gun Association rules. The challenger on works icallenged thim at once of the ease in curve such when fixed.
 Each contestant must shoot at 30 singles and 35 pairs double than once also the due of the contest when fixed.
 Each contest ane there the contest when fixed.
 Each contestant m

The winner islall send the scores made to the general manager of the Association, as also to such sportsmen's papers (at least one) as he sees fit. Only those who have entered the championship match can challenge the winner; another entrance fee of \$1.00 must he paid to the National (gun Association by all challengers, who are not members of the Association (though one entrance fee only need be paid for the entire year). Whoever whis the greatest number of times during said year or less, when the medal is open to challenge, shall he entitled to the medal and the title of "American Amateur Champion Wing Shot for the year (2857)." the original winner need not surrender the medal until April 15, 1538, (and subsequent winners one year thereafter); at this date he must forward the needal for redemption C. O. D. per express, with the privilege of examination, to the Ligowsky Clary prigoon To. Chicfmati, Ohio, the original donors, who will redeem it for \$250, to be transmitted to the successful challenger or party who has fairly won it from the original donors, who will redeen the should the ultimate winner prefer to keep the medal he can do so, when the Ligowsky Company will at once order a duplicate to be by him forwarded to the new winner of the previous year. N. B-Organizers of tournaments are advised to embody this match in their programmes yearly, as this will doubtless prove a valuable feature to all shooters.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Feb. 18.—A series of pigeon-shooting matches were decided this atternooon on the Carteret Gun Chub grounds at Bergen 'Point. The contestants were Messrs. Gladwyn, James and Williams. The pigeons were fast flyers and hard to kill, The setter Ralph gave a fine exhibition of bis skill at retrieving. The conditions of the matches were 10 birds each, handicap rise and 30 ⁻ /yd houndary. Gladwyn was successful in the first, fourth and seventh matches, James won the second and Williams the third, fifth, sixth
matches, James won the second and williams the third, fifth, sixth
and eightb. The scores follow:
Gladwyn-1111111011-9. James-1101011111-8. Williams-1101111101-8
Glad vyn-1101111001-7. James-111111110-9. Williams-1101111101-8
Gladwyn-1111111001-8. James-1011111101-8. Wiiliams-1111111111-10
Gladwyn-1110111111-9. James-1111100011-8. Williams-1011011101-7
Gladwyn-1110101110-7. James-1110101011-7. Williams-1111011101-8
Gladwyn-11111111111-10. James-1110111111-9. Williams-1111011110-8
Gladwyn-1111100111-8. James-1111001111-8. Williams-1011111111-8
STAUNTON, Va., Feb. 16.—Score of the Staunton Gun Club, Feb. 11. at the Baldwin Augusta Fair Grounds, 20 clay-pigeons, 21yds,
rise:

Ayres.... Berkeley. Wayman, West Whittle.. Allen Bargamin Cooke

Low Inst. THE NIMROD CLUE.—About two years ago several gentlemen who were interested in rifle and shotgun shooting, organized a club for the purpose of participation in these healthful and exhilarating sports. The club secured a shooting ground in the vicinity, and for



nearly a year and a half have held rifle and glass-hall shoots monthly. The membership of the club steadily increased, and a headquarters was secured at 46 Bloomfield avenue, Newark, N. J., consisting of a large room (15xd), which has heen appropriately furnished for a club room. A well-hult rifle range, 70ft. long, has been put up, which is in constant me by the members of the club. It is intended very shortly to improve this range by various additions. The club has recently purchased two Ballard rifles, one for gallery and one for out door shooting. Our monthly dues are very small, and the initiation is only \$2. We believe that a club of this character is of great hene-fit to young men, as it affords them a place in which to spend their leisure time, as well as various kinds of amusements, thus doing away with all desire to resort to places of a compromising character in order to seek amusement. Believing that this novement to unite with is in making it a success. Any further information can be had of the secretary, Mr. Frederick Klein, 39 Warren place, or of any mem-ter of the club.

her of the club. FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB, Feb. 17.—The regular shooting under Hurlingham rules of the Fountain Gun Cluh, of the Long Island Sportsmen's Association, took place this afternoon at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, and was remarkable for the fine showing made hy the memhers. Out of 84 pigeons shot at only 81 got away, and some of those were hard hit. In Class A, L. T. Duryea killed 6 out of 7 from the 28-yard mark. In Class B, from the 24-yard mark, C. Chappell killed 7 straight, and in Class C, from the 21-yard mark, T. Stewart killed 6 out of 7, and won the club prizes.

JOIN THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION.-Send 10 cents, for handbook giving all information, to the Secretary MATT R. FREEMAN, General Manager. F. C. ETHEBIDGE, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon, Ga. Board of Directors: Dr. L. E. Russell, Springfield, O.; C. M. Stark Winchester, Mass.; J. Von Lengerke, New York city; Washington A', Coster, Flathush, L. I.; Wm. G. Cooper, Savannah, Ga.; E. A. Craw-ford, Tallabassee, Fla.; M. R. Freeman, W. W. Parker and F. C. Etheridge, Macon, Ga.-Adv.

Hachting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.



"THE YACHTSMAN'S GUIDE."—The New York Navigation School is so widely and favorally known among yachtsmen that they will be pleased to hear that its manager, Captain Howard Patterson, has lately prepared a new hook for yachtsmen, covering the same sub-jects that are included in the course of study of the school. The book is what its tile proclaims, a yachtsman's guide, treating clearly all principles of navigation, as well as the details of every day work, with which both owners and masters should he familiar. The first portion of the hook deals with the principles of navigation, and the second portion with their application in practice. The third portion, on yacht dicipline, contains much valuable information on signals, rules of the road, boat service and similar matters, and will prove of preat value to amateurs and novices. A compendious dictionary of nautical terms is added. The book, a very neatly bound octavo yolume, is published by the New York Navigation School, No. 36 Burling Slip, N. Y.

THE NEW STEAM YACHTS. ThE present activity in huilding extends to steam as well as sailing craft, and a number of new hoats will he added this season to the steam fleet, hesides some like the Polynia and Nooya, that will be practically new. The largest of the new yachts will he built on the belaware, for Mr. Wun K. Vanderbilt, from designs by Mr. St. Clare J. Byrne, of Liverpool, designer of the Namouna, Amy, Sunbeam, Ino, Maritana, Lancashire. Witch, Jason, Gitana, Cuhona, Garland, Far-nese, Gaviota, Dobhran and other steam yachts. Mr. Byrne arrived in New York lately, and has since visited the larger shipbuilding es-tablishments on the Delaware. He has brought with him the plans of a steam yacht 360ft, long, ahout 30ft, heam, and 17ft, draft, The motive power will be a triple expansion engine, and she will be square rigged on the foremast like the Sunbeam. The details of con-struction and arrangement and the huilders to whom the work will be intrusted, have not yet been fully decided on. The engines will be built here from English designs. Another new stéam yacht is now building at the foot of East THE NEW STEAM YACHTS.

built here from English designs. Another new steam yacht is now building at the foot of East Twelfth street, New York, by Theodore Durand, for Mr. E. M. Brown, N. Y. Y. C., late owner of the old sloop Julia, now the schooner Nir-vana. She will he of wood, 106ft. over all, 20ft. heam, and 7ft. draft, with engines 24 and 14×20in. and a tubular holler. The working pres-sure will he 15 pounds, and the engines, will make ahout 200 turns. The screw will be four-hladed, 6ft. 6in, dlameter and 10ft. pitch. Ac-commodation is the main object in view, as the boat will he used for summer crulsing. The cabins will be aft of the engine space, a main saloon 14×12ft., and two staterooms 9×11ft. The stem, stermpost, and rudderpost and keel, of white oak, are sided 7in., the latter mould-ing 12n. The frames, of hackmatack, are sided 7in., thel sterm, sided su, and moulded 10in, the hile streaks 65/3in., shelf 5×4in, and clamps 10×2in. are of the same material. The oak planksheer is 14× 2/4in., sprung on in long lengths, the white pine deek heams are sided 6in. and moulded 4/4in, and the deck plank is 2in. square. Garboards and topades will be of oak, and the rest of the bottom of yellow pine 2/4in. Schooner rigged, with only a pilot house on deek. Still another steam vacht will be huilt be Maryal & Co.

will he schooner rigged, with only a pilot house on deck. Still another steam yacht will be hullt by Marvel & Co., successors to Wood & Stanton, at Newburgh, N.Y. This yacht, for Mr. C. D. Miller, will be of steel, 110ft. over all. 95ft. waterline, 16ft. beam, 8ft. draft, and 93/4 tons displacement. The angle frames will be 3×3/3 in. and the plating 1/3 n. steel from Pennsylvania. There will be four transverse bulkheads and five compartments. The engine will he 18 and 10/3×18 in., with a tuhular boller, working pressure 120 pounds, 200 turns of screw. The latter will be four-hladed, 6ft. 6in. diameter, 10ft. pitch. The owner's quarters will be aft and the crew's forward. The yacht will he schooner rigged, and will have only a chartroom and steering bridge above her flush deck.

10ft. pitch. The owner's quarters will be att and the drew 5 107 ward. The yacht will be schooner rigged, and will have only a chartroom and steering bridge above her flush deck.
The curious yacht huilding by Mr. Samuel H. Pine, at Greenpoint, for Mr. Pierre Lorillard, former owner of the Radha, and launched this week, will soon depart for Florida, where her owner will join her. The boat has heen designed with two ends in view, a light draft and the greatest possible room below, and to these all other considerations are subordinate. Looked at from forward as she lies on the ways, no peculiarity is noticeable except a tull huft how above, which gives plenty of deck space; but from midship aft she differs greatly from the usual form, thougt the idea is by no means a new one. The extreme length is 11ft, heam 20ft, and draft fft. At a point about 40ft, from the how the bottom is quite flat, with a Th. keel and a round hilge. From this point aft the keel rises quite rapidly, and the whole bottom forms an arch, the span of which is equal to ahour about ally increasing thickness until it grows into a bige keel 7n. square, running borizontally fore and aft. The atter body of the exprese lis formed of two hulb shelow water, huilt on these two keels, a usel is formed of two hulb shelow water, huilt on these two keels, and surieed one to each of the hulls. The steel shaft is Sin. diameter, the four hild cary 150ks, working pressure. The steel shaft is Sin. diameter, the four hild cary 150ks, working pressure. The rate surface is 42ft. And the heating surface 1, badden at the displacement work. Soft, Mr. W. Soft, Mr. M. W. Yott, and fine at the displacement will be 850 norms of the same material. The eak sligs will cary 130ks, working pressure. The grade surface is 42ft, and the basing surface 1, badden at the displacement will be strake at e of 50 fellow pine, and the shelf Strif and than moulded 5 and 34gt. The hottom is plate for your pine, the square, the fraues are of hackmatack, down wilb athe strake with b <text><text><text><text><text><text>

The inner skin runs diagonally and the outer fore and aft. All will be well fastened with copper. Both hull and engines will be as light as practicable. CRUISE OF THE COOT.

be well fastened with copper. Both hull and engines will be as light as practicable. **ICRUISE OF THE COOT.** ISIN A Tree being hung up on the mud for twenty-four hours, the fasten out astern. The wind was stiff from the northwest and the river pretty clear of ice. Under whole sall we got a way and at 9 A. M. were ahreast the southern point of Newbolds Island. On the chart this is marked as mud, but I found it well covered with hushes. This flat stretches clear across the river, forming a bar with 7ft, at low water. Beyond it deepens suddenty to 17ft, with the exception of an 8ft, spot just outside the locks at Bordentown. You can carry ifft, al tow water to the bar at Newholds Island, the river them takes a bend to the W. N. W. and navigation becomes intricate to a stranger. From the point on Newbolds, sheer for a hrick yard some distance ahead on the southern bank, at the foot of some high hilfs, give the yeard a betth and gradually turn up under the huids, which hak may be hugged quite close, the northern shore heling a wide flat with some dry spots covered with light growth and grasses. Keep works on the point ahead. Nearing these yon may take mid-river again and at the point, chose over to the northern of Pennsylvania hank. The next bend down to Burlington Island trends nearly south. The channel is two thirds the width away from the Jersey shore. When the island is approached, keep the Pennsylvania side close ahoard, then mid channel past the island, while will bring you out with the clip of Burlington over the port how. From there the show to the first buoy met with since leaving Bordentown. It is a black spar, No. 37. Leaving it to starboard you will pass through a to 01ft the channel is wide and deep, averaging four fathoms. At so the channel is two usdenly if not familiar with the place, as a black spar, No. 37. Leaving it to starboard you will pass through a to 10ft channel. Kuif you buy the Jersey shore you can find 5ft, a thoty dege over to the aorthern hask which is qui

reaches. Below Philadelphia the Delaware is as clearly marked by all the aids to navigation as any one could wish. Range lights give

<page-header><page-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> And the second second second H COMBINED YACHT WINDLASS AND PUMP.

A COMBINATION PUMP AND WINDLASS.

A COMBINATION PUMP AND WINDLASS. A VERY compact and serviceable combination of two essentials on weary ressel is shown in the accompanying cuts of a pump and windlass in one. One casting carries a heliow vertical pillar, the top of which forms two hitts. A bracket arm on one side of this pillar is transverse direction carries two revolving heads, either gipsy or windlass in the construction. A larger shaft passing through the pillar in transverse direction carries two revolving heads, either gipsy or windlass insple construction, piped to take water from the bilge or from outboard, and fitted with two nozzles for hose. Beside the ordinary purposes of a bilge pump it can be used for washing down decks, fire, etc. The pump is connected by a rod to an arm on the short shaft which which operates in the usual manner, turns freely on the shaft, hut when it is desired to use the pump a pin is inserted in a hole through the brake and the shaft, as shown in the cross section, rigidly con-necting them. A special feature of the arrangement is that in heaving in a chain by pump may be kept at work, throwing a steady stream of water over the cable and anchor until they are clea. The Manton Windlass and Steam Steerer Company, of Providence, are the makers.

are the makers. **REFAIRING AN OLD BOAT.**—Just when it is worth while to repair an old boat or when it is better to dispose of her enthely and build have, is a question that yachtmen are often callel on to consider. If the boat is old or weak it is seldom worth while to undertake more is like that of a correspondent of the *Model Yachtsman*, who tells his story as follows: "Last summer I took up an old boat I had a great affection for, to put new decks on her. When arranging that I thought This boat has heen deficient in freeboard, so I will give her siz inches more.' That necessitated a new sternpost, which is any case it was well to renew, as the old one was shaken. Minterial wa betaned, work commenced by two carpenters, when I thought I had better give her a new keel and put all the balast thereon, giving I have but a clums joo. So I resolved to give hers steel angle floors; when making the old floors, but on coulsileration I thought this would be to a clums joo. So I resolved to give here lated always been making the old floors, but on coulsileration I thought this would be to a clums joo. So I resolved less hollow than the old ones. This necessitated new floor planking, and I had only thought of new garboards when I determined to give her a new keel—the old planking of planks on each hilge. With the new floor planking of course the hew saterline, so I filed it out and ended by planking of course the model, as floor, bow, and run aft were all altered. You will say after this list a faiture, thut, strange to say, I had not. Sho hollow above the waterline, so I filed it out and there for how row of the low at how model, as floor, bow, and run aft were all altered. You will say after than index floor, bow, and run aft were all altered. You will say after that failer the trans that experiments, as the final result was satisfactory; but in most cases a large stua is expended with very was assout as inde experiments, as the final result was satisfactory; but in most cases a large stua

Canoeing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

CANCELETS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises, club meets, information about canceable waters, and other commu-nications of interest.

Secretaries of cance clubs are requested to send to Forest AND STREAM their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc., of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canceists and all interested in cauceing are requested to forward to Forest AND STREAM their addresses, with logs of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

S ECRFTARY-Dr. C. A. Neidé, Schuylerville, N. Y. Candidates for membership must forward their names, accompanied hy the re-commendation of an active member of the A. O. A., together with the sum of \$3 for initiation fee and first year's dues, to the secretary, who will present the names to the commodore. Money should be sent by registered letter, or money order on Saratora Springs, N. Y.

THE A. C. A. TROPHY.

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FOREST AND STREAM

While this may happen at times it is probable that the cop sheld in America are greater portion of the time, and would valuable feature of the yearly racing. The matter may amended uow by the Executive Committee it is proved to do so, and we invite a full discussion by cauceists in the

AND STREAM.
Forest and Stream:
Id beg to call your attention [and that of the members of the A. to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the A. C. A. tire Committee at Oswego, N. Y., regarding the trophy to be for at the August meet and which was adopted in view of the I no ur country of the British gentlemen who are to compete s. I don't know if any discussion was had over this matter the committee met, but from observations then made, I judge was not. The trophy decided upon by the committee was to resontation cup or a prize to be raced for once. I think that if phy is made to be a challence prize it will better meet the decode optimer to he above optimer in New York and vicinity and he above optiming the matter in proner shape before the Executive title, so that the resolutions might be correct, in accordance the views of what appeared to make the major is be the main of the orden who are solutions of the work or a mend the above divide the resolutions might be correct, in accordance the views of what appeared to make the major is be deviced at the orden who are solutions the view of what appeared to make the major who are solutions the moder the above divide what or many since a resolution the orden we have the above divide what appeared to be a the majority, I sent to mandore a few days since a resolution to wince. rest and Stream interporte a new days since a resolution to amend the above ixiting out the words "to become the property of the winner." will leave the question whether the cup shall be challenge or tation with the Cup Committee, whose members can safely be decide it in accordance with the best interests of the Associ-as they, with the Commodore, represent four of the more enent racing centres. The full vote on up resolution has not been polled, however, and I would suggest that the subject is the discussed in your columns with advantage. Fraternally right he discussed in your columns with advantage. Fraternally R. J. Wilkin, Vice Commonors.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR CANOEISTS.

OOKING over the new cances now building, one inquiry comes very forcibly to mind; why are we huilding double centerboard ca-sof How many cancelsts can answer the question? The double or her the centerboard arrangement is no novelty here. It has been common use in England for nearly a dozen years, it has been d in the United States since 1880, and in Canada a number of there the centerboard arrangement is no novelty here. It has been common use in England for nearly a dozen years, it has been de in the United States since 1880, and in Canada a number of norists have used it for nearly the same length of time, while it has enfrequently described in Forest ANN Brackard. American canoeists, werer, have declined to have anything to do with it, or even to con-erseriously its advantages and defects. Late lat season a well own cancelst adopted the system in a new cance which though she been very successful, has been sailed only for a short time and has t had the opportunity to make a premanent reputation; and now any every important cance building must have two boards. Will use of the many who have experienced this hasty conversion tell us y they have adopted the double-board system now; why, if it is had they have not adopted it before; whether they think as highly it this year as they did of another centerboard last year; whether, ne of the leading cancelsts was to put in three boards instead of o, all the rest would not at once follow suit; and finally, whether posisis are not much like a tlock of sheep? The moral of this ug of questlons is very plain, and every cancels can lay it to rements, and also the many ideas and derices, new and old, that current among cancemen. When you adopt or discard any ture, do so not because the owner of the Spot has it, or because was tried and abandoned on the Snarke, but because is does or so to suit your special purpose. If you are in doubt, wait until have some data by which to decide, before wasting money in pruder, aggravated by a patent clutch tiller. There are many disioned them are allos of from \$5 to \$15. The same pride, aggravated by a patent clutch tiller. There are many do points about book, and they are valuable additions to some try case isoarded them at a loss of from \$5 to \$15. The same plies to many other devices, and especially to the double boards, man who cannot tell why be waits them should put them in , and e dos it without

THE RULES OF BOAT RACING.

-(Old No. 10.) 9. It shall be considered a foul when, after -(Old No. 10.) 9. It shall be considered a foul when, after as commenced, any competitor by bls oar, boat or person, contact with the oar, boat or person of another competitor the opinion of the umpire, such contact is so slight as not to the race. (Old No. 9.) 10. No fouling whatever shall be he boat committing a foul shall be disqualified. The umpire ing a race, caution any competitor when in danger of commia race, caution any competitor when in danger of commit-12. The umpire [when appealed to] shall decide all quesas as to a foul. 13. A claim of foul must be made to the judge or the pire by the competitor himself, and, if possible, before getting out of boat. 14. In case of a foul, the unpire shall have the power—(a) place the boats, except the boat committing the foul, which is qualified, in the order in which they come in. (b.) To order the is engaged in the race, other than the boat committing the foul, ow over again on the same or another day. (c.) To restart the

The place the boats, except the beat committing the foul, which is disgualified, in the order in which they come in. (b.) To order the boats engaged in the race, other than the boat committing the foul, or ow over again on the same or another day. (c.) To restart the qualified boats from the place where the foul was committed. Account of the same or another day. (c.) To restart the four the same or another day. (c.) To restart the race, a boat while on its own water shall be interfered with dy an outside boat, the unpite may order the race to row dover. If, in his opinion, such interference materially affected its chance of winning the race. Assurtance. -17. No boat shall be alloyed to accompany a competitor for the purpose of directing just direction or asistance shall be disqualified at the discretion of the unpite extends over the race is specified to startund lis final termination, and his decision in all cases shall be declared by the decision, or to follow the directions of the unpite, shall be disqualified. (Old No. 19) 20. The unpite, if the thinks proper, may reserve his decision, provided that in every case such intervals and or the funce. (An ew rule.) 18. The judge at the finiting to a bide by the decision, or to follow the directions of the unpite, shall be disqualified. (Old No. 19) 20. The unpite, if the thinks proper, may reserve his decision, provided that in every case such textants rowing a dead heat shall compete again after such interval as may be appointed, and the contestant refusing to so row shall be adjudged to have lost the race.

THE NEW CANCES OF THE YEAR.

THE NEW CANOES OF THE YEAR. THE stimulus given to canocing by the increasing competition of the yearly meets and this season in particular by the coming in-ternational races, is already visible in the number of cances now uniding for prominent canceists, and also in the care that has been taken in the designing of the new boats. The matter is no longer left to the builder with an indefinite order to build a cance like some one else's, or merely so long and so wide; but every detail, lines, dimen-sions, material, con-truction, fittings and rig. is a subject of careful study and consideration by the owner, and the question of more or less dearfise, or an eighth of an inch more or less sheer is for the time of far more importance that such trivial matters as business, pleasure, dress or similar vanities. One noticeable point this year is the number of canceists who have taken up the study of drating and who have employed their leisure in a study of the lines of their old boats and the planning of new and improved craft. The origin of this new idea may be ascribed to "Cance and Boat Building," where such elementary instruction as the novice requires is clearly given; and, as proved, in a way to interest many. The results we may look for in the future in haudsoner, better, and faster boats as each railor learus to put to a practical use the results of his experience and ob-servation. First amore the new cances comes the flagship. Liftx 30h... of Rne-

and, as proved, in a way to interest many. The results we may look for in the future in haudsoner, better, and faster boats as each saior learus to put to a practical use the results of his experience and ob-servation. First among the new canocs comes the flagship, 15ft x30in, of Rug-gles's build, the details of which are as yet a secret. Another boat from Canada that promises to be a dangerous one in Clars B is Mr. Richard's new Mona, 15ft. 11in.x30in, hull by Sauve, of Brockville, from a design by Mr. W. P. Stephens. With two boards and a good rig she should make a good showing with the 15ft.x30in. boats. Mr. Vaux's cance, though built and saited late last year, has never en-tered an A. C. A. race, and will be practically new this year. She is 15ft.x38in., with a depth of 11kin. at ginwale, much deadrise, aud two centerboards of sheet brass, about 19bs, and 61bs. Her rig, 85ft., will be of the same cut as last year's sails. The shake will rest this season while her owner tries a new boat built from his own designs by Mr. Rushton, the detail of which have not been made known, and Marion B. will be succeeded by a boat of which nearly the same may be said, designed by her owner, built anew Ruggles cance, and Mr. Andrews another, while the builder has several more orders. Class a will be recentified by a duplicate of Lussie for Com. Munroe of the N. Y. C. C. while Mr. Burchard will have a sister boat, both by Ever-son, and from Newburgh will come Mr. Grant Edgar's new one, 15ft, x28in, two boards, hull by MacWhirter, from Mr. Stephens's designs, a deeper and longer Nirvana. The latter gentleman will have a new 15ft x00h. cance, also of his own design, and with some poculiar features of boards, hatches and other fittings, and another Class A cance will be added to the N. Y. C. C. by spring. Everson is busy with a lot of new work, for the Knickerbockers a new Ideal, 15x30 and 114/in deep, for Com., Fowler, with a 12 and a b pound brass hoard. Mr. Stauton will have a large plate board of prass in the old Fift, a

brass hoard. Mr. Stanton will have a large plate n the old Filt, also a new Ideal with two boards for rac r Ideal with a Radix board for cruising; a pretty good

brass in the value of the second seco Ished, stretcom has a new cubies in with two bords for com. An man, Brooklyn C. C., boards 15 and 6 pounds, au Ideal for Mr. B dington, boards 12 and 6 pounds, and will begin at once a 16×30 ca with one large brass board aud a 15×28 with two boards, both signed by Mr. John Hyslop, for Vice-Com. Whitlock, who will s keep the Guenn. Mr. Carter, of Trenton, has a new Ideal with a Ra board in Everson's shop, and there are also two Sunbeams there stock. All the builders are full of orders, and yet more are coming every day as spring approaches.

SOUTH BOSTON C. C.-Editor Forest and Stream: A cann has been organized here under the name of the South Bosto The club was organized at a meeting held on Jan. 1, and the j ing officers were elected: Commodore, Joseph A. Frizzell; Vic modore, William J. Martin; Secretary and Treasurer, James dock. There are six members, all of whom have been canoe some time, but from various causes deferred organizing ti winter. Several short trips were made by members of the clu the commodore and secretary made a week's cruise on the C. River last summer. We have two boat bouses, one of which and Treasurer, James (hom have been canoeist deferred organizing till by members of the club, for the cances, and the other is reserved for a club house. ' consists of six members, and we have four sailing and p cances. A new sailing and paddling cance for the secretary under construction, and six lizht piddling cances are to be spring, in which the club propose to make a two weeks' erul the Charles River in July, shipping the cances to headquar cruising down stream. The paddling cances are to be dist-bility it with the structure of the secretary decks. We favor this style of cruising cance to headquar promises to he very light, strong and inexpensive, as the cost events, as the rather trying experience of the conmodore secretary during their week's cruise on the Charles last su the commodore's double centerboard, lapstreak, Class I demoustrated to them at least, that a cance of the weight an sions of a Class B is not just the thing for river work where a numerous. So it was proposed to build the light cances for ing summer, to be used on the N-ponset and Charles, and

g summer, to be used on the Appointer and of moes reserved for sailing in Boston harbor. wi r open water cruising. The club also intends i ip on the Nepouset May 30, and another on the Annock, Secretary S. B. C. C.

trip on the Neponset May 30, and another on the 4th of July -JAMES CRANDOCK, Secretary S. B. C. C. PRIZES FOR 1886.—The Regatta Committee have sent out the following circular, requesting flags for prizes: In arranging for the prize flags for the Regata of 1836, the committee venture to hope that it may not be necessary to present any factory-made articles They believe that many members and friends of the A. C. A. will gladly send flags which will be doubly prized as being at the same time Association trophirs and personal favors. The committee therefore, ask yon to fill and return the accompanying blank promising for yourself or for a friend a contribution to the list. The tages should be of silk, painted or embroidered, of any size from A. C. A. regulation upward. Contributors may of course designate to face for which the flag is offered, and the committee will arrange as far as possible upon such suggestions. The name or the initials of the maker or designer will add to the value of a flag. Flags not par-ticularly designated will be marked for appropriate races by the committee. The big appreciation of the prizes heretotore given by friends (by ladies especially), lead the committee to expect a ready response to this append. The prizes should be scar to any of the committee mentioned below, hefore the 1st of July. The promises should be given as soon as possible.—J. B. McNurrich, Oswego N. Y., Lt. Col, S. G. Fairtlough, Kingston, Ont., Reade W. Bailey, 134 Water St., Pittsburg, Pa., Regatta Committee 1886.

Answers to Gorrespondents.

127" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

F. R., Southboro, Mass.-Write to D. Eggert, 76 Wall street, N. for maps.

Y., for maps. JAGER.-Such a boat would be large enough if built with 2 to 3ft. depth below water, and 1ft. freeboard. E. L. S., Cleveland, O.-Only one halyard is used on the Mohican sail, as shown in the cut. Bamboo is strong enough for yard and boom if all blocks are lashed on. The sail is no easier to reef than a properly-fitted lug. A 3¼ mast is used for a 75t. sail.

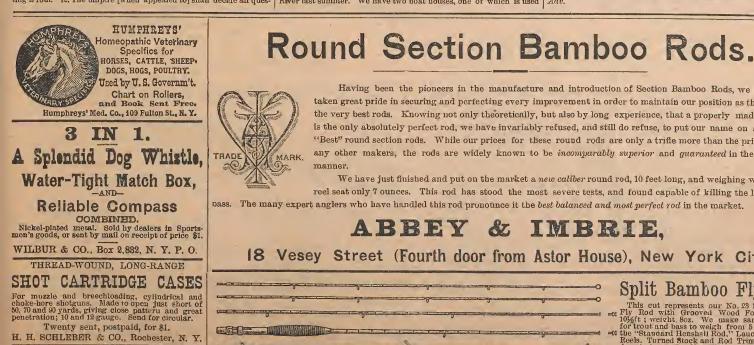
Broperly-flitted lug: A 244 mast is used for a 75t. sail.
S. The hoat you mention would be well suited for the localities. If well, but plainly bulk, with sails, gear and iron ballast, she would cost about \$75 per year. You will find addresses of builders among our advertisers. The Mamit appeared in the issue of Feb. 12, 1855.
S. D. E. -Umathla, Oregon, -1. How can I distinguish young salmon to to 12 inclues long from trout of the same size? 3. What book is good authority ou such subjects? Ans, 1. The Chinook salmon, O. Konoka, has 16 rays in the and fin, the rainbow trout, S. *irideus*, has 10 rays in that and fin, the rainbow trout, S. *irideus*, has 10 rays in that and dilbert. It is builten of the U.S. National Museum, No. 16 and was published under direction of the Smithson-ian Institution.

POT LUCK FROM EXCHANGES.

Two Japanese sailors died from cholera during the short journey from Kobe to Nagasaki. Their dead bodies were thrown overboard. The Japanese authorities immediately forbade fishing along the coast.

The birds and the flowers have always gone together as types of innocent loveliness, and partly on that account have always found congenial friends in women. But of late the birds have found this attachment fatal. The fashion of wear-ing feathers and whole birds as as head-gear has led to such an enormous slaughter of the birds that nature cannot make good the waste. Why will the women be so impatient to assume their wings? As it is, the pretty birds are becoming alarmed, and, in the true American way, have formed a com-mittee and issued an address. It is to be hoped that "anti-bird-wearing leagues" will now extend and flourish in the land, and that the woods and meadows may have rest from the relentless emissaries of fashion. The simple and unassisted resources of nature gave out long ago in the attempt to keep pace with women's desire for flowers. And, perhaps, unless the fashions change, we shall have aviaries, as we have con-servatories, where birds of striking plumage will be cultivated for market,—Dubque (lowa) Trimes.

DESTITUTE FAMILIES are saddeningly plentiful; but they would be nuch fewer if the fathers while living had invested a few dollars in be ife and accident policies of the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn.-



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98



NOTABLE AND SIGNIFICANT ITEMS

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cost. , Liabilities, both actual and contingent, provided for, and a Divisible Surplus by the Company's standard of over seven million collars; Surplus by the State standard, over thirteen million dollars.

An increase of nearly two million dollars in income, over three millions in surplus, over seven millions in assets, and of over thirty millions of insurance in force, during

SUMMARY OF REPORT. BUSINESS OF 1885.

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CONDITION JAN. 1, 1886.

*Divisible Surplus, Co.'s Standard.....\$7,064.473 13 *Tontine '' '' 3,123,742 77 Total Surplus, " • * \$10,188,215 90 Surplus by State Standard, \$13,225,053 94 Policies in Force 86,418 Insurance in Force 259,674,500 00

PROGRESS IN 1885.

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- amount, or for an amount increasing with each premium paid, as desired.
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THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

CANOE

THE third edition of "Canoe and Boat Building" is now ready. The additional matter includes description and working drawings and sail plans of the Barnegat Cruiser, Sunbeam and Lassie canoes, and sail and rigging plan of canoe yawi. This makes the book comprehensive up to date. The author is W. P. Stephens, canoeing editor of For-Est AND STREAM.

makes the book comprehensive up to date. The author is W. P. Stephens, canoeing editor of For-EST AND STREAM. For writing such a book Mr. Stephens is pecu-liarly fitted, beginning as an amateur, and having after a long experience of the difficulties attending a learner, taken a prominent place among canoe builders, due both to the model and workmanship of his cances. Realizing fully the difficulty of ex-plaining to a novice an art in itself far from easy,

AND

and with which he is entirely unfamiliar, the book begins with a description of the various classes of cances in general use, with their main features and dimensions, and definitions of the terms used in con-nection with them. Numerous examples of cances are given, and in connection with them, such plain instructions in designing as will enable the beginner to select intelligently the proper craft for his pur-

BOAT

pose, and to plan her dimensions, details and fit-tings. To this end designs of all classes of cances are given, with full dimensions and details. The object has been not merely to enable the tyro to build one boat as described, but to teach him the principies of designing and building in such a way that he may construct such a craft as he desires, rollowing the chapters on designing, the construc-tion of a cance is taken up in detail, the tools and appliances being first clearly described, as well as the various materials, after which follow sthe actual work of building. Every operation is taken up in order, from the selection of the keel to the varish-ing of the finished boat, and illustrated with numer-ous diagrams.

ing of the finished cost, and indicates the varieties in ous diagrams. A chapter on sails describes all the varieties in use by canceists, down to the new Mohican settee, will directions for making, rigging and measuring them, while the method of proportioning the sails to the boat is clearly explained, all the calculations sering

BUILDING

being worked out in detail. The many minor points of a cance, paddles, steering gears, rudders, aprons, and camp eufit are also described at length, while a chapter is devoted to canvas cances. The subject of boat building is fully treated, a rowhoat of the usual construction being taken as an example, and described in all its parts in such a manner as to make clear the principles involved, and their application to any form of boat, either tapstreak or carvel build. Each of the numerous technical terms belonging to the subject is defined clearly when it first occurs, and as the index is full and complete, the book is in itself a glosser. The addition to the numerous diagrams in the body of the work, twenty-nine large plates are printed on bond paper, containing the working drawings of cances to make the subject of the working

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and racing, with their sail plans, rowing sailing boats, large cance yawls, and various boats for special purposes, such as gunning boats, yacht boats, and the widely known sneakbox. The cance yawl, a boat between a cance and a yacht, is illustrated by examples of various craft from 17 to 20t. long, and suitable for a crew of two or three on a cruise. This class of boat, while little known among us as yet, is admirably fitted for cruising, and will meet the wants of many who object to a cance as being too small, and yet desire a beat with the same excellent qualities. The boats and cances illustrated are in all cases among the best of their class, the list of cances including Eng-lish, Scotch and American craft, and are all drawn



to scale, so as to be available as working drawings The plates, for convenience in nsing, are placed loose in a tough manilla envelope and accompany the book. Pp. 192, with 29 plates of working drawings Price \$1.50. Address,

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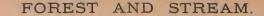
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FOREST AND STREAM.



[FEB. 25, 1886.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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NEW YORK, MARCH 4, 1886.

VOL. XXVI.-No. 6. Nos. 39 & 40 PARE ROW, NEW YORK.

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

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NEW YORK CI NOS. 39 AND 40 PARE ROW.

CONT	ENTS.			
EDITORIAL.	THE KENNEL,			
The Newark Panic.	The Alexandria Field Trials.			
Trout Laws of New York.	Keunel Record and Account			
Guides.	Book.			
To the Walled-In LakesXIII.	Cocker and Field Spaniels.			
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.	Kennel Management.			
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NATURAL HISTORY.	RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOT NG.			
The Audubon Society.	Range and Gallerv			
GAME BAG AND GUN.	New York Armory Practice.			
The Deer Hounding Bill.	The Trap.			
Hunting at Army Posts.	Chamberlin Cartridge Co.'s			
In Burton's Woods.	Rules for Trap Shooting.			
A West Virginia Step Ahead.	CANOEING.			
Grizzly Hints from Shasta.	The A. C. A. Trophy.			
Quotations for Furs and Skins.	The Canoe Exhibition.			
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.	Summer Cruise in Long Island			
Tip-Ups for Pickerel.	Sound,			
Early Obstructions in Maine	YACHTING			
Rivers.	A Rough Water Cruiser.			
A Trip to the Canadian Lakes.	Yacht Building in Boston.			
Read in a Fly-Book.	The New Atlantic.			
FISHCULTURE.	Ice Yachting.			
An Old Carp.	Mayflower.			
The American Fisheries Society.	Another Vindication.			
The Colorado Commission.	ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.			

THE NEWARK PANIC.

THE scare is over. After having been nursed along for many weeks by ignorant medical men and fostered by newspapers eager for a sensation, the bottom has finally dropped out, and the senseless, inexcusable folly of the craze stands confessed. The seven dogs bitten by the original Newark mad dog, and since that time kept in confinement, have shown no signs of disease, and are at last to be released from their imprisonment. The veterinary on whose respon-sibility the original dog was pronounced rabid, and who gravely announced that one of the bitten animals would become mad within twenty-four hours because, forsooth, it would not drink water at his bidding—this veterinary has acknowledged that these dogs are healthy.

During the prevalence of the New Jersey insanity we declined to refer to it further than to deprecate it, and to state that it was merely a panic without any foundation whatever. Now that this panic is over, and that those who originated it have acknowledged it to be without foundation, we speak of it only to condemn those who are responsible for having created it.

The outrageous story of this mad dog scare is well known, but all the harm done by it can never be told. The accounts of streets filled with mad dogs, and of, police practicing at them with revolvers, while the bullets were flying through the air were positively terrifying to women and children. little ones dared not venture out of doors; they were afraid to go to school; their parents endured agonies of anxiety. Nervous women and girls suffered untold tortures from fright.

Of the brutalities enacted under the influence of this insane terror, set on foot by wickedly foolish men for their own base advantage it is needless to speak. The tales of horror that have come to us from Newark and Jersey City within the last two or three months have been enough to excite the indignation of the most cold-hearted of men.

The responsibility for originating this mad dog craze lies with two or three feather-brained medical men of New Jersey, and the New York Herald promptly took the matter up and worked the sensation as long as there was anything in On these men and on this journal must rest the onus of the great wrong done to the community at large and to the brute creation, a wrong which cannot be too severely condemned.

There is not, nor has there been, during the whole course of the craze, one particle of cvidence published to show that any one of the New Jersey dogs was rabid, and yet these doctors and this newspaper, to advertise themselves, to increase their business, to bring to their pockets a few more dollars, to get themselves talked about, did not besitate to frighten almost out of their wits-perhaps in some cases to frighten literally to death-human beings, and to cause hundreds of dogs to be put to a torture which was wholly with out justification.

The Newark dog scare had its origin in the grossest ignor ance and in a great journal's avidity for sensationalism, for-gctful of its plain duty to the community. Such ignorance and such carelessness are wholly without excuse.

TROUT LAWS OF NEW YORK.

LAST April a law was suddenly passed by the Legislature of New York which closed the season after it had been legally opened on April first. The law for years had permitted trout fishing throughout the State on that day and while many anglers were on the streams, suddenly and without warning, the new bill passed about April 15 and became a law, forbidding the capture of trout until May 1 in any portion of the State except the counties of Queens and Suffolk. We referred to this in our issues of April 23 and May 7, 1885, and showed the injustice of the measure. The argument that anglers who had gone forth in the belief that they could legally capture trout in April is not applicable now, but the other objections still remain. The two counties which are excepted form the eastern end

of Long Island, are, with the streams of Sullivan and Ulster counties, the favorite resorts of anglers from the city. The trout rise to the fly freely in these waters in April, and have entirely done with the work of depositing their eggs. The fish are ready for the opening season, and the anglers are anxious for it, and only the law keeps them from obeying their instincts and coming together. Yet the city anglers their instincts and coming together. Yet the city anglers-and most of the men who fish Long Island streams are from the city-members of clubs or not, can go down and capture trout to the extent of their ability, but dare not take a fish across the East River to their homes. To the clause forbidding fishing for trout through the ice there can be no objection from men who capture them fairly in open water, nor should this class of anglers object to that part of the new law which forbids the capture or sale of trout which measure less than six inches in length; but the opening season, as now fixed, is at least one month too late for some parts of the State, especially the southeastern portion.

There is no doubt whatever that the first of May is soon enough to open the trout season in the Adirondack region. where the ice often remains on some of the lakes until the middle of that month; but under these very different conditions of climate it seems absurd to make a law which shall place the whole of the State under a restriction which is only proper to that elevated mountain region where winter reigns supreme until about the first of May or later. We have no doubt that the new law would have covered Long Island also but for the fact that Senator Otis was chairman of the Committee of Fish and Game last year, and tacked on a clause exempting Queens and Suffolk counties from the operations of all bills of a general nature. He did so when the bill forbidding the hounding of deer came up, and a law was passed forbidding the chase of deer by hounds in all parts of the State except on Long Island, where, of all places, the few deer that are left should be rigidly protected.

If the trout law could be amended so as to allow trout fish-ing on April 1 south of the Mohawk River from Utica east, and from thence south of the New York Central Railroad, or other near boundary, and prohibiting it until May 1 north of that line, it would no doubt cover what the framers of the last law desired, the prevention of all ice fishing and the pro-tection of trout until nature opened the season in the Adirondacks. Or, if it should be thought that this line is too far north, let it be brought down to the forty-second parallel, which would leave the counties of Suffolk, Qucens, Richmond, Kings, New York, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, and parts of Delaware and UL ster below it, and in which fishing for trout could begin on the first of April. By a glance at the map it will be seen that this line forms the southern boundary of the State west of Delaware county and separates New York from Pennsylvania. Either of these lines would satisfy most of the anglers who live below the last one named, and would not interfere with trout protection in the northern part of the State

UNDER this general term may be found grouped a most heterogenous lot of mankind from the simple boatman on Greenwood Lake, who aspires to the name, to the thorough woodsman who can take a tourist many days' journey through a dense wilderness and bring him safely to his des The perfect guide is one who to a perfect acquaintination. tance with his region has a familiarity with all those forest signs, camping, cookery, and the generalities of all that varied knowledge which we sum up in the term "woodcraft." Added to this he is sober, truthful, active, strong and self-reliant. Possessed of these qualities he is naturally quiet, willing, respectful and companionable. Such men are by no means rare, but in the host who style themselves 'guides" there are many who fall far short of many of these qualifications; yet they pass themselves off on strangers as first-class men, and demand wages as such. The Adiron dack region has plenty of both classes; the first being, as a rule, the "independent" guides, as they call themselves, and the latter are more frequently found attached to some fashionable hotel, their knowledge being mainly confined to one lake and the management of a boat.

GUIDES.

Some years ago one of these self-styled guides betrayed his trust and committed a crime which cost him his life, and when the newspapers spoke of him as an Adirondack guide the well-known and respectable guides about Long Lake denied that he had any claim to the title; that he was a sawmill hand who had gone in and taken up the profession without any special knowledge of the woods, merely know-ing how to row a boat and where a few of the carries in his immediate vicinity were to be found. The affair cast discredit on many good men whose reputation is their capital, and such men should protect themselves from the possible recurrence of such a thing in future by having some sort of an organization from which any who are proved to be guilty of dishonorable practices should be expelled. This would tend to their advantage in many ways. We personally know of Adirondack guides to whom a man might leave uncounted gold, his family and all that he values, and trust them to go through the woods for weeks without fear for their safety, and these men owe it to themselves to see that all "scalawags" are kept from classing themselves with them by as-suming the name of "guide."

While it is true that the guides are as a rule trustworthy, they are not all expert, first-class woodsmen, and perhaps the average tourist or sportsman does not require this qualification. Nothing is more common than to hear some third-rate guide cracked up by one whom he has served once or twice but who knows nothing of the woods himself. To the green sportsman, the little knowledge of woodcraft which his guide has seems a perfect marvel of wood lore, because it happens to exceed his own stock of forest wisdom, and he not only marvels at it, but his "guide" becomes a hero whose praises he is disposed to sing on every possible occasion, little dreaming that if once off the carry, or the beaten track, his famous "Natty Bumpo" would be lost.

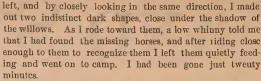
SHORT LOBSTERS.-Mr. F. R. Shattuck, who is the treasurcr of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, and also a deputy fish commissioner, has been giving his attention to the detecting and punishing of lobster fisher-men who deal in "short" lobsters, that is those which are under the size prescribed by law, ten and a half inches exclusive of claws and feelers. Mr. Shattuck's vigilance and activity in the important public work are crowned with success, and he is doing much to correct this great abuse. It is a curious but not at all unusual commentary on the shortsighted spirit of the fishermen that they would, if not checked by the public-spirited intervention of gentlemen like Mr. Shattuck, actually bring to a speedy end their own occupation by marketing baby lobsters and once and for all destroying the stock.

THE DEER HOUNDING BILL.-The Assembly passed the Deer Hounding Bill by a vote of 93 to 23. We hope that for its own credit the Senate may refuse to concur in approving the bill. The Assembly plainly ignored the merits of the question. If the Senate follows suit, we have much mis-taken the spirit of its members. Elsewhere we print Mr. Hadley's speech in the Assembly. His whole argument is based on statements which have absolutely no foundation in fact; they are, on the contrary, so absurd that the Assembly might justly have resented being called upon to listen to them at all.

TO THE WALLED-IN LAKES. XIII.-"PLENTY HORSES STOLEN.

THERE were signs that the party's bad luck would cause its disruption. All the morning Yellowfish, Achilleslike, sulked in his tent, aud a little after noon he saddled his horse, forded the river, and disappeared over the bluffs on his way to the agency.

We spent the morning on the water fishing for lake trout, of which we caught fifty or sixty pounds' weight. In the afternoon we rode out north across Swift Current to get a nearer view of Chief Mountain. It is a grand needle of rock, standing far out upon the prairie, away from its fellows. Its connection with the range is by a narrow, knife-edge mountain, which runs back from it to the main chain; but the crest of this ridge is so far below the mountain itself that, at a distance, it seems but little above the prairie. made a rough sketch of its profile as seen from the southeast at a distance of about ten miles. The mountain at this distance is dwarfed by the extent of country seen to the east and west of it. No picture of Chief Mountain that I have seen shows this view of it, which is far more impressive than one from the north. This rough outline is seen below.



The next day we said farewell to the Walled-in-Lakes, and leaving Dick King, the sole white inhabitant of the beautiful vallev set out across the river and up the steep bluffs. Light though the wagon was, the pull up the long steep hill was a hard one, and it was afternoon before the last rise had been surmounted, and the team trotted on over the level prairie which forms the divide between the waters flowing into the Arctic Ocean and those which empty into the Gulf of Mexico. Soon after crossing the river, we met three halfbreeds driving a pack pony, one of whom stopped to talk with mc. He said that he and his comrades were hunting for some horses thought to have been stolen by the Piegans and inquired the way to the agency. He said they had avoided the wagon road from St. McLeod, because they were afraid that the police at the boundary might make them



SEEN FROM THE SOUTHEAST ABOUT TEN MILES DISTANT 1. Level of the prairie, 2. Crest of knife-edge mountain running back to the Range.

For an hour or two we sat on the hills admiring the trouble. I did not understand at the time what he mean t, majesty of this Western Matterhorn. Its sides seem verti--sometimes even overhanging-and utterly impracticable from the south and east. If there be a way to its summit, as the Kootenays say there is, it must be on the northwest. At all events, to give the mountain a trial would require no little time and labor.

On returning to the camp we turned out the horses, and after dinner I did some fishing in the river for trout. I caught a few, and some very good ones, but nothing above two pounds and a half, although they are said to run up to five pounds and over. In dressing these fish later we found that their food consists very largely of meadow mice (Arvicola). From one fish we took five of these, and from a trout weighing three and one-half pounds, which became entangled in the whitefish net, we took no less than eight of these mice. The discovery of this diet greatly disgusted Appekunny, who foreswore trout from that time, and spoke of them thereafter in most indignant and contemptuous terms.

This was to be our last night on the lakes, and it was marked by an incident which, for a short time, caused us some little uneasiness. I had been ferried across the river and left there to fish, and before I had been at it very long, some one called across that two of the horses had disap-peared and could not be found. I should back that they were no doubt feeding somewhere in the brush, and went on with my fishing without giving the matter much thought. As the sun set I went back to a point opposite camp and asked if the horses had been found. Appekunny replied that he and King had hunted everywhere but could not find them, and that they had probably been stolen. Here was a pretty Jerry was in sight, and the missing animals were mess. those of the men who had been looking for them. I called to Appekunny to set me across the river, and when he had done so, I jumped on Jerry and set out to look for the missing beasts myself. By this time it was quite dark, but the great full moon which had just climbed up over the eastern hills, cast over the plains a flood of white light which, while it made objects near at hand distinctly visible, threw over those more distant a curious veil of magic, which made them secm strange, unfamiliar and different from what they were. first made a circuit of the open plain, where, however, I did not expect to find the animals, as, if they had been there, they would have been discovered by those who had looked for them before it had become dark. Several times, thinking I had found them, I rode up to little clumps of brush, which, in the mysterious moonlight, took strange shapes, and sometimes seemed even to move. Next I passed through the brush on the edge of the hills, and then turning back to camp made a systematic search among the willows where I knew the horses were accustomed to feed. It gives one a curious feeling to ride through the woods or the brush in the moonlight. In the open spots it is so bright, and in the thick places so utterly dark. The straggling moonbeams which penetrate the foliage and lie on the ground before you pro duce many curious effects, and you imagine that you see bogs and ditches and little streams of water, and all sorts of impediments to your further progress. In riding about, I depended much more on my horse's than on my own senses, and beyond keeping him in the general direction I wished to follow, interfered with him very little. I knew, too, that if we passed near the horses, he would discover them long be-I could, and so I watched him for a sign that he saw something. I had got within a couple of hundred yards of any when I saw Jerry's ears prick and his head turn to the came to a little creek, already mentioned, in which were a

but when we reached the agency it was explained to me. appears that these nien were refugees from the half-breed rebellion, and as they did not know how the feeling was on this side of the line, they were traveling quietly and striving to avoid observation.

We jogged along briskly until nearly dark, I riding ahead to select a road and Appekunny following with the team. Twice we stopped, once to collect some wood for the campremembered that there is no wood on Milk fire-it will be River-and again to pull the wagon out of a ditch in which it had become fast, and just before dark made camp on a bluff on the river, about five miles above the red cliff under which we had camped on our outward journey. Late in the afternoon 1 had killed one of two sharp-tailed grouse that had shown themselves above the grass, and at dusk, while we were unharnessing, three mallards alighted in the pool our feet, and Appekunny very cleverly brought one of them to bag, so our supper and breakfast were provided.

How the wind blew that night! It was a difficult matter to put the tent up in the face of the gale, and after it was up, I changed the position of one of the corner pins, so that the strain on the ropes might be more evenly distributed. Then came the work of cooking supper and the feeding of The team horses and Appekunny's riding anithe horses. mal were hobbled and turned loose, but I thought it better to picket Jerry out, for it is often a convenient thing to have at least one horse where you know you can put your hand on him if you want him in a hurry. We were on the road home, and it was quite possible that the animals might take it into their heads during the night to strike out for Cut Bank, or to wander back to the Lakes, or, if they did neither of these things, to stray off into the hills, or up or down the creek, and should any one of these things happen, we would want a horse to ride when looking for them. So, using the end of an old lodge pole for a picket pin, Jerry was staked out not far from the wagon, where the grass was thick and good, and then we went into the tent for supper.

During the night the wind blew furiously, and some time before day a loud crash aroused us from our slumbers. tent had blown down, and the noise was made by the stove pipe rattling against the stove. Luckily the fire had gone out, and the stove was cold, so we did not bother to raise the tent, but slept under it until gray dawn.

When we turned out, the only horse in sight was old Jerry who was gazing anxiously down the valley, as if looking after his companions which had gone that way. My heart misgave me a little, for I thought it quite possible that the stock had gone into Cut Bank, and if they had, this meant a long, solitary ride for me to gct them and bring them back. Appekunny hinted at horse thieves, but I gave it as my opinion that no well regulated horse thieves would have driven off three horses and left the fourth. While my companion started his preparations for breakfast, I saddled Jerry and rode off to look for the horses. A ride of a mile or two down the valley revealed no fresh tracks, and I rode up to the top of a high hill, from which I could see ten miles down the stream. Nothing was to be seen. Then turning north, I rode through the hills back of camp, and at length, from the top of a bluff far higher than any of its fellows, I espied the truants in a little coulee less than a mile back of the tent. Going down to them I freed them from their hobbles and drove the horses to camp, where they were soon caught and tied up. We started about 7:30, and had a long, quiet,

great many ducks. Here Appekunny left his team in my charge, and had some very pretty shooting, killing in a short time a dozen or fifteen teal, shovellers and mallards. On the divide between this stream and Cut Bank I saw three antelope, almost, if not quite, the first that I had observed during the trip. They were very wild, and at once loped off out of sight.

When we reached Cut Bank, we found it for the time quite a busy place. Mr. Kipp, Major Allen, the Doctor, Mr. McGonigle, and two or three others had come out from the agency to have a day's fishing, and were just going back. The latest news from the States was given us, and pretty soon the teams drove off, while we made ourselves comfortable in John's cabin.

The next morning, after fruitlessly fishing for an hour or two, we started for the agency. While still some distance north of Two Medicine Lodge Creek, we noticed several single Indians, riding about over the prairie as if looking for a trail. At length one of them (Many Tail Feathers) rode near enough to us so that Appekunny made to him the sign of interrogation, what is it? or what is the matter? the Indian replied by partly extending his arms with the hands opened and the fingers spread and partly curved, then moving his hands and arms down bringing them near together at the end of the motion, and then suddenly raising them nearly to his breast, as if making the motion of scooping up a great deal of something in his hands. This signified "plenty" or "mauy." Then he held his left hand in front of him, the thumb upward, the outstretched but closed fingers pointing away from him, and placed the first and second finger of his right hand astride the forefinger of the left. This is the sign for "horse" or "horseman." Then he brought both closed hands together in front and a little to the left of his breast, and suddenly drew them apart with a quick motion, moving the left hand but little, but seeming to pull violently with the right. This sign meant "stolen." His reply therefore was "Many horses stolen."

Presently the Indian came up so that we could converse with him, and told us that during the night some Indians had run off 150 to 200 head of horses from the camp. Lone Person, who was a great friend of Appekunny's, and the richest Indian in the tribe, had lost 100 head. All the Piegans who had any horses left were now out looking for the trail, so as to pursue the thieves. He asked for a piece of tobacco which I gave him, and then rode off. A little later as we were descending the bluffs into the bottom of Two Medicine, we saw about twenty-five Indians, riding in body on the crest of the ridge on the other side of the valley, and inferred that they had found the trail. Just after crossing Two Medicine, we met Lone Man, who looked very unhappy, and much as if he wanted to cry, as indeed there is no reason to doubt he did, poor fellow. He tried to borrow a rifle for one of his party, but we had none that we

could lend him, and he role off again on his foaming horse. On reaching the agency, we learned that the thieves had been very bold, coming up to the very gate of the stockade, and taking two horses tied there. Opinions were divided as to the tribe to which the robbers belonged. Some thought they were Assinaboines, and other Gros Venties, but the majority believed that they were Crows. The opinion was freely expressed that they would not be overtaken. They had twelve hours start and had all the best horses in the camp and a never ending series of remounts. Besides, if the Piegans should catch them, it was thought very doubtful that they could recapture their property, for the Crows are well armed, while the Blackfeet are not, many of the latter still being without guns. It was thought that the chase would be fruitless, and that if the Piegans got their horses back at all, it would be by starting off quietly on foot, and stealing them again.

That night we spread our blankct's in the trader's store and enjoyed the kind hospitality of Mr. Joseph Kipp, while with Mr. McGonigle—a friend of many years' standing—I talked over the days and the mcn of early times. Yo. Mr.

The Sportsman Tourist.

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SILVER FIELDS.

A FTER many downfalls of snow by night and day, some futtering down and silently alighting like immense flocks of fairy birds; others as silently, like the continuous falling of a gray veil, shutting one in from all the world lying further away than his nearest outbuildings, and yet others blown by howling winds in long slants to the earth and whirled and tossed along the fields, blurring their surface in a frozen crust; everything of lesser height and sheer uprightness than buildings and trees is buried in the univer-sal whiteness.

uprightness than buildings and trees is buried in the univer-sal whiteness. Then comes a day when the wind quits buffeting the snow from this side and that and stands still, debating which way it shall blow next, while the sun burns into the cold blue sky's eastern rim, runs its short course over the dazzling northern fields, and burns its way out behind the glorfield western mountains. When the sun is highest the air bites cheeks and noses and fingers with a sharp chill, and one feels its teeth gnawing his toes through his boots if he does not bestir them. At nightfall the smoke of the chinneys leans toward the North Star and by the next morning the wind comes roaring up from the south, armed with swords and spears of cold that no armor of wool or fur can ward off, and from every vantage ground of ridge and drift stream the white banners of snow. Then clouds come drifting across the sky, first a few, then so many that they get into a jam against some star or mountain somewhere to the northward,

103

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of the night has regained his woodland haunt, his hollow, storm-foreboding hoot is heard resounding through the dark aisles of the forest. All sounds are at one with the hour and season. The snow crust cracks in long but almost imperceptible fissures, the ice settles to the falling level of the brooks and ponds with a sudden resonant crash, the frozen trees snap like the ineffec-tual princrs of an ambushed foe. All are winter's voices, as ancient as hoary winter's self, and that only emphasize the silence out of which they break. The jingle of the sleigh bells along a distant road, the crunching of our foot-steps, and their sharp, short echoes, are the only sounds that betoken any human presence in all the wide glittering ex-panse, with its blotches of woodland and dots of sleeping farmsteads. But we are not the first explorers here even this winter. A fox has left the record of his wanderings, exaggerated like many another traveler's accounts of himself writ on a more enduring page than this, for if you will believe this fellow's tracks made before the thaw, he was as big as a wolf, and formidable enough to raise a hue and cry in the township against him. The hare might be frightened to see the print of his own pads, now grown as big as the tracks of his enemy, the lynx. A skunk was warmed up into such activity as his short legs could compass and made his mark in the soft snow, unmistakable, though almost big enough for the track of the enautered abroad from his burrow are none but his, whereto is added proof of his sometime presence in a spicy wait of the air. The regular parallel dots of the weasel's track make a great show where he came to the surface abroe bis regular unway along the buried fence. He and the fox, though un-seen, are as wide awake this cold night as ever, but they and all later travelors are modester now, and set down naught of their journeys.

furry form, elad for such weather, so aglie, nolseless and wild, would fit the seen, and we oright to see eac, for this little basis, mimed with the rough hile on the cast ide and on the others with low ridges, is a favorite spot with forces, provided the spot where forces, shanks and the tail wild grass hardsons may field unice. Moreover, reynard offor gets a provide of barryle, added borse or cow is not hauded to this out of the way spot where forces, sknuks and crows find cheap and specify expularer for everything but the bones. It was you are control the Indian, for on the southwest bank are to be found pelory of find chips of the old arrow makers. Only a little brook trickles through it now, complaining with a faint multer white results and babbling in a feelbe voice of the diminished strength and babbling in a feelbe voice of the chain for there, just out of the shadows of the hill, sits on sone untoached by the hand of the craningest energy by you can see. If your get are sharp concept, the slight motion of his ears as be pricks them toward us, as his neer through and the slight motion of his ears as be pricks them toward us, as his neer the out the slight breeze sets from him to us, and, I fauer, touches our back slight will uncessant churk. Now he more shadow of the hand of the craningest energy by you can see the care of this back, his furfy to 'ly trig along the save-the contained the site of other stands. The slight motion of his ears as be pricks them toward us, as his neer the stands thows, but more light is a port revealer of colors the phase and the save that and babbling in a feelbe and we supplicate the save that the save that and the save the save that any the save the save that the save that and the save t

there is where the travelers are modester now, and set down naught of all later travelers are modester now, and set down naught of all is proven by the travelers are modester now, and set down naught of the woods to be scared by 6wis. The the proventions for the travelers are go, when on a Thanksgiving bar was one, two or three years ago, when on a Thanksgiving bar was not, two filted free Mountain boys, partridge hunting in a thicked of bar gone down like mullein stalks, and there he set his caudidor for a dinner pall while he lighted his pipe. How could so f a dinner pall while he lighted his pipe. How could so f a dinner pall while he lighted his pipe. How could so small a blaze as that little burned out match afforded ever have fired his furnace of a pipe! Yet from these dropped fragments of home-grown tobacco, I conclude that our giant was only an ordinary little Frenchman whose feet caught the trick of his tongue.
The packed snow resisted the thaw more than that which lay as it fell, so that beaten paths that were sunk below the surface are raised causeways now, a narrow slippery fooring that no one tries with all this wide pavement to choose from.
Now if we might have the luck to see a fox, how well his

Let us sound a retreat and set our faces toward the gray steeps of Split Rock Mount and the piled up blue and white Adirondacks, and get back on to the silver fields, brighter than ever now, as we march abreast of our northward slant-ing shadows, and the moon. now well up above the world, we fancy that one-half of this northern half of the earth out-spinos her.

ing shadows, and the moon, now well up above the world, we fancy that one-half of this northern half of the earth out-shines her. Silver fields is not a good enough name to-night for these shining farms, the creek unmarked uow but by the fringe of wooded bonks, the broad lake quiet uuder ice and snow, but never when tossed by autunnal storms so white as now and scarcely brighter in the glare of the summer sun. If you have a newly-minted silver coiu in your pocket, cast it before you and see how dull a dot it is on the surface. It would heatten a greenbacker to see how poor a show the precious metal makes to look at, hardly worth picking up out of acres of brighter riches that rust doth out corrupt and that shall be stolen by no meaner thief than the sun, the south wind and the rain. The roofs of gray old homesteads out-shinc the lights in the windows, and we wonder if any of the inmates are aware how royally their houses are tiled. Doubt-less not one of them thinks of it, or if at all, only as protect-ing the many shingles from the sparks of the rousing winter fires, or as so much filling for the cistern when the next thaw comes; nor, as compared with it, do the interiors, the low, whitewashed ceilings, rag carpets, creaking splint bottomed chairs and deal furniture, seem mean to them or unfitting their fine, perishable covering. For ourselves, we begin to entertain most kindly thoughts of such in-door homeliness and desire the comforts of us barboring, and presently shut ourselves in from the blue sky and shining moonlit outer world, tired and content to smoke a restful pipe by the fire-side. RowLAND E. ROBINSON.

Hatural History.

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THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

IN a supplement to Science, recently published, the Ameri-can Ornithologists' Union's Committee for the Protec-tion of North American Birds have published a great amount L can Ornithologisis Union's Committee for the Protec-tion of North American Birds have published a great amount of interesting matter on the slaughter of our birds. Papers are contributed by Mr. J. A. Allen, President of the Union, on The Present Wholesale Destruction of Bird Life in the United States; by Mr. William Dutcher on the De-struction of Bird-Life in the Vicinity of New York, and by Mr. G. B. Sennett, chairman of the committee, on the De-struction of the Eggs of Birds for Food. Other articles, un-signed, though furnished by members of the committee, treat of the Destruction of Birds to Agriculture, and of Bird Laws. There is also contained in this supplement An Appeal to the Women of the Country in Behalf of the Birds, and an account of the A. O. U. Committee on the subject. This paper will be issued separately as Bulletin No. 1 of the Committee, and will contain in its new form a brief account of the plans and purposes of the AUDUBON SOCIETY. To review, however briefly, the subject matter of this ad-mirable pamphlet is impossible, but it may be well to note one or two points made. It is frequently charged that much of the destruction of our birds is due to the collecting by ornithologists. As to this point Mr. Allen says: The scientific collector, as already intimated, is charged, in some

by of memory less. As to this point an, Anter says, The scientific collector, as already intimated, is charged, in some quarters, with the "lion's share" of the responsibility for the decrease of our song birds; with what justice, or rather upjustice, may be easily shown, for the necessary statistics are not difficult to obtain. The catalogue of the Ornithological Department of the National Mnseum numbers rather less than 110,000 birdskins. The record covers nearly half a century, and the number of specimens is four there execute then the to four other museum in this country, while covers nearly half a century, and the number of specimens is four times greater than that of any other museum in this country; while the aggregate number of all our other public museums would prob-ably not greatly exceed this number. But to make a liberal estimate, with the chance for error on the side of exaggreration, we will allow 300,000 birds for the public museums of North America, one half of which, of nearly one-half, are of foreign origin, or not North American. To revert to the National Museum collection, it should be stated that, while only part of the specimens are North American-say abont two thirds-they represent the work of many individuals, extending over a third of a century, and over the whole continent, from Alaska and Huson Bay to Mexico and Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Furto Mexico and Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Fur the more, this number --110,000, more or less --is not the number now in the national collection, which is far less than this, thousands and thousands of specimens having been distributed in past years to other museums in this country and abroad.

musenms in this country and abroad. So far the public museums: now in relation to private cabinets of bird skins. Of these It is safe to say there are hundreds scattered thronghout the country, containing from 300 to 500 or 600 specimens each, with a few easily counted on the fingers of the two hands, if not on a single hand, numbering 5 or 6,000 each, with possibly two approaching 10,000 each. Probably 150,000 would be a liberal esti-mate for the number of North American bird skins in private cabi-nots, but each to throw the error on the side of error ensurements. Let us

not on a single bank, handering boto byto byto what possibly two approaching 10,000 each. Probably 150,000 would be a lineral esti-mate for the number of North American bird skins in private cabi-nets, but again to throw the error on the side of exaggeration, let us say 300 000, not however, taken in a single year, but the result of all the collecting up to the present time, and covering all parts of the continent. Add this number to the number of birds in our public museums, less those of foreign origin, and we have, allowing onr exaggerated estimates to be true, less than 500,000 as the num-ber of North American birds thus far sacrificed for science. The faw thousand that have been sent to other countries in exchange for foreign birds can safely be included under the above estimate, which is at least a third above the actual number. We have now passed briefly in review all the agencies and objects affecting the decrease of our birds, save one, and that the most im-portant—many times exceeding all the others together—the most heartless and the least defensible, namely, the sacrifice of birds to fashion, for hat ornamentation and personal decoration. Startling as this assertion may seem, its demonstration is easy. In this country of 50,000,000 inhabitants, half, or 25,000,000, may be said to belong to what some one has forcibly termed the "dead bird wearing gender," of whom at teast 10,000,000 are not only of the bird-waring gender," of whom at cass vary greatly in their ideas of style and quantity in the way of what constitutes a proper decoration for that part of the person the Indians delight to ornament with plinnes of varions kinds of wildfowl. Some are content with a single bird, if a large one, mounted nearly entire; others prefer several small ones-a group of three or four to half a dozen; or the head's and wings of even a greater number.

dyed and bespingled, or a wreath of grebe "fur," usually dyed and not unfrequently set off with egret plumes. In the average, however, there must be an incongruous assemblage made up of parts of vari-ous birds or several entire birds, representing at least a number of individuals. But let us say that these 10.000/00 bir wearers have but a single bird each, that these birds made over so as to do service for more than a single season; and still what an annual sacrifice of bird life a sential ad. Con it hone birds then 5 00 00%, the times bird life is entailed. Can it be placed at less than 5.000.0 '0?-ten times more than the number of specimens extant in all our scientific collec-tions, private and public t sgether, and p obably a thousand times greater than the annual destruction of birds (including also egg-) for scientific purposes

scientific purposes. Fortunately, perhaps, the supply of birdskins for decorative pur-poses is not all drawn from a single country, the whole world being laid under tribute. The ornithologist recognizes in the heterogeneous groups of birds on women's hats, met with on every hand, a great preponderance of N:rth American species; but with them are many of the common birds of Europe and a far greater variety from South America and many (non Africa Anstrale New Guines and India America, and many from Africa. Australia, New Guinea and India. But on the other band it is well known that our own birds are ex-ported in imm ns numbers to Europe; but, whether the exportation exceeds the importation, it is impossible to determine from lack of proper statistics.

Some of Mr Sennett's observations on the islands and shors of the Gulf of Mexico reveal a frightful story of destruction of bird life, not to be matched anywhere except p rhaps on some of the islands of the North Atlantic coast, which have been despoiled by egg gatherers and by the fish-ermen, who use young birds for bait. Mr. Sennett says:

In 1877, and also in 1878, while studying the birds about Corpus Ohristi Bay, Texas, I examined a low grass flat called Pelican Island, so named on account of the numbers of brown pelicans that had for years taken it for their breeding place, to the exclusion of all other species. Here many thousands of these great birds were tending their eggs and young, breeding in such numbers that one could see prediction and the prediction of all other states that one could see the prediction of an event. or jump from next to next, over nearly, if not quite, every square yard of the island. Four years after I cruised over the same course, and noticed that the pelicans had deserted this grassy island entirely. and were scattered, in diminished numbers, on other islands which were not occupied by them when I made my former trips. On in-juiring into the cause of this change, I learned from promuent citizens, that two or three enterprising (?) men had conceived the quiring into idea of making their fortunes from pelican oil, and had erected "trying out" shanties on the mainland. They went to the island in quession in large boats, and carried off cargoes of young pelicans in all stages of growth, and boiled them up for their oil. The only the men could not sell the oil, and had nothing but their nefarious labor for their pains.

That a great interest is felt in this subject of bird preservation is shown by the cordially appreciative letters which we are receiving and the applications for membership in the AUDUBON SOCIETY. In several towns branches of the Society have been formed, and there is no doubt that this association

have been formed, and there is no doubt that this association is destined to do a great work. The importance of the subject is appreciated by all think-ing people, and pulpit and press will unite in urging it upon the public. Ouly last Sunday Mr. Beecher preached a scr-mon in which this subject was treated at length, and the papers of all sections seem at last to see the danger which threatens us. Of the many encouraging letters which we have received we have space only for a few.

160 W. 59th STREET, NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1886.

140 W. 59th STREET, NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1886. Editor Forest and Stream: No one wno will take the trouble to give the matter a few moments' seitous consideration can be in doult, I think, as to the wisdom of organizing the AUDUBON SOCIETY, and I am thankful that such a step is contemplated. There is an element of savagery in the use of birds tor personal decora tion, which is in grotesque contrast with our boasts of civili-zation. But even the savage stops short, as a rule, with the featherts. It is ouly Christian people who think it worth while to hutcher a whole bird to adorn their head gear. I am sure, however, that this is largely from that unreflecting habit which is a leading vice in people who follow the fashions. But it is a vice; as Hood sang, when he wrote: For evil is wrought

For evil is wrought By want of thought

As well as by want of heart.

If the ATDUBON SOCIETY can trach men, and especially women, to think on this subject, half of the battle will have been won. Sincerely yours, HENRY C. POTTER. been won.

WEST PARK, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1886.

WEET PARK, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1886. Editor Forest and Stream: I scaledy need assure you that your undertaking to form a society to the protection of our wild birds against the ravages of the milliners and the sham scientific collectors has my warmest sympathy and approval. It is a barbarous taste which prompts our women and girls to appear upon the street with the ir head gear adorned with the scales of our songsters; and it is more vanity and affectation which prompts so many persons to make up cabinets of the nests and eggs of the same. The destruction of our birds from their natural enemies is immense, and this craze of the collectors, and folly of the milling and their customers in addition, threatens their serior id diminution. I hope you may succeed in creating so strong a public sentiment upon the subject that the collectors of skins and eggs tor the unworthy purposes of fashion or to indulge the vanity of pseudo-naturalists may suddenly find their occupa-tion gone.

gone, lease add my name to the list of the members of the DUBON BOCIETY. Very sincerely, JOHN BURROUGHS. AUDUBON SOCIETY.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1886.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1886. Editor Forest and Stream: You have indeed my hearty sympathy in every effort to prevent the slaughter of my innocent httle neighbors and friends, the birds. In the destruction of forests and birds the people of this land are inviting very great evils and in-flicting wrongs on posterity which scarcely can be measured. The press should render it impossible tor women to sin thoughtlessly and ignorantly in demanding little birds for their adornment. The evil should be brought home so fully to the knowl-dge of all, that the continued wearing of our useful little birds should become the badge and indication of a callous, vulgar nature. When birds and feathers bave this significance, milliners will sell but few even in the Bowery. You are doing a humane and patriotic work in exciting

public aversion to one of the most cruel and stupid wrongs of the age. Respectfully yours, EDWARD P. ROE.

OFFICE NEW YORK Times, Feb. 25, 1883. Editor Forest and Stream: While thanking you tor your gracious communication in regard to the AUDUBON SOCIETY, I take the occasion to say on my own behalf how much needed is such an organization. The wholesale slaughter of the small birds of this country is one of the worst features of what is improperly called civili-zation. To go out and kill for food is a painful necessity of man, but to slaughter for the fove of the deed is abhorrent to the well regulated mind. The uses to which the small birds of the land are put is also, to my mind, doubly evil, the creatures being used largely for milinery decoration. Every time a woman's hat or bonnet is trimmed or deconsted with birds or feathers, a working girl is wronged. The manufacture of artificial flowers and fruits being a business suitable for young girls and women, the use of birds depresses the other branch of decoration and decreases the scope of woman's work. Wish-ing you all possible success in your praiseworthy endeavors, I have the honor to be your obedient servant. MIDY MORGAN.

THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, MINWAUKEE, WIS., Fob. 23, 1836. } Editor Forest and Stream: I am rejoiced to see that your paper is moving for the making of public opinion on the present lamentable destruc-tion of our birds. Fashion is so imperious that it leads the best hearts astray. If the women could only know what the y are doing! They don't know, and hence they carry and flaunt, as a decoration, that which is destined before long to mark the commission of a crime against the Nature we all love. There is such a thing as a crime against the Order of the World, and women are not often irreligious in this sense. Your AUDUBON SOCIETIES, for the protection of our birds, will enroll many thousands of women as ardent bird protec-tors, who are now, unconsciously, accessories in the waiton,

tors, who are now, unconsciously, accessories in the wanton, wholesale and most disastrous destruction of the most beau-tiful denizens of our fields, orchards and woods. What will the forest and stream be without the birds that

What will the forest and stream be without the birds that carol and peep and nestle and dip and chatter there? So the FOREST AND STREAM must defend its own citizens against the murderous bands of bird butchers that have already decimated the fair country of both plumage and song. For when you rifle the feathers for the milliner, you strangle all that rush of happy song which has made glad the hearts of a thousand generations of men. Euroll me in the parent ACDUBON SOCIETY. G. E GORDON, President A. H. A.

The plan of the AUDUBON SOCIETY is heartily approved by the A. O. U. Committee on Bird Protection, and they have recently appointed one of their number to supervise the formation of AUDUBON SOCIETIES wherever practicable.

BLUEBIRDS AND ROBINS.—Newfoundland, N. J., Feb. 23.—Blueburds and robins have wintered here this winter. Saw bluebirds to-day and robins have been around the resi-dence of Mr. L. Davenport all winter. 'This seems very strange, as the thermometer has been as low as 14° below zero.—S. S. W._____

Game Bag and Gun.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE FURSECTORY TEST. THE full report of the FOREST AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 56 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

IN BURTON'S WOODS.

IN BURTON'S WOODS. Editor Forest and Stream: I have been much interested in the account of Burten's Woods, given in your current issue (Feb 18). Possibly a little story of what has happened there in later years may be a fitting sequel It is no wonder that after being shunned for so many years Burton's Woods should have become the paradise tor coon-hunters described in your last issue. The courty round too was so abundantly supplied with game, and the bays and marshes with wildfowl and snipe, that a tew years ago a party of Nothern sportemen bruggt up a large tract of land in the victinity on which they eracted a club-house. The members were all prominent and distinguished men in the cities in which they reside, and over the whole country tor the matter of that. To see them in the Senate chamber at Washington, on the bench and in their effices in Wall street, and in other high and lofty positions, not one per-on out of a clytul could even imagine that those dignified and sedate-looking personages could even smile, much less unbend. The idea of their going coon hunting on a dark night, in a hammted forest, tumbling over logs and poking pine conces in their eyes, of course, would be too ridiculous for, any same person to suppose, but yet, the Senator, Judge, Mayor, mer-chants and bankers were known to go out cooming in old man Burton's Woods and have the jolliest time, and this is how it all came about. An old erary coon, who was supposed to be the great-grand-

chains and binkers where known to go out cooring in out man Burton's Woods and have the joliest time, and this is how it all came about. An old gray coon, who was supposed to be the great-grand-father of all the econs in Virginia, was known to have his sunggery in the bauuted woods. Now the stately party I speak of did not care a rap for all the ghosts in the universe. The mighty Judge actually hollowed with delight when he heard about the old coon, and said it made him feel like a boy again to think of seeing one treed. The Senator sail he used to know all about coons, but had lost track of the kind referred to of late. But whe ther they knew anything about coons or not, every one talked coon scientifically, just as if it was the most wonderful animal in the world. How the coon tribe would have snickered and felt complimented if they had heard them! At last it was all settled that on the first good coon night, when the stars were obscured and a thick sea fog made it impossible to see your hand before your face, the old grandfather coon should be routed from his lair. your fa his lair.

The night came at last, and with it half a dozen neighbors, each of whom brought with him "the best coon dog in Virginia."

honored with a visit from so many distinguished people.

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MAINE GROUSE.

GREENLEAF. MAINE CROUSE. THE winter has been an unusually severe one for the grouse in Maine. About the middle of January, there was a fall of light snow; and later, an icy crust form d which must have crusted them under. On January 28 came the most severe storm of sleet ever known. It exten-ded over the whole southern portion of the State, and into New Hampshire and pottons of Massachusetts. The rain left in the afternoon and evening, and frize to the limbs and twigs of trees in such quantities as to twist and break them off. The clms suffered the most; many branches of the tonghest elms a foot through were snapped off like pipe stems. In passing through the woods, I noticed the limbs of hornbeams twisted and broken off. I weighed somo pieces of nee two inches through or more, attach d to twigs not over one quarter of an inch in diameter, which would weigh one pound to the linear foot. These trees had in addition to their own weight, tons of ice to hold up. Many fine trees in the cities are completely ruined. The birocos bent tucit leads to the earth, and in places whole acres were laid dat, every twig and bud were covered with ice, and for about the days it remained so. The ground was covered deep with snow with an icy frust over it, and the trees were so covered with ice that the prouse could not get at the buds, th ir regular tool in winter. Hundreds of these noble birds must have perished of starvation; I found sizes of their presence only in the interest swamps. One gentleman in Cumberlaud county found a flock of about twenty visiting his cattle yard, near the hoase, searching for food. The birds did not run from hum until he approached within the feet. He scattered grain about, and place d several bushels along the edge of the words that they inhabite. I notice d last fall that grouse were reported searce in other States, but in the southern portion of this State they were, and their transportation to market is doing well its vork, and their transportation to market

principles. BATH, Me., Feb. 15.

A WEST VIRGINIA STEP AHEAD.

A WEST VIRGINIA STEP AHEAD. Editor Forest and Stream: I inclose a slip from our local paper that explains itself. Sportsmer here will job Mr. Wirehester in this work; "Nortice —It is not hawful to kill, or pursue with intent to kill, any deer in this State between the 15th day of Janu-ary and the 1st day of September; to kill quail or Virginia partridge between the 1st day of January and 15th day of October; or any wild turkey, ruffed grouse, pheasant, pin-nated grouse, between the 1st day of Felunary and 15th day of between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November, Notice is therefore given that any person violating the ahove or any other provision of chapter 89, Acts 1883, will be prosecuted.—C. H. Scorr, Prosecuting Altorney, Reward.—I hereby author.z= C. H. Scott and E. D. Talbott to pay a reward of \$50 for evidence or in-formation leading to the conviction of any person for viola-tions of the game haw of this State within the bounds of any lands owned by me in Raudolph or Pocahontas counties.— A. H. WINCHESTER."

bon tribe would have snickered and felt complimented if hey had heard them! At last it was all settled that on the rst good coon night, when the stars were obscured and a lick sea fog made it impossible to see your hand before is lair. The night came at last, and with it half a dozen neighbors, the of whom brought with him "the best coon dog in irginia." The start was made and no coon that ever lived was ever

tion. The tributaries of Cheat, Elk and Greenbrier, which but a few years ag swarmed with trout, are now almost destitute of that game fish, except a few meagre fugerlings. Potting, liming, suaring and shooting on the spawning beds have completed the eruel work. It is time to call a halt, or the healthful toil of the sportsman will cease to be a pleasure; a pursuit unrewarded, neglected and forgotten. But a few years and our children will point to it with about as much interest as we now take in "kuight ernauty." BAGEWOODS.

THE DEER HOUNDING BILL.

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eess, but with mighty and consuming strides. (k) The in-habitants of the mountainous portions of the Adirondack counties are many of them galdes, whose only means of liveli-hood is the income which they receive from the thousands of tourists who annually visit that delightful region for recre-

bood is the income which they receive from the thousands of tourists who annually visit that delightful region for recreation and sport.
(!) "The present law, discriminating as it does, against true sportsmen, has driven many of them to other sections of the country, to Colorado and the Western Territories, or to Canada, where they are permitted to hunt in a sportsmanlike way, untraumeled by senseless and vicious laws. (m) As a direct result of this, hundreds of Adirondack guides, being deprived of their only and long accustomed means of support, have been comp lled by the extgencies of the case to hunt and kill deer for the city markets, to keep their wives and children from starvation. This is the secret of the terrible slaughter of deer in the Adirondacks during the past season, and it will continue as long as there is a deer left in the northern forests, if the present law is permitted to go unrepealed. Any law which antagonizes the interests of a large portion of the inhabitants of the Adirondacks, as this law does, must necessarily and inevitably result disastrously to the game 1 therefore denounce the present law as destructive to the deer which it is intended to protect, and I urge npon you the imperative necessity of its immediate repeal."

(f) An anti-deer hounding law has been in operation in St. Lawrence county for more than six years, and it has not exterminated the game there; witness the shipment of the 123 carcases from Canton last season.
(g) The does are not rutting in November. They never rut. Nor are they then gathered in herds which the buck visits. On the contrary, the bucks(traveling at a rate beyond the power of any man to keep up with them) do pursue the theeing individual does. These facts are perfectly familiar to all deer hunters and to naturalists. John Dean Caton, LL.D., recognized as the highest authority on the subject, says: says

Snys: The pursuit of the doe by the buck commences before her season has arrived, and hence for two or three weeks sac remains as secluded as possible. He follows her track with his nose to the ground, and when started from her bed the race is very splitted. No attempt is made by a buck to her the does, as is the custom of the elk, and but few of these deer are found associating together during the rutting scason.—ANTELOPE AND DEES (F AMERICA, page 307.

(h) The expert still-hunter is not led to the herds, for there are at this time no herds for him to be led to. He does not strike and destroy the herd; there is no herd for him to strike and destroy.
(i) Deer ordinarily and always are alarmed at the discharge

(a) Deer ordinarily and always are alarmed at the discharge of a gun. Before they were exterminated, the elk of the Adirondacks would stand in bewilderment (as Mr. Hadley says the deer do) at the sound of the gun; but the deer—hounds or no hounds—never do so.
(j) It is just because of all these lakes and ponds and "in-numerable streams crossing and inter-crossing it in every direction" that the Adirondack region is one where hound-log is more sure and more destructive than any other method of deer killing. In these innumerable waters the game—obeylog its instinct—takes refuge from the hounds and "guides" (*i. e.*, boatmen) are not dependent wholly on hounding. Adirondaek tourists are not all deer hounders. The thousands go, some for angling, some for health, some for simple out-door camp life, some because it is fastionable—in short for the same various reas asons that these same thousands go to the White Mountans, the Catskills and Saratoga. Some of us can remember when deer used to be driven by hounds into Saratoga Lake and killed there, but though deer hounding has long since ceased in that region, we are not aware that Saratoga hotel interests have suffered. The fashionable througs who every summer fill Mr. Paul Smith's parlors and verandahs will not desert that famous Adirondaek house, even though waterbutchery of deer cease forcver, and no one knows this better than Mr. Smith himself.
(*i*) The "true sportsmen," driven to Colorado, did not hound deer there, for they don't do it in Colorado, nor in the "Western Territories."

hound deer there, for they don't do it in Colorado, nor in the "Western Territories." (**) The guides did not achieve a "terrible slaughter of deer" by still-bunting, for (1) they have not the skull to do so, and (2) there was no terrible slaughtr. If they were killing deer for their starving families they would not have left the carcasses of "nearly a hundred deer" to the birds and wolves. The starving wives and children belong to Aoiron-dack mythology. Unless Mr. Hadley's statements respect-ing them are more reliable than his other statements in the speech, it is not worth while seriously to consider them in legislating about game.

HUNTING AT ARMY POSTS. [Continued from Page 85.]

A NOTHER batch of letters received from the officers. statuced at the outlying army posts makes interesting reading. We give several below. There would seem to be abundant game of various sorts in the diff. rent sections, and some of the criticisms go to show that it would be an excel-lent move if the Ordnauce Department could be induced to issue something better than the petty .30 caliber Springdeld now sent out now sent out.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: In reply to your communication addressed to "The Com-mandant, Fort Selden, New Mexico," dated Jan. 9 ultimo, requesting information regarding supply of game about the post and as to the action of the Springfield shotgun issued for company use, I have the honor to state that such game as duck, quail and rabbit are abundant. The ratio Grande River and adjucent ponds are covered with mallard and teal duck from early in the fall until late in the winter, and afford fine sport to the ambitious or hungry hun-tr. The Springfield snotgun is in constant demand and attains fine results, as I have known of six or eight teal to be killed at one discharge, and five fine, large mallards to be bagged at a single snot. For duck shooling we use No. 4 shot, and the army shotgun kills reacily at from 25 to 30 yards. Our quail are of two varieties—the California or topknot quail, which are found on the prairie and along the bottom

Our quail are of two varieties—the California or topknot quail, which are found on the prairie and along the bottom tands, and the gray or mountain quail (by some called mountain grouse), which are tound in great abundance in the hills and mountains. The mountain quail is much larger than the California variety and appear to travel in much greater numbers to the flock. They live almost en-urely among the rocks, and, while they fly but short dis-tances, they are swift runners and rapid clumbers, and make thresome work for the hunter. The Springfield shoring answer to good advantage in quail shooting, and has achieved great results in the humes of

The Springheid shotgun shows to good advantage in quan-shooting, and has achieved great results in the hands of some of our sportsmen. In two days' hunting (using the army shotgun) two members of K Company, 18th Initantry, whiled 185 mountain quail, firing only ninety shots. At a single shot from the army shotgun ten quail have been killed, and it is a common thing to kill from five to eight at one disconners. O til are easily killed at from 50 to 85 yards, No.

and it is a common thing to kill from five to eight at one discnarge. Quil are easily killed at from 50 to 85 jards, No. 8 shot being used. The rabbits are the cotton-tail or bush rabbit, and the long-legged, long-caucd, swift-running jick rabbit. The anny storgin readily brings them down; and so much interest is evinced in hunting by the men of this command that the table is constantly supplied with luscious and toothsome game. gam

The army shotgun is 20 gauge, and metallic reloading shells are used. In loading the shells we use from 85 to 90 gratus of powder and filt up the vacancy with shot. The powder is rammed hard and closely packed, as this gives both more power and a greater space tor shot. The great objection, and about the only one, is the small-ness of the bore and shortness of the barrel of the gun, for if the Springfield shotgun was made 10 or 13 gauge and a tew inches longer I magine that great results could be accom-plished, and in a country like this, where game is abundant,

there is no telling the amount that could be daily added to the company larder. Without doubt a most useful and desirable article was given the companies when the Spring-field shotgun was issued.

WM. B. LEWIS, Sergeant Major. FORT SELDEN, N. M., Feb. 12.

Editor Forest and Stream:

But reports and Etream: In response to your inquiry respecting the game of this is have the honor to make the following reply: The game and teal. The sharp-tailed grouse is found everywhere, i. e. in the Black Hills proper as well as on the praines outside while they are in reality in considerable numbers and can be found in packs of a high as fifty brids in the winter time; yet during the proper season for hunting them, they are scattered over such an immense territory that it is seldon that be Black of a high as fifty brids in the winter time; yet during the proper season for hunting them, they are scattered over such an immense territory that it is seldon that been the experience that these brids in Minesota and Eastern Dakota disappear gradually before civilization, be-ing replaced by the pinnated grouse of Illinois and Wiscon-in. It will be interesting to watch these birds here, as the country is fast settling up, and indeed, the valleys are about all taken up and farmed now, and the Black Hills are separ-tited from the divilized and farming country of the east by the wide belt of country in the Sioux reservation; there is no evidence at present that they are disspoaring. The west-report of the mountain sheep or much valued grouse of the East, of which this is said to be a variey, and in my es-timation is the most dicticious meat found in the Vest, and targes by a vifie ball when the bird was so close to the gan as to be burnt by the fash of the dischare, and I have also seen the willed with sticks. They are hunted but litle, yet they fly of them in a residence here of over three years. A few found care early in the spring and late in the fall for a few days, and a very few bread to a degrwater duck having been iffy of them in a residence here of ower three years. A few found here early in the spring and late in the fall for a few days, and a very few tread of a deery water duck aving been in the snow and shot, but are seldom seen when snow iffy of them in a residence

FORT MEADE, D. T., Jan. 23.

Editor Forest and Stream: Your letter of Jan. 9 mislaid. Please accept my regrets for not answering before. The supply of small game is scarce in this locality, prairie chickens and ducks being the only birds hunted with shot-

guns. Antelope and deer are reasonably abundant, and during the season we are well supplied with them. The soldiers hunt with the Springfield shotgun consider-ably, and while they bring in a few birds each, often none. I should say that the use of it is not attended with great success. In fact, it is not an effective weapon, but seems to serve their purposes well enough. CHAS. O. WORDEN, 1st Lieut. 7th Infantry.

FORT LARAMIE, W. T., Feb. 5.

 Edilor Forest and Stream:
 I reply to your three inquiries. First—As to supply of game about this post. There is very little game in the immediate vicinity. A few sharptail grouse breed here, and there in whiter seek shelter in the brush on the small streams near the post. There is not enough water to attract many waterfowl, though a little very good duck shooting was had here. One must go a long distance to find large game. Second—Extent to which game is laid under tribute to
 Form BLISS, Tex., Jan. 25.

 Editor Forest and Stream:
 The Springfield shotguns in Company D, 10th Infantry, are used constantly by the men of the company with considerable success. Blue and mountain quail and rabbits are secured in fair quantities, enough to feed those using the guns and a few others. L. H. LEACH, 1st Sergt. Co. D.

uphold the standard of the post larder. To a very limited

uphold the standard of the post larder. To a very limited extent here. Third—To what extent and with what success are the Springfield shotguns used? There is very little opportunity to use them here. I shall give the result of my observations at a post where game was more abundant. While stationed for nearly four years in the Indian Territory 1 observed that the Springfield shotguns (two to each company) were in almost daily use during the game season, with the result that many chickens, ducks, quail and rabbits were brought to the table. The gun is strong and serviceable, and, when properly loaded, makes a good pattern and has good penetration. Some of the men made good wing-shooting with it. But 1 also ob-served that the men particularly fond of wing-shooting gen-erally went to the expense of securing double-barreled guns of larger caliber. J. C BATES, Major 20th Infantry. FORT ASSINTBOINE, M. T., Jan. 30. FORT ASSINNIBOINE, M. T., Jan. 30.

FORT ASSIMUTED TO . IN TRANS MILLION FORT ASSIMUTED TO . IN TRANS MILLION TO LEAST ASSIMUTED TO . M. T., Jan. 80.
Editor Forest and Stream:

It affords me pleasure to reply to your note of Jan. 9, which was delayed nearly a month on the road by snow blockades.
The Springfield double-barrel shotgun answers its purpose very well; it shoots strong and close. The soldiers use it hunting the jack rabbit and the cotton-tail, both varieties being numerous here. Grouse come down from the mountains late in the fall and disappear with deep snows; quite a number of them are shot here from day to day during the season, but they are not plentiful by any means.
Deer are more abundant, and soldiers generally prefor hunting with the Springfield rifle, with which arm they have become quite expert owing to the interest taken in target practice of late years. It has not been unusual the past season for small patties to bring in seven or eight deer at a time, keeping the messes well supplied with venison until the snow got so deep that all kinds of game disappeared. In several directions within fifty miles of the post different species of bears are found in sufficient numbers to satisfy the most venturesome of sportsmen, and wild turkeys breed within one or two days' march of us; but it is unlawful to kill turkeys in Colorada at present.
Beautiful clear running streams of cold water from the mountains carry trout, some silvery with black speckles, and others red speckled and gold or salmon-tinged, affording best of sport to the angler, and the rod and line are as much in requisition as the gun.
Fort Lewis ison one of these streams which well deserves its mame, La Plata, so extremely clear and brilliant as it courses along with a fall of one hundred feet to the mile, that one is struck with its silvery appearance. The aggregate of trout taken from this stream is large, though individual counts are nothing to brag of, owing to the fact that there are so many soldiers and

nothing to brag of, owing to the fact that there are so many soldiers and settlers who daily whip the stream during the fishing season. Better sport can be obtained by driving to camps on other rivers, such as the Dolores, Mancos, Los Pinos, Piedra, etc. The writer, with four others, drove forty miles last August to the junction of the Via Cita with Los Pinos; arriving in camp at 6 P. M., we fished until supper was ready and all next day. Owing to heavy rains in the mountains some of the channels were muddy the first night and following mom-ing, nevertheless the party caught 125 trout. The honor of catching the largest trout ever brought into Durango fell upon Mr. Kephart, of that place, on this occasion. With the smallest of flies he hooked him, bringing his head to a gravel beach, when another of the party came to his assistance, wad-ing behind the fish and litting him out with both hands. This trout weighed five pounds, was just twenty-four inches long and well tucked away inside of him was found an entire frog the size of the hand of an ordinary full grown boy. This trout was exhibited for an hour or so on the marble slab of the counter in Mr. Ambold's market at Durango, drawing crowds to view it. I have read of single trout from lakes weighing three or four times as much, but this moun-tain trout 1 presume may be classed among those of maxi-mum size.

FORT LEWIS, Col., Feb. 8.

Editor Forest and Stream: In reply to your letter of inquiry dated on the 9th ultimo, I would say that there is very little game of any kind in the immediate vicinity of the post—say twenty miles—save quail, of which there is a greater abundance than I have ever wit-nessed before in any part of the United States. They breed here two or three times in the year, and as the settlements increase and the wolves disappear they appear to be multi-plying more than before. Morth of us, in the mountains and timbered country be-tween this post and Fort Apache, thirty or forty miles, there are deer and turkeys, and plenty of trout in the mountain streams.

we have also the salmon trout here in the Gila, sometimes weighing thirty pounds. If the grouse or prairie chicken were introduced here I think it would, like the quail, flourish better than anywhere else in the United States. As to the Springfield shotguns, my opinion is that they proved a failure generally, the caliber being too small and too difficult to keep up a supply of ammunition, most of the shooting here being done with 10 and 12-bore guns. Perhaps I am prejudiced against the Springfield, however, as it has long been my opinion that it would have passed out of use even by the conservative army, as it did long ago with everybody else, but for the all-powerful influence of the Ordnance Corps. FORT THOMAS, Ariz., Feb. 15.

FORT THOMAS, Ariz., Feb. 15.

Editor Forest and Stream: The Springfield shotgun has been much used by the men of the company in hunting during the last year, and is con-sidered by them a very good gun. The only game about this post are blue and mountain quail, jack and cotton-tail rab-bits. A large number of quail have been killed by the men during the past three or four months, and also a large num-ber of the jack rabbits, all of which assisted the company mess. PHILE WHEELER, 1st Sergt. Co. H., 10th Infantry.

GRIZZLY HINTS FROM SHASTA.

CRIZZLY HINTS FROM SHASTA. Editor Forest and Stream: I may be a little slow about it, but I'm a long way from headquarters and I desire to tender my advice in regard to the disposition of the grizzlies. I owned a bear for six months. He was a small little bear when I got him, but he grew and grew. Before six months he was quite a big large bear. He did not look so large as he really was. There was as much of him as I wanted. He was rugged and healthy from infancy, his teeth and to enils were always in an advanced stage of development, and he evinced great dexterity in the manipulation thereof. He looked like a small young bear, but when you came to feel of him you would be astonished. He felt like a swarm of young bees on a keg of hot nails, or something equally vivid. One trouble with him was his peculiarities. He wouldn't do anything except make trouble around, and when I chained him up he squalled. When he squalled he disturbed the enfire population and created excitement. Crowds congregated, horses ran away and small boys yelled "fire!" He squalled as an animal much older and larger than he was ought to squall. But I merely refer to him casually to assure you that I know something of con-sequence concerning bears. Although my experience was confined to one bear it is sufficiently vast and comprehensive. One bear is as good as a dozen. One bear in the bushes is as good as two on hand, that is, of course, unless you have them in a cage. I gou have two bears, and have them caged, why of course you have got them. If, however, you have two bears and

One bear is as good as a dozen. One bear in the bushes is as good as two on hand, that is, of course, unless you have them in a cage. If you have two bears, and have them caged, why of course you have got them. If, however, you have two bears and they are not caged, I don't know whether you have got them or not. If you have, I don't want them. Of course bears are bears, especially grizzly bears. The Folkest AND STREAN's grizzlies are real, genuine bears beyond question. They are tangible taxable property, and if any one came along and desired to buy them you could sell them if you wanted to. You need not sell them, however, unless some one wanted them, and, of course, no one is expected to buy them unless you desire to sell them. That is, if you wish to sell the bears, and will do so, and some party desires to, and does buy them, the transfor of the property may be made if it or they are caged. But as you have the bears now I would suggest that you keep them until you can dispose of them. If you do not desire to keep them so long you could let them out. Perhaps if you keep them you may get others and then you would have several. After a year or two, if the bears thrive, they will be larger and probably older. The older and larger they become the more will they re-semble larger and older bears. Then you could dispose of them either as suggested or as you might then desire, if you had the opportunity. But really if the bears were mine, and I had them, and they were caged, I would sell them if I could, if I wanted to. ENAU.

SHASTA, Cal., Feb. 14.

SHASTA, CAL, Feb. 14. THE TRAJECTORY TEST.—Editor Forest and Stream: The London Field of the 13th inst has a very excellent and ex-haustive report of your late rifle trials. It embraces also many new things about the London Field trial in 1883. The report is made by "T." and when all things are taken to-gether, as in the article, it becomes a very interesting and instructive one, and indeed nearly as much so as your own very fine report of this trial, which has everywhete among riflemen been read with so much interest. May I therefore ask you to re-publish in full the London Field report. I am sure the article will be read with eagerness if re-published. I have omitted to say that all riflemen and riflemakers should not fail to purchase one of your pamphlet reports of this trial, as it is much more correct and complete than as pub-lished in FOREST AND STREAM. It affords me much pleasure to indorse it as a work well executed, and very much wanted at this time to settle matters. Great credit is due to FOREST AND STREAM for this very valuable contribution.—MAJ. H. W, MERRILL. [The report will be given in an early issue].

A Rosy GAME REPORT.—Pomons, Fcb. 20.—The draw-ing on foreground of this sheet shows the nature of our forest, the large tree shown in back ground being the only one in 90,000 acres. Game in this section is unusually abun-dant, two cotton tails having been seen suce Jan. 1, and a track, which experts have, after much discussion, decided to be that of a gray fox instead of a cat, having been seen on the "Dights tract," which embraces but 30,000 acres of land. In November 1394, a deer track was seen that had certainly been made during the previous summer; and the man is still living who knows of a swamp in which a bear once was. The most enthusiastic and successful sportsman of this vicinity has not a fox must at least have been Valater's cat. Wood mice are also plentiful and tomitis remain in abundance not-withstanding the severity of the winter. There will be no scarcity of fish if the carp cultivators are'sufficiently success-ful to raise a bountiful supply.—C. ScuL.

QUALL IN VIRGINIA.—Frederick's Hall, Va., March 1.— 1 am gratified to be able to report that the partridges in this region were not hurt by the recent very heavy snow. I have made diligent inquiry as to the counties of Louisa, Gooch-land and Spottsylvania, and have not heard of a single dead bird, but on the contrary many coveys have been seen alive and strong since the snow. They were more numerous last season than for many years, and the stock left over for next year's breeding is larger than I have ever known. They sub-sisted during the snow (which was from twenty to twenty-four inches deep) principally on cedar and dogwood berries. This present abundance is in a very great measure due to the fact that the freedman can't kill a partridge on the wing. The game law as to them is very generally respected by the sportsmen.—P.

sportsmen.--P. FORESTY CONGRESS REPORT.--We have received advance sheets announcing the Report of the American Forestry Con-gress of its Boston meeting, to be issued shortly. The statis-tical parts of the volume and the general demands made for forest preservation, together with papers on utilization of timberman's waste in manufacturing charcoal, and the more novel proposition to use it as a fertilizer, and the discussion of means to diminish losses by fire, demonstrate that economy with present forest resources is first of all to be attained. The encouragement of the aims of the Society in this respect may well be considered a patriotic task. Requests for advance sheets or subscriptions of one dollar for the volume should be sent to B. E. Fernow, Secretary 13 Burling Slip, N. Y.

107

Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

TIP-UPS FOR PICKEREL.

THP-OPS FOR PICKEREL. THE request for information on the mode of constructing "tip-ups" for signaling to the fisherman on the ice the fact that a pike (pickerel) has taken his bait, which appeared in our issue of Jan. 21, has brought us many notes on the subject. We will say for the benefit of those who are ignor-ant of this mode of winter fishing, that one man often cuts from ten to fifty holes in the ice at some distance apart, often in different portions of the lake or pond, and baits his lines, usually with a live minnow, and sets his tip-ups to notify him when his presence is needed at some particular hole. Here is the primitive tip-up of our byhood:



We give below some other, and improved, forms used by ur correspondents: our correspondents: Editor Forest and Stream: In reply to the inquiry of "Pickerel" in a former issue, I would respectfully submit that the most simple, quickly pro cured, and effective tip up we have ever seen used were those taken from the tops of saplings. Where three sprouts spring out straight from the top, cut them off about 2 inches below the joint, lop off one branch about 18 or 20 inches above the joint, the other two 9 or 10 inches. The last mentioned will then form the legs or base. The line is tied to the extreme end of the long sprout, and of course a pull will set the crotch straight up in the air on the ends of the short legs

court was affirmed.—Plainfield Constitutionalist. WORK OF THE NEW HAMPEHIRE COMMISSIONERS.—North Conway, N. H., Feb. 22.—Albert Swanton. Richard East-man, Joel Clay, Mortimer Bürnham, J. A. Waterman, Elisha Dinsmore, Malven Dinsmore and Jake Day, all of North Conway and Jackson, Carroll county, were arrested on com-plaint of Fish and Game Commissioner E. B. Hodge, Feb. 15 and 16, and fined \$25 and costs each. Warrants were taken out for several others, but they got wind of what was going on and left for Maine. There have been 150 der killed in Carroll county during the last six weeks. Most of the guilty partics are too poor to pay a fine, and if sent to juil their families must go to the poorhouse. While the Commissioner was here he made complaints against several parties in Chatham for catching trout in Mountain and Province Pond during the close season. Complaints were also made against parties in Maine for the same offense, some of whom, from the high position they bold in public and legal affairs, should have known better. It is to be hoped that they will be brought to justice, for there is no reason why a good man should pay a fine out of his hard earnings, while the rich law breakers go free. Both committed the some offense, with this difference—one violated the law to obtain food for his family that they stood in need of; the obtain food for his family that they stood in need of; the other, that he might display his trophies to his legal friends in Portland.—KIERSARDE.

New JERSEY'S NON-RESIDENT LAW.—A decision has just been rendered by Justice Dixon of the Supreme Court, interesting and important to game protective societies of this State. On the 28th of November, 1884, a trial for violation of the State game laws came before Justice V. W. Nash of this city. The complainant awas Lewis Wyckoff, who charged William L. Allen, an alleged non-resident, with shooting quail out of season. Jackson W. Coddington ap-peared for the complainant and Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh for the defendant. A law of April 4, 1878, enacts that non-residents of the State of New Jersey must comply with the by-laws of game protective societies of the State before they are allowed to kill game or fish within its limits under a penalty of fifty dollars fine. In the above case the jury rendered a verdict of guilty and a fine of fifty dollars in accordance with the evidence adduced. Defendant's counsel appealed the case on the grounds of unconstitution-ality of law, and the matter came before the Supreme Court for argument on Feb. 18 last. Justice Dixon in delivering the opinion held, "that the act of a non-resident of the State killing game on the property of persons who have formed an association under the laws of the State for the protection of game on their own property." The judgment of the lower court was affirmed.—*Plainfield Constitutionalist.*

"UNCLE FORDY."—William F. Barnes, or, as he was better known to all ducking men from Baltimore, Philadel-phia and New York, "Uncle Fordy," dropped dcad on Mon-day night Feb. 22, at Havre de Grace, Md. He was one of the charter members of Venus Council, No. 44, O. U. A. M., and had taken a very active part in their debates of last evening. He left the council in apparently the best of health. Mr. August Allen, on his way home about eleven o'clock, found him dead on the street nearly in front of Capt. W. E. Moore's residence. He had been stricken down with heart disease. He was in his seventieth year.

WAHOO, Neb. 27.—In coming from Omaha yesterday over the Union Pacific Railroad we noticed large flocks of ducks while crossing the Platte River. These are the first I have seen in this country this season. To-day we have a snow storm, which may delay their flight, but it won't be long now before there will be an abundance of ducks in that neighborhood.—C. E. F.

THE IRON CLAD ANTI-HOUNDING BILL.—At Albany last Tuesday Senator Coggeshall introduced an iron-clad anti-deer hounding bill. It is the one prepared by the Utica As-sociation and was printed in these columns last week. It fixes the open season from August 15 to October 15.

SHINNECOCK BAY.—Just received advice from Atlantic-ville that gcese have made their appearance on Shinnecock Bay.—J. WENDELL, JR.

QUOTATIONS FOR FURS AND SKIN	IS.	
THE following prices, supplied by Messrs. J. Macnaughtan are for prime skins only, according to size, color and as realized by the New York commission merchants;	ı's Son qualit	з, У,
Antelope-North America, raw, 38 10\$		85
Dressed, as to quality, & D		95
Deer-Florida, raw, P b		35
Rocky Mountain, raw, P B Pacific Coast, raw, P B		35 85
Elk—Pacific Coast hides, & D		25
Western skins, 2 th		$\tilde{30}$
Western skins, 할 D. Dressed, as to quality, 광 D. Mountain Deer—Western, 광 D.		60
Mountain Deer-Western, 🔁 tb		20
Reindeer-American, raw, # 10		25
Dressed, as to quality		60
Beaver-Labrador, large	00@10	
Lake Superior and Canada, large	000 8	00
Southern large	0000 6	
Southern, large	00 1	50
Bear-Hudson's Bay, black, large, each	00@30	00
United States, brown, large, each 7	00@10	00
Southern U. S., black, large, each 7	00@10	00
Cubs from 1/2 to 3/4 of the above.		
Buffalo robes, in bulk	00@15	00
Buckskin-Western, P 10		25
Pacific Coast, § b	00@ 1 40@	20 60
House each		30
House, each Ermme and white weasel		10
Fisher—Dark cased	00@12	
Pale	00@10	
Reddish	00@ 8	
Fox-Red, United States, each 1		
		80
		00 60
Kitt, North America.		00
Silver, North America		00
Lynx-Canada 5		
Minnesota 4	00@ 5	
Minnesota	00@ 3	00
Pale	25@ 1	
Mink-Pale, Southern U. S.	40@	50
Pale, Western United States Dark, Minnesota	600	70
	75@ 1	
Dark, Quebec and Halifax	25@ 1	
Musquash-Spring, Canada and Eastern	20@	2
Spring, Western United States	14@	18
Spring, Southern United States	10@	12
Fall, Canada and Eastern	10@	1
Fall, Western United States	8:00	1
Fall, Southern United States Opossum—Cased, Ohio	60	4
Southern United States and common	800 100	4
bounder officer builds and common	INCO	1

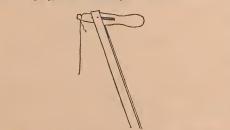
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.

The above illustration will make the idea more clear perhaps to those who may never have seen this form. Another very simple device is a piece of pine board, say an inch thick and 18 inches long, tapered from 3 inches to 1 inch. A trifle nearer the small end than the middle a 4-inch hole should be bored, and the large end painted red for about 6 inches of its length, to be seen the more readily. When in use a small sapling is cut and run through the hole with each end resting on the ice. The line is, of course, tied to the small end. We believe these simple tip-ups will give



better satisfaction than any more complicated ones can do, especially on long lines, where an accidental springing of a trigger or any similar contrivance would prove a grievious annoyance if at any distance from the operator and no fish was booked. was hooked. AMERICUS.

Editor Forest and Stream: In your issue of Jan. 21, "Pickerel" asks for instructions in making tip-ups. This is the way I make them: For the standard take any good stiff wood 14 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and 2 feet long, make a slot in one end 6 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch wide. One inch from the end bore a small hole to take the wire on which the tip-up swings. For the tip-up take a piece of wood 14 inches wide, $\frac{3}{2}$ thick and 11 inches long, and shape it as shown in the accompanying drawing. Have it $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide at the small end. Three and a half inches from this end cut a slot 3 inches long and $\frac{3}{16}$ wide, notch this small end to hold the line, paint the large end and put a pin through the hole in the standard and the slot in the tip-up, and all is ready. Here it is:



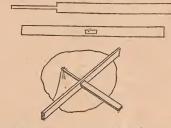
Set the standard in the ice at an angle of about 45 degrees, draw back the tip-up to the end of the slot, make a loop on the line and hang it on the notch, bait your hook and drop it through the hole already cut and you are ready for any-thing that comes along. When a fish takes the bait it pulls the loop from the notch and leaves the tip-up hanging per-pendicularly, the line being fastened to the standard. If "Pickerel" does not understand this, let him come up and I will show him how to make them and how to each the fish. As he does not live very far away, I more than half believe that he is fitting out for a visit to our town, for it is a favorite fishing ground for Springfield fishermen. W. J. C. BECKET, Mass. BECKET. Mass.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Editor Forest and Stream:
The cheapest and best tip-up I ever saw (and about every fisherman has a style of his own) is made out of an oak strip, say 6 feet long and 1⁸/₄ wide by ⁸/₄ thick); now bore ⁴/₄ holes at 50 every 22 inches. The strips will make three traps; saw so as to have half of the hole on the ends of each trap. Next saw off a strip ⁸/₄ wide two thirds the length of the strip, saw 50 fit he strip on an angle, so it will turn only one way, saw in a slit at the lower end for the flag and a short slit at the upper for the line. Flag to be fastened on with small tacks, a washer or burr between the strap and the main piece will make it much better. If properly made and set up at an angle of 45° can be seen further than any trap I ever saw.

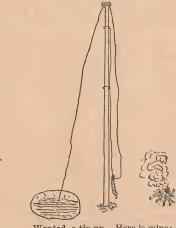
I have just finished fifty which make me an even hundred now, now will "Pickerel" tell us where to get the fish. SOUTH SHORE. SOUTH DUXBURY, Mass.

SOUTH DUXBURY, Mass. Editor Forest and Stream: Please say to your Springfield correspondent that the tip ups used up here in fishing on the headwaters of Lake Cham-plain are made about as follows: Take four pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch spruce or pinc, board (spruce is the better as it is stiffer) about 12 inches long; in the center, on one of the edges cut a square notch $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and deep. Take another piece of the board $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square and 24 inches long and put into the notch so as to form a cross; fasten with a small brad. Have the crosspiece two thirds of the distance from one end, fasten the line to the short end and place over the hole and when you get a bite it will tip up. The way we like best is to make a common recel 16 inches long out of a piece of board 2 inches wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. After attaching the line place across the hole, leaving some slack loose on the ice. Then get a limber twig about 2 feet long and stick up be-ide the hole, make a loop in the line and hang it over the end of the twig in the loop, put a piece of colored cloth (I use red flannel, as it shows well against the ice and snow) and when the ish bites he will pull the signal off the twig, and there being a plenty of slack line he is not likely to get off. NED.

Editor Forest and Stream: In looking over the paper I observed an article on tip-ups, by which, I suppose, the writer means an arrangement for fishing through the ice. The simplest and only kind that I ever saw is composed of two pieces of wood, a piece of red cloth and your line. Cut a piece about 1 inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 inches long, if the hole in the ice is 5 inches across, or make them in that propor-tion. Now, in the center cut a hole $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch or so; cut another piece about 15 inches long and about 4 or 5 from one end. This piece should be about $\frac{3}{2}$ of an inch square. Cut this down to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square for 4 or 5 inches from one end. Have fit tight in the hole. The following shows the two pieces and also the manner of setting them across the hole in the ice. the ice.



It will be seen that when the fish bites he will pull the sticks over, and if a red flag is attached it will be more readily seen. YAGER. RACINE, Wis



Wanted, a tip-up. Here is mine: A stake, a ribbon, a spool, a line, A bit of tough and sturdy wire, A hole—and near a crackling fire. JOHN PRESTON TRUE.

[We have more communications on this subject.-ED.]

EARLY OBSTUCTIONS IN MAINE RIVERS.

EARLY OBSTUCTIONS IN MAINE RIVERS.
Editor Forest and Stream:
Inclose a suggestive extract from an address delivered before the Genealogical Society at Portland, Me.:
"In 739 the Indians were troublesome. Polin, the chief of the Presumpscot tribe (who was killed by one of the anarystop of the Presumpscot tribe (who was killed by one of the anarystop of the State that in consequence of improvements on the Presumpscot River they could not pass down in their cances with ease to get rum, and his tribe was threatened with starvation because fish could not pass up the river to the lakes."
Think of the antiquarian importance of this recorded fact, that the aboriginal Indians so long ago as A. D. 1738, began the protest against the principle of prohibition right here in Maine and complained to the General Court—"that in consequence of improvements in water ways, they could not pass down with ease to get rum"—and then note the better wisdom of the Indian when he complains that the fish could not passing easily down stream to rum, should have originated brands of circumstances that here close to the home of the stranger still that it is only within a few years that the imported white man has awakened to the wisdom of the savage of 7808, and provided a way for the fish "to pass up the river (Presumpscot) to the lakes."
This has the day there are no Indians on the lakes to come found bot the fish can rum up to the lakes, and the obstructions of 1739 have been surmounted by various ways. "There is nothing new under the sun." Mac.

TRIP TO THE CANADIAN LAKES.

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water four inches deep continually running through it. The need of this is evident, for if the logs were allowed to go over the falls they would split and break to pieces. For our amusement a dozen or two were shot through, but the time they took to come down is not worth mentioning. An hour was spent there very pleasently and it was with reluctance that 1 departed. The falls and all connected with it belong to the Canadian Government. Our drive back to the inn did not take long and not many hours after tea we were fast asleep. All of the next day was employed in getting to Montreal, which place was reached by midnight. Monday at 10.30 A. M., we stepped on the platform at Highgate Springs, having been gone just seven days and two hours. G. F. BLANDY.

READ IN A FLY-BOOK.

G. F. BLANDY.
READ IN A FLY-BOOK.
HOW pleasant it is of a wiuter evening while the storm dashes against the pane without, by the light of the lamp, fire burning brightly. to get out one's tackle and look it over, a pipe showing in its smoke wreaths pictures of hard won fights on lake and stream. How often has this been repeated in angling literature and yet what a comfort to repeat it again.
But of all these winter pleasures the gratest of all is, I think, that of looking over one's fly-books. To me they are not only a book for keeping flies, but one in which I can read many past adventures, many hopes and fears, some gone, some yet present.
Ilere, as I turn over the leaves, I see with a smile my first attempt at fly-tying. A bungling monstrosity, in green, red and gold. A pair of wings that would cause a decent fish to go into convulsions. Sadly was it tucked away, never has it been removed. Yet it still remains a landmark from which one can see the length of lis journey.
Then here is the first fly on which I ever caught a trout. An alder, with wings bedrabbled and gut all worn and roughened with hard service. Well did that alder serve me, one cloudy July morning, breaking into vivid flashes of sunlight which checkered the woods with the delicate tracery of the forest leafage above. How the spotted deniz, us of the brook leaped to its coy advances and how proudly I placed the first captive in the creel, a victim to my at from typing the fly to the cast. All the angler who never makes any of his own tackle loses half the joy of the gentle at. What hopes and fears are then woven into rod, leader and fly and what a double thrill of joy attends a capture.
Then here is a fusty red ibls which took the first bass that that morning I turn over another page of the old book and note witd satisfaction the stretcher that went with it. And thisking further I recall what a splendid double these two files took for me that day. How they fought and leaped, and how

anchored near. How aggravating it must have been to have seen these two fish taken from almost under their noses by a stroller com-ing idly along, when they had waited patiently with little

fish taken from almost under their noses by a stroller com-ing idly along, when they had waited patiently with lattle luck. And here in a corner I find nothing but a gut loop to tell me of that splendid fish who leaped into the air and then dis-appeared, carrying the fly streaming from his month to some dark rocky haunt beneath the wave. And here I turn to another fly-book, a present from an old angler, one who has fished with. Webster and has seen some of our most famous augting clubs in their faintest infancy. It is an old English book of many veltum leaves and pockets, all stout and meant for service, no modern clips or springs. It is too bulky for the pocket, and one should have a keeper or gillie to carry it. And as I turn over its pages, I note with wonder the myrind delicate flies, on gut almost invisible, tied in many and delicate flies, on gut almost invisible, tied in many hope for the future. Here are drivens of duns and midges and spinners of varied line and size. And now I turn again the pages of another book and note with delight the varied colors, the straight and slender gut held by the clips. And here I see my latest efforts and my hope for the future. Here are a row of coachmer, when I tied them I had glimpses of a tumbling 1apid, shaded by the declining sunlight into the dusk of a summer evening. I saw the trout leep as they skimmed the rippling water. And heres As the feathers turned beneath my fingers I saw the sun-light shining on the stream. The water was quiet, save where some veteran fish rose beneat the bank and sucked in an unsuspecting fly with a gentle dimple of the pool. And here are pages of glowing crimson, yellow gold and shining green, which seem to tell me of sparkling waves along the lake and some bronzed-back bass leaping madly above the water he so gayly cleit a moment before. More thus I go on turning the pages and recalling a thon-sand incidents by field and flood, many faces of familiar friends and all the old associations that double and endear the pleasure of an an

MILL, LOG, SAW, BASS.—In a mill at Miltow, Pa., on the Susque hanna River, Sawyer Hasler saw a fish in a hollow, water-soaked log, just as it was being pushed to the saw. Eight large bass were found in and taken from the log.

CANADIAN FISH LAWS.—The Canadian Sportsman publishes the followir g items which may be of interest to our readers. The last one bears upon this question of concurrent legi-lation between the State of New York and Canada and deserves to be considered: "The Dominion Government has issued an Order in Council amending the fish laws as follows: No person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, or poscess any pickerel between April 15 and May 15, both days inclusive in each year; nor any bass or maskinonge between April 15 and June 15, both days inclusive in each year; nor any bass or maskinonge between April 15 and June 15, both days inclusive in each year; nor any bass or maskinonge between April 15 and June 15, both days inclusive in each year; nor any bass or maskinonge between April 15 and June 15, both days inclusive in each year; nor any bass or maskinonge between April 15 and June 15, both days inclusive in each year; ot the same day as for pickcrel, viz., May 15. We have put ourselves on record many times within the past five years to the effect that a change was desirable, but we do not think it was necessary to prolong the close season for bass and maskinonge up to the 15th of June. In twenty years experience bass and lunge fishing we have, of course, like every other old inherman, found fish on their spawning beds later in some seasons than others, but we cannot remember a single season when it would not have been proper to fish on the 14 of June. By reference that we have, we regret to see that he has made exceptions of the State of New York has also ordered certain changes in their fishery laws, and in looking over the provisions of the new law, we regret to see that he has made exceptions of the one to New York has also ordered certain changes in their fishery laws, and in looking over the provisions of the State of New York has also ordered certain changes in their fishery laws, and in looking over the provisions of the new law, we regret the see proper low fisher in during the softene diver your of t

STRANGE FISH.—Monakawaye, Conn.—Editor Forest and Stream: A weck ago I shot a fish which I mistook for a duck. It was about 250 yards off and its fios were above water. I fired two rifle shots at it and both balls lodged in its back. It is a very peculiar looking fi-h, and we have never seen one like it. The color is dark brown; light fawn eyes as large as a call's; mouth 14 inches wide and in shape of a borse-hoe; a row of ivory white teeth all around and a row down the middle of the tongue. It is 4 feet 6 inches long, has a small fin of 5 inches on back, and two paws like hands; arms, 4 inches; weight, 96 pounds. What is it?— A. R KYLE. [The description lacks uany important par-ticulars, such as scales, present or absent; character of fins and their polition; comparative length of jaws, etc. It may be the "angler" or "fishing frog."]

GOOD FISHING IN MAINE .- Some of the favorite resorts GOOD FIGHING IN MAINE.—Some of the favorite resorts of Maine's summer visitors enjoy two seasons a year. The second one is now at its height. Around the lakes in the center of the State the cotages and hotels are occupied by fishing parties, who find good catches and lots of fun. If any body is cheri-hing the delusion that Maine, like Ceres's daughter, is underground half the year or buried under a snowdrift, he ought to take a trip to some of the busy places just now. Malne is not only a summer resort but a resort in winter.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Feb. 25.

fishculture.

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ng Go. AN OLD CARP.—The following from the Fischerei Zeilung, Stettin, tells of a carp which slould have been retured on had pay long ago. The account says: "On the evening of Jan. SI, so says a reporter, the brothers Damhaus, fish masters, caught a mighty carp by the Kurtiftsten bridge, Berl n. On the under jaw it carried a ring on which was found an inscription. With oifficulty there was deciphered through the rust the statement that this carp was liberated at Hazelhorst in the year 1618 and was consequently 260 years old. The fish weighed 50 pounds, was 100 cent meters (39 inches) iong and 78 cent-meters (3) mches) in circumference. The fish was living at Lipp-Srestaurant at the mill dam long enough for all to see it who wished, free of charge. The ring which the carp carried was deposited in the Markischen Museum." We regret having to accuse this reporter who wrote the above a could of eleat-ing this aged carp out of two years which rightly belonged to it. According to our figures the fish had lived 268 years after being planted, and as there is no way of telling how old he was when he was deposited in the waters at Hazah ost we are inclined to be liberal with him and allow him 100 years more, we are not inclined to be ungeaerous to a poor old carp in the matter of a century or two.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of this society (late the American Fishcultural Asso-ciation) a committee was appointed to decide upon the time of the next meeting, which was voted to be held in Chicago, and to make such other arrangements as might be neces-say. This committee, of which Mr. Frank N. Clark is chairman, have decided to hold the meeting on April 13, 14 and 15, in that city. The United States Fish Commission will have one of their transportation curs there on exhibition to show how whitefish and other tish are moved. The Michigan Commis-sion will have a display of hatching apparatus in the exposition building, where other fishcultural exhibits will be open to the public. An interesting and important meeting is promised.

THE COLORADO COMMISSION.—Interest in fishcu'ture in Colorado is rapidly awasening. Besides the State hatch-ery there are the following private oues: Land's hatchery at Nathrop, Chaffee county: Grant's, Smelter, and Bogart's, Cen-tral Park, besides four that are owned or controlled by Gen. John Pierce, the Commissioner of Fisheries for the State. These hatcheries have in the aggregate 1, 40,000 brook trout eggs, and one has a few eggs of the lake trout. Many carp have been introduced by the U. S. Fish Commission and are doing well. The State appropriation is small, but much good work is done by the Lake Archer Fish Company and by indi-viduals.

Over ELEVEN MI LION DOLLARS has been paid to its policy-ho'ders s the Travelers, of Hartfo d. Conn., sin e its organization. Present ayments are over a million a year. - Adv.

The Kennel.

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FIXTURES.

FIGLO HES. FIELD TRIALS. Nov. 8 - Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas Ci y, Mo. N v. 22. - Fighth arnual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings coupty, N. Y. DOG SHOWS.

county, N. Y.
 DOG SHOWS.
 Marcu 16, 17, 18 and 19 – We-term Pennsylvania Poullary Society's Dog Snow, at Pitsshurgh, Pa., C. B. Elbea, Sccretary.
 March 23, 24 and 25 – Firse Annual Dog Show of the New Jersey Kennel and Field Trials Club, Newark, N. J. A. P. Vredenburgh.
 eccretary. Bergen Point, N. J.
 March 26 to April 2.-Third Annual Dog Show of the New Haven Kenn el Club. S. K. Hembigway, Secretary, New Haven, Conn.
 April 67, San't U. Second Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennei Club. S. K. Hembigway, Secretary, Bow of the New England Kennei Club. S. K. Hembigway, Secretary, Boword the New England Kennei Club., Edward A. Moseley, Secretary, Boston, Mass.
 April 16, 14, 15 and 16. First Annual Dog Show of the Hartford K nu I. Coun, A O. Collins, Secretary, Hanford, Con...
 May 4, 5 6 and 7 – Tenth annual Dog Show of the Westminster Kennei Club, at Mathson Sgnare Gurden, Yee York.
 Mary B, 20 and 21 – Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. Munson, Manager.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R. SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER. for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on rec. ipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register." P. O. Bo. 2832, New York. Number of antime lenged x prived 2922 of entries already printed 3333.

THE ALEXANDRIA FIELD TRIALS.

[From a Special Correspondent]

IFTER ALEXANDRIA FIELD TRIALS. [From a Special Correspondent 1 A LEXANDRIA is located on the south side of Red River, in the midet of a fine section of country, which justly might be termed a bunter's paradise. In the pine wool's opposite Alexandria we found an excel-lent country for field trials, slightly rolling, with sufficient undergrowth to furnish cover for the birds, and yet not so heavy as to interfere with the dows at work. The interest in well-bred and fine field dows has received quite an inmetus from this meeting, and grad results may be looked for in the near future at their annual trials. While this was an anateur meeting, yet it developed an unlooked-for knowledge of dogs and understanding of first-class field work that was surprising an i would reflect credit much prai-e cannot be accorded. But one of them had ever attended a regular field trial, yet their decisions were most can due to falsatery. Our week of pleasure was tastly rounded off with a grand banquet on Saturday night, given by the Alexandria Rod and Gun Club at the Exchange Hotel. The first prize was won by Master Knight Renaud's black and white English setter Boyd. He is a go-d sized dog, weithing about 50 pounds, with good speed, range and bottom. The second prize was won by Mr. A. R. Starr's black pointer

bottom.

weiding about 50 pounds, with good speed, range and bottom.
The second prize was won by Mr. A. R. Starr's black pointer dog Watt. He is of medium size, and will compare favorably with any pointer I have seen in field trials.
The third prize was divided between Judge James M.
Thompson's black, white and tau English setter Mark Twain and Wr. S. Culleu's black, white and tau and be and or prescott. Mark Twain is of medium size and a very handsome dog, with fine style and dash on game. Prescott has good style and action.
The first consolation cup was won by Mr. W. B. Wells's lemma and white setter Kink. He is a large, fine-looking dog, with a belendin dose.
The second consolation cur was won by Mr. L. B. Baynard's blas balton dog Cuter. He has good style.
In the heats where Judge Thompson's dog ran Mr. J. M. Avent judged in the place of Judge Thompson. In the heats where Judge Thompson. In the heats a bate, attendance was was ware budged in Mr. Start's place.

place. The attendance was very large throughout the entire trials.

place. The attendance was very large throughout the entire trials. PATTI AND NELLIE B. At 9:50 Mr E. W. Conden's black, whice and tan setter bitch Patti (Duke Gladstone-Grace Darling), handled by his owner, and Mr. W. T. Gray's black and white setter bitch Nellie B. (Rake-Meg Merrillies), handled by Mr. Henry Fontaine, were cast off in a confield and worked toward a thicket. In speed, name and quartering Nellie B, had the advantage, but in style Patti was superior. Working the corn and cotton blakk to the thicket a beyond in open sedge grass. Mellie moved on. Patti, coming around only a few yards from where the bevy flushed, pointed several outlying birds, which flushed wild. Fontaine shot but did not kill. Patti broke shot. Nellie B. stady Following birds marked down in the edge of bires and sed e. Patti d awing too close to a single bird, flushed it and we strady to wing. About the same time, just above her Nellie made a good point on a single bird, which flushed it and was strady to wing. About the same time, just above her Nellie made a good point on a single bird, which flushed it and she dropped to wing. Working on down through the sed re several birds were flushed by the judges and specta-tors. They were then worked up on level ground, where Nellie pointed and Patti backed. Fontaine to order flushed, shot and killed. Nellie diopped to shot. Patti broke shot and killed. Nellie diopped to shot. Patti broke shot and thade a fair retrieve. The dogs were then ordered up at 10:40, Nellie bairg awarded the heat. Down fifty minutes. MINGO AND DOLPR.

nade a fair retrieve. The dogs were then ordered up at 10:40, Nellie being awarded the heat. Down fifty minutes. MINGO AND DOLPH. At 10:50 Mr. W. B. Wells's black and white English setter dog Minco (Druid-Start), handled by his owner, and Mr. C. E bringhurst's black, white and tan English setter Dolph (Cyrns-Belle Gladstone), handled by his owner, were cast off in an open sedge field. Minco was much the fastest and widest ranger of the two, but before the heat was ended Dolph got much better and Minco slowed down somewhat. Mr. Wells just arriving from Canada with his dogs, which were entirely out of condition, not having had any work this season until a few days before the trials, which made there show up quite sore, still they made a gume nace and proved dangerous com-petitors. After working about three quarters of a mile larough open confields down the bayou without finding birds, the brace were taken across the bayou and worked up in open sadge out into the corn where Minro made gams but failed to locate and was sent on by his hardler. After drawing a weed-field blank, the dogs were then worked bays to the confield, where Mingo made game before. Working on the open weeds near by, Mingo, drawing down wind, flushed two birds and dropped to wing, and the remainder of the bay lished wild. They were marked down in briers and thicket, which was so dense it was almost impossible for any dog to point scat-tered birds. Working the dogs in the thicket after them, Doph made two flushes in rapid succession and chased eact one. A little further on two birds flushed, one near each dog. Moving on slowly, Mingo flushed a single bird and was stready to wing. Working back to where the first birds were found, Mingo indee a very stylish point on a single bird in very heavy to wing. Working back to where the first birds were found, Mingo indee a very stylish point on a single bird in very heavy to wing. Working back to where the first birds were found, Mingo inde a very stylish point on a single bird and was stready to wore.

so in good style. Going on, Mingo made an excusable flush in briers down wind and was steady to wing. They were then worked out in open again through corn, cotton and sedgefield, ing game. The dogs were then ordered up to cross the rai-road and bayon, where the dogs were again put down in a cottonfield and worked through burnt weeds and's adgefield to heavy cover in a bottom, which was so deuse that it was un-comfortable to ride through much less to work good dors in. Going on some distance in this thick cover, the judges ordered the brace up until they could get around the thicket and cross the ditch into the road. Just a few minutes after they were ordered up and while Mingo was at heel. Dolph found and pointed a bevy in briers on the roadside; as the dogs were ordered up this point was not allowed. Mingo was ordered down for a back, but as the cover was so dense, it was impos-sible for him to size the pointing dog. which he passed and located some of the same birds in good style about forty yards further on. The handlers were then ordered to flush birds; both shot and both dogs were steady to shot. One bird was killed and Dolph was sent to retrieve, but failed to flut, the work. The dogs were then putdown. Dolph soon made a flush for the sour the accusable; Mingo found and retrieved the winged bird. The dogs were then worked to where two blrds had been marked down in thick weeds and briers, which was es high as our heads on horsehack. It was thoush timpossible for dogs to point in such a place, but Mingo found and pointed a single bird in good shore. Wells flushed but did not shoot; Minen steady to wing. The dogs were then ordered up at 12:45 and the heat awarded to Mingo. Down two hours. MARK TWAIN AND BARON BLUE.

The high as our heads on horseback. It was thought impossible for dogs to point in such a place, but Mingo found and pointed to fing or down to hours.
INTER AT NEADOR DELTA.
INTER AT ANDIA DATA THANKANA ANDIA AN

CRIST AND LUFRA.

Twain. Down two hours and thirteen minutes. CRIST AND LUFRA. At 4:10 Mr. L. W. Murdock's black, white and tan Gordon setter dog Crist (Nix—Disy) and Mr. John W. Prescott's black, white and tan setter bitch Lufra (Cyrus—Belle Glad-stone) were cast off in a large open cornfield. Lufra had the advantage in pace, range and style. This was one of the most anusing heats that it was ever our fortune to witness. Both dogs were handled by their respective owners. Mr. Prescott is an old gentleman whose head is as white as snow, kuick-named by his personal friends as Father John. He is by far the youngest member of the club judging by the great activity with which he pushed his competitor in this heat. It was mutually agreed that they should ride and handle their dogs. After the dogs started off through the cornfield the judges gave Father John permission to "go as you please." Knowing the locality of all the bevies on this ground, he soon had his old gray horse in a fast trot, distancin, the judges and his opponent. It afforded much amusement to see the old gen-theman so much excited that the jud es did not stop his gais, but told his competitor to keep up if he could. Fai ing to tind birds in the cornfield, Father John pointed to a thicket about a quarter of a mile off, saying that they would be sure to find a bery there. He started in that durection across a good corn-field for birds, and soon had his horse in a gallop heading for the bevy, his dog following and leaving his opponent handler about seventy-five yards in the rear, followed by the judges, reporters and spectators at full speed to see what Father John was going to do. Sure enough, wene he reached the thicket, Crist going in flushed a large bevy and dropped to wing. The bevy was marked down only a short distance in a rag weed field. Father John dismounled and followed very quickly.

beautiful style. Father John turned to the judges and claimed a point. While his back was turned she sprang at the bird, put it up and had a lively chase. Finding that she could not catch if up and had a lively chase. Finding that she could not catch if she came dashing back and jumped on another point in grand style with head and tail well up. Again Father John turned to the judges and claimed a pout, when the birdh re-peated her former performance. Just then a bird was flushed by one of the judges which flow past Mr. Murdock, who shot and kille it. Crist to order retrieved well. The report of the gun made Lufra turn back to see what had happened. She again made a beantiful point, Father John being only a front to flush. Then she made a jump, but failed to flush it and wheeled to a point. Father John then flushed the bird, shot and missed it. Lufra broke shot and chased. Working on down the slant in heavy weeds, Crist point-d; Lufra brough around to back, not seeing Crist went in foort of him and also pointed. The birls flushed wild and Lufra chased. Crist was a little unstendy to wing, but dropped to oder. The dogs were then ordered up at 4:45 and the heat awarded to Crist. Down thirty-five minutes. Father John looked very much disappointed to think his favorite dog would so back on him so completely, and to my great surprise he did not even ava a harsh word to her, but at once tried to explain to the behaving so badly. If Father John will break his bitch prop-erly for next year's trials I think he will turn the hashit of behaving so badly. If Father John Will break his bitch prop-erly for next year's trials I think he will turn the laugh on some one else. <u>ENGIPAIOA AND JACK.</u>

crly for next year's trials I think he will turn the laugh on some one else. TANGIPAHOA AND JACK. At 4:50 Mr. Henry Fontaine's black, white and tan English setter bitch Tangipahoa (Gladstone-Flossie) and Mr. M. F. Smith's liver and white pointer Jack (pedigree unknown) were cast off in an open weedfield, where the last brace were taken up. Tangiphahoa had a great advantage in speed, range and style; in fact, she is a very fast bitch. Worked around in a large weedfield back to the thicket without finding. The spectators finshed several birds of the last bevy, and the dogs were then ordered up to get out of the thicket. When the dogs were again cast off Jack soon made an uncertain pont. His handler, not thinking there was anything there, o dered hum on, and he flushed a single bird. He made a little cast and flushed again, and was steady to wing each time. Tangi-pahoa made a cast across the branch and pointed in the briers. Jack was brought around to back, but refused to do so; went in and flushed the birds; both were steady to wing. They were again cast off in the thicket, Jack making two flushes in rapid succession. The dogs were then ordered up a 5:08 and Tangipahoa awarded the heat. Down eighteen minutes. HARRY AND PRESCOTT.

HARRY AND PRESCOTT.

HARRY AND PRESCOTT. At 5:10 Dr. J. S. Fish's black and white English setter dog Harry (pedigree not given) and Mr. S. Cullen's black. white and tam English setter dog Prescott (Gyrus-Belle Guadstone) were cast off in a thicket down the branch where the birds were marked. Prescott had the advantage in speed, range and style. They were about equal in quartering. Working across the road, Harry pointed in sedge grass and Prescott hacked. The judges asked Dr Fish to flush and kill. He thushed the bird, raised his gun, but did not shoot. Both dogs broke in, tut dropped to order. The Doctor's excuse for not shooting was that he had rheumatism in his finger and could not pull the trigger. Working on in open sedge grass, Prescott pointed and Harry backed. The handler to order fl shed, shot and missed. Prescott broke shot. Harry remaining steady to shot and wing. Working around the hill the han-lers flushed several birds. We then went back into the field where several birds had been marked. Prescott made a good point and Harry backed. The handler flushed, shot and missed the bird. Both dogs boke shot. Harve remaining steady to shot and wing. Working around the hall the heat her flushed several birds. The handler flushed, shot and missed the bird. Both dogs boke shot. The dogs were then ordered up at 5:45 and Prescott awarded the heat. Down in all thirty-tive minuter. This ended the day's sport. The next brace in the order of running was Boyd and Rip, but the handlers not being up with the dogs, the next brace was called. WATT AND CUSTER.

WATT AND CUSTER.

WATT AND CUSTER WATT AND CUSTER At 9:05 Mr. A. R. Starr's black pointer dog Watt (Bronco-Fan) and Mr. L. B. Baynard's blue belton dog Custer (Blue Unck-Buckeye Belle) ware cast off in a large open cotton field where both dogs showed good range and speed, Watt having the advantage; they were about equal In style. The handlers worked this brace from horseback, at d in this heat will plainly be seen the evil effects of such handling. After draw-ing several corn and cotton fields blank, we worked toward a hedgerow, where Custer made a point. His handler rode up to him and stopped, and did not seem inclined to flush the birds, whereupon Custer jumped in and flushed but stopped to order. Going on to the single birds marked in some briers, he pointed a single bird, which "ashed wild, and he was a little unsteady to wing. At about the same time Watt pointed in the edge of the thicket. and Custer was ordered to back, but .refused, went around him several times and finally stopped to order. Watt also flushed a single bird and was steady to wing. Working around in the same place, Cust r pointed and Watt backed, and several birds flushed wild. Moving up Custer flushed a single bird and dropped to wing. We then worked across open county about a half a mile without finding birds. Going into a bier tuicket a bey of birds was seen to flush, but the cover was so heavy it was im-possible to see the dog. Custer being the ouly dog in the vionity, it was natural to suppose that he put them up. These birds were not followed. Going west some distance, Watt pointed on the edge of the ditch. Custer refused to back and went in ahead, flushed and chased, Watt steady to winz. The dogs were then ordered up and the heat awarded to Watt. Down, one hour and ten minutes. BOYD AND RIP. At 10:20 Master Knight Remaud's black and white English

Watt. Down, one hour and ten minutes. BOYD AND RIP. At 10:20 Master Knight Renaud's black and white English setter dog Boyd (Brussells-Iowa Queeo), and Mr. E. G. Hunt-er's black, white and tan English setter dog Rip (Cyrus-Belle Gladstone), were cast off in a large rag weed field where they had opportunity to show their speed and range, both being about equal. Boyd had a little advantage in quatering and largely the advantage in styla. After a long tramp we tward without finding game, we worked toward a heavy thicket, where Rip made a very stylish point. Boyd refused to back, went on and also pointed. The birds were running in the briers and both roaded on some distance before they were flushed. Font ine shot and missed. Rip broke shot but stopped to order. Boyd steady to shot; both dogs were allowed a point. The birds were marked down only a short distance in the edge of a thicket where Boyd pointed a running bird, which his handler fai'ed to flush. Ordered on, Boyd roaded some distance and located the bird. which flushed wild. Boyd steady to wing. About the same time Rip pointed a single bird in the briers, which flushed wild. Several birds were hen flushed by the hand ers and judges. Moving on, Rip flushed a single bird and dropped to wing. A little further on Boyd also flushed in a brush pile. Working on through a cornfield, Boyt make a point on a single bird and Rip bocked him. Mr. Fontame going in to flush Rip broke in and ran around Boyd false-pointed in a brush pile broke in and ran around Boyd false-pointed in a brush pile broke in and ran around Boyd furt stopped to order. Forta he has avarded to Boyd. Down owere then ordered up and the heats avarded to Boyd. Down one hour. **ENE AND TRIGE**

KINK AND TRIGG.

At 11.25 Mr. W. B. Wells's lemon and white setter dog Kink (Druid-Star) and W. P. Flower's orange pointer dog Trigg were cast off in the thicket to work on scattered birds. In speed, range and style Kink had the advantage. They were about equal in quartering. Kink flushed a single bird and

dropped to wing. A little further on Trigg also flushed a single for down wind and moving on scored another flush. The toward the edge of the thicket both dogs flushed and were start with a single bird and dropped to wing. On some distance flushed a single bird and dropped to wing. On some distance flushed a single bird and dropped to wing. On some distance flushed a single bird and dropped to wing. On some distance flushed a single bird and dropped to wing. On some distance flushed a single bird and dropped to wing. On some distance flushed a single bird and dropped to wing. On some distance flushed some near a hedgerow the handlers flushed several birds which Trigg had passed. The dogs were then dushed by the mose whatever. Several birds were then flushed so there flushed a single bird and Trigg backed him. To order Mr. Wells flushed, shot and failed to kill, both dogs steady to shot. Moring on Trigg scored two flushes in rapid succession. The dogs were then ordered up at 11:58 and Kink awarde the flushe bird about dinner time were the alck to town. It was bout different ground, the pine woods being selected to finis different ground, the pine woods being selected to finis different ground, the pine woods being selected to finis different ground, the pine woods being selected to finis the bird and the second series should be decided by running different ground, the pine woods being selected to finis

Second Series.

After dinner we crossed the river, going north about a mile and a half from town, NELLIE B. AND MINGO,

After dinner we crossed the river, going north about a mile mile a half from the mile mile provided to the set of the road in open prine woods. Nellie had the advantage in speed a canze. They were about equal in style and quark they both open end in open prine woods. Nellie had the style and quark they both open end in open distance over several hills they both open end of anze. They were about equal in style and quark they both open end of anze. They were about end to him several minutes to recover so he could go to him do. Just before he prot to her she moved around in a new place and your pointed again. Mingo came up and pointed the birds that it took him several minutes to recover so he could go to him dog. Just before he pot to her she moved around in a new place and your pointed again. Mingo came up and pointed the birds that Nellie had left and they flushed wild. A number of birds then flushed wild, Going on up the thicket Mingo flushed a single bird and stopped to ming the she moved around in a new place and your brane the she moved stady to wing. A number of birds then flushed wild, Going on up the thicket Mingo flushed a single bird and stopped to ming the she moved around in a new place and your for about five minutes. Were again cast off, when Nellie B. soon pointed at the pointed, moved up and flushed a single bird and stopped to wing. The dogs were then ordered up for about five minutes they were again cast off, when Nellie B. Soon pointed at the pointed, moved up and flushed his bird, and dropped to wing. Mingo soon flushed again and was steady to wing. The birds were apointed, moved up and flushed his bird, and dropped to wing. Mingo flushed wild in front of her. The udges along the strate to a pointed, where they could show their speed and range to a pointed, moved up and flushed his bird, and dropped to wing. The birds were apointed in a position to see her when here the dogs were deven the strate were apointed, where they could show their speed and range to poin

MARK TWAIN AND CRIST.

ARR TWAIN AND CRIST. Judge Thompson, one of the judges, owned and handled Mark Twain, and Mr. J. M. Avent judged in his place during that heat. At 4:10 dogs cast off in pine woods. Mark had a decided advantage in speed. range, quartering and style. Working around the bill in sedge grass Mark pointed. Crist was brought up to back, but Mark not being in a good place to be seen. Crist was stopped by his handler. Judge Thomp-son flushed a large beyy, shot, but did not kill. Mark dropped to shot. Crist broke in but dropped to order. Following the wing Mark then pointed, discovered his error and moved on. Several birds were flushed by the handlers. They were then worked back across the branch again, when one of the handlers flushed a single or dare ground and was steady to wing. Mark then pointed, discovered his error and moved on. Several birds were flushed by the handlers. They were then worked back across the branch again, when one of the handlers flushed a single bird that flew over Crist, and he broke after it but dropped to order. Immediately after Mark made a flush in open ground and was steady to wing. We then had a long bunt, crossing the road on the east and back before finding. Mark made a beautiful point in sedge grass. Crist refused to back, went in and took the point. Judge Thompson flushed a nice beev but did not shoot. Mark dropped to wing and Crist was a little unsteady. They were then ordered up at 5:25 and the heat awarded to Mark Twain. Down one hour and fifteen minutes.

TANGIPAHOA AND PRESCOTT.

then ordered up at 5:25 and the heat awarded to Mark Twain. Down one hour and fifteen minutes.
TANGIPATIOA AND FRESCOT.
At 5:28 Tangipahoa and Prescott were cast off. Tangipahoa for a decided advantage in point and range; they were about for any style and quartering. They were worked down the hillside where a bety had been marked down in sedge grass some time before by the spectators. Both dogs did some beautiful roading and both established independent points at about the same time. Birds flushed wild in front of both dogs. They were works to the steady to wing. The dogs moved on, and Prescott som made a beautiful point on a single bird that was left. Tangipahoa backed. Mr. Cullen flushed, shot and killed the bird. Prescott broke shot and made a very poor retrieve. Tangipahoa backed. Mr. Cullen flushed and the scored a false point. Prescott, swinging around the hill in the sedge grass about 75 or 100 yards above Tangipahoa and made a beautiful point. Mr. Fontaine claimed that it was the bird hillside the bird. Tangipahoa thocked the or allow and dracked by Prescott broke shot. Tangipahoa and made a beautiful point. Mr. Fontaine claimed that it was the bird hilled the bird in the sedge grass about 75 or 100 yards above Tangipahoa and made a beautiful point. Mr. Fontaine claime dhat it was the bird hilled the bird was pointing and ordered her on. She made a cast and backed prescott broke shot. Tangipahoa broke in but stopped to ordere. The dogs were then worked across the dirch; Tangipahoa pointed a sgood point on a single bird that was fushed by Fontaine but not shot at; she dropped to wing. Prescott, in the meantime, had point dual done some and a cast and pointed the ead bird, the moved on and retrieved it well. The dogs were then acts off up the hill. The handlers then separated. Tangipahoa about for 0 forescott. We cannot agree with the induces in speed and range; they were about equal in style and quartering. Tangipahoa made two good points, no flushes, one false point, two break ins and a

be work for the day. WATT AND BOYD. Friday was beautiful and clear. The middle of the day it vas rather warm. The character of the work throughout the

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twenty minutes. Kink having a bye, this ended the second series. Third Series. INK AND NELLE B. At 12:50 Kink and Nellie B, were cast off to work on scat-tered birds. Failing to find any of them they were worked back toward lunch. Nellie B, had a decided advantage in speed and range. They were about equal in style and quar-tering. After working some distance Kink made a wide cast and flushed an outlying bird of a bevy and stopped to wing. The remainder of the birds flushed wild, he still remained steady, working where the birds were supposed to be we failed to find them. The dogs were ordered up at 1:07 for lunch. After lunch, at 1:45, they were cast off on the west side of the road. After working about half a mile through over another large bevy they also flushed and were marked down in pine woods near the branch. Following the birds, Nellie flushed a bevy and dropped to wring. Then guite a number of birds flushed wild. Moving on Nellie pointed. Fontaine to order flushed, shot and killed. Nellie dropped to shot and retrieved well to order. Working on down the branch, Kink flushed a single bird and dropped to wring. Then they worked across the branch, where Kink made a good point. Nellie backed for a short time, then cast off, went around bim and was stopped by her handler. Mr. Wells flushed, shot and missed, both dogs steady to shot. After working around some distance in the pine woods with-out finding, they were worked up the branch toward the road where a bevy had been seen running on the ground. The judges told both handlers they would give them just fif-ter minutes longer and then they would decide the heat. They worked around, giving the dogs the beneft of the wind. Nellie flushed the tevy up wind and dropped to wing. Fol-lowing the birds down the branch. Melle bust did not shoot, Kink dropped to wing. The logs were then ordered pat at 2:25 and the heat awarded to Kink. Down in all one hour and seventeen minutes. We were very much surprised at the work of Nellie B.

work of Nellie B. in this heat. She had lost her nose entirely. It was expected by nearly every one that she would be one of the winners. MARK TWAIN AND PRESCOTT. At 3 o'clock Mark Twain and Prescott were east off on the west side of the road in open pine woods, where both had an opportunity to show their speed and range. They were about equal in speed, range and quartering and both were very stylish on point, Mark having a slight advantage in style. Prescott made a good east and made a beautiful point on a little mound, Mark backed. The handlers flashed a small bevy, but did not shoct. Prescott broke in but stopped to order, Mark remaining steady. The birds were not followed. The dogs were then worked north, across the road. After working them without finding, one hour and twenty minutes, the dogs were apparently getting very trued, the judges ordered them up and asked Mr. Avent to furn Paul Gladstone loose to see if he could find a bevy for them. After about teu min-utes' rest Paul was brought up and the three dogs were cast off together in open pine woods. Paul started off at such a rate of speed that it seemed to excite the degs and put new life in them. He made a very wide east over a bill and was found pointing. The dogs were ordered around to back. Mark coming around behind him caught the wind of the birds and drew up to a point with Paul Prescott swung around in front and also pointed. It was a beautiful sight to see, three dogs in such grand style all pointing stauchly at the same time. Avent went in to flush, but the birds were some distance aivay and he ordered Paul on. As soon as the order was given Paul went on as fast as possible about sixty yards to a log and

pointed again, Mark and Prescott did not move. Avent then flushed, shot, but did not kill. All of the dogs dropped to shot. Nothing was allowed either dog as they were ordered around for a back only. Paul was then put on chain and the dogs were cast off and worked up where birds had been marked down in light sedge grass. Mark pointed. Prescott refused to back, went in and was stopped to order. Judge Thompson flushed the bird, but did not shoot. Prescott broke in and Mark was steady to wing. Moving on a single bird flushed wild between the dogs. Mark then pointed and roaded and pointed again, but the bird flushed wild and he was steady to wing. They were then worked down where two birds had been marked. Prescott pointed a sparrow in a brush pile. Moving on birds were flushed by the handlers. The dogs were then ordered up at 5 and Mark awarded the heat. Down one hour and fifty minutes. This ended the third series, Boyd having a bye. *Fourth Series.*

Fourth Series.

Fourth Series. EOYD AND KINK. At 5:20 Boyd and Kink were cast off on the east side of the road. They were about equal in speed and quartering. Boyd had a little advantage in range, Kink a little iu style. Boyd pointed, Kink coming up also pointed. Both then roaded down wind some distance. Kink, crowding the birds too close, they flushed down wind. Both were steady to wing. Follow-ing the birds across the branch to edge of a thicket, Boyd flushed a single bird and stopped to wing, then moved up a few feet and pointed. In the same thicket Boyd made two points in rand succession. The birds then flew across the road to an open pine thicket. Following them, Boyd pointed, Kink refused to back, weut in and flushed. Both dogs steady to wing. They were ordered up at 0:03 and Boyd awarded the heat. Down forty-three minutes. This ended the fourth series, Mark Twain having a bye. *Final The for First Prize*. BOYD AND MARK TWAIN.

BOYD AND MARK TWAIN.

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the heat and second prize was awarded to Watt. Down fifty

Me heat and second prize was denined as Mark Twain and Custer were the only two dogs beaten by Watt, divided third prize. The handlers and owners mutually arreed that the judges shou'd select the two best dogs for the Consolation Cups. First was given to Kink and the second to Baron Blue. This ended the All-Aged Stakes with the following result: Boyd won first. Watt won second. Mark Twain and Custer divided third.

KENNEL RECORD AND ACCOUNT BOOK.

KENNEL RECORD AND ACCOUNT BOOK. THE KENNEL RECORD AND ACCOUNT BOOK consists of a series of carefully prepared blank entry forms for the use of the breeder. Pages are devoted to the registration of pedigrees, the record of stud visits, whelps, sales, prize win-practical utility and permanent value of which are recognized by every experienced breeder. Ample provision is also made for recording other minor transactions, which may at the time appear trivial, but afterward prove of highest import-ance. There are few breeders, even among those most systematic in preserving records of their kennel transactions, who have not repeatedly felt the need of just such a detailed series of memoranda as that provided for in the Kennel Record. In the preparation of the blank forms, and in the arrange-ment of the book, special care has been taken to facilitate con-renience both in making the entries and in subsequent reference to them. It is hoped that with such a book at their command, hreedors may generally adopt a more careful system of record that they have been accustomed to preserve. 200 pages (size at 114 in.), price 33. Sent postpaid by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

COCKERS AND FIELD SPANIELS.

COCKERS AND FIELD SPANIELS. Editor Forest and Stream: If you will allow me to say a few more words on this sub-ject, I shall he obliged. Just as if to strengthen the position I have taken in this matter, I received from England a few days ago a marked catalogue of the Crystal Palace bench show of the E. K. C., held this month. giving all the entries, winners, etc., and on page 88 I was more than pleased to read: "Class 116. Cockers and other small field spaniels (dogs or bitches) not ex-ceeling 25lbs." This to my mind, is proof positive that the English Kennel Club and the spaniel breeders of that country have at last come to the conclusion that a cocker is a small field spaniel and nothing else-just what I have always claimed. The above-mentioned classification is entirely new, as on referring to the catalogue of the last Crystal Palace bench show held in July last year, page 64, it merely says: "Class 90. Cockers." In their July show they had no class for either field spaniel

The abovementation characterization of the last Crystal Palace bench show held in July last year, page 64, it merely says: "Class 99. Cockers." In their July show they had no class for either field spaniel or cocker puppies. In their show this month they have "Class 119. Spaniel puppies, any variety." It would appear from the foregoing that the E. K. C. has discussed the matter most fully, and that they have made the change simply because they had to. After this I trust we shall hear no more nonsense by self-constituted judges of field spaniel's about this or that dog's head being too much like a field spaniel's bobut this or that dog's head being too much like a field spaniel's to be a good "cocker," etc., when, as a matter of fact, they are all small field spaniels and nothing more or less. While I am on my feet, as it were, may I ask whether it is right for the Pittsburgh people to alter the classification of cockers and field spaniels as regards weight in the rather arbi-trary maner they have done? They have said (through their premium list) that a "cocker" must be under 25 pounds in weight. I would like to know what a cocker that has won prizes at 26 pound's weight is to do, supposing his owner desires to exhibit him. By entering him in the class above 25 pounds does he there and then acknowledge "he is nothing but a field spaniel anyhow," and forfeit the right to enter in the cocker classes at other shows, all of which place the limit at 28 pounds? I think it would have been much better that a change regarding such an important matter as to weight should have been initiated by the A. K C., and then only at the request of the American Spaniel Club. CAVE CANEM. THE BOSTON DOG SHOW,—Following is the premium

of the American Spaniel Club. CAVE CANEM. THE BOSTON DOG SHOW.—Following is the premium list of the dog show of the New Englaud Kennel Club, to be held at Boston, April 6 to 9: Champion prizes of \$10 for dogs and the same for bitches; and in the open \$10 and \$5 for dogs; the same for bitches; and in the open \$10 and \$5 for dogs; the same for bitches; and the open \$10 and \$5 for dogs; the same for bitches; and the open \$10 and \$5 for dogs; the same for bitches; and the open \$10 and \$5 for dogs; the same for bitches; and the open \$10 and \$5 for dogs; the same for bitches; are offered in the following classes; Mas-tiffs, rough-coated St. Bernards, smooth-coated St. Bernards, Nowfoundlands, large pointers, small pointers, English setters; Gordon setters, Irish setters, greyhounds, foxhounds, collies, fox-terriers, black and tan terriers, large bulldogs and small bulldogs and pugs. Following classes are the same except that there is only one class for puppies: Irish water spaniels, fox other color; Skye terriers, Yorkshire terriers over 5 pounds, Yorkshire terriers under 5 pounds, Soche terriers. The remaining classes are as follows: Great Dane dogs \$10 and \$5, bitches the same; Clumber spaniels, the same; Chesa-peake Bay dogs, the same; champion beagle, \$10; open dogs, \$10 and \$5, bitches, the same; beagles under 19 inches, dogs and bitches, the same. Deerhounds, the same. Wire-haired fox-terriers, the same. Bedlington, the same. Toy terriers, the same; Bl'nheim spaniels, the same. Champion King Charles spaniel dog, \$10; bitch, the same. Champion King Charles spaniel dog, \$10; bitch, the same. Champion King Charles spaniel dog, \$10; bitch, the same. Champion King Charles spaniel dog, \$10; bitch, the same. Champion King Charles spaniel dog, \$10; bitch, the same. Champion King Charles spaniel dog, \$10; bitch, the same. Champion King Charles spaniel dog, \$10; bitch, the same. Champion King Charles spaniel dog, \$10; bitch, the same. Scalelaneous, over 25 pounds, the same; under 25 p

25 pounds, the same; under 25 pounds, the same. THE NEW HAVEN DOG SHOW.—The New Haven Kennel Club offers a stud dog prize of \$10 each for pointers, English setters, Irish setters, black and tan setters, spaniels, beagles, fox-terriers, mastiffs, collies, bull-terriers and pugs. Follow-ing are the conditions: Dog to be entered in the regular class —not necessarily tor competition—with not less than four of more bitches. The prize to be awarded for general excellence and uniformity of type in the progeny witbout regard to the individual merits of the sire. If deemed advisable, other classes will be added. A number of valuable special prizes rumored that there is quite a feeling of rivalry among the pointer men, and it is expected that the showing of this breed will be especially fine. It has been intimated that some of the owners are afraid to risk defeat and therefore will not exhibit. We do not beliove this to be the case, and shall look to see the classes well filled. The entries close on Saturday, March 13. The services of Dr. E. C. Ross have been secured as veterinary for the show. THE NEWARK DOG SHOW—Editor Forset and Stringer

THE NEWARK DOG SHOW.—Editor Forest and Stream; Mr. H. Clay Glover has been appointed the veterinary surgeon of our Newark show. Kindly call attention in your paper in reference to certificates issued by us being required by rail-road companies if exhibitors wish to carry their dogs free.— A. P. VREDENBURGH, Secretary.

3333 entries in the pedigree registry of the American Kennel Register.

WESTERN FIELD TRIALS ASSOCIATION. — Editor Forest and Stream: At a meeting of the executive committee of the Western Field Trials Association held at the office of James A. Bolen, 1st Vice-President, Feb. 25, 1886, the following programme for the second annual trials of the association was adopted. The trials will be run on quails at Abilene, Kansas. beginning Nov. 8, 1886, and will comprise the first annual Derby and all-aged stake, the all-aged to be run first. The stakes will be as follows: Derby-Open to all pointers and setters whelped on or after Jan. 1, 1885. Purse \$500; \$250 to first, \$150 to second and \$100 to third. All-Aged-Open to all pointers and setters not winners of first prize in all-aged stakes of Eastern, National or Western trials of previous years. Purse \$500; \$250 to first, \$150 to second and \$100 to third. Nominations for Derby will close May 1, 1886. Fee for nomi-nation \$5, \$15 additional to start, Nominations for all-aged will close Oct. 9, 1886. Fee for nomination \$10, \$15 additional to start. Blanks for making nominations \$10, \$15 additional to start. Blanks for making nominations \$10, \$15 additional to start. Blanks for making nominations will be turnished on application to the sceretary and treasurer. For all informa-tion in regard to the trials, address R. C. Van Horn, Secretary and Treasurer, Kansas City, Mo.

CHOREA. - Editor Forest and Stream: My liver and white spaniel bitch had distemper very bad last summer (I had six dogs down with it), and she finished up with chorea as bad as could be. She was tumbling about in every direction, every part affected apparently, for weeks and weeks, during which time she was treated for both distemper and chorea, to no effect. Finally Mrs. "C. C." suggested giving her a hot sul-phur bath, which was done, and the change in the bitch within one hour after the bath was most remarkable. She seemed a different animal, scampering about to the best of her ability, when for weeks before she had been a miserable looking ob-ject, only fit to be shot at, as one of the most noted dog men (a neighbor of mine) said. We gave her at intervals more suphur baths, and she quickly got well, and to-day there is not a trace of chorea about her. This may be a "chestnut," if so I apologize; but it is a discovery home, and I would like to have it tried on dogs similarly affected and result reported. -CAVE CANEM.

IMPORTATION OF ST. BERNARDS.-Newark, N. J., Feb. 27.-*Editor Forest and Stream*: As it is now generally known that Mr. Henry Schumacher, of Hollingen, near Berne. Switzerland, the celebrated breeder of St. Bernards, has closed out his kennel of smooth-coated dogs and disposed of them for breeding purposes in this country, I may as well inform you that I have secured from him for my own kennels, two of the handsomest specimens, viz., the dog Hector. 3 years old, and the bitch Tony, about 16 months old. Hector is Apollo's best son and stands 79 centimetres at shoulders to Apollo's S1, being but 4-5 of an inch smaller than his sire. He is a well marked typical dog of the orthodox color. Tony is also by Apollo out of Bernice, same color and markings as Hector. They are on the way now and are expected to arrive in a few days.-K. E. HOFF.

THE PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.—Editor Forest and Stream; The Pennsylvania Railroad has agreed to take all dogs in kennels accompanied by their owners or care-takers over their roads free to the West Pennsylvania Poulbry Society dog show, March 16 to 19, show to close March 19 at 6 P. M. Every-thing indicates that we shall have a large entry of Eastern dogs. Mr. H. W. Lacy will take charge of any dogs going to Pittsburgh show.—C. B. ELEEN, Secretary. Editor Forest and Stream; Owing to a typographical error in our premium list, the limit of the weight of cocker spaniels reads 25 pounds. It should read 28 pounds. They will be judged under the stan-dard of the American Spaniel Club.—L. F. WHITMAN, Super-intendent. intendent.

THE NEWARK MAD DOG SCARE.—A Newark doctor who has kept watch over some dogs bitten by the same rabid creature that snapped the children who were sent to Paris to be treated by Pasteur is prepared to swear that the cur was not mad at all. His bitten dogs have grown fat, and have thus far shown no signs of rabies. This is unfortunate for Pasteur, whose theory was supposed to be undergoing a grand test, but we congratulate the children, who had a delightful trip to Paris.—New York World.

BOUND BOOKS OF KENNEL BLANKS.—We have bound books of kennel blanks, each book consisting of 200 blanks of a given style, and can furnish these (postpaid 30 cents) for the convenience of those who have occasion to use a large num-ber of blanks. In ordering be careful to state what particular series of blanks is desired, *i.e.*, whether Names Claimed, Sales, Bred or Whelps. The arrangement of the blanks is such that a duplicate record of each note sent for publication may be re-tained for future reference.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.—Birmingham, Conn. March 2.—Editor Forest and Stream. There will be a meet-ing of the executive committee of the American Kennel Club at Newark, N. J., on March 24, the second day of the dog show, at 2 P. M. The committee on credentials have reported favorably on the application of the Hartford Kennel Club for membership. I have received the resignation of the Baltimore Kennel Club as member in the A. K. C.—G. EDW, OSBORN, Secretary.

THE BEAGLE CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the American English Beagle Club, at Newark, N. J., on March 23, the first day of the dog show. The committee extend a cordial invitation to all interested in the beagle, to meet them. Any one desirous of joining the club should communicate with the secretary, Mr. W. H. Ash-burner, 27 North Thirty-eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE HARTFORD DOG SHOW.—Editor Forest and Stream: Our premium list will be issued Monday, March 1. Every in-dication points toward our show being a great success. There has been a great demand for premium lists and entry blanks. The puppy classes in mastiffs, St. Bernards, greyphounds, deer-hounds, setters, fox-terriers, collies and pointers will be divided into dog and bitch classes.—A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.

THE SPANIEL JUDGE AT HARTFORD -- Mr. A. C. Wil-merding informs us that it will be impossible for him to act as judge at the Hartford dog show.

3333 entries in the pedigree registry of the American ennel Register._____ Ke

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.-For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must he sent to us on these blanks, which will he forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them.

stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them. NAMES CLAIMED. ET Notes must be sent on the Propared Blanks. Askmont Bertha. By Geo, Gillivan, West Jefferson, O., for tawn, hlack peints, mastiff blich, whelped Nov. 23, 1885, by Bero II. out of Empress (Grip—Brittannia). Polka. By J. N. Randner, Oakville, Tex., for hlack and white Eng-lish setter bich, whelped Jan. 3: 1886, by Poet (George —) out of Bessie B. (Rob't Scidel's Frank-Dr. Grtzwiller's Gora). Don. By D. E. Bowers, Cummingsville, Tex., for hemon and white English setter dog, whelped Jan. 3: 1886, by J. N. Randner's Poet.(J. W. Bennet's George —) out of Bessie B. (Rob't Seidel's Frank-Dr. Getzwiller's Cora).

Gipsy. By J. N. Randner, Oakville, Tex., for black, white and tan English serter bitch, whelped Jan. 3, 1886, by Poet (Bernett's George —) oft of Bessie B, (Seidel's Frank.-Dr. Gelzwiller's Ora).
 Ponto. By D. E. Bowers, Cummingsville, Tex., for liver, white end tan English setter dog, whelped Jan. 3, 1886, by J. N. Randner's Poet (Bernett's George —) out of Bessie B. (Seidel's Frank-Getzwiller's Cora).
 Ressie B, By D. E. Bowers, Cummingsville, Tex., for liver, white end tan English setter bitch, whelped Jan. 6, 1885, by J. N. Randner's Poet (Bernett's George —) out of Bessie B. (Seidel's Frank-Getzwiller's Cora).
 Ressie B, By D. E. Bowers, Onnuclingsville, Tex., for black and white English setter bitch, whelped Jan. 6, 1885, by Seidel's Frank out of Getzwiller's Cora (Laverack Chief —).
 Thomas W. Keene. By N. V. Ketcham, Savannah, Ga., for brindle, white settex on threast. buildog, whelped Oct. 30, 1885, by Guillermo (A, K, 671) out of Patit (A, K, 8353).
 Ladg O'Donoghue. By Cougheurn Medicine Co., Eau Claire. Wis, for frish water spaniel bitch, whelped Dec. 11, 1885, by Plantagenet out of Farest Dich.
 Brindys. By Rosecruft Kennels, Birmingham, Conn., for black and white English setter bitch, whelped Net. 17, 1885, by Plantagenet out of Forest Dora.
 Belmont. John Ketheringten, Jersey City, N J., for liver and white pointer bitch, whelped Jues. 18, 1855, by Bobule Burns (A, K.R. 2007) out of Elsa (A, K.R. 2008).
 Habbie II. By Jas, Rae, Buffalo, N Y., for pepper and tan Dandie Dimont thicb, whelped June 18, 1885, by Bobbie Burns (A, K.R. 2007) out of Elsa (A, K.R. 2008).
 Calco, By E. W. Durkee, New York, for black, white and the English setter bitch, whelped June 25, 1855, by Foreman (Dashmg Monarch-Fary II) out of Belle of Allendale (Lava Kock-Liddersdale).
 Chintz, Py E. W. Durkee, New York, for black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped June 25, 1855, by For

Monarch—Fairy II) out of Belle of Altenuate (Jack White and tan Chintz, Ry E W. Durkee, New York, for black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped June 25, 1885, by Foreman (Dashing Monarch—Fairy II.) out of Belle of Allet dale (Lava Rock—Lildders-dale). Saddlebags. By E. W. Durkee, New York, for hlack, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped June 25, 1885, by Foreman (Dashing Monarch—Fairy II.) out of Belle of Allet dale (Lava Rock—Lidder.-dale).

(a)e). Haphazard. By E. W. Durkee, New York. for black, white and tan English setter hitch, whelped June 25, 1235, by Foreman (Dasning Monarch-Fairy II.) out of Belle of Allendale (Lava Rock-Lidders-dale). Nahmke. By E. W. Durkee, New York. for black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped June 25, 1885, by Foreman (Dashing Monarch-Fairy II.) out of Belle of Allendale (Lava Rock-Lidders-dale).

General Custer. By F. W. Fonda, Jr., Albanv, N. Y., for black and hite Great Dane dog, whelped Nov. 23, 1885, by Bolivar ont of

while Great Dane dog, whelped Nov. 25, 1855, by Bouvar out or Leah.
Little Sue. By W F. Streeter, Lehlgh Tannery. Pa., for white, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped Sept. 8, 1855, by Marchboy II.
(A.K.R. 2019) out of Lizzie (Ringwood-Norah).
Elsie. By W. F. Streeter, Lehigh Tannery, Pa., for black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped Sept. 8, 1855, by Marchboy II. (A.K.R. 2019) out of Lizzie (Ringwood-Norah).
Jingo. By W. F. Streeter, Lehigh Tannery, Pa., for black, white and tan beagle dog, whelped Sept. 8, 1855, by Marchboy II. (A.K.R. 2019) out of Lizzie (Ringwood-Norah).
Dido. By W. F. Streeter, Lehigh Tannery, Pa., for black, white and tan beagle dog, whelped Sept. 8, 1855, by Marchboy II. (A.K.R. 2019) out of Lizzie (Ringwood-Norah).
Dido. By W. F. Streeter, Lehigh Tannery, Pa., for black, white and tan beagle dog, whelped Sept. 8, 1855, by Marchboy II. (A.K.R. 2019) out of Lizzie (Ringwood-Norah).
Bito Blood Kennel, By D. A. Goodwin, Jr., for his private ken-nel at Newburyport, Mass.
Monitor Kennel, By Geo. E. Reading, Flemington, N. J., for his kennel of pointers.

Monitor Kennel. By Geo. E. Reading, Fleinington, N. J., for his kennel of pointers. -Editor Forest and Stream; In your issue of Feb. 18, 1885, you have in Names Claimed, and as having been bred to Senator Pierce's dog Bol, the bitch Judy B. as a Skye terrier. Being a new hand at keep-ing dogs, I so wrote it, when I should have said Yorkshire terrier. Plense correct in your next and oblige-Fard BollETT (Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 19).

BRED 12 Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks

Plenše correct in your next and odige-FRED BOLLETT (Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 19).
 BRED
 FN Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.
 C imer-Blue Cap. Hiram Oard's (Doon, Onl.) beagle bitch Chimer (A.K. R. 69) to bis Blue Cap. (Blue Cap-Blue Belle), Feb. 19.
 Pet-Bunerman, A. C Krueger's (Wrightsville, Fa.) beagle bitch Bonnid (Searcher-Maybell) to A. C. Krueger's Bannerman (A. K. R. 1709, Feb. 18.
 Bonnie Chanterman, C. E. White's (Develand, O) beagle bitch Bonnid (Searcher-Maybell) to A. C. Krueger's Murtle-Paulernan, (A. K. R. 2017) to bis Bannerman. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, P.A.) (2009, Feb. 18.
 Thrueger's Myrtle-Bannerman, A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, P.A.) (1909, Feb. 18.
 Thrueger's Myrtle-Bannerman, A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, P.A.) (2009, Feb. 19.
 Tofyl-Count Waldo. J. V Vail's (St. George's, Del.) mastiff bitch Lofty (A.K.R. 2843) to E. W. Jester's Count Waldo (A.K.R. 1501), Jan. 31.
 Ione-Count Waldo. E. W. Jester and J. V. Vail's (St. George's, Del.) mastiff bitch lone (A.K.R. 3122) to E. W. Jester's Count Waldo (A.K.R. 1501), Jan. 32.
 Mel-Turk. Chalip D. Hart's (Simcoe, Ont.) Gordon setter bitch Gyp (Jack-Gyp) to H. Clay Glover's Turk (Colburn's Dash-Pryor's Belle), Jan. 32 and 33.
 Mel-Turk. Chas, S. Fitch's (Fort Washington, New York) imported Gordon setter bitch Nell (Old Rupert-Rhoda) to H. Clay Glover's Turk (Colburn's Dash-Pryor's Belle), Jan. 32 and 30.
 Bessie B. -Poet. D. E. Bowers's (Cummingsville, Tex.) English setter bitch Bell Mont (thot-Judy) to his Argus (imported Argus. C. T. Brownell's (New Bedford, Mass.) Pug Dido, Feb. 17.
 Beatury (Jim-Beauty) to E. Pratt's Dandy (imported Fort-Dido), Feb. 17.
 Beatury (Jim-Beauty) to E. Pratt's Dandy (imported Fort-Dido), Feb. 17.
 Beature bitch Hele (Cware-Nun) to their imported Rusolph II. (Cavealacker, Mass.) St. Remard bitch Mice (Chenz

 Darkie-Obo II. T. Cunch. A. 200 to J. P. Willey's Obo In (B. 2010)
 spaniel bitch Darkie (A.K.R. 250) to J. P. Willey's Obo In (B. 2010)
 Lizzie-Marchboy II W. F. Streeter's (Lehigh Tannery, Pa.) beagle bitch Lizzie-Marchboy II. W. F. Streeter's (Lehigh Tannery, Pa.) beagle bitch Lizzie-Marchboy II. (A K.R. 2919), Feb. 6.
 Jane - Bang Bang. Jacob Pentz's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) pointer bitch Janeto Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394), Feb. 6.
 Belle-Bang Bang. D. S. Gregory, Jr. 2d's (Jersey tity, N. J.) pointer bitch Elle (A.K.R. 208) to Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394), Jan. 19.
 Madge- Bany Bang. E. S. Knapp's (Bay Shore, L I.) pointer bitch Madge to Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394), Jan. 27. Jan. 27. Zanetta – Bang Bung. W. F. Todd's (Portland, Me.) pointer bitch Zanetta to Westmirster Kennel Club's Bang Bang (A.K.R. 384), Feb. 2. Modesty — Bang Bang. F. R. Hitchcock's (New York) pointer bitch Modesty (Croxtein — Trinket) to Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394), Feb. 3. Citron—Comet. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Citron (Bang Bang–Rose) to their Comet (Meteor–Trinket), Feb. 20. Feb. 20. Spinaway-Bang Bang. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Spinaway (Garnet-Keswick) to their Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394), Feb. 21. Polly-Comet. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Polly (A.K.R. 212) to their Comet (Meteor-Trinket), Feb. 22. WHELPS.

19 Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks

L27 Notes must be sent on the Propared Blanks. Dashing Belle. E. W. Jeśter's (St. George's, Del) English setter bitch Dashing Belle. (A.K.K. 814), Feb. 13, seveu (two dogs), by hus Glen Rock (A.K.M. 1616). Mellie. E. W. Jester's (St. George's, Del) Italian greyhound bitch Nellie (Silk Socks-Naughty), Feb. 14, three (two dogs), by imported Duke.

Leah II. S. B. Foard's (Elkton, Md.) English setter blich Leah II. oyal Duke-Leah). Feb 11. ten (seven dogs), by G. F. Clark's Rex adstone (Rvyal Gladetone - Molly Druid). Bessle B. D. E. Bower's (Cummingsville, Tex.) English setter blich ssin R. (Frank - Cora), Jan. 8, four (two dogs), by J. N. Randner's of (Concre (Her ('leonge-_____). ra Dr. (s'tz viller's (Goliad, Tex) Llewellin setter bitch Cora rack Chlef-____), Jan. 6, nine (five dogs), by Rob't Seidel's

Av rack Chief — ____, Jan. 6, nine (hve dogs), by Rob't Seidel's rank. Judy R. Fred Bollett's (Brocklyn, N. Y.) Yorkshire terrier Judy. Jan 5, five (three dogs), hy Senator Pierce's imported Bob. Judy. C T. Brownell's (New Bedford, Mass.) puz bitch Judy (im-rited sam - Bess), Jan. 30, eight (two dogs), by E. Pratt's Dandy morted Sam - Did). Grace C. T Brownell's (New Bedford, Mass.) red firish setter bitch race (Ned Elch-- Ruhv), Jan. 30, fifteen (ttn dogs), by Frank S. elly's Pan B. (Glenco-- Luln). Lady Brinht (Thas, York's (Banzor, Me.) Llewellin setter bitch vio Reight (Rink II.- Aida), Feb. 15. four (two dogs), by his Gun ..., R. 1588. Belle of Allendale (Lava Rock-Liddersdale), June 26, five (one dog), blackstone Kennel's Foreman (Dashing Monarch-Fahry II.). SALES.

SALES. SALES. Strong account of the prepared Blanks. Asknont Bertha. Form, black points, mastiff blich, whelped Nov. 1885, he Hero out of Empress, by Ashmout Kennel, Boston, Mass., Geo, Gillivan, West Jefferson, O. Eline Cap. Black, white and tan heagle drag, whelped July 27, 1880, the Cap out of Blane Bell, by W. L. Crittenden, Pine View, Va., to iram Card. Doon, Ont Castor. Lemon and white pointer dor, 20 months old, by Bang ing out of Polly, by Westmidster Kennel Club, Babylon, L. I., to * L. Breese, New York. Silter. Fox-terrier blich, whelped September, 1879, by Badminton it of Rose, by F. C. Wheeler, London, Ont., to C. W. DePaun, New 'many. Ind. I ter Black, white and tan heagle bible of the bard of the bard.

Rose, by F. C. Wheeler, Lohdon, Ohc., to C. w. Derahl, New v. Ind.
Black, white and tan bearle bitch, whelped Sent. 8, 1885, re boy IL out of Lizz'e, by W. F. Streeter, Lehlgh Tannery, M Saunders, Mount Vernon, O.
& Suze. White, black and tan heagle bitch, whelhed Sept. 8, wharehboy IL out of Lizzie, hy W. F. Streeter, Lehlgh Tan-Pa, to Wm Tufe, Revere, Ha.
/// Pag bitch, whelped Ang. 8, 1884 (A.K.W. 1595), by Essex I. Andov.r. Mass, to Chequasset Kenneis, Laucaster, Mass. J. Streeter, Mass. 4, Streeter, Street

6. Pepper and tan Dandie Dinmont bitch. whelped June 18, 1885, obbie Burns out of E'sa, by James Rae, Buffalo, N. Y., to James uson, same place. Gife Black, white and tan besels dog, whelped Feb. 7, 1885. R 3054, by P. Kaschenbach, Wilkesbarre, Pa., to Messrs. John P Dixon, Dhiladelphina. Pa., and Wilmington, Del. 1220 Rue belton English setter bitch, whelped March, 1884, bington, Conn., to F. E. Lee, bington, Cuan.

blueion. Cinn. Il Guyma. B. indle, with white markings, St. Retnard blich, head S-pt. 23, 183, by Trojan ont of Eveline, by C. F. Sills, Albany, r. to Coffin. Zimmer & Co., Glens Falis, N. Y. ince Leopoid, Kich muhog unv brindle and white St. Remard whelped June 29, 1831, hy Mount Zion II (E. 11.747) outof Beauty by C. P. Sills, Albany, N. Y., to Coffin, Zimmer & Co., Glens Falis,

by whiped interest, 1851, by Wolm 200 Hr (E. 1141) outo Beauty , by C. P. Sills, Albany, N. Y., to Coffia, Zimmer & Co., Glens Fails, Y Assheton's Elue Bell. Brack, white and tan and biue ticked heagle 'ch, wheiped July 27, 1880, by Shadwell's Leader out of Sir John emett's Singer, by W. L. Crittenden, Pine Vlew, Va., to Associated anciers, Philadelphia, Pa. Millwood Fawn mastif dor, whelped Pecember, 1884, by Five out imported Mu tapha, by Dr J N. Borland, ≏ew London, Conn., to socarated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa. John A. Logaz. Red Irish setter dog, wheiped October, 1884, by Redpie, Pepper Dandie Dinmont birch, wheiped October, 1884, by Redpie, Pepper Dandie Dinmont birch, wheiped June, 1831 (A. K. R. (8), by Robert Hume, Orange Court House, Va., to Associated Fan rs, Philadelphia, Pa. Bab. Pepper Dandie Dinmont birch, wheiped Sept. 37, 1884, by adger II, (A K. R. 350 out 'f Needle (A K. R. 25), by Robert Hume, ane (Sourt House, Va., to Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa. Mailborough, Grance tawny, white markings, St. Bernard dog, Matorough, Grance tawny, white markings, imported St. ernard bird, wheiped Nov, 25, 1883, by Bayard out of Bernie VII, ernard bird, wheiped Nov, 25, 1883, by Bayard out of Bernie VII, Yohrq'a set Kenneis, Lancaster, Mass, to I. C. Bates Suich, Wor ster, Mr as. Emper, r. Black and tan Gordon setter dog, 6 month and 2 weeks

Kennes, Liver, and white, the last out of Dernie VII, Alaska. Ora ge tawn't and white, the last out of Dernie VII, alaska. Ora ge tawn't and out of Dernie VII.
 Alaska. Ora 'ge tawn't and order to be an alast out of Dernie VII.
 Alaska. Ora 'ge tawn't and on the last of the last out of Dernie VII.
 Bernier's. Black and tan Gordon setter dog, 6 month and 2 weeks of the pash of to 'Chlor, by C. T. Brownell, New Bedford, Mass. To Mirs, C. B. Whiting Boston, Mass.
 Gipsy. Black. white and 'an English setter hitch, whelped Jan. 3.
 Bös, by Preak out of 'Cora. by D. E. Bowers, Cummingsville, Tex., to J. N. Rundner. Oakville, T x
 Bessie B. Black and white English setter bitch. whelped Jan. 6, 1885, by Frank out of Cora. by Dr. Getzwiller, Goliad, Tex., to D. E.
 Bo 'ers, Cummingsville, Tax
 Polka. Black and white English setter hitch, whelped Jan. 8, 1986.
 by Port out of Bessie B., by D. E. Bowers, Cummingsville, Tex., to J. N. Rundner, Oakville, Tex.
 Rattler. Riack, white and tan beagle dog, wheloed April 7, 1885, by imported hanger out of imported Ruby, by Hiram Card, Doou, Out., to Fremont, Crantell, Lindsay. Ont.
 Piont of A. R. 2000 out of Crimer (A. K. 660) by Hass description. Conn.
 Noble Chimer whelp. Black, white and tan beagle dog, its by Rosecroft Nora attribut. Chard, Doon, Out., to Fremont, Crantell, Lindsay. Ont.
 Poster Ont. A. K. 8, 671) – Patti (A K.R. 2529) whelp. Dark brindle. Mount Fo'est. Ont.
 Malter whelp. Black, white and tan beagle dog, its's, by Thomas W. Mille Streak on breast, buildog, whelped Oct. 30, 1854, by Thomas W. Miller, Montra', 'an, to Nicon, Ont., to A. J. Macdonell, Mount Fo'est. Ont.
 Mother Chimer whelp. Black and tan Gordon setter dor, 6 weeks old. Data Chimer whelp. Black and tan Gordon setter dor, 6 weeks old. Data Chimer whelp. Black, white and tan Borale dor, whelped Ming 27, 18

Belmont. Liver and white poluter bitch. whelped Dec. 21, 1885, by Double II. (A.K.R. 2545) out of Dora (A.K.R. 1785), by Chas. Feshall, Greenvil e. N.J., to Join Hethermaton, Jersey City, N.J. Ellen Looney. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped Dec. 17, 1885, by Rocces (A.K.t. 2185) out of Nellie, by J. Oscar Jones, New Haven, Conn, to Wm. H. Picket, same place.

3333 entries in the pedigree registry of the American Kennel Register.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents. NONAROR. Savannah, Ga - To get rid of the worms in the pupples feed them plenty of thick sour milk.

J. H., Steelton.-A setter dog about three years old has shoe last fail had three fits, Ans. Look for some cause for the tits. Has the cog worms, are his towels in order, has he recently had the dis-temp-rf. Give him 10 grains of the bromide of putsh three times daily for three weeks.

ily for three weeks. Young READER.—Ans. Give the puppy a terspoonful of castor oil. eq no meat. Feel milk with two trappoonfuls of lime water to the int, also beef tea with bits of toast in it. Give no fatly food. Use me Presian figa powder for the fleas, but do not use too much. atch his stools and convince yourseld whether he has worms or

.. Bowton.-In the case of canker in the ears is it advisable to e canker cap? The dog is a beagie and has had canker some began ireaument a week ago, using sulphur of zinc and green of mercury every third day. No external some, Ans Syringe r with warm water and soap, dry carefully, and drop a feo of the following into the ear twice daily; Of bi comochioral and adapum, each one drachm; of water, ix ounces; mix. Apply

arm: C. A. T., New market, N. H:-I wrôte a faw weeks ago about my ster dog baving distemper and treatment I gave him. The distem er has apparently left him, and for the last week he has appeared jeely and had a raveboux appritie; but he now seems unwell gath, its symptoms now are cent just shaking of the bead and scratching f 1r eart by the use of his bindlegs, and he drocks continuously. The have an acta that it is cather in the ear, and should like to know

what ireatment to now give; and does the Fowler's solution which I hove been giving have a tendency to drive any lutnor which he may have to the surface? Shail continue its use? Ans. You had better stop the Fowler's solution. Use the following wash for the ears: Of bromo chloral and landanum, one drachm each; of distilled water, six ounces. Mix. Drop in the ear twice or three tims daily. If you have been giving the arsenic for more than three weeks, it is the cause for the drooling.

3333 entries in the pedigree registry of the American Kennel Register.

Bifle and Tray Shooting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

NEW YORK ARMORY PRACTICE.

RANGE AND GALLERY. NEW YORK ARMORY PRACTICE, The new Adjutant General of this State is a great advocate of rife practice and the various regiments are devoting much attention indices work, many an ories have good ranges, some of them very poor and illy adapted to the purpose intended. One of the fines rifer anges in this country is to be town dat the 7th Keylment armory, at hights out of seven, the various companies of the regiment armory, at indicators of seven, the various companies of the regiment armory, at indicators of seven, the various companies of the regiment assess both of seven, the various companies of the regiment assess both of seven, the various companies of the regiment assess builters and the filling of the blank carridges is all done is in the building machines for filling, primine and crimping the shell. This prearily form all dancer. Five tons of the latter, two hundred thousand out the rate of 1000 per hour. The assess of the latter is a set of indicators of the prize share bern arranged by the executive committee, and some marges made in the system of handleapping. The "builkeyet" matchines of 1000 per hour. The set of 1000 per hour. The regiment of the seasen rine series of matches were areanged three prizes matches, three prizes offer equiles 30; class match is the and the present whiler an increased number of matches and prizes have been arranged by the executive committee, and some rate as 200 and 500 yards are the new features of the pregram. At the orening of the season rine series of matches were areanged three prizes matches, open to the sease of the sease of the pregram. At the orening of the seasen rine series of matches were areanged in the season awarded to such company whose score during the set of the matches, open to the sease of the pregram and the begins of five matches, open to crease of the two scores at the presentes of the season awarded to such company who

 H Levenston Jr.
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 MINNEAPOLIS. Minn. Feb. 24.- The rifle club had their weekly indoc to-day with the following result, the dista ce being 200 yards, ff-hand.
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[•]NEVADA V3, CALIFORNIA. - A long anticipated interstate mil-tary rife match between the Caro neam of Nevada and the Gali-fornia Schuetzen (lob took pl ce Feb. 21. The former club shot over the range in Carson City and the Cstlifornia team roused the echoes in Schuetzen Fark in Alameda. The conditions of the match were twenty shots, twenty men, 200 yards, military rifles. Colonel Pa ker of the Carson team was present during the shoot in Alameda and, acted as judge for his aversaries. He shot over the same range with them and scored \$4 rings. The shoot lasted during the entire afternoon, but just before its conclusion a dispatch was received from Carson amouncing that the team in that city had scored J.602 Jacoby, Johnson and Kuhnle. The chub scored 1, 760 yust bacoby, Johnson and Kuhnle. The chub scored 1, 760 yust \$59-30, which is said to be the best on record. The 'aliformi score is as foll over: Strecker 87, Ladd 92, Rachman 53, Robilf's 81, Kahnlyer 7, Lehma 143, Sinith 85, Robertson 55. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb 22,--Kifte teams representing a bat-

18, Jacoby 81, Kuhls 88 an., Johnson 85.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb 22,—Riffe teams representing a battalion of the first regiment contested at the ranze of the Cliy Guards to day, and the home team came out the victors. Co. E of this cly, Co 1 of Brockton, Co. M of Fall River and Co. F of Taunton were r presented. The shooting was at 200yds., 2 *c:Tes of 7 shots each. Highest including sosible 70.
New Bedford Team. -Sergt, Dabill 53, Sergt. Howiand 40, Pvt. Barrum 53, Pvt. Gibbs 40, Sergt. Pope 54, Corp. Jenniogs 44, Pvt. McBay 59, Pvt. Gibbs 40, Sergt. Pope 54, Corp. Jenniogs 44, Pvt. McBay 59, Pvt. Brockton Tram. -Sergt, Batties 43, Pvt. Scarts 50, Lieut. Elankinship 49; total 354.
Tauton Team. -Pvt. Tucker 53, Corp. Davis 74, Pvt. Staples 47, Pvt. Fowler 55; total 354.
Fail River Team. -Sergt. Builer 44, Corp. McIntyre 46, Pvt. Hulahan 46, Pvt. Robbins 44. Pvt. Crowley 52, Pvt. Davis 55, Pvt. Scown 36, Pvt. Negus 28; total 313

THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-nested to write on one side of the paper only.

CHAMBERLIN CARTRIDGE CO.'S RULES FOR TRAP-SHOOTING.

CHAMBERLIN CARTRIDCE CO.'S RULES FOR TRAP-SHOOTING. Rule 1. Decision of Judges.—Two judges and referee shall be a appointed to judge all matches. If the judges cannot agree the factor of the second second

O SHOOTER. DIAGRAM SHOWING POSITION OF TRAPS. AND DIRECTIONS FOR THR ING BILDS.

ING BIRDS. distance of ten yards from the trap, shall not be more than eizht feet nor iess than four feet, and the angles of flight shall be as follows: No. 1 Irap et all be set to throw a left quartering bird. No. 2 trap shall be et throw a straight away bird. No. 3 trap shall be set to throw a right quartering bird. After the traps are set for the above ancles, it inc bird for any reason shall take a different angle. It shall be should be shooter, and who a the shooter calls "Poll," the trap or traps shall be instity provided the traps and at lesst six feet behand the shooter, and who a the shooter calls "Poll," the trap or traps shall be instity promy. In since born shooting be should used in the shoil be instity promy. In since born shooting be should used by the shoil poll qually and regularly for all shooters. If the bird is group before, or at any roticeable interval after the shouler calls "Pull".

Shall be scored. Rule 9. Scicens.—No screens shall be used. Bick-stops may be provided for irappers, 1 of to exceed ten yards from the end traps, and not to exceed three feet in height. Rule 10, I fittance. - in single bird shooting the rise shall be 18 yards. In double bird slooting the rise shall be 15 yards. All dis-tances mentioned in these rules must be accurate measurement Fule 11. Gnn.—No gun of larger caliber than ten bore shall be

Index inclusion in these rules must be accurate measurement when it. Gun.—No gun of larger caluber than ten bore shall be Bule 12. Loading Guns — In single bird shooting only one barrel shall be loaded at a time, and the cartriage shall not be placed in the barrel until after the shooter bas 'taken his position at the score; in double kird shoo ing, both barrels to be loaded at score. Itale 18. Position of Gun.—The butt of the gun shall be held below the arm pit until the shoot r calls "pull." otherwhee the shot shall be declared "Jost bird." whether hit or missed. Bule 14. Broken Birds.—A bird to be scored broken must have a perceptible piece broken from it while in the arr. The decision of the judges and referee on this point shall be tindl. No bird shall be retrieved to be examined for shot marks. If a bird be broken by the trap, the shooter may claim another bird, but if he shoots, the result must be scored. Bule 13. Single Bird Shooting.—Each contestant shall shoot at three burds before leaving the score. If two birds are sprung at the same time, it shall be declared "no bird." Bule 15. Double Bird Shooting.—Each traps must be pulled simul-taneously, and each concestant shall shoot at three pairs consecu-tively, thrown as follows: First pair from No. 1 and 2 fraps. Second pair from No. 2 and 8 traps, and third pair from No. 1 and 3 traps. If only one bird is thrown its hall be declared "no birds," and if the gun miss fire on either bird it shall be declared "no birds," and if the gun miss fire on either bird it shall be declared "no birds," and if the gun miss fire on either bird it shall be declared

[MARCH 4, 1888.

112

RANGE AND GALLERY.

o bird." In each and all such cases another pair of birds must be of st. Rule 17. The Shooting.—All tics shall be shot off at the original sance and at the number of birds agreed on by the contestants. however, the contestants cannot agree promptly on this point, referes shall far the number, and has decision shall be final. The less prescribed for single and double bird shooting shall prevail in shooting. about the contract of single and double one should be onsidered unless the present of the should be able to be

ELIZABETH. N J.—The Ebzabeth Gun Club have lately procured ermanent shooting grounds and have just completed the erection of chub house. The grounds are conveniently located, about be min-test walk from the depot. The club had their holiday shoot on Vashington's Birthday. The targets used were "bats," made at ockpurt, N. Y., and the unanimous opmion of the club is that they be tagets in use for trap-shooting. The club have used every kinds of targets during the past eighteen months, but they refer the basts to any other target. Our shoots are held every Thurs-ay afternoon and on every holiday. I send you the scores made by he club:

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rogi le fit

NEW DORP, S. I., Feb. 23.—The members of the Jeannette Gun Givin held a shooting tournament at Sea View Park here to day. There were a number of small matches, but the atterset was cen-tered in the four-hand-d contest in which Oapt. ordes and H. Vetter encountered John Hubert and i. Busch. The strong which interfered with the shooting of Capt. tordes, but it did not seem to affect the skill of the other men. Vetter, however, was too h avily hand to great the shooting of Capt. tordes, but it did not seem to affect the skill of the other men. Vetter, however, was too h avily hand to great the shooting of Capt. tordes, but it did not seem to affect the skill of the other men. Vetter, however, was too h avily hand to seem to affect the skill of the other men. Vetter, however, was too h avily hand to see the sole of the other and back work as the theoret and Back work as follows: "Hunert..1111111100-8. Ordes...1001100100-4." Busch...1111101112.-9.-36 Capt. Cordes was not satisfied with the showing he made, and he challenge Busch to a match, which will be snot at an earny day. "ELZABETH GUN CLUE.- This club is in very good working trim and preprint for aseason of active work. The club was organized progress he shoe steady, and it now owns a club house is the sub-there atm is to encourage trap -hooting in all its branches. The new the house was insugarized on Feb 22. Vi itors are alwars welcome. In early be orresponding Scenter, N. A. to kiness the sto-thase. A corresponding Scenter, N. A. to kiness the sto-prigen nuch be ziver and the Store. All the situations are active, and elub house was insugarized on Feb 22. Vi itors are alwars welcomen-tage. The officers server, R. Chetwood, President J. W. Hall. Vie-ter and the corresponding Scenter, N. A. to kiness the store of a store the ziver and the situation store in the store whother were the clambel we blick. From this point the North spot of hast the blick wo birds. From the spot the head was welched the store inderement of and handled by Miles Johawang hand tho

A return match will be shot at E. b's grounds, Newark, at an early date. EMERALD GUN CLUB —The regular annual shoot of the Emerald Gun Cinb. of this city, took place on the 25th ult, at New Dorp, S. I. The members and their fit ads were out in full force. Some remark-able exhibit ins of skill were exhibited by muny of the members who took part in the series of contests laid down on the programme. The club metal was won by John H. Voss, who succeeded in killing 10 birds straight, handleap rise. George Remsen carried off the second prize, killing 9 birds. For the third prize Charles M. Granger, Jr. George V. Hudson. Phillip Bu z and Thomas Cody tied, each killing 8 birds out of a possible 10. H. Geberlag won the fourth prize. RANDOM GUN CLUB.—The Random Gun Club, of E-st New York. held a shoot at Glendale on the 22d ult. Each member shot at seven birds with the following result: C. R. Kolyer 6. J. shu Kolyer 6. Rich-ard Phaster 6, R. Baxter 6, W. H. Pickering 4, R. Kolyer 4, E. Watson 4, W. D. Hamilton 5. J. Deboot, G. J. Willis 5. NEW YORK. March 1.—At the annual meeting of the Springfield Gun Club, this city, neld Fee, 25, the following for swere elected for the ensuing year: James D. Davis. President; John A. Dinkle, Vice-President; Charles Janle, Sceretary; Michael Englert, Pur-reyor.

JOIN THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION.—Send 10 cents, for handbook giving all information, to the Secretary MATR R. FREEMAN, General Manager. F. C. ETHEBIDGE, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon, Ga. Board of Directors: Dr. L. R. Russell, Springfield, O.: C. M. Stark, Winchester, Mass; J. Von Lengerke, New York city; Washington A' Costor, Flatbush, L. I; Wm. G. Cooper, Savannah, Ga.; E. A. Craw ford, Tallahassee, Fla.; M. R Freeman, W. W. Parker and F. C' Etheridge, Macon, Ga., -Adv.



Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

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

Secretaries of cance clubs are requested to send to FoREST AND STREAM their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc. of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Cancelts and all interested in canceing are requested to forward to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with logs of crubes, r.aps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

THE A. C. A. TROPHY.

THE A. C. A. TROPHY.
THE A. C. A. TROPHY.
The sport of invitation in this week's issue I would like to easy a few words in regard to the A. C. A. Trophy.
The reports to your invitation in this week's issue I would like to easy a few words in regard to the A. C. A. Trophy.
The sport of the general character of the A. C. A such as athletic and boarng clubs are governed, and their oculated outlined and directed, by a very small proportion of the total number of active members, who often obtain such control that they are able to carry through any measure which they favor, even when such measures may be detrimental to the best interest. Ot the club.
There are various reasons operating to bring about this state of things. It is fair to presume that in many cases the use who get control are those who exhibit the most abulity, but a very frequent cause is sporthy of a large majority and another reason is, that after a certain set have become established in power, it often happens that they form a clupe which by unneed effort can defeat the will of any unorganized opponents.
The sended to the writer that it was a contridiction of the reachings and most of the canceling literature. You, the Editor, have very, ably on more than one occasion exposed the datager to be appetended in warding prizes which should be valuable enough to perver a contest for than the sociation appear head not of offer a generous privary and surgerous board and most of the ecaneding strangers might wint. baylug once established a procession is expectional, and that is would make the Association appear head not of offer a generous privary to one of the visiting strangers might wint. baylug once established a precedent of this stind, how to we know how offer a very ably indice have here offer a very montain the season, and the dour was presented to be competed for the soft by prizz as trophese, would be they be they be they be than the they achilde they are they are they are they be they be they be a precedent of this stind, how one whow offer a vere

injur it.

lajurit. The proposition to make the trophy a challenge prize, seems to me to be the only way to put the Association in a position consistent with former professions of its aims and objects, and I hope your m-vitation will call forth so strong au expression of opinion in this direction as will leave the officers of the Association in no doubt as to the feeling of the members at large, and as a consequence of their plan duty in the premises.

TLORIDA.-Dr. Neidé writes us from Jacksonville as follows: ' We have just returned from a iong trip in the Aurora from Mosquiio In-let up the Hillsboro River, throngu Mosquito Lagoon, the Hanlovs Canal and down the Iauian River to Indian River Jolet, thence back to Hockledge and made the carry of three m.les over to Lake Poin-sett, and then making the run down the St. Johns River to Sanford. I have seen drooked rivers in my day, but never anything to guite equal the upper St. Johns. We encountered a bear and alligators in-nia.erable while on the river. Deer are plendiful, and we troiled some venison over coals made from wild orange wood. Millions of dead i-h lie slong the shores of the beautiful Indian River, having been killed by the sudden change in the temperature of the water during the 'Florida freeze.'"

THE CANOE EXHIBITION.

A NUMBER of canocists were present at the Harvard rooms on F-b 2), pursuant to the call sent out by the Knickerbocker O. C. Com, Fowler was chosen chairman, and the meeting was called to order with Mr. Brown us the secretary and Mr. Stanton treasurer. It was decided to hold an exhibition of cances and all pertaining to canceing at the Harvard rooms. on April 24 next, the expenses to be shared by the K-it verbocker, New York and Brooklyn club, if the receipts are not suff itent. The score of the propeer deshibition is shown by the foll wing lite of nepartments and committies, Arricles

shown by the following II-t of nepartments and committees. Articles may be sent direct to the gentlement in charge of the section for which they are intended: MANAOING COMMITTEE Folwin Fowier, chairman, Harcard rooms, 729 Sixth avenue, New York; L. W. Seavey, 81 Washington Place; Henry Stanton, 34 Nassau street TREASTER, Henry Stanton, 34 Nassau street (to whom subscrip-tions should be sent and bill rendered for settlement).

tions should be sent and blil rendered for settlement). SUB-COMMITTEES. 1. SAILING CANOE, fully rigged, one or more models—C. Bowyer Vaux 24 Cortlandt surrer. 2 PANDLING AND RACING CANDES, fully requipped: Ontario, Peter-boro. "Ne samuk." bitch, etc., with specimens of different paddles— M. (4. Foster, 84 Fullon street; Mr. Cox, Newark. 3 CRUISING CANDE, with full outfit-E. W. Brown, 17 West Thirlieth street.

CANOE ARRANGED FOR SLEEPING, with tent, bedding, night and ng lamps, etc, also shore tent suitably fitted up-J. F. Newman,

A. CANOE ANRANCED FOR SLEEPING, will tent, bedding, night and riding lamps, etc., also shore tent suitably fitted up-J. F. Newman, 19 John street. 5. "THE BOY'S FRET ('ANOE''-J. L. Greenleaf, 60 Park avenue. 6. CANOE AND CAMP COOKEPY: Camp kit and utensils, food in bulk and pucked as for sulling. Illustration of cooking on board by atco-hol lamp. Various modes of preparing camp-fires, with stones, crotchest sticks, "Nessmuk" logs, etc. - Capt. Natk Smith, NewFurgh; w. Dormitzer, 27 East Seventy-fourth street; O. V. R. Schuyler, 80 Broadwar. 7 CANOE COSTOME: A fully dressed caroelst, with beit or scarf, knife, by club members and officers-S. V. Hoffman, 420 West Twenty-third street. 8. ('ANOE INVENTIONS, APPLIANCES AND ETTINGS' F. g. Contarboard.

hughe snit of olikins, toal cape, etc., isleo the various badges worn by club members and officers-S. V. Hoffman, 420 West Twenty-third street.
8. (tanoe Investmons, AppLances and Firmtons: E.g., centerhoards, blocks, orop rudders, cleats, silding gunzer, etc., labelet with name of inventor and date of inventon-R. P. Martin, 437 West Twenty-second street: k. A. Renton, Wilham-burth.
9. Recarra AND (LUE TROPHIES: Chollenge cups at dmodels, prizes, club torenus, flags, signals, commental publies, badges, etc., prop-erty labeled - K. B. Burchard, 24 West Portleth street.
10. MANUPAOUTRERS' AND GLUDERS' EXAMPTS: Various models and etyles of building, "wetterughts," sails, appliances, catalogues, busi-ness cards, sto.
11. CANOF FINOTOGRAPHY: Cameras and outfils, photographic views and groups, bused on A. U. A. (local and club m-ets, cruises, typical models, etc. Stereopticon views of same with illusing its photographic views and groups, bused on A. U. A. (local and club m-ets, cruises, typical models, etc. Stereopticon views of same with illusing, works, and stores and Stereopticon views of same with illusing, stores, eanolog, artholes, etc., works, and models of boats, hooks on cruis-ing, building, etc., canceling arbeles and indels, books on cruis-ing, building, etc., canceling arbeles and Hustrations, volumes of Forest and sording of place. Is required).
14. ALUMENT OF SPACE AND FLOOR (COMITTEE, with power to ap-point ushers, receive applications for and assign space to exhibitors J. L Greenleaf, 60 Park av-nue.
15. HARL DEGORATIONS: E. C. Delavan, 33 Nassan streets-B. H. Nadal 35 Leximizen arenne.
16. MESI Leximizen arenne.
17. INVIATIONS: Preparing and prinning cards of Invitation and programme and sending them to all cancels within reasonable dis-tance of New York, supplying and prinning cards of Invitation and programme and sending them to all cancels within reasonable dis-tance of New York, supplying same to all desling

HECEPTION OF EXHIBITS AT THE HALL-Edwin Fowler, 723 Sixth avenue. Clubs or individuals who have anything of interest to exhibit are earnesely requested to communicate with the gentlemen in charge of the special department to which it would helone, or if rotincueded under any of them, wite the chairman of the Manazing Committee. Such exhibits should be fully labeled with the address of the sender and any information of interest. Every care will be taken of them and they will be duly returned after being exhibit ed. Applications for tick is and programmes should be sent to the Invitation 'Om-mittee. Each sub-committee is requested to send in its exhibits, if balky, on Taureday, April 22 (after 3 P. M.) or on fildar, \$5; if small they may be sent at any time. They are also requested to have their depariments in good order for the publis expo-ition on the afternoon and evening of Skurday, April 21, a..d to remove them not later than Monday, April 26.

A SUMMER CRUISE IN LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Constitution we left it. On Friday we were joined by a friend from Hartford, who was to camp with us, and in the after noon we received our large wall teat whore was set up. That night our new camp mate H. slept in the tent, while we slept in our cances rigged with. Mudican lents. The next day we went to work to build our beets. First we got a bundle of hay and laid is in the teat about one foot thick, after which we laid our miber blackets over this, then our woolen blankets, making our hets over this, then our woolen blankets, making In the afternoon the owner of the Maud wont he

Dachting.

On Monday, Aug. 8. the wind was southeast, which told us a storm as coming, and about 10 o'clock it did come. That night a furious under storm came up, which caused our tent to leak a little, wet-

about 10 o'cloce it une convert to leak a little, wet-me up, which caused our tent to leak a little, wet-clithes. he Maud and G. in his own cance, the Arrow, with to Pawson's Park and Double Beach for the day, orning we had some paddling races, which were we stood up and paddled, jumped out into the water

ug. 5.—H. in the Mand and G. in his own canoe, the Arrow, with ne others went to Pawson's Park and Double Beach for the day. In Saturday morning we had some paddime races, which were then back again. Useday, Aug. 11, needing a good many provisions, we rode over to inford Point, and returning we took a sail to New Haven Light-ise and hack. The owner of the Mand not feeling very well, went pend a few days in New Haven with friends, H. therefore hecom-the erew of the Mand of red solt could not be used, in order to go to Branford Point in afternoon. We had a fair wird hoth ways, which made it much re enjoyable. Our cances being 28in, and rather heavy, it is no padoling them any great distance. Ing 14.—We were up earlier thone usual, as there was a fine sail-niced to breach the sound as some races sometime, de-mined to bave them to-day. The course was out around a small were only to leave again for Harford, at he was not well ugh to remain, leaving his cance in care of H, who kindly con-ted to sail his canoe home to Harfford, W. arrived in the after-end rather is find and the signal we spun across the lis cance. It was a gree find is cance at Pine Orchard. at and y, Aug. 15.—We were up rather early, and at 8 o'clock red for Pine Orchard, were to prather early, and at 8 o'clock red for Pine Orchard, we sail fa sa yacht; was rigged h the latees aslis of 53 and 187. We sailed back in about an hour, m Moday, Aug. 17, at 7 o'clock. P. and W, in the Cricket, G. in Arrow, and H. in the Maud, left for New Haven. By the aid of strong hreeze which was holwing, we reached M. H., 7 miles, in is fhan an hour. The N. H. Y. C. received us kindly by taking care our cances and offering us sleeping accommodations. uesday, P. aud W. stated for camp at 10 o'clock, G. and H. soon owing. It was rather a rough trip coming home, but the cances own fished the without an accident. The denseday, P., W., G., H., in the three cances, started to spend the strong hreeze which was holwing, we reached M. H., 7 miles, in is fhan an hour. The W

Messrs. Forn and Ingraham, who were cruising up the river in cance Ramhler. diresday, started at 10 o'clock and made a short cut through the twater at Saybrook. Having a head wind we tacked up to e, where we laid up for the rest of the day. The crew of Arrow we d a hot supper, so he went to the Bacon House. The others snpper in the usual way. We then took the cances out of the r and repacked them in readiness for the boat, which arrived at ursday. Aug. 27.—Arrived home 7:30 A. M., having spent a most pable summer. We were none the worse for our trip, and fully mined to go off next summer, with an addition to our party. SAUNDERS AND GILBERT.

THE HUDSON RIVER MEET. —We have received the following ther from the secretary of Rondout C. C. —Editor Forest and tream: The annual Hudson River spring meet will be held at Cod-ington's Dock, a private landing four miles north of Rondout, on the name of the Hudson, under the auspices of the Rondout C. C., nay 29, 30, 31, 1866. Sufficient seclusion, a fine beach and excel-ant camping grounds make this point particularly adapted for the unpose. It is easily reached via following routes: By steamer Mary owell from Vestry street pier, or night hoats from piler 34 N. K. (ew York to R ndout, thence by sail or naddle or towing by little assenger yachts at small cost; by New York Central and Hudson tiver Railroad to Rhinebeck or Barytowa: by Hartford & Conn. Vest Railroad to Rhinebeck, or by steamers Treuner and Martin of the Albany and Newhurgh line direct to landing. Fassenger yachts unning at frequent intervals during the day place Rondout within asy access of those wishing to Porcure supples, A cordial invita-ion is extended to all cance clubs and unattached canceists to be egladly furnished by F. E. Hibbard, Secretary. WESTERN AMERIOAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Gibson House, Chicninati, Messrs G. Harry Gardner and C. F. ennewell, of (leveland; O. A. Woodruff, Dayton; Chas, Melville, andusky; H. D. Crane, Geo. D. Ellard, Dr. H. Greeseker, Nicholas ongworth, J. O. Shiras W. W. Hite and Wm. Greenwood, of Cincin-ati, being present. Twenty-one new members were elected, and applications were received from others. The programme of the Rogat and presents. Hue, Green wood and Groevedeek, a committee of design a flag. The meet of 1866 will be held at Ballast Island. TORONTO C. C.—The annual meeting of this club was held on be abard and sec. The elided will be held at Ballast Island.

Design a flag. The meet of 1886 will be held at Ballast Island. TORONTO C. C. --The annual meeting of this club was held on eh. 22, at the club house, sixteen members attending. The follow-ing officers for 1866 were elected: Commodore, Hugh Neilson; Vice-ommodore, Fred W. Mason; Secretary-Treasurer, W. G. McKen-rick; Excentive Committee, John L. Keirt and D. B. Jacques. The lub resolved to attend the A. C. A. meet in a hody this year. A new lub house will probably he hult shortly. Mr. Baden Powell was lected an honorary member. A resolution was also passed disap-roving of the increase of the A. C. A. dues, and suzgesting that the etailed accounts of the Association should be published each year.

ed accounts of the Association should be published each year. NNECTICUT RIVER MEET.—Messrs, Bowles and Knappe, of pringfield Club, and Abbot, Parker and Parmele, of the Hartford made a cruise (on foot over a muddy road) to Calla Shasta grove spirngfield, on Wa-hington's Birschdar, to look over the site of roposed three days' meet of New England cancelsts. Springfield lartford are working up the details with 'great enthusiasm, and is no doubt that it will be a grand success. Full particulars one he anounced.

"Hariford are working up the details with "great enthusiasm, and re is no doubt that it will be a grand success. Full particulars soon he announced. ARRISBURG C. C.—This club will celehrate the first anniversary is organization on March 1. at the residence of one of the mem-s. The programme includes the election of officers, the reading his ory of the club hy Mr. W. G. Spicer, a song by the club. a tation by Mr. Frank H. Davies, a reading by Mr. Wm. W. Say-i, another song hy the club, and in conclusion, the club prophecy, Mr. Geo. G. McFarland. The club now numbers fourteen mem-s

C. C.-Mr. Byrnes has sold the Hattie Bell to Mr. Me-Francisco, a new memher; and Mr. Wright, of Ala-ns the White Cap. The Zoe, Man, Mystie and Zephyr, pleasant cruise about Alameda and San Leandro Bay, rday afternoon and Sunday afloat.

A FFRRY TO GRINDSTONE.—The Chicago Granite Quarry Co. are considering the question of running a small steamer hetween Clayton and their quarries on Grindstone Island. A. C. A. MENBERS.—Mr. Chas. M. Whitelaw, Montreal, and W. E. Hart Fenn, of Hartford, Conn., have been proposed as members of the A. C. A.

THE A. C. A. TROPHY.-The amounts received since the last notice are: C. A. Shedd, No. 178, \$1; W. H. Hillier, \$1; Robert Ty-son, \$1.

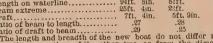
	FIXTURES.
June	17-N. Y. Y. C. Regatta.
June	17-Dorchester V. C. Nabant, Open
June	17-Dorchester Y. C., Nahant, Open. 19-Hull Y. C., Pennant race.
June	23-Boston Y. C.
June	26-Corintbian Y. C. Race.
July	3-Hull Y. C. Race.
July	4-Boston Y. C., Regatta.
July	10-Hull Y. C., Novelty Race.
July	10-Corinthian Y. C. Race.
July	13-Beverley Y. C., Marblehead, First Championsh
July	17-Hull Y. C., Champion Race.
July	21-Hull Y. C., Ladies' Day.
July	22-Boston Y. C.
July	24-Dorchester Y. C.
July	24-Corinthian Y. C., Ladies' Race.
July	81-Beverley Y. C., Swampscott, Second Champion
July	81-Hull Y. C., Cruise.
Aug.	7-Corinthian Y. C., Open Regatta.
Aug.	14-Hull Y. C., Open Regatta.
Ang.	14-Beverley Y. C , Nahant, Third Championship.
Aug.	21-Beverley Y. C., Marblehead, Open Matches.
Aug.	25-Hull Y. C., Ladies' Race.
Aug.	28-Corinthian Y. C. Race.
Aug. Sept.	28—Hull Y. C., Champion Race. 2–Boston Y. C.
	4-Dorchester Y. C., Fall Race.
Sept. Sept.	4-Corinthian Y. C., Champion Race.
Sept.	11-Hull Y. C., Champion Sall-off.
Sept.	11-Corinthian Y. C., Sweepstakes Regatta.
Sept.	18-Beverley Y. C., Nabant, Fall Matches.
Selan.	to boronog to or, maballe, Pail blatellos.

ship.

CRUISE OF THE COOT. The "Cruise of the Coot" will be continued in our next number, the installment intended for this week having come to hand too late for insertion.

THE NEW ATLANTIC.

<text><section-header><text><text>



of English a

outside of the hull, as in all the mouse in outer of the statements so often reiterated as to the What has become of the statements so often reiterated as to the evils of low ballast, the "logyness" of lead, and all the many virtues of leght draft, that have resonnded for years as the war cry against cutters? When the time comes that the best must be had at all costs, consistency is unceremoniously jettisoned to make way for a huge consistency is lead keel

fore going into details the general dimensions	nrst demand
they are:	0221 11-
Length over all	95ft. 1ln.
Length on waterline	. 1316.
Beam extreme	23ft. 2ln.
Beam at waterline	2216, 810.
Least freeboard	311. 311.
Droft Aft abaft stem.	4ft. 5in.
Drait amidships	Sft. 10in.
Draft at sternpost	. Eft. 7in.
Draft including centerboard	. 20ft. 61n.
Area of midship section	- 0.2so ft
Area of midship section	550eg fr
Area of immersed longitudinal section,	108 1000
Displacement	., 105 tous.

9 tons. 42 tons.

waterline but ift, while below it rounds into a well ent up fored and rather streight keel helow. The sheer is fair, but turns up rat quickly aft, and the counter is a marked modification of the model peculiar style. Looked at from astern it shows the same fami triangle, but in this case very much smaller than usual, as the wi-at the archinard is extremely narrow. Looked at in elevation shows almost a fair line from tuck to archboard, the angle at wh the triangular face meets the lower line of the counter being y acuts, muching almost a tari the strength of the counter being y and usual, and the form tuck to archboard, the ar alar face meets the lower line of the count ing almost a straight line, and lessening the nuce. In fact all the lines of the after body, to ble ender,

making almost as at the lines of the after body, below and on earance. In fact all the lines of the after body, below and on sk, converse so rapidly that a few more feet would make the double ender. nidship section starts out with a broad base of 18m., the lower the lead keel, which is here 8ft. deep, and rises with an easy o a point above the rabbet, beyond which point the floor rises at a sharp angle, almost a V, until it meets the easily curved which lies near the loadline. Above the water the sides rise a easy round, the increased hread the bing but 8in, on each side most the loadline is nearly 40 per c nt. from the on appearance. In fact all the lines of the after body, or the deck, converge so rapidly that a few more feet would boat a double ender. The midship section starts out with a broad base of 18 in side of the lead keel, which is here 8t, deep, and rises w, curve to a point above the rabbet, beyond which point the straight at a sharp angle, almost a V, until it meets the ee bilge, which lies near the loadline. Above the water to be the straight at a sharp angle, almost a V, until it meets the ee bilge, which lies near the loadline is nearly 60 per c-fore end, and all the lines of the forebody are very fine aftrbody is fined away also to a much greater degree other borts. The midship section has a strong rake, and t buttock lines show up very easy and fair in the drawing. noticeable feature of the model is the manner in wrich it at all points, every line being fined out to the extreme long easy bows of the Elsworth mo tels are no new thing, present boat the departure from the old landmarks is v all parts, the whole style of the boat is in a null rely new will take a wise man new - thouch every fool will know it feather to first of Mr. Burges's experiment, and Purt ide the beading to first, but there are still further from the established models which can only be regarded ments. The specifications of the yacht have head rawing. These had the lumbering construction usually followed mans. The specifications of the yacht have head rawing the same that has long here known here through Wr. Ken and which has here largely followed in Rossion and also mans. Strike strength and ther New York boats, the old plank keel of the exterefue and other New York boats, the old plank keel of the exterefue and other thouse the stars, the old plank keel of the conterboard boat or the edgek, the word and lead keel the southere of the butt. In over the word and lead keel is southing the shape of the hull. In out who has been largely followed in the design as an in

thus, but the stem, a very wide keel of wood is used, form siding with the stem, a very wide keel of wood is used, form siding with the stem, a very wide keel of wood is used, form siding with the stem, a very wide keel of the rabbet, while bel wide mass of lead also taking the shape of the hull. In other the wood and lead keel is considered in the design as an integr of the boat on which its shape depends, and not an extrance thre which may be cut away or adde it to at will. The fair su the hull begins at the bottom of the keel, extending up to th and the position of the rabbet is dependent only on the w lead desired and the width of wood k-el obtainable; it may out two inches above the lower side of the keel or offt, if wide timber can be had. In the old methods the position of the was of course rigidly dictated by the siding of the keel, whele or edge. The width of the main section of the wooden keel and such a stick of timber 60tf. long could not be had in York market; in fact it was with difficulty that two eacb 2ft; square, were procured as substitutes. These hogs will he laid side by side and well bolted together, the main part of the keel, which will be dt. wide a deep. The centerboard slot will be cut through the two the line of the joint. At eacb end a piece of oak will complete the side market he two main longs, its upper side conforming jower, all being fastened with 3i. Munz metal bolts. A se jection to this construction is the number of pieces require heing four in the keel tissif with a longitudinal joint and tw vere ones, all being weakened by the inherent faults of a board coustructions. To compensate for these, heavy fra intervent will be used, and in addition a system of the rods

lower, all being fastened w jection to this construction heing four in the keel tsei-vere ones, all being weak board coastructions. To 4×14/in. will be used, and running through the keel sides of the trunk, each precautions have been tai when the immense later: welzh to keel and the c structure nece-sitated by the danger of straining is keel is built up of four or have been provided for, hu of still greater importance The steen, of white oak, i heads of fin. locust. The and mouled 10in. at heel. away of the very founda away of the very founda nk are considered, it will b increased by the fact that increased by the fact that

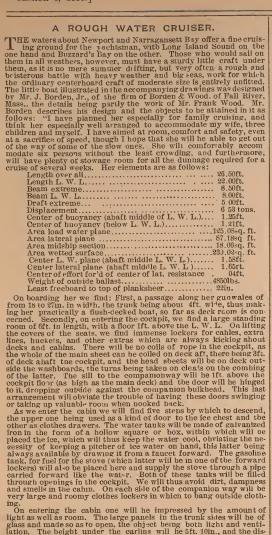
the basic state of the scenario of the scenario of the star post will be of white ork, 4. The frames will be of white ork, 4. The frames will be of white or backmatack, sided 5in amidship, and spaced sin. The planking a midships, and the wales of 8in. d, the shelf will be 12x4, and the start of the s k, sided 6, 7 and 127 5in, hackmatack h 3x½in, iron, scored be 12x2½in, with will be of locust with a rail 3x6½i with locust treenai ring din below a houses. The frames will be strapped their planking face. The planksheer will i pine decking 2½ in square; the stauchlous 15 in, hulwark of 1½ in. white pine, capped fastenings below water will be of copper w centerooard trunk will be of oak and yellow above, and the board will be of in. white oal centerooard truns will be of 5 in. while above, and the hoard will be of 5 in. while A Perley wheel will be used for steering The present dimensions of spars are;

be present dimensions of spars are:	
Mainmast, heel to cap	81ft.
Diameter	20in.
From fore side of stem	BOft.
Boom	76tt.
Diameter	15in.
Gaff	Sft.
Diameter	llin.
Topmast	4Sft.
Diameter	1 tin.
Bowsprit, over all	54ft.
Diameter,	17in.
Spinnaker boom	75ft.
Diameter	12m
a heat will be practically outlow surged acount the f	Bays F

sprit and lace To huild and she be selected gentlemen wh a veritable slo her successfully will leave little the Cup contest, and it is hard d for the Cup contest, and it is hardly likel to are paying the money will care to take suc op rig or even a mongrel rig with one fib wo abe will be however it may he salved over try modifications, and while she is in no way (a complete and uter surrender by those who The contract for the but has built be, Ridge, that for the rigging to Phillip Low, w the wire will be furnished by Manning, Maxw of crucible steel, and Waterbury & Co. will f ging. Mr. Mumm has a large force at work nearly ready. The lead will soon be cast and nearly ready. The lead will soon be cast and

THIS SETTLES IT, Said a gentleman of the Mail and Express reporter yesterday in a colloquy on the event. "There is no probable chance for the Galatea in the So certain an I even at this early date of her defeat by our tative that I consider it a foolish thing for any two persons the orbited. Your report they two mouths and public Subject: towards the Galates could not hope to not reasons why the Galates acould not hope argumen re. I entirely concurred who have been endeaw inf since then. I still managed maintain that, in English by hirth, and naturally would like at country on top one in a whole, but I am als that reason canner ration to Galates as notion. I admit the attach from telling what notion. I admit the attach of Galates as neglish me the idea that she cannot sail even derstand her designer. J. Beavor Webb, is a dark but and space side and they indorse my a nothing unless side and they indorse my a nothing unless side and they indorse my a nothing unless fractions and have been been by the Alexie and Space side and they indorse my a nothing unless her Galates has come to New Y

In Standard Commodore, Thos. S. Manning: Sumbod todore, Chas. L. Wilson, Artel; President. Dr. W. H ary, W. S. Hoffman; Treasurer, Sanuel P. Wright; ary, Riebard W. Kerswell; Measurer, Rufus W. Wilki Henry D. Walls, R. P. Thompson, S. A. Wood, Thomas In Committee, William J. Walker, E. A. Hildebrandt, Oswald McAllister, R. M. Fitch, Jr.



and smells in the cahin. On each side of the companion way will be very large and roomy clothes lockers in which to bang outside cloth-ing. On entering the cahin one will he impressed by the amount of light as well as room. The large panels in the trunk sides will he of glass and made so as to open, the ohj-ct heing both light and venti-lation. The beight under the carlins will be 5ft. 10in, and the dis-tance between lockers for sleeping, but shall stretch my folding bunks, which will be of heavy canvas and be stretched tight by lan-grards drawn through heavy eyebols at the outside corners, the itner sides heing hooked in the bilge behind ornamental curtains. These latter will be raised at night on making the beds, but during the day will be dropped in front of the folded bunks and hedding. When the lockers are in use as heds, these folding hunks will be attached fin higher, making two tiers for sleeping. In the cabin bulkhead will be a portice instead of a door, the passage ueing ätt wide. By drawing this aside at night I shall ontain as good ventilation as though there were no bulkhead. From the drawings, armely, the hatch just for-ward of the mast. This will be ample in size to pass down into the forecastle large bundles. It will also he used in dipping the spinna-ker boom and for ventilation. A hatchway forward near the bowspirit bits will be finded will be finished in hard woods and the forecastle in cypress. The rails, deck and trummings will be finished bright, theres biloks the ungelint used in size for the mast and Babhitt brass blocks throughout. The boat is roomy, safe, comfortable, and cheap withal. She can be built and sold complete for from \$1,000 to \$1,500, according to fin-ish and material used for ballast, and will be really a poor man's block. How will be finished to heap withal. She can be built and sold complete for from \$1,000 to \$1,500, according to fin-ish and material used for ballast, and will be really a poor man's boat.

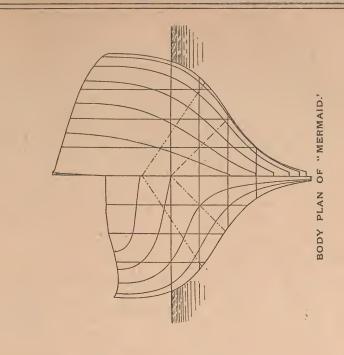
She will be called Mermaid, and we hope to show the prettiest, nicest little mermaid in the whole sea. J. BORDEN, JR.

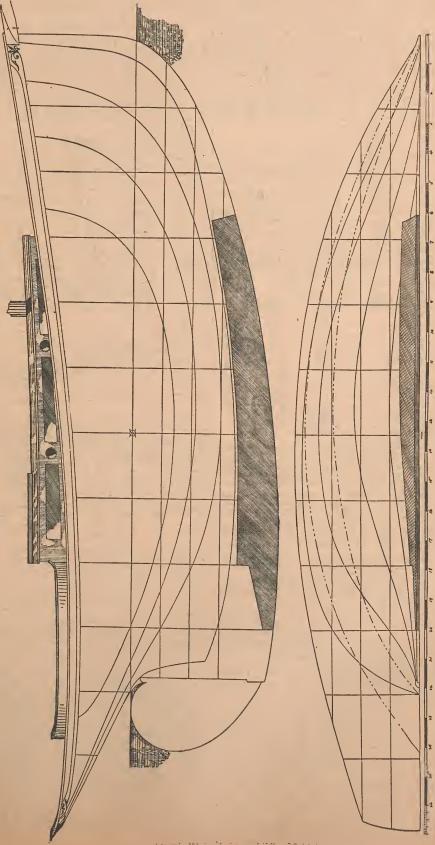
THE NEW VANDERBILT YACHT.

THE NEW VANDERBILT YACHT. THE contract for Mr. Vanderbil's steam yacht has been awarded to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Co. of Wilmington, Del., who have agreed to have ber completed in seven months. Mr. Byrne has re-turned home but will send au assistant over to supervise the con-struction, which will be in accordance with Lloyd's highest class. The dimensions finally adopted are: the dime struction. The dime Len Len Bea Dep Dra Ton

ensions multiply adopted are:	
ngth over all	
ngth from stem to sternpost on deck	
ngth loadline	252ft.
am extreme	
pth, moulded	21ft. 6in.
aft	
ns, O. M	

' SAN FRANCISCO.—Aggie has been coppered and put in order, and is now lying off Benicia. Annie is in Richardson's Bay, where she is being overhauled thoroughly. Lurline is having new sails and is also getting ready for the season.





" MERMAID

CRUISER

SMALL

OF

LINES

YACHT BUILDING IN BOSTON.

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MAYFLOWER.

MAYFLOWER. GENERAL PAINE has decided on the name of Mayflower for the bolted englamba, the base here in frame and the lead keel bolted englamba, the beams and garboard strakes are also fastened and the planking still scone be completed. We core the following de scription and specifications from the Boston Globe: — "In the first place, the lines of the Puritan have been pretty gear-ally followed, and the difference in dimensions from last year's pro-ductions, the Puritan and Priscilla, is slight. The new Boston yacht will be plainly fuitshed, both ourside and inside. Costly decorations and elaborate fixings are not called for by its owner, but speed, the smodels the new sloop bids fart to trial her last year's sister, both in symmetry of lines and qualities that iend to speed. An easy en-trance, a remarkably handsome and clean run and clearance are very marked in the model. In the following table to to speed. An easy en-trance, a remarkably handsome and clean run and clearance are very marked in the model. In the following table to the mailons of the New York sloop Atlautic are given for the sake of comparison: — Puritan, Mayfin-wer, Atlantic, — Her, In, Ft, In, Ft, In,

Ft	in. Fuln	. Ft. 1n.
Length over all (stem to extreme end at taffrail)	00 99.00	95.01
L-ngth on waterline (stem to ste n- post)		
Extreme beam. 23 Waterline 21.	.05 21 09	22.08
	11.04	10.06
	9 0J 8.00	8 10
Dial ic, a dat i - Contration	4.00	20 (6
Sheer	3 03	
Height Of Stern Honr Harden Harden	6 06 1 07	1 (8
Overhang aft	0 05	10.08
Height of mainmast to topsail block 103. S ih area (square feet)		
M-an beam waterline 13 The foilo ing precifications were copie	00 10/0	

Mean hear watering the second second

seded inside, in such shapes as to interview interview and the transmission of the plant. Stem.—This to be of white oak, sound and clear grained, fin, slded powe and fla. below, to work at least Sun aft of rabbet. Boun stem ad sterp.pot to be worked fair with plank lines. Frames.—They are to be of white oak of natural growth, double ad spaced 23in, and bolted together with 5g galvanized iron, box-gred into keel, and well bolted forward and aft; hoits to go through own one side to the other.

to keel, and well bolted forward and art; holds to go through e side to the other. Plates.—These will be oak and sided 6in, in one length. A 3/sin. te will be 4m, wide at heel and 8in, at head, to be staped use uses and fitted between the two halves of each ch in plate and bolted with 5/s n. hutted bolts. It is expected that six plates equired. An inverted V-shaped strap of 3/sin, iron will also ed on the in-ide of the frames to distribute the strain on the

worked on the inside of the frames to distribute the strain on the inf. mors, —These forward and aft of the centerboard trunk will be of gun iron and will extend to the d adwools and will be $5\times i$ in ht, with arms fit, iong, tapering to the top. The center stringers be $8\times i$ and the two on each side 8×8 . x is frames, —These will be of backmarket with mouided face and had bright in cabins d (mouided) $5\times i$ (downailed), and will go lin. shelf and 0. ited through each end of shelf. $2k_r$ —It will be laid sith well seasoned clear white pine free of ts, splited and $3k_s 3k_s$ iaid fore and aft. Hearing, They are to be of dry white pine of one width ent well be go over d for gilt stripe. There will be three ports on taken will be go over d for gilt stripe.

Parking. --The garboards will be of 3in, while oak, the bottom and ge of turned clear white oak 10×23/in. The topsides will be of flow pute 32/in, and there will be uob more than three lengths in y course, essent inree courses which may be luid in four lengths

any course, except three courses which may be laid in four lengths in it nought necessary. The whole hull is to be carefully joinfred and smoothed, and the planking will be thoroughly filled with red lead, and receive two coats of what lead on topsiles. Two galvanized from tauks, one on each side, will be built and put under flooring, capable of holding to gallons of water. An improved force pump will be so plated as to drain the lowest part of the bilge and discharge into the center-board trupk.

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ANOTHER VINDICATION.

And in time to enter some of the early regards.

ANOTHER VINDICATION.

T say further proof of the shortcomings of the American shoal further a typical boat of the class, once better known as the sloop Juita, but converted into a schoner. This "tipth little vessel" if the vorte is a typical boat of the class, once better known as the sloop Juita, but converted into a schoner. This "tipth little vessel" if the vorte is a schoner. This "tipth little vessel" if the vorte is a schoner. This "tipth little vessel" if the vorte is a schoner. This "tipth little vessel" if the vorte is a schoner. This "tipth little vessel" if the vorte is a schoner. This "tipth little vessel" if the vorte is a schoner. This "tipth little vessel" if the vorte is a schoner is the vessel of the is the vessel of the vessel is the vessel is the schore is a schoner is the vessel is a schore is the vessel is the schore is a schore is the vessel is the vessel is the schore is the vessel is a schore is the vessel is a schore is the vessel is the vessel is a schore is the vessel is the vessel is a schore is the vessel is the schore bear on the schore over is the vessel is the schore over is a schore is the vessel is the vessel is the vessel is the schore over is a schore is the vessel i

January 12.-Wind N. and moderate, with heavy sea; set the main-sail. January 13.-Made Bermuda at 4 P. M. This record tells its own story of the behavior of a shoal boat in a see-unmarageable. Gek s washed and caoin flooded, and only by good luck reaching a place of safety, having male acour 700 mil-photoweeks, at d betug almost as far from har destination as when she started That she finally brought up somewhere instead of dis-appearing entirely as others of her kind have done hefore, is evi-dently due in no way to the qualifies of the vessel but to a happy of the searcing powers of a shoaldraft centerhoard boat. On her arrival at Bermuda she was vitually a wreck, sails and rigging gone, bulwarks smashed, hoats store in and cabin badly damaged and half full of water. After flye days spent in repairing, she put to sea again and on Jan. 30, one month out from New York, she made Nas-sau, her original destination.

ICE YACHTING.

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chibaid Rogers of the Bedonin, to be 33ft. e, Sft. Sin, beam, and 5ft, 11in. draft.

Archibaid Hogess of the Bedonin, to be 33ft, Sha. over all, 26ft, wat tine, Stt. Su, beam, and 5ft, 1in. draft. **SANDY BAY Y. C.-Taking time by the foreiook, the Sandy E Y. C. are early in the field with a loig list of fixtures.** The p gramme ne'tues fifteen races, under various continuons that giv-chance to all classes of boats, some races being insided to work-raits only, while in others there are up restrictions. A handso-cup has been presented by Mr. Chas. E. Cunningham as a prize fo-series of three races during the season. We commend the 100 w programme to other clubs whose racing consists of one or two of hind sing or the strend of the control of the control we will wrigorator. Yan 31, a biangular race, off Rockport, 12 mill we the working sails, for the Cunningham cup. June 12 triangul race, off Glubester, 12 miles, working sails, for Cunningtum of June 17, for Cunningtum cup. (ff Squam, 6 miles, to windward leewalt, and return. July 4, one race, off Squam. July 10, f untar race, off Rockport, no restrictions as to sails. July 17, to intuin a race, off Rockport, no restrictions as to sails. July 17, to intuin an acc, off Rockport, in the set to sails. July 17, to intuin an acc, off Rockport, in the set to sails. July 17, to intuin an acc, off Rockport, in the set to sails. July 17, to intuin a race, off Rockport, in the set to sails. July 17, to intuin a stift sate a crimic with lady friends. Aug. 2, on race, off Rockport, Sept. 11, sweepstakes, off thoucester, sept. final race, off Rockport, the rules coverning the races after to the same as those of the Hull club, except balast. The conditi under which the cop is to be made for race, first parts according to its position in each for the same stake of the rate according to its position in each race, irrespective of time rate according to its position in each race, irrespective of time rate according to its position in each race, irrespective of time rate according to its position in each race, irrespective of time ra

Cruise the net will join the full 1. C. and common with characteristic and the seawahk of the se n Beek

cuo. **EEY WEST.**—A correspondent in Key West writes us that there are uo pleasure craft to be nad uber, and no yachts are owned in this city of 15.0.0 inhahuauts and surrounded by water. The schoorer Whin, of New York, arrived early in kebruary, and on the arrival of her owner, Mr. Chester Uhapin, acc-mpanied by his friend, Mt. Chas. Miller will soon return to New York and Mrs. Chapm will join her husband on the yacht for a cruise along the west coast and then to Jacksonville. On Feth. 16 two smirtl scoops from Boston, the Uswo, Cap. Barker, and Mamie, Capt. Robbins, put into Key West. The Uora, Mr. Morris, also scopped the elatedy.

Cora, Mr. Morris, also scopped the elatedy. CRUISE OF THE CARLOTTA. - After her departure from New York for St. Kitts on Feb. 10 the Caylotta met with a curious misnep, her capted becoming deranged when only a few hours at sea, and being violent and unmanageable. The owner, Mr. H nry Belkusp, took command, out his troubles were increased up the seasictness of the erew and the approach of bad weather. The Carlotta was ost for a time in the for, but finally she made Fenvice's Island, and on the 14th anchored at Delaware Breakwater. One of the owner's Irlends blougat the captain to New York and returned with Captain Reuben Kieg, once of the schooser In.repid, and the yacht satied again on her cruise.

THE BOSTON YACHT DESIGNING SCHOOL, -This school in a prosperous condition, heng supportent out of the Hawes left to South Boston for educational purposes. It has now bi three pupils, and many more applicates for whom there is u room. The school will be open on The days and Thur days fir. 9 P. M., until Apvil. Any scholar ausent for three evenings w good cause will lose his place in the school. Next year it is ex-ued one for beginners. The attendance at present includes yachtsmen and several builders.

A NEW CENTERBOARD YACHT.—The yacht that Mesers. Borde & Wood, of Fall River, have designed for Mr. C. W Antmony, is n building by Read Bros. of Fall river. Son is 43%, overail, 34%, wate line, 14%, oin, beau, 5%, 6%, and carries an iron keet 22%, lon-and 18m, deep of 5.2% pounds. Her wood keef is 18m, wide, iron logs 12×13%, and 25%, long, single streamed framesshee 28, n, condu-logs 12×13%, and 25%, concerts. Yellow pine plank 15% n. The cabi-will he 17%, long.

will be 17it, long: A MUTINY ON A YACHT.-Captain Geo. T Thorp, master of the steam yacht C. G Green, Jr., lately arrived in Philadelphia, and s uses that his crew mutinied ou account of the coid weather and refused to work the yacht, in consequence of which she ran aground. C. plain Thorp lived on board mone after the crew deserted for eight ays without money to secure nelp and with little food. The yacht was finally rescued. The curcumstances have not yet been to estigated.

Inally rescued. The Circlingsings have not yet open investigated. LAUNCH OF THE REVA --The low ides of Wednesday prevented the fainch at the time appointed, although all was ready, but on Thursday last at 8 P. M. it took place in a neavy rule storm. As she left the way - Mis Emily Pine, a dice of the builder, book the wine bottle and christenen her. After the launch, which was very success-ful, two turgs towed the yacht to East Fifth street, New York, where she will receive her engines.

PHILADELPAIA TUCKUPS,-Editor Forest and Stream: Your orre-pondent is right as to numbers, construction, etc., of "tuck ps" on the D-laware. I have counted 130 sail pass up stream by open's Pour in less than 15 minutes, most of them 15t. fyers. I iso purticipated in a regatta in which over 60 of these tiny craft tarked from buoys reaching from Philadelphia to the Cove Channel Chere is no doubt these boats are the speedlest in the world, going over a course in a race of 35 miles in almost the rough st kind of weather. They are man killers all the same.-R. G. W. (Camden, N. J., Feb. 13 1886).

NEW FISHING SCHOONER — A new fishing schooner of "wing dimensions is now building at Essex, Mass : 85ft in le n to sternpost, length over all 100ft., beam 20ft bin., depth 12ft. bin., sharp V.shaped bottom with V-shaped quarters n, width of stern 12ft., draft aft 11ft, 6in., mannmast 74ft, st 72ft., bowsprit 20ft. outside knighthead«, foremast is 21ft.) seem and there will be 20ft. 6in. between the masts, maint ; in length.

FO3D Y. C - The offleers for 1883, elec' dore, Frederick Swift; Vuce-Commodore, Jorre, E. B. Hammoud; Secretary, Joh Hanley Wilk; Directors; E. S. Brown, Ge Williard Nye, Jr., Sorace Wood, J. C (E. Swain, Nathaniel Hathaway, William ker. NE V BEDFORD Y

YACHT CRUISE ABRO VD.-Mr. W. A. W. Stewart, of the and Mr. C. S. Lee, of the Oriva, lately left New York for a se, goi.g. to Encland by stearner, where they will char oner yacht and sail for the Mediterranean, visiting liter they les, and probably New York. Capital Porter accompanies is

LLA.—It is reported that the crew of the Pris ioson, have been sent to Winnington to bring what is to be done with her is not yet known.

Answers to Correspondents.

Pr No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

H. No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.
H. P. S. - The arm is accurate. It will kill at half a mile range if you can hit anything at that distance.
G. S. S. Chicago, III - Mr. Joseph Bardwell, 676 Thirteenth place, Chicago, can give you full particulars.
A. J. B., Ogden burg, N. Y. - Can you inform me what preparation is used on inside of aquariums which is waterprooff I have a large one, bottom covered with zinc and stopped with white lead; this I covered with sealing wax variable, but it does not give satisfaction, as it gets soft and peels off, result, dead fish. If you can inform me what preparation or stay there and resist action of water I will be greatly obliged. I have a constant stream of water passing in and out, but Reee losing fish, and attribute to poison from zinc and lead, no withstanding there is nearly three inches depth of sand and gravel on bottom. Ans. We would advise that all the zicc and white lead be taken out and the glass set in aquarium, wink good re-ulis, in all the tanks. The frames of these were of i on, slate. or Portland the stops are then enches depth of sand and gravel the tanks. The frames of these were of i on, slate. or Portland the stops are then and rosin, wet with himsed oil. This further cement to stop of your tank is of wood try pitch on it.

OUR READERS will confer a favor by sending us the name of such of their friends as are not now among the subscribers of the FOREST AND STREAM, but who would presumably interested in the paper.

POT LUCK FROM EXCHANGES

POT LUCK FROM EXCHANGES. A photograph of a tiger in the act of seizing his prey has, by a lucky accident, been made by an Englishman in Madras. The camera was focussed on a buffalo tied to a stake at a dis-tance of 60 feet, and had just received a dry plate, when a typer leared from a jungle aud struck down the buffalo with a single blow. The operator kept his presence of mind and released his shutter before taking to his heels. The negative showed the relative attitude of tiger and buffalo fairly well, and confirmed the generally accepted opinion that the tiger, with his knock down blow, endeavored to dislocate the neck of his victim. Monoster elk was sighted in the Ward River Mountains by a hunter, says the Salt Lake Tribune, and the hounds sent after him. A long chase of two hours led to the base of Sable Mountain, one of the loftiest of the range, up which the mon-arch of the forest darted as his final refuge. The ascent was steep, but the hunter and his dogs followed. Soon the elk was brought to bay. As the foremost of the dogs sprang full at the throat, the branching antlers were suddenly lowered, and keen tines pierced from side to side, and thestanch hound was thrown high in air, and fell far down the steep incline. Nothing daunted, the remaining hound, too, made its fierce spring, and shared the fate of its comrade. The animal then rished at the hunter, who fired, but the next instant was whirled aloft on the broad antk rs. His stout buc skin hunt-ing shirt turned aside the sharp prongs, but they had become fastened in the garment, and he bade fair to be thrashed to death. As for a second time the elk dashed him to the earth he managed to catch hold of a bush. and kept his grasp loog enough to draw his revolver and send a ball crashing through the brain of his gallent foe.



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White Hares.

(Legus Americanus.) A few living specimens will be sent to orders ac companied with the cash, at \$2 each, and delivered in good order and properly boxed, at Betbel express office. J. G. RICH, Bethel, Me.

West Chester, Chester Circular and Price List.

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CONT	ENTS.
 EDITOBIAL. Songs or Feathers? A Railroad to Cooke City. The Massachusetts Association. The Deer Hounding Bill. To the Walled-In Lakes.—xiv. THE SPORTSMAR TOURIST. A Dry Hunt. NATURAL HISTOR. The Audubon Society. GAME BAS AND GUX. Antelope Hunting in Dakota. A Hunter's Paradise. State Game Protectors' Reports. A Virginia Game Score. Sentiment Against Hounding. Massachusetts Association. American Rille Trajectories. Club Rules. Sea AND RIVER FISHING. Adirondack Fishes. The Trout of Sunapee Lake. 	FISHCULTURE. Land-Locked Salmon in N. Y. Fishculture at Blooming Grove Park. Short Lobsters. The Crystal Palace Dog Show. Kennel Notes. RufLe AND TRAP SHOOTING. Range and Gallery. The Trap. Springfield Tournament. CANORING. The Trophy and A. C. A. Dues. The Double Centerboard. A Struggle to Windward. A Struggle to Windward. Yacht Stoves. The Philadelphia Tuck-Up. The Cruise of the Coot xv. ANSWEES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE DEER HOUNDING BILL.

THE Game Committee of the New York Senate gave a hearing on the bill to repeal the anti-hounding law last Tuesday. A brief report of the meeting is given clsewhere. No new arguments were advanced by the advocates of the repeal. They repeated their stock plea that the deer must be hounded to be made shy, so that the still-hunters cannot get them. The real motive of these men being selfishness, they studiously conceal this by pretending that they want only to protect the game. Notwithstanding that their asser-tions of pretended facts have been exposed in these columns as preposterous and intentionally misleading statements, they stick to the "shy" argument on the principle that it is "a good enough Morgan until after election." They back up their side by the most grotesque assertions. For instance, last Tuesday one man stood up and actually told the committee that the unarmed still-hunter sometimes went out into the woods, and coming upon a deer, eaught it and choked it to death. It is allowable to fight the devil with his own weapons, but with what weapons, pray, can one combat an advocate of deer hounding who talks in that fashion?

There is one point which all the hounders who spoke last Tuesday studiously ignored. They told about the poor invalid sitting on a log forgetful of his bodily ailments while listening to the enchanting music of the hounds; but they failed to tell what happened when that music suddenly ceased; they drew the curtain before the final act; they tricd hard to concentrate sympathetic attention on the poor inva. lid on the log, and to divert it from the deer being butchered in the water. They dare not face the facts. They do not and cannot meet the proved fact that the end of a chase by dogs is the death of the deer-driven into the water and shot at close range, clubbed or drowned. They dodge the proved fact that deer are surely killed in this manner, in localities where they could be taken in no other way. They dodge the fact that hotel keepers like Paul Smith advocate hounding at the instance of and for the benefit of rich city guests, who could get venison in no other way. They dodge the fact that the dogs are employed as a sure thing, *i.e.*, sure to get venison. And they rant about making dcer "shy." They pose as philanthropists, spending their time and money in chasing Adiron-dack deer to make them "shy." They purposely confound still-hunting with crusting and killing deer in yards. They

talk about the unlawful butchery of deer by crust-hunters and the unlawful killing of deer in their yards in winter, and attempt to bamboozle the committee into believing that this is still-hunting. They harp on the terrible results of jack-shooting, but studiously avoid the fact that they have expunged the very good anti-jacking clause from their bill, because they hoped thus the more readily to get their hounding clause through, and because they really do not care whether jacking is forbidden or not; but are more than glad to make a bargain with the jack-shooters, whereby the latter may have license to get all the deer they can in the first part of the season, provided the hounders can get what are left. In short, it is by one pretense and another, the hollowness of which is perfectly evident to every fair-minded man who knows anything about the Adirondacks and deer hunting, that the advocates of the anti-hounding law repeal are mak ing their campaign.

Another hearing will be given by the committee in the Senate Chamber Tuesday afternoon, March 16, at 3 o'clock. We take this occasion to warn those who are interested in preserving the deer of the Adirondacks, that unless they take measures to provide incontrovertible evidence to dis. prove the statements of the repealers, which will be made at that meeting, the deer law will be repealed. The clubs and associations which have taken a stand against the repeal, should send representatives to the hearing with such statistics and facts as they may command.

There is abundant sentiment in favor of the present law to defend it, could that sentiment only be expressed to the Committee and the Senate. The advocates of the repeal are working assiduously because they want to have deer hounding next season; they must be met by a like activity unless the people of this State are content to let the case go by default.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION.

THE Boston game market is the "dumping ground" for most of the game left on the dealers' hands at the close of the season in other States. The Legislature of the Bay State has for years been under the domination of the market moneyed interests of Boston whenever game legislation has come up. The Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association has made repeated attempts to secure more sensible and more just laws, but they have been balked every time by the dealers. So we still have the beautiful spectacle of the market men gathering in great stores of game, trade in which is declared to be illicit by some of the States whence it is shipped; and holding this game at such prices as may suit their fancy. Because of the better laws of neighboring States the Boston men have a monopoly of the trade. They can be extortionate if they choose, for they are not controlled by any competition. They cannot make a pretense that their game supplies benefit anybody except the rich. They can not plead that public good demands the present outrageous law, for the only part of the public now deriving any good from the extended game season is made up of rich gourmets, who willingly pay extravagant prices for grouse and venison.

In the report of a recent meeting of the Association, given elsewhere, it will be seen that the society is persisting in its efforts to secure better laws. The plea that the extraor-dinary privileges now granted are in direct violations of inter-state comity is worthy of consideration; it is not one that will appeal very strongly to the class of customers who now support the game dealers; but if properly presented to the people of the State at large it ought to have some weight, especially when it is demonstrated to the dwellers in the country that along with the game from the West, sold in the protracted open season, are scores and hundreds of ruffed grouse snared in Massachusetts, and quail from their own tields.

The principle of the Golden Rule is less powerful than that of self-interest. Let the voters of every county in Massachusetts understand that when they make Boston and tributary markets the dumping ground of western game, they put a premium on their own game birds. This rule which has been demonstrated over and over again.

FIRE BUGS .- We recently reported the conviction of a Maine incendiary, who had poisoned the cows and fired the barn and house of a game constable. This was his way of taking revenge for prosecution as a deer hounder. State Game Protector Armstrong reports a similar case of revengeful incendiarism by an Adirondack deer hounder. This is the class of North Woods residents who demand permission to hound.

SONGS OR FEATHERS?

T was a very pretty lady who sat one June day on the porch of an old gray farmhouse. The hop vines were well on their way up the strings of pack-thread to the low eaves, the lilacs brushed the windows with cones of blossom, and the greensward sloping toward the road was dotted with the golden disks of dandelions in full bloom and the misty bubbles of those that bloomed a week before. She was a kindly-looking lady, too, as well as a pretty one, and one might well guess from the soft and tender expression of her eyes that she would not purposely harm one of the humblest earth's creatures. A city-bred lady, one might bc sure, of by the unsunned white and damask of her fair cheek, and the fresh, half-surprised pleasure with which she listened to the merry jingle of the rout of bobolinks in the meadow and watched the orioles building their nests in the branches of a great elm, flashing up with long streamers of fibrous bark and shreds of ravelled yarn trailing behind them to weave the coming babies' cradles of. How much a part of the perfect summer day these joyous singers and happy workers seemed! She could no more imagine a June without them than a June without leaves and flowers.

 Λ year from that day she was sitting there again. The same blue sky bent over her, with the fleecy flocks of clouds drifting across it. The hop vines were crawling toward the eaves again. The scent of the lilacs was in the air, the dandelions starring the sward with gold, and the silver balloons ready to sail away on the first breeze. But where were the birds? Only two or three bobolinks scattered their song over the wide acres of the meadow, and one oriole, atilt on the swinging limb where the weather-beaten, tattered nest of last year dangled, sang a heartbroken call over and over again for the mate who never came,

"What can have become of all the birds?" she asked her

husband, who came strolling out with his book and eigar. "The birds? Ah! Well, my dear, I think I saw one of them on your hat last winter, two or three score of them on the hats of your friends, and ten times as many in the milli-ners' shops. And you miss them? Well, 'you cannot have your cake and eat it.' If you must wear birds' skins in your hats, you will have to do without their singing and their pretty ways, for all that I can see."

And he fell to reading and smoking and she to thinking.

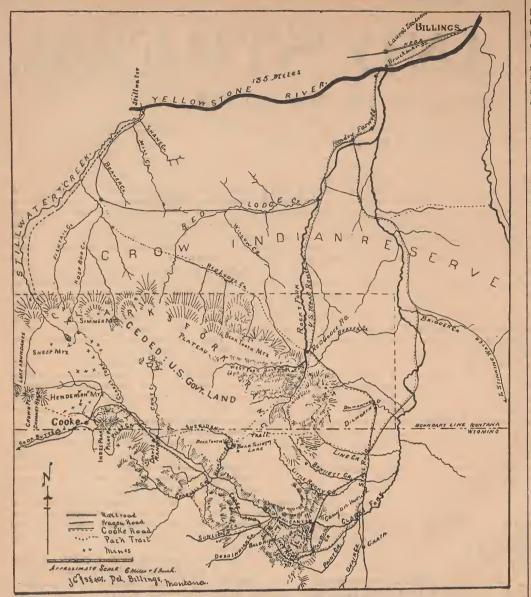
A RAILROAD TO COOKE CITY.

TO permit a railroad to enter the Yellowstone Park is to overthrow all the good work that has been done toward protecting that beautiful region. Its lands have been reserved from settlement by private individuals. Are they now to be thrown open to enrich a corporation? We have pointed out the evil results which are sure to follow the building of a railroad in the Park: Scttlements within it, the game driven off, the forests burned, the brooks and springs dried up, and the volume of the rivers diminished.

These are serious, they will be deplorable, calamities. Are we prepared to face them? Certainly not, unless some great public benefit is to be gained in return. There is in the pro-posed Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Railroad no advantage to the public which is at all commensurate with the inevitable cvils which will follow its construction. There are other routes, far easier and better, which will give the mine owners of Cooke City and Henderson Mountain a ready way to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The route from Ciunabar up the Yellowstone, East Fork and Soda Butte Creek will be a difficult one to build. An enormous amount of rock work will have to be done, for the soft sliding tufa which constitutes a great deal of the cañon walls is treacherous material, and is likely at any time to slip down in vast masses and destroy a great deal of com-pleted work. There are also heavy grades on this line, which can only be overcome at great cost. The road can be built, no doubt. In these days of engineering triumphs almost any thing is possible, but it will be a vast undertaking, will be slow and enormously costly. On the other side of the range there are three practicable

routes from the mines to the Northern Pacific R. R. One of these is down Clark's Fork, another down Clark's Fork for part of the way, then crossing over to Rocky Fork, and down that, while the third is down Stillwater. The first two are long as compared with the third, and in one or two places present heavy grades. That down Stillwater, however, pre. sents such striking advantages that there can be no doubt as to its desirability over all others. With the town of Still-water as its initial point and Henderson Mountain as its terminus, the length of this railroad would be only fifty-six miles. There will be on it no very heavy rockwork, and the



RAILROAD ROUTES FROM BILLINGS TO COOKE CITY.

gradients and curvatures will be light. The average cost per mile should not be more than \$5,000. There is only one point at which there will be any heavy work. This is at the cañon, forty-one miles from the mouth of the river, where there will be a rock cutting of perhaps four thousand cubic yards. From the mouth of the river up to this point there will be only light work, and while, for the remaining fifteen miles, there will be some little rock work, there will be nothing which can fairly be called heavy work. For the first forty-one miles, that is from Stillwater up to

For the first forty-one miles, that is from Stillwater up to the mouth of the cañon, the grade will not exceed eighty feet to the mile. From the cañon to the Forks, it will not be over one hundred feet to the mile, while from the Forks to Henderson Mountain it will somewhat exceed this. This last grade may be in a measure avoided, however, by lengthening the road a little, and first running up the East Fork a short distance, and then doubling back and running up the West Fork.

An important point in favor of this route is that the topography of the valley is such that at all of the points along the route, where the snow drifts, the road can at very small cost be kept above ground, thus avoiding all danger of snow blockades. There being no divide to cross, the grade will all be one way, and therefore all the road's heavy freight its carloads of ore—will be hauled down hill—a great saving.

The Clark's Fork route is, as we have remarked, longer, and there are one or two places where the grades are heavy. The route keeps well back from the cafion, however, and except at the point between Dead Indian and Iron Water Creek there appear to be no very serious obstacles to be over. come. We print a sketch map of the region under consideration, in which the three routes named are roughly delineated. The Clark's Fork route follows pretty closely the wagon road; the Rocky Fork route follows the U. S. Mail route to Red Lodge and then follows the dotted pack trail, while thc Stillwater route follows up the valley of that river to Henderson Mountain. Some one of these three should be chosen, for no railroad should ever be allowed to penetrate the Yellowstone Park.

The projectors of railroads cannot plead any reasonable necessity of invading the Park, and endangering its forest preserves.

DR. W. H. WINSLOW, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose "Cruise of the Pilgrim" has furnished such acceptable reading in our Yachting columns for several weeks past, is the author of a book which is a story of the late war, entitled "Cruising and Blockading." It is a book for "boys both young and old."

TO THE WALLED-IN LAKES. XIV.-A BEAR PIPE DANCE.

I HAD not forgotten that I had a vow to pay. Once the Sun had been kind to me, and though I bore him but slight good will, I felt that I must give the Bear Pipe a dance, as I had promised.

The morning after our arrival at the Agency, therefore. we sent over to old Red Eagle, the most potent of the medicine men of the Pegunny, to ask him if he would unwrap the Bear Pipe for us. Red Eagle is a relative of Appekunny, and for this reason it was hoped that his reply would be We were not disappointed. Word came back favorable. from the old man that three hours before sunset he would be ready for us. We therefore sent to his lodge some tea, bread and tobacco, together with a large bag of dried sarvice berries, these last being in some way "medicine" and an indispensable accompaniment of this ceremony. Then toward 3 o'clock Mr. Kipp, Appekunny and I drove over to Two Medicine, where Red Eagle's camp was. As we passed down into the bottom and pulled up near the lodges, a pack of about forty dogs of all sizes, colors and ages, dashed out from the brush and the lodges, and with furious barkings, snappings and snarlings, rushed upon us like a whirlwind; but their bark was far worse than their bite, if, indeed, they had this last at all, and when they got within a few feet of us, all their clamor changed to welcoming tail wags, and they seemed very glad to see us.

We found that Red Eagle's preparations were not completed, and while waiting we strolled over to the spot near the camp, where in ancient days the Pegunny used to jump the buffalo off the cliff. This is a high sandstone bluff, which was once a vertical cliff rising fifty feet above the valley, but it has now weathered down so that there are two benches, each one about twenty-five feet high with a very steep slope beneath each. The ground at the base of the bluff is liberally sprinkled with minute fragments of the bones and teeth of buffalo, but parts which are still recognizable are rare. Occasionally a badly-decayed vertebra may be seen, or rib, or fragment of a leg bone which had been covered up by the soil and so preserved from the general de To the Indians the place is still sacred, and to mark cav. it they have built up and keep in repair a pyramid of buffalo This memorial is about three feet in diameter and a horns. foot or two high. It was once much larger, for the soil about its base seems entirely composed of fragments of decayed horns. All those which now compose the pile are very old and rotten, but the Indians still give the heap attention, [MARCH 11, 1886.

piling it up whenever it is blown down or knocked over by the horses, which like to feed at the base of this cliff, where the grass, nourished by the decay of thousands of buffalo carcasses, is luxurlantly thick and green.

We looked in vain for arrow points or stone implements of any kind. For many years, sand and stones have been washing down from the bluff in the rain and the wind, and any articles that were once lost here have long since been covered up.

Returning to Red Eagle's lodge, we found that the prepa rations for the ceremony were not yet completed. down on a log near the lodge and began to make friends with the small children, who were nearly as numerous as the dogs. There was one little fellow about two years old who quite won my heart by his genial smile and general air of cordiality. His clothing consisted of several strings of beads, a buckskin thong about the neck to which was attached a medicine stone, and an extremely abbreviated shirt, which came down just to his lower ribs. The rest of his person was covered only by a thick coating of mud. He had evidently been playing in some half dried up puddle. young savage marched up to me in the most confiding way, and after shaking hands in a matter-of course fashion, quite as if we had been equals, he clambered up on my knee, and, having inspected my watch and chain and notebook until satisfied, sat there blandly watching the antics of his seniors. It appeared to be a favorite amusement of these children. from five to ten years of age, to surprise the unhappy dogs when asleep by the lodges or playing near them, and beat them with long twigs and pieces of brush wood until the wretched curs took refuge in the brush with most melancholy howlings, while the young Indians screamed with dclight. I found that my tiny friend was very much such a child as a white infant of the same age would have been, and was amused at the same things; but he was far better able to take care of himself than a white child of three times his vears

At length Appekunny called me, and with him I entered the lodge, in which were already seated a number of Indians. Red Eagle sat at the back, with the fire between himself and the door, and at his left was a space, where—in the place of honor—we seated ourselves. The lodge was quite full. Several of the women had their babies, either on their backs or between their knees. On the right of the Bear Man was his wife, the Bear Woman.

Red Eagle was a large, fine looking man of majestic presence. His massive face, which had a kindly benignant expression, was framed in his long gray hair which hung down over his broad shoulders. He is one of the oldest men in the tribe, and is now quite blind.

When all were seated there was a little pause, and then the Bear Woman took up a dried willow branch, which had two parallel twigs close together, to answer for a pair of tongs, and lifted from the fire a live coal, which she placed on the ground before the Bear Man. The latter then began to sing a low monotonous chant in a minor key, in which, after a few moments, all the other Indians joined. The song was very plaintive and melancholy. While singing Red Eagle interrupted himself every now and then to exclaim, Nī-ai', my shelter or robe, the other Indians continuing to After a few moments he reached his hand under sing. blanket on which he was sitting, and drew forth a small pouch, which he passed to the Bear Woman. She slowly untied it and took from it a pinch of the dried needles of the sweet pine, which she held over the coal. Then the Bear Man sang four times, and as the music would rise and fall the Bear Woman's hand would rise and fall over the coal. At the end of the fourth song the Man stretched out his hand and made a downward gesture, as if placing on, and the Bear Woman let fall the incense on the coal. mediately the fragrant perfume of the burning leaves filled the lodge. The singing continued a little longer, but at length there was a pause. Then, both Bear Man and Woman stretched out their hands over the smoke of the burning sweet pine, and rubbed them together. Then they took smoke in their hands and rubbed it over their wrists and forearms, and afterward, taking more, passed it over their heads, shoulders and upper arms. They also took handfuls of the smoke and seemed to eat it, so that they might purify themselves without and within.

Then raising his face toward the Sun, the Bear Man prayed, saying:

"Hear, Above People, hear, Thunder, those animals [i. e., his secret helpers or medicine animals] hear too. Kim-o-tit, Kim-o-tit, Kim-o-tit. Pity us, pity us, pity us. Let us live, let us live. Give us full life. Let us [become] old. Listen. Appekunny, let him survive. In his wandering about, let no danger befall him from bad beasts, or dangers that are on the trail. Let his wife and boy that child with hair like the sun, live to be very old, and have plenty of everything. Joe, let him live. Keep him when he is traveling. Protect him from all dangers, from perlls from animals, and from all dangers on the trail. Let his wife and child live and have abundance. And their young brother, let him survive. Care for him and keep him safe from danger, everywhere he may he

"All people let live. Oh, Creator, have pity on the people, so that they may live well, free from danger. Oh [pipe] tell them [*i. e.* all Above People] have pity on us. May all people have full life. Give everybody heavy bodies. Let the young people grow; increase their flesh. Let all men, women and children have full life. Harden the bodies of the old people so that they may reach great age

When he ceased all the people uttered a long-drawn Ah-h-h-h [Yes].

The earnestness of the petitioner was indescribably touch ing. This was not a droning, perfunctory prayer, whose object seems to be to convey as much information as possible to the deity. Here was a priest who reallydesired what he asked for. He threw himself on the mercy of this god and would not let him go. He implored, he urged, he insisted he would not be denied; and as I saw the great beads of sweat stand out upon the old man's brow, I thought of another struggle of long ago, when, at the ford Jabbok. another patriarch wrestled through the long night with his God and prevailed.

The prayer caded the singing was resumed, Red Eagle starting it, and the others, after a little, joining in a plaintive refrain. Presently the Bear Woman again took from the sack some of the sweet pinc needles and sprinkled them on the coal, and as the white smoke curled upward both Man and Woman again took it in their hands and as before, purified themselves by passing it over their arms, heads, shoulders and breasts. After they had done this, they took handfuls of it and held this up under a large package, attached to a beautifully ornamented pack saddle, which was tied to the lodge poles above their heads. This package contained the Bear Pipc. The singing continued, and now the Bear Woman chewed some of the sweet pine, and then spitting it into her hands, spread it over herself as she had done the smoke, and rising to her knees very slowly and reverently untied the package from the saddle and placed it on the blanket between the Bear Man and herself.

The Bear Man now began a new song—one which was more lively—and he and the Woman moved their hands through the smoke, and then holding their hands over the package moved them alternately up and down in time to the music. At first the hands were closed except as to the forefinger, which pointed straight out, and the up and down motions were quick and dainty, to represent the sharp rise and fall of the feet of the antelope when walking. Then at a little change in the air, the fingers were all bent, but the hand not closed, and the up and down motions became deliberate and heavy, to symbolize the slow tread of the walking bear. At another slight change in the air the old man raised his hands partly closed, the forefinger extended, pointing upward and slightly bent inward, to the sides of his head, and moving his face this way and that as if looking about him, called out in a shrill voice, "Hoo." The hand sign meant "buffalo" and the head motion "look out." This sign is related to the word Ni ai, often used in the song, meaning my shelter-covering-robe-buffalo. Then fol lowed up and down (walking) motions in time to the air, all the fingers being extended forward, symbolizing going to war, and the danger, or lookout, signal, forcfingers pointing straight up to and raised to the sides of the head like a pricked ear, with startled expression of countenance and the watchful look.

This song ended, Red Eagle slowly and carefully removed the wrappings from the package at his side, the singing not being interrupted at all, though the air was changed again to the slower, more monotonous chant. The braid string being untied from the double-mouthed red cloth sack, which formed the outer covering of the pipe, he drew forth a long bundle, wrapped in silk handkerchiefs of various colors. One by one he took these off until ten or twelve had been removed, and the Bear Pipe was revealed.

It was a handsome stem, about four feet long, wrapped for a part of its length with large, handsome beads, and profusely ornamented with white weasel tails and feathers. which depended from it in thick bunches. Near the lower or pipe extremity was a spread plume of twelve tail feathers the war eagle, each one having its extremity wrapped with red or yellow horse hair, which hung down in a long tuft. Below this plume the stem was tied with red, green and yellow ribbons, and again below this was a cluster of brightly burnished hawks bells. The whole stem was very handsome and heavy.

When the coverings were removed, the old man for a moment bent in silence over the pipe, and then raised it slowly and tenderly to his face, making a cooing, caressing sound, such as a mother might make to her infant. He pressed it to his lips and whispered to it ecstatically, while his sightless eyes looked toward the Sun, as if they could pierce the covering of the lodge and behold some Presence invisible to our grosser vision. After a wrapt silence of a few moments, he again spoke in a low voice to the pipe, and passed it over his arms, shoulders and both sides of the head Then he sang again, shaking the pipe in time to the music. Then again he prayed loudly and impressively, and said "Oh, Sun, Old Man and Stars, pity us, pity us. Look down. My dream told me that those Crows [who stole our horses] will not survive if they [the Piegan pursuers] over take them," Then followed again the substance of the first Then followed again the substance of the first prayer, and he ended with this petition, "Little Plume, lct him survive; Tcaring Lodge and Double Rider, let them survive, and bring the heads [i. e., scalps].

Then turning to the left, he passed the pipe to Appekunny. who spoke a few words to it and handed it to me. I held it to my face and made a short prayer to it, and then passed it to an old blind warrior who sat next to me, and who prayed to it fervently and long, and then handed it to his neighbor.

And so it went round the circle, each one who received it prayed to it most earnestly. I was anxious to hear what the people said in their prayers, but they spoke in low tones, and the only words I could catch were now and then *Kim o tit* and Nam. It was touching to see the young women who had babies with them, after praying to the pipe, pass it up and down over the bodies and heads of their little ones, and to see upon their faces the expression of lovc and faith that one sees nowhere save on a woman's countenance.

Meanwhile Red Eagle had taken a medicine rattle made from the dried scrotum of a buffalo bull, in which were a lot of small round stone, and again began to sing, shaking the rattle in time to the music.

At length the pipe had passed round the circle and was handed by the Bear Woman to Red Eagle. He took it and said rapidly twenty or thirty times, "Pity, pity." Then rising to his feet he began a new song, and danced, toward the east, and then, turning about, toward the first west. The people accompanied him with their voices in a new but equally plaintive and musical minor chant. After he had danced he faced about, and sitting down prayed again, repeating what he had said in his first and second prayer, and concluding with these words: "Let the Sun shine upon us and our lives be without shadows." At the end of the prayer all the people said, "Yes, have pity, have pity.

Then he made a sign that the ceremony was over, and we filed out of the lodge. Yo.

The Sportsman Tourist.

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A DRY HUNT.

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camp in the woods know the delight in its preparation. The fire is the central sun around which, at a respectful distance, the primitive couches hover. While some are putting the distance, the primitive couches on the camp, others are preparing the de-licious meal. Delicious? Yes. Delmonico never prepared so inviting a repast, and a tramp on Broadway or Fifth avenue never produced such an enchanting appetite. There was delight in being tired and hungry—delight in the imme-diate prospect of both being relieved and appeased, which was borne to us by the fragrance of steaming tea and coffee, and the spattering of bacon and potatoes in the frying pan. and the sight of the round biscuit growing more plump and brown before the fire. Is there not pleasure in such a meal, in such a place? After supper the pipes and the chat and the laying out the morrow's hunt—deciding who shall look after camp and prepare the evening meal—then seeking our fragrant beds, such sleep would come to us as is never found on "flowery beds of case."

The next morning bright and early, and breakfast over, while the reak morning bright and early, and breakfast over, while the reak morning bright and early, and breakfast over, while the reak was called a the courses and staffse out in a second the first out the theorem of the second the theorem of the second theorem of the seco

[MARCH 11, 1886.

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descent; so we took a bee line for camp without getting a glimpse of his bearship. Perhaps it was just as well for the bear, and better for us. After supper we were informed by the camp keeper for the day that our stock of bacon was a store and been bagged it looked as though we should soon have to be put on short allowance. If was up early the next morning and while taking a wash for of the party who used a shorgin. I started immediately to follow up the grouse by the sound. This requires much a ground, but will perch ligh up amid the thick foliage of the ground, but will perch ligh up amid the thick foliage of the minutes with a deep, guttural grunt that can be heard from a long distance. They are very shy and will stop calling at the slightest strange sight or sound, and when quiet it is impossible to locate the the ene on which they rest, and even when located, it requires the keenest eye to detect them. If of kopping occasionally and waiting for a repeat to be sure of my course, until I had gone more than half a mile. At last head him located in a tall pine tree; he had heard or seem here looking it over from every point, gradually and rowing the isopher occasionally and waiting for a repeat to be sure of my course, until I had gone more than half a mile. At last head lime located line, they for the vertically I saw his head and neek when looking up almost vertically I saw his head and neek when looking up almost vertically I saw his head and neek when looking up almost vertically is an vision for the party the ground with go to the tree min here the ground here the ground here the same head from the tree and locating it over from every point, gradually marrowing the interest as levinced in looking to the party tor. The one the tree amid the forest was my golden opportunity, and that I could get but his was my golden opportunity and rapid as possible to prove the same the difficult tast of get when looking up almost vertically I saw his head and neek when looking up almost vertically I saw h

feet perch, and fairly bounced when he struck the ground. Gathering my bird I hastened to camp, receiving a vote of thanks from the party for the royal breakfast the ground. We had decided to move our camp some six miles up the mountain to an old deserted hunter's or miner's cabin which one of the party had discovered in his tramp; but when we seen preparing for the move, two of the party had discovered in his tramp; but when we head track for home; so the three of us having 'enlisted for the war,'' or rather the week, turned backs on them and started up the mountain for the deserted cabin which we had track for home; so the three of us having 'enlisted for the war,'' or rather the week, turned backs on them and started up the mountain for the deserted cabin which we also the three heads track for home; so the three of us having 'enlisted for the war,'' or rather the week, turned backs on them and started up the mountain for the deserted cabin which we should return at 3 o'clock. When we returned before noon, and leaving G. to fit up camp, I and Jerry started out in different directions with an understanding that we should return at 3 o'clock. When we returned shout three miles to the ground I mounted old Bob and started. Reaching the summit of the ridge, which was about three miles to the ground I mounted to Bob and started. Reaching the summit of the ridge, which was about three miles to the snow and selecting my cover in a clump of chapparal prepared myself for watching and waited till the shadows had grown yobservation; so breaking cover I started for old Bob and found hin turning and twisting around, shivering with cold and impatience. Leading him to a fallen tree I made a spring for his back, and as he started at the same time I struck and impatience. Leading him to a fallen tree I made subtrees of thes so as to guide or stop his wild flight; and several times I came very near being brucked of the is back by the low branches of trees. Something had to be done with the troos dispatch, or old Bob would go i

with our languler till the echoes came back from the sur-rounding forest. The next day being Saturday, and the limit of our time, we made an ample breakfast from the hare, and packing our blankets and campstools on old Bob, reluctantly turned our backs on the camp and magnificent forests in which we had spent a charming week, although a dry hunt. A.

THE SPRING FLOWER SHOW. A FLOWER show will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House, in this city, March 24, 25, 26 and 27, to be open from 11 to 11 o'clock each day. The show will be managed by Mr. C. F. Klunder, the well-known florist, whose successful engineering of previous shows all who love flowers will remember. This one will be on a larger scale than any previous exhibition, and will far exceed anything of the kind hitherto known in America. The enormous cost of the exhibiton is guaranteed by a number of well-known and wealthy ladies. Some idea of the magnitude of the work involved can be had when it is stated that it will take 150 men four days and nights to place the decorations. Among these will be a miniature *Are de Triomphe*, formed of flowers, on the stage. Among the interesting exhibits will be a number of orchids growing on an old oak tree trunk as in nature. The roses will be superb.

on an old oak tree trunk as in facture. The loses will be superb. Mr. Klunder is so well known for his excellent taste and his passion for flowers, that every confidence may be felt that under his charge the management and the arrangements will be all that could be desired. The news of this flower show will interest a great number of people both in city and country, and it is said that parties are already being made up to come from a distance to visit it.

Hatural History.

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THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

THE strength which the movement in favor of protection for our birds is developing is really surprising. We had supposed that many people were interested in this sub-ject, but until the establishment of the AUDUBON SOCIETY we had no idea how many such there were, nor how deep was their concern. Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: By a resolution of the A. O. U. Committee for the Protec-tion of Birds, I am authorized to communicate to the AUDU-BON SOCIETY our approval of its plan and the sanction of our authority in the work it undertakes. As you are so gener-ously bearing the expenses of organizing the AUDUBON SOCIETY, and are giving so much time and space in your col-umns to the society's interests, I venture to take the liberty of expressing the wishes of the committee through your paper

of expressing the wisnes of the commutee through your paper. The object of our committee is to present the birds' side of the question. As experts, we feel warranted in giving our time and knowledge freely, and in suggesting means for the protection and preservation of our beautiful and useful birds; but must depend largely upon philanthropists, socie-ties and individuals to circulate all good suggestions and to distribute the facts pertaining to the heedless destruction now taking place. taking place.

distribute the facts pertaining to the needless destruction how taking place.
An AUDUBON SOCIETY in every township of our land would bring about the three results aimed at, viz.: First—No bird would be used as food that was not strictly a game bird. Second—Nests and eggs would be kept inviolate, and children would no more think of stoning birds and nests than they do now of horses in the streets. Third—Birds would be preferred by all women as live pets rather than as dead ornaments. Such a change in public sentiment would soon be followed by a correspondingly delightful and gratifying change in our parks and gardens.
Our committee will be glad to render the AUDUBON SOCIETY all assistance in our power.
Marcon for the Protection of Birds, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., City of New York.

Nat. Hist, City of New York. Nat. Hist, City of New York. Editor Forest and Stream: The suggestion of "X. Y. Z." in your last issue, to "enlist our sisters, aunts and cousins in the good work of refusing to wear birds as ornaments" is an excellent one, and truly germane to the subject. Let us try it and even extend the contrest to the nearest acquaintances whom we choose to see in the "borrowed feathers," which are so suggestive of cruelty and barbaric taste. The wearers of feathers cannot be reached or enjoined directly by any legal enactment, but many will give heed to kindly speech, and an earnest showing that they are to blame in the matter, and be led to renounce the evil and so stay the red-handed slaughter of the innocents. Mext, or rather at the same time, we have to do with the bonnet shooters and the taxidermists. Moral suasion, 1 am aware, will be of little use with many of this class, and to aid the cause we must see that just and stringent laws are made to save the birds, and not only insist they be made, but strictly and impartially enforced. The "Bill for Bird Protection," printed in FOREST AND STREAM, Feb. 24, is a good one, and should be made a law in every State. I would suggest that the AUDUBON SOCIETY prepare a circular to be read and permanently posted in every school house in the land, to instruct and warn every boy and girl, every youth and maid, in the interests of bird preserva-tion, and the nipping in the bud of cruelty of every kind. It is while at school that the young idea is taught to shoot very differently than the poet intended, and it is a sad sight to see the boy trying to kill or frighten every living, wild or domestic, thing he dares level gun or missile at. Whittier truly says, "We are in a way to destroy both our forests and our birds," and to save the remnant and as far as may be to restore both forests and birds is the bounden duty of every lover of nature. Let us be determined and persisti-ent in the work we have chosen. It is high t

BOSTON. March 3, 1886.

BOSTON. March 3, 1886. Editor Forest and Stream: I assure you of my hearty sympathy with the members of the AUDUBON SOCIETY in their efforts to prevent the waste of these beautiful, happy, innocent and useful lives, on which we depend for a large share of our natural enjoyment. I am myself more than tolerant of the somewhat intrusive intimacy of the English sparrow. No other birds outside of the barnyard let me come so near them—not even the pigeons. If I may change the lines of Cowper a little:

They are so well acquainted with man, Their tameness is charming to me.

Their tameness is charming to me. But still more am I indebted to the gulls and ducks, who during a large part of the ycar are daily visitors to the es-tuary of the Charles, on which I look from my library win-dows. I wish they could be protected by law, and if law cannot, or will not do it, that public opinion, under the lead of your society, would come between them and their mur-derers. Not less, certainly, do I feel the shame of the wan-ton destruction of our singing birds to feed the demands of a barbaric vanity. If it would save them from destruction I would say good by to the woodcock and sigh a long fare-well to the canvasback. Yours truly, O. W. HOLMES.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 3, 1886.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 3, 1886. Editor Forest and Stream: I am interested in the matter of the AUDUEON SOCIETY, for I have long watched with deep grief and intense indigna-tion the wanton and thoughtless destruction of birds now going on in all parts of our country. My personal knowledge of the matter is limited to what is taking place in Florida; but, through the columns of your most admirable paper, I learn that the same deplorable state of affairs exists every-where. Although I am cognizant of many scenes of bird slaughter in Florida, and know of the shipment of many thousands of bird skins and plumes from the State, I have not any reliable statistics of the trade for present reference.

I will, however, make it my business to obtain such, and will forward them to you as speedily as possible. The instance that came under my observation last winter made my blood fairly boil. It seems that the slaughter of birds for millinery purposes has stimulated those brutes, whose debased passions are fed by the sight of blood and suffering, to renewed efforts in the line of butchery to such an extent that nothing living is safe from them. For many years there had been a flourishing pelican rookery on a small island at the lower end of the Indian River. About a year "sportsmen from the North," visited this peaceful island one might, and with clubs and knives killed or sorely wounded and mutilated every bird on it; broke all the eggs they could find and destroyed the nests. They afterward boasted of this exploit, and remarked that that den of fish thieves was broken up at any rate, and they proposed to treat every other rookery they could find in the same way. They must have killed over a thousand birds in that one night. I know of one skin hunter now at work, who, under the mame of "maturalist," has destroyed between four and five thousand birds this winter. He is operating on Biscayne Bay, and I will try to ascertain more about him. May of the Florida papers. Please enroll me as a member of the AUDUBON SOCHTY, and count on my hearty ecopera-tion with you in the noble work of proteetion to bird life that you have undertaken. I never in my life killed a bird, ex-cept when forced by hunger to do so, and I hope I never shall. NEW YORK, March 1, 1886.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1886.

NEW TORK, MARCH 1, Editor Forest and Stream: Your earnest and intelligent efforts for the protection of birds is awakening a widespread interest in the cause, and is leading to a serious study of the best means to prevent the barbarous practice of destroying birds for gain. You have my warmest sympathy in your work, and I am confident that you will have the co-operation of the thinking part of our people. W. A. CONKLIN.

Chapter D, No. 818, Agassiz Association, of Newark, N. J., will hold its first annual celebration at Library Hall, on March 13, at 3 P. M. At a recent meeting of the Chapter it was decided to join the Δ UDUBON SOCIETY and try and advance its commendable purpose.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 2.—The first purple martins arrived from further south to-day. There were nine in the flock, and one killed proved to be in excellent condition. Several thousand breed in this city every summer in the nooks and corners of the old buildings.—H. A. KLINE.

ALBINOS.—In Germany an unusual number of white varieties of animals have been noticed this winter. A white chamois was shot in the Totengebirge, a white fish otter was caught near Luxemburg, white partridges were shot near Brunswick, and a white fox was killed in Hessen.

RECENT ARBINALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,— Three pumas (Felis concolor), one great normel owi (Bubo virgini-anus), two European waxwings (Ampelis garrulus), one larger hill mynah (Gracula intermedia), one raccoon (Procym lotor), one opos-sun (Didelphgs virginiana), two Virginia quali (Ortyre virginianus), one turkey vulture (Cathartes aura), one red tailed hawk (Buteo bo-realis), two Carolina doves (Zenaidura cardinensis), one barn own (Strix flammea americana), one screech owl (Scops asio), two red-winged blackbirds (Agelacus phoniceus), one alligator (Alligator mississippensis); born in the garden, two Carolina doves (Zenaidura carolinensis).

Game Bag and Gun.

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THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE FURTHER TRADECTORY TEST. THE full report of the FOREST AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphete form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Frice 50 cents.

ANTELOPE HUNTING IN DAKOTA.

this office, or sent post-paid. Price 30 cents. ANTELOPE HUNTINC IN DAKOTA. The falling snow is being rapidly driven before the fury for the latcly arrived blizzard; the mercury is dropping fore the blazing fire in my library calling to memory inci-dents and scenes of many a hunting expedition, my eyes fall prove the blazing fire in my library calling to memory inci-dents and scenes of many a hunting expedition, my eyes fall prove the opposite wall recalling the day when in far off Dakota he fell before my rifle, and I thought perhaps an account of that hunt might be acceptable to your readers. The as toward the close of a warm day in the middle of last September, that four men were busily engaged pitching from the open prairie, about thirty miles north of the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Four horses were picketed a short distance away, and three dogs, a setter and two col-lies of fine breeding, were lying near by, intelligently watch-ing the proceedings. The party consisted of two sportsmen not unknown on the Atlactic scaboard, and their guides Jack and Tom McGregor, the first an old buffalo hunter who had done his share in the extermination of the noble bi-son, and the latter his bröther, much younger in years, but a skillful and experienced hunter. It was a weird yet beauti-ti he short buffalo grass, bounded on one side by a ravine or coulde, through which a clear, cold stream flowed, while the top the travine and gave a leafy background to the bright frame and sparks that leaped upward into the air before the four of the tent. The other side of the plateau rose rapidly prairie beyond them. The party had driven about twenty miles that day through the Bad Lands, and it was plain to see the guns had not been idle on the way by the pile of sharptail grouse placed on the ground not far from the tent and which the dogs scemed to consider as under their es-pecial charge. The air was growing chilly, and as the sum snuk behind the buttes that stood in myriads of fan

creature sat motionless and gazed at the party about the fire. "Look! get your gun" said Jack, "a jackass rabbit makes a first-rate stew." A shotgun lying by was seized, aud a cartridge hastily inserted, and although the darkness pre-vented accurate aim, it was evident when the report broke the silence of the uight, that the animal was wounded, as it made hut a few jumps before it stopped. The dogs, all un-conscious of the vicinity of the rabbit, had lain quiet until the report of the gun aroused them, when eatching sight of the creature as it bounded into the air, they gave chase and soon compelled pussy to exert herself to the utmost to effect her escape. Round and round the plain they went in ever increasing speed, the rabbit doubling at critical moments and using all her stragedy to throw off her pursuers, but the wound prevented the creature from availing itself of its ac-customed fleetness, and soon she was overtaken and seized by one of the collies, who, in spite of the plaintive cry which all rabbits utter when in immediate danger, soon dis-patched her. She was carried in triumph to the camp by Jack, and prepared for dinner of the following day. The evening meal having been dispatched, and the pipe of peace smoked, the party bade the world good night, as they knew a hard ride was before them ou the morrow. The sun was not an hour bigh the next morning when our party were mounted and on their way to the prairie. At this time of the year the autelope seldom eutered the Bad Lands, but staid out on the open prairie, and as it was the rutting sea-son, the bucks were engaged in colleeting their harrems, and fighting away any other buck that approached too near their braine, only the summits and hog-backs of the buttes rising

Son, the backs were engaged in contention that approached too near their little troupe of wives. Leaving the Bad Lands which generally lie below the prairie, only the summits and hog-backs of the buttes rising above its level, the party commenced a search for sign. Tommy was by mutual consent placed in the lead, as the most skillful of the hunters, but although tracks and beds were frequently seen, the animals who made them did not come into view. We rode for hours over the rolling land-scape, expecting at the summit of every rise to certainly see our game. At length, when almost despairing, we caught sight of a small band in the far distance, but almost immed-iately they saw us, and started off at that swift run that has made these animals famous. We watched them until they disappeared over a roll of the prairie, and then prepared to follow them, hoping that they would stop when out of sight of our party. We had gone but a short distance when Tommy, who was in the lead, suddenly reined in his horse and turned about saying in a low tone, "Goats." Although we had seen nothing we followed his example, and he then explained how there was a small band of antelope lying down around a knoll to our left, but he was afraid he would not get near them. However, we decided to try, and dis-mounting we left the norses in Jack's eare, and prepared to stalk the goats. Flat upon our bellies we erawled to the summit of a knoll, when the animals came in view. They were in a swale, a long way off from any of the ridges of the position we were in, and decided to retrace our steps and endeavor to get nearer from the other side. We made a long detour and then crawled to the top of another ridge, and came upon the band in the rear, but we were no eloser the before. "You must shoot from here," said Tommy, "ean't get any than before.

You must shoot from here," said Tommy, "ean't get any

and came upon the band in the fear, but we were no closer "You must shoot from here," said Tommy, "ean't get any nearer." "It will not be of any use," I said, "can't hit them at this distance unless by accident, it's over two hundred yards, but we'll try." The was agreed that my friend and myself should shoot to-gether at the word. Neither of our guides carried guns, as we were hunting for sport, not for count. The antelope that were lying down did not look larger than rabbits, half hidden as they were in the long grass, but on either side of hand, the two were still standing as sentinels, looking away from us over the prairie. "Ready, one, two, three, fire," said Tommy, and both rifles cracked, the object selec-ted being the two animals on guard. At the report the whole band started like one creature, on the full run. It was marvelous to see how quickly they could rise to their fat also joined the fleeing throng, and all were soon hidden behind a rise in the prairie. "Though disappointed we were not surprised, as we did not expect to make a sure shot at the distance under the circumstances. We rode on throughout the aftermon, but although we saw several bands of antelope they were too wary to per-ming a hunter had done before, minus our game. My friend dated d that the next day he would go after mule deer with pathelope again. So, soon after surrise, we were en route for the prairie, but this time decided to go north of the grounds having reached a favorable spot for a stalk, we dropped they would not go away from the spot, and erawled to the top of a neighboring ridge overlooking the place where we had seen plenty, until suddenly we eame in sight of two feeding in a sum whough which the bed of a stalk, we dropped they would not go away from the spot, and erawled to the top of a neighboring ridge overlooking the place where we had seen the antelope. No animal was in sight of two feeding in a sum of the proses' heads and left them, knowing they would not go away from the s

"Wen' tohing," them?" "Don't think it any use," he replied, "they saw us." "Well, it is not far and I am going over to see if I can find where they went to," I answered, "you go and bring on the horses"

find where they went to," I answered, "you go and bring on the horses." So I started for the other ridge. As I drew near the top, I laid flat upon the ground and pushed myself along, shov-ing my rifle ahead of me. Peeping over the top, I found the ground sloped away for a long distance, giving me an ex-tended view, and about one hundred and fifty yards from me were a band of antelope eonsisting of thirteen does and one splendid buck. They were seattered about feeding, but the buck seemed very restless, and kept a sharp eye over his wives, and also the surrounding landseape. I crept baek u nder cover of the ridge, and signalled to Tommy, who was eoming on with the horses, to leave them and join me, and then returned to my post of observation. Soon I heard a

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antelope still resting. They all lay with their noses to the leavard, the buck in the rear, gazing intently down the glade through which they had come. "You will never get nearer," said Tommy, "try the buck." I took aim, but lowered the rifle, and replied, "It would be of no use, I could only hit that buck by the merest scratch shot. He don't look as big as a rabibit over my sight. Try the flag again, but stay close by me." Tommy raised the red handkerehief upon my shotgun, and we watched the effect. None of the animals appeared to see it, but all kept their gaze steadily down the valley. At last one of the does rose and stretched herself. The buck thinking possibly she was about to stray away, also got up and turned, when his eye caught our fluttering signal. Immediately he started for it, galloping up the slope, and increasing his speed every mo-ment. I erouehed lower and brought my rifle to bear on the spot where I expected him to come. As he drew near Tommy lowered his flag so it could not be seen so clearly, When the antelope had approached within forty yards he turned to make a eircle and get our wind, passing directly in front of me. I had brought my sight to bear on him and as he was going by at full speed, pressed the trigger. I heard the bullet strike with a strong, dull thud, and immediately the animal turned and began to descend the slope toward the bullet was well placed and he had received his death stroke, for after running about fifty yards he rolled over on his side. The does had huddled together while the above seene was being enacted, but when the buck fell, they started off on a swift run and were in a moment hidden be-hind a rise of the prairie. I did not want them aud let them go, but walked down to where the buck was lying. He'was indeed a fine specimen of his race, with wide branch-ing hores, the hooks being of unusual length. The light had not entirely left his eyes, which still shone with the bright hues of life, but as I gazed at him their colors rapidly changed and faded away befo

HUNTER'S PARADISE.

A HUNTER'S PARADISE. HAVING had our fill of the mast fed white meat of the wild turkey, near Desputanta Station, Va., the judicial-minded Miller and J. M. S. concluded we would again test and enjoy the boundless hospitality of Richard D. Sharp, Eq., who lives the life of an elegant and hospitable planter and farmer on his thousand-aere plantation, Laurel Spring Farm, in old Surry eounty, Virginia. Mr. Sharp's farm takes its name from a clear and gushing water, as clear as Helicon and as cold as the St. Lawrence in mid-winter. The home of our generous and courtly host, who is, in fact, one of Nature's noblemen, is a large, ante-bellum, Virginia man-sion, with an ample hall at least fifteen feet wide, with open fire places in each room, where the blazing logs give out a seductive flame and heat which in the cool November even-ings make one forget the existence of such "uccessary evils" as lavyres and creditors. Mr. Sharp is a single man, who, with the help of old Unele Joe, a seventy-five-year old Scipio Africanus, who for good horse sense and a keen sense of humor lays over the deck and ranks as a domestic institution, dispenses here a truly princely hospitality. Joe is as straight as an arrow, as lithe as a middle-aged Apollo, and loves the sound of a gun and even the sight of a firearm as well as the sleuth hound loves, by sure tracing, to overtake the bound-ing stag. Old Joe is the happy possessor of an old Queen Anteor Harper's Ferry misket, and there is no finer sight upon an Easter day than to see old Uncle Joe, with his forsty prow white as the driven snow, adorn himself with an antique hunting eostume older than Light Horse Harry, shoulder his musket tenderly, and prepare for the slaughter of the innocents. When the Judicial Mind praised the bur-nished barrel of Joe's gun, the latter smiled a smile like the sourd of a sun and the martined proves of fine to is sure to sared rites of matrimony not needful to bind him to his dusky and voluminous wives. "Don't bodder li

we wants to." In the morning we breakfast on delicious coffee (no matu-tinal cocktail needed), corn bread, roast shoat, broiled veni-son (killed by ourselves) and currant jelly, the product of our host's garden currants. As we smoke our "Lone Jack" on Sharp's ample piazza, old black Joe shambles up, deferentially doffs his battered tile (hal), and says: "Boss, got no toddy for ole man dis yer mornin'?" "A ducat to the beggarly denier," to the man who could refuse the warm-hearted old African one single nin! nip

Directly fronting the piazza the gray squirrels frisk around the oak trees within fifty yards, unsuspicious of dan-ger; and Bob White wistles a welcome to the rising sun. "You can't knock the head off that squirrel," said J. M. S. to the Judicial Mind.

The squirrel was one hundred yards off in the top of a big

The squirrer was one function of the second state of the second s

Then the huntsman's horn sounded, and the dogs began to eaper about the house, snuffing fun and frolic in the westerly

when the third hill, out due battered his brains out on the side of the big oak.
Then the huntsman's horn sounded, and the dogs began to exper about the house, snuffing fun and frolic in the westerly wind.
The inevitable Harper's Ferry musket gleamed on the old negro's off shoulder, and the party was made up: Our host, Amos Cole, a jolly good man and a boniface, from Harrington, Del.; Edward L. Rice, Jr., Geo. Ellison, Austin Ellison, Judge R. T. Miller, J. Sharp (our host's brother), a good man and true, Chas. Ellison, Chas. Crafford, of wild turkey fame, and last, your scribe, J. M. S.
We had three dogs: One half hound and half terrier, old Joe's Cap'n, as he called him, Sharp's hound Fox, and Dave Harrison's hound Hike.
One might naturally think himself in South Jersey, betweeen Dennisville and Tuckahoe, Cape May county, for the serub oak abounds and the roads are so numerous that six men can strike and cover all the deer stands within two miles of the Sharp plantation, and we kill all our deer within this distance of home. We go on the old Petersburg road, leaving the Sharp farm where coton and 'peas' are raised in abundance, for the latter name is given to the fragrant peant or 'gooder.' as it is called in North Carolina. It was a glorious day, only a little too warm for comfort, and the heat made old Joe pufilike a Cape May porpoise in one of Capt. Cock's nets. I asked old Joe if he didn't want a horse to ride to the hunt. He gave me a half indignant look as he said: 'Dis ver nigga' don't want no hoss. W'at he want hos for? Deer 'fraid of old Joe when he make track frou' dem woods yonder. Joe whoop 'em up, de deer in de bush,'' and off he ambled ahead of the party, the happiest hunter in the crowd. Joe Sharp, one of the big Injuns of the hunt, who knew every stick of timber within twenty miles of the plantation, rode Charley Crafford's horse called Dor Tanner, because he looked aif he had fasted forty days. But Doc Tanner, abeit he looked like Don Quixote's Ros

bach i rve got him down. He ran in that thicket, but 1 heard him bleat." Old Joe began to laugh, and first removing his hat, defer-entially said: "Boss Riee, no meat drapped dat time, for de deer may blate down in Del'war' in November, but dey don't do dat, not down yer in Ole Virginny!" The laugh was on Rice and a solemn conelave met to de-termine whether in eonsonance with the old Surry county custom, the luckless missing hunter's shirt tail should be amputated. On account of Rice's extreme youth this usual formality—when a man missed a deer—was omitted, only in this single instance. Rice looked lugubrious and did not use the word "blate" any more that day. By order of Generalissimo Joe Sharp, we all sought new

stands. We turned away from the James River, only fourteen miles away, and Rosinante—Doc Tanner—coming up like a war horse, when old Joe blew the cow's horn, with a mouth like the Mammoth Cave or cornet à piston, to call the degs off and in to change the huntsman's venue. The writer and the Judicial Mind were posted on a pretty little knoll on the old Petersburg road, and the dogs, at 10 o'clock, began to give tongue like mad and I saw a light come into Miller's eye, like that judicial light which shines there when he gives a verdict for the plantiff in the district court. "Down on your knees," I said, and down on his marrow bones he went; and breathless we waited for the bounding buck to come our way, for the quick, deep yelping of the hounds told us of the near approach of the venison. Both of us turned our eyes at the same instant, and there was Nimrod Rice down on one knee, shotgun pointed at some-thing in the bushes, and quicker than I can write a line, out came a one hundred and seventy-five-pound buck running like a Camden cyclone, erect and beautiful, with slender nostrils distended, head well up in the air, apparently leap-ing, at every bound, over the top of the small serub oaks. The deer left the dense thicket with the baying dogs close behind in hot pursuit. He reached the middle of the old road. Rice was twenty-five yards away, well concealed from the vigilant but terrified eye of the beautiful animal, so lithe and graceful, with the delicate completeness and in-comparable neatness of limb, round, yet slim. Rice's gun was 14 inch gauge, 64 pounds weight, 28 inch barrel, 44 drams Dupont's best powder in each barrel, loaded with 13 No. 1 buckshot.

ams Dupon's best powder in each barrel, loaded with 12 o. 1 buckshot. He fired the right barrel, and a two-year-old buck dropped his tracks about the middle of the road. * Off went the second barrel, when old Joe eame bounding it of the brush, and exclaimed: in

out of the brush, and exclaimed: "Boss Rice, de Nimble Rod (Nimrod) what you shoot dat deer two times for done kill him fust shot." Then the negro began to whoop and yell like a wild Comanche warrior. "Well," said Rice, "old man, I meant to shoot as long as the deer's ears moved." "Boss," said old Joe, "You 'deemed (redeemed) you'self dis time. Meat drapped dere, too, as if old Harper Ferry hisself done it." out of the

hisself done it." Crafford's horse Doe Tanner came cavorting like a Ken-tucky racer down the road, trying to throw his rider, and prancing wildly as soon as he smelled blood. In vain did the gallant rider, Joe Sharp—all in a glow, looking like the ancient Cœur de Lion-endeavor to bring Rosinante-Tanner to the front, so as to saddle the horse with the saddle of venison. Sharp was considerably nonplussed, not being familiar with Doe Tanner's ways, for the horse stood there foaming, 'rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun," and refused to budge.

foaming, "rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun," and refused to budge. "Get off, Joe," said the smiling Crafford, for all were hilariously joyful, and it was what the great Conkling calls a "halcyon and vociferous occasion," old Joe doing most of the vociferating. Charley Crafford went up to Tanner, trembling in every limb, put the flat of his hand tenderly on his Rosinante's neck, and said soothingly, "Tanner, what ails you? Let me whisper in yer year! I want no more of this nonsense." The horse, figuratively speaking, melted, became as gentle as a lamb, and the deer was quietly slung across the bow of the saddle. It was nearing 12 o'clock, but Director General Dick Sharp said we must have another deer. I began to think the woods were full of them, and I was nearly right. — Sharp the elder jumped on his old bay mare and was soon scurrying through the bushes, and in fifteen minutes we the deer were running away from our stand. The Judge looked disgusted and all forlorn, as he did the day the 80-pound red drum broke away from his Cutyhunk line at Anglesea, N. J., when I was one big fish ahead. Sharp had driven three deer from the bushes fifteen minutes after pardless of danger or the dogs. — Sharp's old mare made a good record as to speed across the barrens, and taking a cross cut, he caught sight of a fat

had uriven three deer from the bushes fifteen minutes after he started, where they were enjoying a matutinal nap, re-gardless of danger or the dogs. Sharp's old mare made a good record as to speed across the barrens, and taking a cross cut, he caught sight of a fat fawn at the corner of a "goober" field, got in a first shot which made the fur fly, then gave chase, still on horseback, and at the corner of the negro grave yard gave the fawn her quietus with his left barrel. Here was glory and game enough for one day. And these gentlemen sportsmen, for such they all were, did not desire to depopulate the forests. We had game enough for the table for a week, and some to send to our homes in the Jerseys. Old Joe was wild with joy. If he had brought along his dilapidated fiddle he would surely have stopped along the roadside to play "Leather Stockings," or danced a Virginia breakdown on the amply-shaded piazza at home as he gazed with irrepressible emotion at the glossy hides of the two big bueks and a fawn triumphantly hang-ing in a row near the kitchen. It was one o'clock P. M. when we reached the house, tired but happy huntsmen. At sharp two P. M. the cooks gave us a dinner which Lucullus might have envied, and over which, if now alive, Sam Ward, the literary gournet of the lobby, would have smiled his blandest benison, and as Sam's diletanti stomach distended, he would have rendered with a grace all his own, his best Rabelaisian stories. The presence of some of the brightest and wittiest of the sex, kept us on our dignity between the wine and the walnuts. The scribe feit that sense of fullness so aptly described by Washington Irving, when Mynheer Van Tassel, having dined volumin-ously, tumbled over asleep on the greensward, while good digestion waited on appetite. Old Joe was a never ending source of wit in others and of infinite amusement to him-self. He explained to us how his wives left him, post-bel-hum, when, as he tersely expressed, "Massa Linkum freed the nigga' man."

self. He explained to us now his wives let him, post-out-lum, when, as he tersely expressed, "Massa Linkum freed the nigga' man." "Nimrod" L. Rice was the hero of the hour, and did not hesitate to declare that he was exceedingly glad that he had killed his first deer and on that particular humt had carned the right to wear his undiminished "phylactery" or shirt. Oharles Ellison, who mourned because we could not each get one deer on the same day, and who is the crack shot of Surrey, coaxed the Judicial Mind to take a shy at the quail, and when Richard sees a gun or a game bag or a hound dog, it does not require much blandishment to get him out for a shoot. It is a case of the war horse who snuff-eth the battle from afar. So, before the November sun had found his "bath beyond the western stars," or black night had dropped her curtain over our joyous but tired party, they bagged and returned with two dozen quail. It was Keats who told so charmingly how his (or some-body else's) sweetheart slept on the eve of St. Agnes. But she never revelled in balmy sleep with half the joy that gladened our tired sportsmen, whose dreams were filled with jack rabbits galore and turkeys innumerable, while the deer

roamed the happy hunting grounds of sleep, thick as stars in the Milky Way. What would civilization be without a gun and a dog, and, if you please, lacking the quaint humor of poor old Joe, who deserves in the great hereafter a home where his Harper's Ferry musket will be ever bright. That merry party will not soon forget the days "we went gypsy-ing" through the balmy woods and over the fertile "goober" fields of old Surry, nor will we ever cease to remember how our hearts warmed before the open fires of our generous host, and how glad we were made by the open-handed and large-hearted hospitality on Dick Sharp's plantation in Surry county, old Virginia, in November. J. M. S. CAMDEN, N. J.

STATE GAME PROTECTORS' REPORTS. Editor Forest and Stream:

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"I have sufficient evidence to warrant the prosecution of quite a large number of persons for hounding deer. I vis-ited Indian and Blue Mountain lakes in December to look up additional evidence. I returned home Dec. 24 and have been confined to my house and bed with pleuro pneumonia

up additional evidence. I returned home Dec. 24 and have been confined to my house and bed with pleuro pneumonia much of the time since. "I have been particularly interested in the case of an Albany gentleman who hired the game constable as one of his guides to put out dogs. They killed several deer between Oct. 9 and 16. I presume he can give the dates, if not I can inform him

genterman who hired the game constable as one of his guides to put out dogs. They killed several deer between Oct. 9 and 16. I presume he can give the dates, if not I can inform him.
"The suit against Wescott is still pending. Lately I have discovered the witness upon the testimony of whom Wescott was indicted is the very man who killed it. Wescott and the witness divided the venison.
"Several suits are still pending, though it is through no fault of mine. I have done my best to push them along, but find I cannot hurry the court. The above report contains an account of only a small part of the work performed. I have done all in my power to see that the law was enforced. I have investigated every complaint made to me. Sometimes there is not sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution and sometimes no offense is committed, complaint being made by a party ignorant of the law.
"I suggest that protectors should be allowed to appoint deputies. In some towns they purposely elect game constables who will not qualify. One half of the fines should go to the protector and half to the informer.
"The law should allow the destruction of pickerel in any manner and by any device. They are destroying the trout in the Hudson River and its tributaries.
"The game protectors should be allowed to read the evidence in game cases before the Grand Jury, in order that they may know it is all given. Much time is now spent in collecting evidence never used. Sometimes it is purposely omitted.

they may know it is all given. Much time is now spent in collecting evidence never used. Sometimes it is purposely omitted.
"I can assure you that I was much pleased to receive your in which I have performed the duties of protector since my appointment. I have done my best to merit your approval and that of all who desire to see the law enforced."
Matthew Kennedy, of Hudson, State game protector for the third district, in his annual report states that he was employed 63 days last year and that he traveled 3, 604 miles. He prosecuted 22 persons for violating the game laws and all but two were convicted. Fines aggregating \$255 were receivered. He has two suits still pending. Mr. Kennedy says: "I would recommend a change in section 4 of Chapter 534 of the laws of 1879. The provision relates to the shooting of wildfowl, and says, 'any person who shall at any time kill any of said birds between sunset and day light, or pursue or fire at any of said birds with the aid of any light or latern, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor,' etc. It is very difficult for me to fasten violators of that part of the section in October, 1854, and the district attorney could not hold them for the reason that the justice held that as the parties did ot have an artificial light they were not liable. It is a custom for Troy and Albany parties to come here on afternoon trains and not attempt to do any shooting until fast sums, when they go among the birds on the feeding beds. Shooting is done in the vicinity of Coxsackie and Stockport. If the section read 'to pursue or fire at any of said birds they were a read and the words relating to artificial light were omitted, it would be an easy matter to dectect and convict offenders." Porrsa.

VIRGINIA GAME SCORE.

ter to dectect and convict offenders." PORTA. A VIRCINIA CAME SCORE. Since of this cold February evening before an old fash inducable billing in the place, with dry logs piled up high naturally fell into a meditative mood. My two red Irish setters Nemo and Uno, and a pointer pup, lemon and white, looked from one to the other my thoughts reverted to the shooting season just passed, and the many haleyon days I ion save the Irish setters. Partridges were very pleutiful the past season, and I think I did fairly well as to the num-ber killed. I kept a diary of each day's shooting, and look-ation save the Irish setters. Partridges were very pleutiful the past season, and I think I did fairly well as to the num-ber killed. I kept a diary of each day's shooting, and look-ation save the Irish setters. Partridges were very pleutiful the past season, and I think I did fairly well as to the num-ber killed. I kept a diary of each day's shooting, and look-ation over a shooting together that two men elaim the same score. My setters are both good retrievers, and I cannot now recall but one single bird that I shot down and they it this after noon I he contrary can recall many birds withed but for the sagaeity of my dogs. There is one fact in yo other way except; by the head. If the bird is only mouth he manages to get it by the head, and brings it to me with only the head in his mouth and the body of the bird any other way except; by the head, and brings it to me with only the head in his mouth and the body of the bird any dogs, it is the first time I have ever seen these two are the past season one deer and half a dozen wild turkeys, and hares by the quantity. Now that the scason for shoot-get game is passed, I am turning my attention to the first on the same dog. In addition to the 760 birds, I also in the past season one deer and half a dozen wild turkeys, and hares by the quantity. Now that the scason for shoot-ing game is passed, I am turning my attention to the setter of the prot

DELRI SPORTSMEN'S CLUE.—At the fourth annual meeting of the Delhi (N. Y.) Sportsmen's Club the following officers were elected; President, R. F. Mitchell; Vice-President, D. L. Wight; Treasurer, G. E. Maxwell; Secretary, E. L. Hitt; Directors, G. M. Harby, F. H. Griffls and D. A. McNee.— F. L. HITT, Secretary.





HOUNDING AN ADIRONDACK DEER To Make it "Shy"---so that the Still-Hunters will not get it.

THE SENTIMENT AGAINST HOUNDING.

THE SENTIMENT AGAINST HOUNDING. THE strength of public sentiment against deer hounding in the Adirondacks is becoming daily becoming more manifest. Opposed to the selfish individuals, who by mis-representation and forged statistics are trying to mislead the Senate into serving their greedy purposes, the great mass of the sportsmen of the State are showing themselves to be on the side of the present law. The Onondaga Sportsmen's Club Syracuse, and the Monroe County Club of Rochester have of sent to Albany resolutions indorsing the anti-hounding bill. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 3.—Editor Forest and Stream: The Onondaga County Sportsmen's Club held a meeting last night to protest against the repeal of the anti-hounding law. These resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, An effort is now being made in the State Legisla-

These resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, An effort is now being made in the State Legisla-ture to repeal the act of last session prohibiting the running of deer with hounds or dogs in this State; therefore Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this meeting that said act and its rigid enforcement are necessary for the protection and preservation of game. Resolved, That in our opinion said law has already produced beneficial results. Resolved, That we ask the Legislature of the State to defeat any act repealing or in any way detracting from the force of said act of last session; and Resolved, That these resolutions be properly engrossed and signed by the officers of this club and delivered to the mem-bers of the Legislature from this county, and copies sent to the city press. Action was also taken relative to the fitting up a club

Action was also taken relative to the fitting up a club house north of Onondaga Valley.—ONONDAGA.

Rochester, N. Y., March 5, 1885.—Editor Forest and Stream: At a meeting of the Monroc County Sportsmen's Club held last night, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously, and it was resolved to send a copy to the Governor:

Whereas, The Assembly has passed a bill repealing the law 1885, prohibiting the hounding of deer in the Adirondacks

The reast into this ounding of deer in the Adirondacks, and Whereas, The law which it is proposed to repeal is a just one, called for by the dictates of humanity, common sense and the permanent interest of the State; therefore, Resolved, That we invoke the Governor to veto the repealing law, if it should pass the Legislature. Resolved, That the game on the public lands of this State should be preserved and perpetuated for the whole people and not be given up to immediate or rapid extermination in the temporary interests of professional hunters, hotel keepers, gourmands or others who will not hunt if fairly. Resolved, That a laws prohibiting the hounding of deer in other places have resulted in a great increase of game where it was almost extinct, giving abundance of sport where there wasnone, we ask that the present law be allowed to remain in force long enough to show the honestly skeptical its advan-tages, when, we are confident, it will stad on its own merits. EDMOND REDMOND. EDMOND REDMOND.

New York Fisherr Commission.—New York, Feb 27. —Editor Forest and Stream: Venison has been scarce dur-ing the past season, as compared with previous years. A very small percentage of the supply is Adirondack deer. Fully 80 per cent. of the venison consumed in New York comes from Minnesota. There has been a smaller quantity of Adirondack venison in market during the past season than ever before. This is the result af my own observation, and you can confirm it on application to any of the large poultry and game dealers.—E. G. BLACKFORD.

Hounding must be prohibited absolutely and at all times. If the practice be permitted at all, the destruction of deer by dogs will not be confined to the hounding season; it will be continued the year around. This has been abundantly de-monstrated. The Adirondack deer dogs are maintained on

game killed out of season. Here is another recent case in

game killed out of season. Here is another recent case in point:
Builty Three and Stream:
Builtor Horest and Stream:
Takes week a neighbor of mine, while visiting his fox traps, came upon the trail of a bleeding deer which had evidently been followed by two dogs. Taking the trail he soon found where the final strunggle had occurred. The snow was trop had dispeared. The doe was with faw.
This is one of the evils of keeping and using hounds of which I have before spoken. This deer and her fawns have had supparently been done the day before and the dogs had dispeared. The doe was with faw.
This is one of the evils of keeping and using hounds of which I have before spoken. This deer and her fawns have here been sacrifieed. In the next town where dogs are out the region where any deer are to be form.
I would like to show to every member of our Legislature to forze the oby of this doe, as it lies with lis two little fawns disclosed through the gaping wounds, already half way on the tozen budy of this doe, as it lies with its two little fawns disclosed through the gaping wounds, already half way on the tot better to risk it on the side of humanity than otherwise?
The Albany men, not one of whom would be seen leading non as coming from a partisan source, and the truth is hard to better to risk ut on the side of humanity than otherwise?
The Albany men, not one of whom would be seen leading a wound so the sectes of the city, are working only for their own protection. The welfare of the deer is ended, turn on the protection. A week or two in the woods at the end of summer teaches them all it is necessary to know, and they are able to discourse knowingly of woodcraft, and especially of the fawns who is unwilling to give up any part of his pleasure when necessity demands it, is unworthy of the mane. The time has come when to prevent extermination, we will all make some concessions. We have asked the pose double at mounding, knowing that practice to be the greatest e

HAGUE, N. Y., March 2, 1820. The remaining Adirondack deer are not so numerous that the State of New York can afford to maintain hordes of hungry hounds in the North Woods by feeding them on February killed does heavy with young.

A hearing was given by the Game Law Committee of the New York Senate on Tuesday last on the bill to repeal the present non-hounding law. Senators Vedder, McMillan and Wemple were present. The hearing was opened by those who desire the repeal of the present law. Mr. Foster led off, and was followed by Mr. Richardson, of Lewis; Mr. Barnes, of Essex, and Mr. Palmer, of Franklin. The arguments ad-vanced were those that have been heard before, that bound-ing made the deer shy and so protected them from the still-hunter. The speakers were evidently not practical woods-men, and all their remarks showed that they were quite ignor-ant of the habits of deer. They also professed great bitter-ness against the jack-shooters. Mr. Van Santvoord opened on the side favoring the pres-

ent law, and made a capital speech, in which he took the ground that if the bill now under consideration was brought forward in good faith the supporters of the measure ought to have in some way limited the killing of the deer rather than to urge the opening of an additional method of killing. He stated that the opponents of the new bill were willing to give up jack-shooting or to give up still-hunting, for they want to protect the deer. As showing the destructiveness of hounding in comparison with other methods, he instanced a county in Florida where ten years ago, although still-hunt-ing and fire-hunting were both practiced, the deer were still plenty until hounds were brought in, when they began to diminish in numbers, until now they are no longer found within the limits of the county. Mr. Sprague, of New York, followed, showing that hound-ing deer was the method followed by city sportsmen and dudes, hy men in other words who had neither the skill nor the endurance to match their powers with those of the wild animal whose senses are keen and which is ever on the alert.

wild animal whose senses are keen and when a alert. Mr. Erwin, Senator from St. Lawrence county, made a few remarks in which he stated that he had no intention of going into the merits of the question, but he desired to say that the people of St. Lawrence county felt very strongly on this subject and asked the committee as a favor that what-ever action they might take on the bill as a whole, they would not force hounding upon that county, as his constitu-ents by a very large majority were unalterably opposed to it. Several other gentlemen from St. Lawrence expressed simi-lar views.

ents by a very large majority were uninterative opposed to the Several other gentlemen from St. Lawrence expressed simi-lar views. Mr. Rushton, of that county, made a telling statement of fact in support of the existing law in which he exposed the falsity of many of the statements made by the supporters of the bill under discussion. He showed that whereas it had been stated that 260 deer had been shipped from Canton during the past season, as a matter of fact only 123 had been sent from there, and that the number was to be accounted for by the fact that a new stage line had recently been opened from Canton leading twelve miles back into the woods. These deer had been bought up by the merchants at a number of outly-ing villages and sent to Canton as a shipping point. He said that the sportsmen and guides of St. Lawrence had had twelve years experience of a non-hounding law and that they knew that under its provisions the deer increased. They were prac-tically unanimous in support of the law as it stands to day. General Curtis made some remarks advising the opponents of the present law of the points which would be made against them at a subsequent hearing. The committee then adjourned to meet in one week in the Senate Chamber at Albany for a final hearing in the matter.

Still-hunting is the most legitimate as it is the most diffi-cult method. * * * Hounds are also employed to drive the deer to runways or to water. It requires no very great degree of skill to shoot a deer as he runs by within thirty or forty yards, and even less to kill one when swimming in the water but a few feet from the boat. The latter method is therefore in high favor with the average summer tourist, who cares nothing as to how his game is secured, provided only he can truthfully boast that he has killed a deer.— *George Bird Grinnell in "Sport with Gun and Rod," p. 152.* (New York: The Century Co., 1884.)

THE OLD TRICK —J., B. and myself were hunting ducks on Thompson's Lake last fall. One morning, seeing some ducks about 200 yards out in the lake, I began firing at them with a .40-caliber rifle. After three shots we discovered that they were decoy ducks. I left at once for the tent. While I was gone the owner of the docoys came up and asked J. and B. if they were shooting rifles. They told him they were not. "Wel," said he, "somebody has shot my decoys all to smithereens with a rifle." While this may speak well for my marksmanship, it speaks badly for my judgment of ducks.—Ex Am.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION.

THE regular monthly meeting was held at the Parker House, Boston, March 1. Forty-six members present, and as invited guests Mr. Wm. H. Parker, of the Fish and Game Protective Society of Montreal, and Ned Barber, from Rangeleys. Two members were elected and thirteen propo-sitions for membership presented. The prosecuting attor-ney of the association, Mr. J. Russell Reid, was elected an honorary member. There was considerable discussion in regard to pushing the work at the State House regarding the game bill prepared by the association, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

PREAMBLE. The existing game laws of this Commonwealth are in the opinion of the members of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association and many others who have given these laws an intelligent, impartial and unselfish study, the weakest and most absurd of any in this country. In almost every other State in the Union, the close time for the sale of game is the same as the close season for field and market are identical.

the sale of game is the same as the close time for the killing, or in other words the open and close season for field and market are identical. In every other State in the Union, except New York and Missouri, it is most stringently forbidden by law to buy, sell or have in possession any Virginia partridge (commonly called quail), or pinuated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, after the first day of January. In New York, dealers are given the month of January to close out all stock of these birds they may have on hand, but after the first day of February they are forbiddeu under heavy penalties to have these birds in their possession. In Massachusetts, game speculators are by our present law allowed until the 1st of May, or three months longer than in any other State, to buy, sell or have these birds in possession. This absured provision of law, this association claims, works greatly and directly to the detriment of the people of this Commonwealth; for it authorizes the game speculators to keep at will from the market, and thus from the people, all the supply of these two kind of game birds which come to this State, and permits them to hold for a rise in price greatly in excess of what is just and fair. The supply from outside the State, both legitimate and illegitimate, must stop early in February, and this being the fact the speculators secure the eutire stock, and hold it in freezers for a fourth part of the year; thus keeping from consumers an important and wholesome article of food, doling it out in quantities to suit themselves, and at most ex-tortionate prices. Such a thorough monoply of any article of food should not, in the opinion of this association, be conntenanced by the laws of this Commonwealth. The existing law also encourages and stimulates fraudulent and surreptitious dealings; for a large proportion of the sup-ply of these two kinds of game birds that comes East is sent here illegally.

The states which furnish about all the quail and grouse brought here are Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and from a majority of these States all persons, express companies and other transportation companies are forbidden by the law under heavy penalties to transport or carry these birds out-side the borders of those States. All quail and grouse, therefore, that are shipped here from those States are absolutely contraband; they are sent here in defiance and violation of the law. Can Massachuetts longer countenance such a monoply as the game speculators now enjoy? Is it wise policy to protect and encourage a specula-tive business whose foundations rest upon a questionable basis?

basis?

Dasis? The association believes it is not, holds that the time should no longer be deferred for the observance of decency and a fair regard also for inter-state comity in our game

and a fair regard also for inter-state comity in our game laws. The provision by law for the protection of our native song and insect-eating birds is lamentably and miserably weak, and as a result, hundreds of thousands of them are slaughtered annually for millinery purposes. In conse-quence of this wholesale slaughter, noxious insects, the far-mer's worst enemies, are increasing to a most alarming extent, and crops which were formerly protected by these birds are now almost impossible of cultivation. This is not the only evil, for many of our native songsters, particulary those of bright plumage, those beautiful denizens of our woods and fields, are almost entirely exterminated, and unless a quick remedy in law is found we shall lose completely some of our most valuable birds. This association has tried, in vain, for several years to secure a better law, and believing that it is its duty to try again, makes still another effort. We again call upon the Legislature for the enactment of a good and strong law which will serve to stop the merciless destruction that is so con-stantly going on.

stantly going on.

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS. It is therefore by the Massachuetts Fish and Game Pro-tective Association: *Resolved*, That the Legislature of this Commonwealth be and is carnestly requested to cnact a new and more wise and just code of laws providing for the protection and sale of game birds, and for the preservation of our native song and insect-eating birds. *Resolved*, That an appeal be, and is made by this associa-tion to the clergy of this Commonwealth, the various "Bands of Mercy" and other bodies formed as bird protectors, the public press, the farmers and horticulturists and all others who love our native birds and wish to protect them, to, without delay and in the most earnest manner, urge the Legislature to enact a better law than that how existing, a law that will give protection and which can be enforced.

CLUB RULES.

THE following are the by-laws of Delhi Sportsmen's Club: ARTICLE I. Name. This club shall be called the Delhi

ARTICLE I. Name. This club shall be called the Delhi Sportsmen's Club. ART. II. Object. The object shall be to promote gun prac-tice, and the protection of fish and game. Order of Business. Reading minutes of last meeting. Col-lection of fines. Reports of committees. Balloting for can-didates. New Business. Adjournment. ART. III. Officers. The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and board of three directors. ART. IV. Duties of "Officers. Section 1. The president chall preside at all meeting of the club or board of directors. Sec. 2. The wice-president shall perform the duties of the president during bis absence. Sec. 3. The treasurer shall

collect and have charge of the funds of the club, and pay such bills as have been approved by the directors, and at the annual meeting shall make a detailed report of all funds col-lected and disbursed by him during the year. Sec. 4. The secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the club and board of directors, and notify each member of all meetings, by mail or otherwise. Sec. 5. The directors, together with the president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary (who shall be directors ex officio), shall have charge of the manage-ment of the club and club property. ART. V. Membership. Any person wishing to become a member may do so by notifying the sccretary and receiving a majority of the votes cast, at any meeting of the club, and the payment of §1. ART. VI. Meetings, Sec. 1. The annual meeting shall fall on the first Wednesday of March in each year. The regular meetings shall be held on the first Wednesday of each month, and special meetings may be called by the president and board of directors, or upon the written request of five mem-bers of the club. Sec. 2. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting, by ballot, for one year, and should any vacancy occur during said term it shall be filled by the board of directors. Sec. 4. No meeting shall be called except on a previous notice of two days to each member. Sec. 4. Five members shall constitute a quorum. ART, VII. Kees. Sec. 1. Initiation fee shall be §1. Sec.

of directors. Sec. 3. No meeting shall be called except on a previous notice of two days to each member. Sec. 4. Five members shall constitute a quorum. ART. VII. *Fices.* Sec. 1. Initiation fee shall be \$1. Sec. 2. If, at any time, the funds of the club shall be \$1, Sec. 2. If, at any time, the funds of the club shall be \$1, sec. 2. If, at any time, the funds of the club shall be \$1, sec. 2. If, at any time, the funds of the club shall be \$1, sec. 2. If, at any time, the funds of the club shall be \$1, sec. 2. If, at any time, the funds of the club shall be exhausted, an equal assessment shall be made upon all members of the club, and in no case shall the assessment amount to more than five dollars in one year. ART. VIII. *Fines.* Section 1. If any member refuses to pay an assessment or fine, he shall be suspended or expelled from the club. Sec. 2. Any member pointing his gun at another member, whether gun is loaded or not, shall be fined \$1 for each offense. Sec. 3. If any member shall be proven guilty of violating the game laws, he shall be fined by the club \$5. Sec. 4. If any member knowing of the violation of the game laws by another member, and fails to report the same to the club, he shall be fined \$2. Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of each and every member to report any violation of the game laws to the club, and the president shall appoint a committee of three to investigate the case, and if they find a just one it shall be the duty of the club to prosecute said parties. Sec. 6. Any member divulging any of the private business of the club shall be furthing any of the distance. Sec. 3. Sec. 2. Any member using intoxicating liquors before or during any match or practice, shall be debarred from shooting on said day. Arr. X. These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting, notice of the same being sent to each member of the propose change.

AMERICAN RIFLE TRAJECTORIES.

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28in. long, weighs 8lb. 6oz., and in the latter the barrel, 27in. long, weighs uo less than 114lb. In several other instances the barrel alone weighs from 6lb, to 7lb., whereas in the English .450 rifle that took part in these experiments the weight of the pair of barrels is only $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb., the full weight of the rifle being 8lb. 13oz.

and English .400 rine that look part in these experiments the weight of the pair of barrels is only 54b., the full weight of the rifle being 8b. 13oz.
In the Putney trials there were half a dozen expresses of .577-bore; but the largest size used in the American trials was .500-bore and the smallest .200. The particulars of weight and length of barrel are given in the following list, where the rifles are classified according to bore and the names placed in alphabetical order; and there are also added along side for the purpose of comparison, particulars of regists rifles at the Putney trials. The numbers '.50-15-350,' or similar figures after the names of the rifles denote the ammunition used, according to the American mode of notation, this meaning ''50-bore, 115 grains powder, 350 grains bullet.'' Of course, where the decimal point is visible, it is immaterial whether the diameter of the bore is printed .5, .50 or .500, and I have seen these three ways in different pages of the same book; but in England, where many rifles are made of .577 or other calibers that cannot be lessened in number, it is found more convenient to name other bores likewise by thousandths of an inch; and this, at all events, prevents the misunderstanding that may possibly arise between the 4-bore, 40-bore or other raubter that means so many splicical balls to the pound, and the .4-bore, .40-bore or other caliber that denotes a fractional part of an inch. Hence I have headed the following divisions in the ordinary English way, although the American notation is followed in respect to the particulars of ammunition:
We omit the list of rifles entered.—Eng. F. AND S.]
The weight of these weapons of diminutive canber is especially noticeable, seeing that here is a .220-bore, single barrel, having a charge of only 5 grains of powder and 40 grains of lead. One may readily believe that very steady shooting at short ranges can be obtained from such ponderous toys.

primes of lead. One may readily believe that respectively shooting at short ranges can be obtained from such ponderous toys. The English rifle affords a convenical means of comparison between the American rifles shot at Creedmoor and the English weapon tried at Putney. At the latter trials Messrs. Bland's rifle made the best target at 50 yards in the .450 class, but was defeated at 100 'yards and 150 yards by Messrs. Holland's rifle, which carried a somewhat heavier projectile, that showed much greater steadiness at the longer distances. The trajectory ranges at Putney and Creedmoon uot being the same, an exact comparison cannot be made; but judging from the 150 yards records, it may be inferred that the rifles of .400, .450 and .500 bores tried at Putney would vary very little from the Bland rifle shot at Creedmoor—some probably having a slight advantage or disadvantage at the longer range, and others at the shorter, according to the weight of the bullets and charge of powder. The proportion of powder in Holland's .400-bore was about 1 to 2 6; in Bland's .450-bore, 1 to 2.7; and in Holland's .450-bore, 1 to 2.9; while in several rifles not tried at the trajectory screens it was 1 to 2.3 or 2.4. The fact that the American rifles (with the exception of the two inuzzleloaders) showed, in the majority of cases, much higher trajectories than the English Express, is what might be expected from their comparatively small charges of powder. Except in a single instance, with a very light hollow bullet, not one of the American boot 1 : 9 and even 1 :10. In the muzzleloaders, on the contrary, the proportion of powder than it to 3; for the most part they varied in the larger tores from about 1 : 9 and even 1 :10. In the muzzleloaders, on the contrary, the proportion of powder was greater than in any of the English rifles mentioned above, being 1 to 2 in Major Merriil's rifles ment its respective bullets at distances 50 yards apart in the 200 yards range. These heights are the average of five shots each, as a rule, althoug

the nearest hundredth of an inch. [We omit the tabulated results copied by *The Field.*—ED. F. AND S.] In the unmerous trajectories here given, there are, as may meedily be imagined, various irregularities, which depart more or less from theoretical accuracy. If bullets would always spin quite evenly, and the successive cartridges give exactly the same amount of speed, and if the atmospheric conditions were uniform throughout the trials, then one might expect the results to be regular; but, considering the numerous incentives to variation, the wonder is that the records come out so closely as they do for the most part. Instances of irregularity in cases of this kind may often be traced by taking half the height of the trajectory midway in the 200 yards range, and deducting it from the 50 yards height in the same range, when the height at the middle root 100 yards should be obtained; or, conversely, half the 100 yards height in the long range may be added to the 50 yards height in the short range; and similar methods might be adopted for other distances whenever there is a foundation to work upon. If such a process be applied to the trajectories of the Bullard rifle that appear at the top of such alter of .500-bores, it will be found that with the solid bullet there is an appreciable difference between the actual and calculated results, but that with the hollow bullet the figures approach very much closer. This may in great meas-ture be explained by the fact that the atmospheric conditions, while the solid projectiles were being fired in the 200 yards. The temperature alone there was a difference of 90 degrees, busides changes in wind and humidity, which altered the re-gistance of the atmosphere, and thus founded to increase or diminish the normal retardation of the bullet. On the other whand, when the hollow bulkets were tried at the long and the short range, the differences of atmospheric condition were so small as to be immaterial. The careful manner in which this trial wa

the proposed change.

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WHITNEY-	LENNEDY.		VV 12	CHESTER.	
Round. 25yds.	50yds,	75yds.	25yds.	50yds.	75yds.
1 1.09in.	1 84in.	1 55in.	1.55in.	1.97in.	1.66in.
21.80in.		2.78in.	1.90in.	2.56in.	2.12in.
31.25in.		-1.71in.	1.78in.	2.14in.	1.77m.
4 215in.		3,53in.	1.66in.	1.96in.	2.73in.
5 1. 10in.	-0.33in.	-0.01in.	1.86in.	2.38in.	2,76in.
Average1.48m.	1.18in.	1.23in.	1.74in.	2,20in.	2.21in.
Av. (3 rds.) 1 68in.	2.86in.	2.62in.	1.78in.	2 22in.	1.85in.

Average. 1.48m.1.18in.1.28in.1.74in.2.20in.2.21in.Av. (3 rds.) 1 6 sin.2.80 m.2.62 m.1.73 m.2.22 m.1.85 m.Av. (3 rds.) 1 6 sin.2.80 m.2.62 m.1.73 m.2.22 m.1.85 m.It will be seen by the minus marks (-) prefixed to two shots of the Whitney-Kennedy, that they dropped so much after 25 yards that a horizontal line drawn from the muzzle of the rifle to the target would actually have been higher than these bullets were at mid-range; but they rose again between 50 and 75 yards, and must have risen still higher before they completed the 100 yards. Casting out the two most irregular shots with both rifles, there is not a vast deal of difference between the averages of the three remaining rounds; but only one of the bullets from the Whitney-Kennedy can be said to have had a fairly even flight. It is not easy to say what could be the cause of this difference in performance with the same annunition unless it were the difference in the rifling. Both were 6-groove rifles, but the winchest one turn in 60 inches, the rifling with the formar being also twice as deep as the latter. It is evident, therefore, that mere rapidity of spin does not secure accuracy of the shorter of the two, while experience seems to show that these vagaries are of most frequent occurrence with bullets which are very short in comparison with their caliber.Manney the about the very short in comparison with their caliber.Manney the action paid for any traces of leading in the barrel, but now was several times cleaned, and particular attention paid for any traces of leading in the barrel, but now low, in every and various directions." There was fortight later, it was the doil the schert range, only one shot could be got upon the target; so that to one shot in each range the record is confined. The Bullard repeater, with

Right barrel average Left barrel average	50yds. 4,94in. 5.14	100yds. 7.47in. 7.59	150yds. 5.83in. 5.75
General average	5.04	7.53	5,79

This general average is the one entered in the above table for the 200 yards range; and for the shorter range, with both solid and nollow bullets, only the right barrel was used. As at Putney, there was some little irregularity of gyration ex-hibited by this rifle, two of the bullets being higher at the last screen than they were at the middle, but it was only to a small extent. One curious fact, however, remains to be

stated. Five shots were fired from this rifle at 100 yards, the barrel being wiped out after each round; and five other shots were fired without cleaning. The trajectories were lower in the uncleaned rifle, the average being as follows:

50vds. 1.46in. 1.33

This result may possibly have been due to the lubrication left in the uncleaned barrel lessening the friction of the bul-let, which consequently started on its flight with a higher velocity.

velocity. The two muzzleloaders of .420 bore gave remarkable re-sults, but, as previously stated, the proportion of powder was higher than in any of the other rifles, and the trajectories were correspondingly low; but again evidence was given of the corkserew gyration, as will be seen by the following fig-ures with Major Merrill's rifle: Round

Round, 1, 2 3 4 5	1.239 1.038 1.170	50 Yards. 1.373in, 1.498 1.399 1.051 1.210	75 Yards, 1.270in. 1 205 1.419 1.051 1.421	
Average, Do, (4 shots)	1.130	1.306 1.370	1.273	

Average.1.1301.8061.273Do. (4 shots).1.1211 3701.285It will be observed, on examination, that only one of the
five bullets flew with strict accuracy, although most of the
divergencies are comparatively trifling. In the second round
the bullet at the third point is lower than at the first, instead
of being higher; in the next the bullet is higher at 25 yards than at
the two next screens; and in the fifth round it is much lower
at 50 than at 75 yards. Omitting this last round makes a
marked change in the center and renders the proportion
more correct. These statements, however, are only given in
illustration of the previous recorded facts, and the observa-
tions are not intended to depreciate Major Merrill's rifle,
which is an admirable weapon of its kind; and I imagine the
defect must have been in the bullets. Shortly before this
trajectory trial, Major Merrill, who is a staunch defender of
the merits of muzzleloaders, gave in Fonest AND STREAM
lengtby details of the shooting powers of this rifle, accom-
panied by diagrams of the targets made with spherical balls
and charges of equal weight of powder and bullet (1 to 1).
The accuracy of the shooting was remarkable; and
Major Merrill challenged the world to produce
any breechloader that would equal this performance when
using powder and bullet in the ratio of 1 to 1. The chal-
lenge was not accepted, as may be readily supposed. It is
easy enough for muzzleloaders to use any proportion of pow-
der whatever; but breechloaders are not so accommodating,
and they are not usually chambered for such a ratio as 1 to 1.
With a lesser proportion of powder, however, quite as re-
markable shooting was made by breecbloaders at the Putney
trials. Jeffries' .500-bore, with the same number of shots
at 75 yards made an average of .696in. But, to return to
th

longing to his friend, Mr. Romer, was brought for the second test. With respect to the smaller bores, I must leave the records to speak for themselves for the most part. It may be said, however, that they generally shot with greater steadiness than the larger bores—owing, in all probability, to the bul-lets being longer in proportion to the caliber; and some of the very best results were given by rifles of .400 and under. The Bullard .300-bore was not shot at 100 yards, owing to its action getting out of order. The so called "Hunter's Pet" (.320-bore), was the lightest rifle in the trial, having a skeleton stock and a barrel only 18in. long. It gave a great deal of trouble in testing, as the shots flew so wildly that about a score bad to be fired before five could be got through the screens on to the target at 200 yards; at 100 yards there were similar divergencies, though fewer in number. Those bullets that were got on the target showed satisfactory regu-larity; the trajectory, however, was the highest of the whole series, but, as the proportion of powder was only about one to ten, the result is not very surprising. In conclusion, I can only congratulate your American contemporary on having brought its self-imposed and most troublesomet ask to so highly satisfactory an issue. T.

WOOD POWDER.—When the advertisement of the Ameri-can Wood Powder Company was brought to us by Mr. Elliott Smith, the president of the company, we accepted it upon that gentleman's representations respecting the mode of manufacture and the safety of the product; and, further, with the express stipulation on our part that the advertise-ment should remain in the FOREST AND STREAM only pro-vided that Prof. Henry Morton, President of Stevens Insti-tute, to whom we would submit samples of the powder, should report upon it corroborating the representations of the manufacturers. We at once sent some of the powder to President Morton for analysis. His report was expected immediately, was delayed, asked for from time to time, and has never been received. Considering the time that has clapsed, we can hardly be expected to bold the matter longer in abeyance, and it can be taken as no injustice to the manu-facturers to refuse a further publication of their advertise-ment until we secure from Prof. Morton a report which would warrant its insertion.

MISSISSIPT.—Aberdeen, Feb. 27.—The quail scason has pretty well closed, although the law in this county allows them to be shot until March 15. The birds have stood the cold well and we bave a fair number to carry over to the next season. If the spring proves dry we will have a fine stock for the next shooting season. Some snipe have come in and a few small bags have been made; but our best shooting occurs in March. During the severe weather in January a great many ducks were in the river, principally mallards, and several large bags were made. This was an unusual occur-rence for this locality, as ducks have been very scarce for several years past.—WILL.

THE "POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY," a reveiw devoted to histor economics and jurisprudence, will be published by Ginn & Co., this dity, the subscription price being \$3 per year. The magazin will be edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columpia Colleg



Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

ADIRONDACK FISHES.

Editor Forest and Stream: My note in your issue of Feb. 11 has already brought a valuable contribution to my work on the fishes of the Adir-ondacks. I could not find a specimen of the little miller's thumb, Uranidea gracilis, and inserted a description on the authority of Dr. C. Hart Merriam. A few days ago a pint fruit jar filled with them came to me from Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., and suspected that they came from Mr. A. R. Fuller, of Meacham Lake, to whom I wrote and received the following very valuable contribution regarding their habits:

MEACHAM LAKE, N. Y., March 1.

habits: MEACHAM LAKE, N. Y., March 1. Friend Mather: I write to-day because I can write and may not be able to write a word for a week. When I sent "my thumbs" I could not write, but I thought you would know where they came from. I hope the package reached yon safely and that you were able to identify the fish. I did not find as large ones as I have seen, but did get larger ones than we generally see in the brooks. I have no doubt they can be found in nearly every pond and stream in the Adirondacks; but they are so very insjinificant that nine out of ten persons would never notice them. The little light brown or spotted ones look something like a sculpin; we find them in great numbers in this lake and in all the streams about here. The larger dark ones with red mane and tail I have never seen in any other water but the little brook from which I took the lot. I have seen them there at all seasons of the year. I wish I could sit down with you for an hour or two and go over your re-port. I find several things which I think I can help you to describe better. In May, 1871 I met Louis Agassiz at his home in Cam-

seen them there at all seasons of the year. I wish I could sit down with you for an hour or two and go over your re-port. I find several things which I think I can help you to describe better. In May, 1877, I met Louis Agassiz at his home in Cam-bridge and we talked fish for three hours. He asked me about this fish which I called miller's thumb; he had never seen it in America, and he said no one knew much about its habits, how or where they spawned or how long it took the eggs to hatch. I told him I had seen the eggs quite often, and when I got home I took several lots into the hatching troughs and hatched them, and kept the little chaps about ten days. They dig under a stone and fasten the eggs to the under side in a pile bottom side up, or like a conical pile of shot turned over, point down; the cones vary from a quarter to one inch in diameter at the base, and are about the same distance from base to point. I put six or seven of the cones into the boxes, and kept watch of them. It was fifty days from the time I put them in until I saw the first fish, and the little chaps kept their sack of grub three to five days; they were about three-eighths of an inch long. The eggs are about the size of No. 8 shot, the temperature of the water was 45 to 47. I was somewhat surprised that it took so long for the eggs of warm-weather spawners to hatch. You can separate the eggs from the stone and they will still keep the form of the cone; the pile is well stuck together. I once put a large thumb into a pail to take to the house, and also caught a newt like the one I put in the jar. In a few minutes on looking in the pail, I saw the thumb had the newt by the middle, and after a long struggle the newt went down my thumb, and when the lead came to the thumb's gill, the newt shid out, and I sat down and laughed. I thought it about the neatest escape I ever heard of, and I expected to see the thumb try it over, but he did not. A. R. FULLER. The jar has not yet been opened, but seems to contain fifty or sixty specimens from on

THE TROUT OF SUNAPEE LAKE. X

CONCERNING the notice of the "sun trout," or charr, Concerning of New Hampshire, which appeared in our editorial columns of Jan. 14 and was further commented upon by Mr. Samuel Webber in FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 11, we are now enabled to lay before our readers the decision regarding its species which has been arrived at by Professor Baird and Dr. Bean. The following correspond-ence, which we are permitted to publish, explains the matter in full: in full:

ence, which the series in full: Editor Forest and Stream: I send you with this Dr. Bean's last report on the Sunapee Lake trout. In some respects I am surprised at the conclu-sions he comes to. It seems strange to me that he finds no difference between these fish and the blueback trout of Maine, as I believe I can show trout as many pounds in weight as he can show me a Maine blueback in inches in length. Again, the Maine trout seek the streams for the purpose of spawning; the Sunapee trout do not, they are lake spawners. I do not doubt that they belong to the Oquassa type, but that they are identical with the blueback trout of Maine I do. I have not time to write you more at present. You will please return me all the papers at an early date. Yours very truly, E. B. HODGE.

E. B. Hodge, Esq., Plymouth, N. H.: DEAR SIR-I beg to inclose herewith a final report from Dr. Bean in regard to the trout from Sunapee Lake, and would suggest your having it published in FOREST AND STREAM. Yours truly, SPENCER F. BAIRD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1886. Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Director U. S. National Museum: STR-I beg leave to offer herewith a report upon some trout of Sunapee Lake, New Hampshire, which were re-ceived from Mr. E. B. Hodge, the first and largest on Nov. 3, 1885. It is a male twenty-two inches long and weighed six pounds. It is catalogue No. 37, 357. Three additional examples arrived on the 9th of January, 1886. These are catalogue Nos. 37,408, 9 and 10. The first two being females and the last a male. The smaller of the females is about twelve inches long. I find that these trout are identical with the blue-back trout of Quassa, the Rangeleys, and other lakes of Maine. The same species also occurs in the township of Pepalonnes,

Province of Quebec, in a lake just below Lac Sac A Comie, which is situated about seventy miles east, and about forty miles north of Montreal. A specimen was caught in this lake by Mr. C. H. Simpson early in the present month and was brought here by Mr. E. G. Blackford on the 10th inst. It is catalogue No. 37,670. The blue-back trout is described in recent ichthyological works under the name of Salmo, or Salvelinus, oquassa. The same species also occurs in Labrador and in Greenland, in which countries it reaches an immense size. Mr. L. M. Turner sent from Labrador a number of very large examples, much larger than any other specimens of Salvelinus to be found in the museum. One of these specimens (from Turner) is twenty-six and one-half inches long, and, in its present condition, weighs seven pounds, after lying in alcohol two years.

Condition, weight seven pounds, after lying in alcohol two years. The oldest available name at present known to me for this species is stagnalis, of Fabricius; and our species should stand as Salvedinus stagnalis. I can find no difference of specific importance between Mr. Dresel's Disco Island speci-mens, Mr. Turner's Labrador examples, Mr. Hodge's Sun-pee Lake blue-backs, Mr. Simpson's Quebec specimens and the *oguasa* of Maine.

pee Lake blue-backs, Mr. Simpson's Quebec specimens and the oquassa of Maine. Among the characters which I take to be of specific value are the following: Proportions of the various parts of the body, length and number of developed fin rays, size and number of the scales, shape of the caudal fin, number and size of the gill-rakers, shape of the gill-covers, character of the dentition of the hyoid bone, size of the eggs, number of the pyloric excea and general features of coloration. I find for example that none of the charrs, in which the hyoids are specially developed, have mothed fins, such as are always observed in the com-mon brook trout, S. fontinalis. It is highly desirable to obtain from Mr. Hodge a full ac count of the feeding and breeding habits of this blue-back trout of Sunapee Lake. Our knowledge on this subject is very limited. It is highly desirable also to secure additional specimens of the blue-back from Maine, and these should be as large as possible. There is not now in the Museum a single individual from Maine that will reach twelve inches in length. Very respectfully yours, T. H. BEAN, Curator, Dept. of Fisheries.

It has formerly been supposed that the range of the blue-back trout was confined in the United States to a few lakes in Maine, and that it was a fish of very small size. It will be seen from the above correspondence that its habitat is not as restricted as has been thought, and that its size is sufficient to command it to the notice of anglers. Mr. Hodge says, 'he can furnish even larger specimens than those which he sent to Professor Baird. When we saw the small speci-men from Canda, at Mr. Blackford's in Fulton Market, we said, "If the fish had come from Maine we should think it could be nothing else but a blue-back trout." Its graceful shape, forked tail, absence of mottling on fins were sufficient to show that it was neither our native brook trout nor a salmon; yet its coloration did not seem to be so decided a blue as specimens we have seen from Maine.

BLACK BASS vs. PICKEREL.

BLACK BASS vs. PICKEREL. The second second

"The black bass furnishes good sport with the rod?" "Oh, yes." But a little of it has satisfied all the sportsmen near the waters in Maine best stoeked with them. Lovers of the rod who dwell on the banks of the Sebago waters or the Win-throp ponds, drive thirty or forty miles to trout streams and ponds. They take their annual trips to the Androscoggin Lakes. But they do not "tackle up" and fish for the black bass which are often within less than a mile of their doors. The most of them have tried the bass fishing; a few catches was cnough. Says one gentleman: "I caught a savage, call-looking fish, but his ungainly carcass was destitute of all the lines of beauty which go with the fresh-caught trout or salmon. A pickerel is king to a bass in the way of looks. Then when I had caught my row of ugly, black gudgeons, what was I to do with them? They are no good as a fish to eat. We left our catch of bass to rot, and I learn that every other sportsman, who has tried them cooked, does the same."

same." Who has ever seen a black bass in market? Perhaps a few might find their way there, but a very few would block the way ever afterward. Not so the pickerel; he is a good mar-ket fish. Thousands of pounds find their way into the Bos-ton markets every year. It is too bad to take so much poetry out of what has been written concerning the black bass as a game fish, but to eat his warty, wormy hide is too much. The fact that he is of no earthly use when caught, helps to kill the glamour of catching. In some of our inland, muddy waters the bass may do, but to the sportsman who can reach the clear, sparkling trout waters, he is of no account. account.

account. The people upon the bass waters of Maine will probably ask their next Legislature to do no more protecting of black bass, and possibly to make some law against his further en-croachments. In several sections of that State the people wished the black bass in their waters, but they now more heartily wish him out and even the pickerel back again. The white perch is a far better fish, and he might have been The white perch is a far better fish, and he might have been the might have been the people upon the bass waters of Maine will probably the people upon the prove of the prove of the people the people upon the prove of the people the people upon the prove of the people the people upon the people upon the people of the people the people upon the prove of the people the people upon the people upon

propagated in many of the ponds now given up to black bass. But both white and brindled perch are fast disappear-ing from waters where the black bass reigns. There are a plenty of Maine sportsmen who seriously blame the prime movers in introducing black bass, because they did not look more thoroughly into the habits and value of those fish before putting them into waters where there was any hope of even pickerel. MAINE.

THE SAME OLD STORY.—One of the chief attractions of Lake Hopatcong as a summer resort is being rapidly de-stroyed by the waste from the Forcite Powder Works being allowed to run into the lake. A party from this town went on Wednesday to the beautiful inland sea for a day's fishing through the ice, and after fishing for several hours and not catching anything, they moved on up the pond to a place where a party of men, who reside along the borders of this sheet, were fishing, and found empty creels there also. Upon inquiry as to the probable cause of the fish not biting, one of the natives volunteered to show our townsman where the trouble lay, and going to where the ice was clear he told him to look through and in doing so innumerable dead fish were seen floating away under the ice. The gentleman fur-ther said that if a live bait were sunk down to within a foot of the bottom of the lake, it would die in a minute, and he believed that the mortality was caused by the discharge of the waste acids into the lake by the powder company. In walking a mile our informant counted over a thousand dead fish of all varieties. The matter should be looked after by the proper authorities, and sportsmen who are interested in preserving the lake as a fishing resort should make an effort to let the authorities know that danger of its entire ruin exists. If the fishing is ruined, the popularity of Lake Hopat-cong as a summer resort will be short-lived.—*Hackettstoren Gazette.*

Gazette. A NUISANCE AT HOPATCONG.—Morristown, N. J., March G.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Lake Hopatcong, lying in the hills of Northern New Jersey, is suffering from the poisonous refuse of a powder factory which is drained into the lake. The lake has been a favorite resort for ang-lers for some years past and the black bass have been in-creasing in its waters since they were planted there some ten years ago. This winter thousands of dead fish have been seen through the ice, lying on the bottom of the lake and the natives about the shores claim that they were killed by the acids or other material discharges from the powder works. Cannot something be done to stop this?—G. B.

THE NEW YORK TROUT LAW.—As the law now stands, all fishing through the ice for brook trout is forbidden at any time. Trout may be taken in the counties of Queens and Suffolk from April 1 to Sept. 1, but in the rest of the State the lawful season is from May 1 to Sept. 1. We learn that Senator Traphagen has introduced a bill which provides that trout legally taken on Long Island, in the counties mentioned, may be held, but net sold in other counties. This will permit anglers who fish on the island to bring their fish to their homes in New York or Brooklyn, and will remedy one of the errors which we have pointed out. We think, however, that a bill which opened the sea-son south of one of the lines mentioned in our editorial last week, on April 1, would be more satisfactory all around, as many anglers wish to fish in other waters near the city besides those of Long Island. It was manifestly unjust to allow fishing on Long Island and then forbid the angler, who in nine cases out of ten came from the city, to bring his trout to his own table.

MORE MUSKRAT FISHING.—Manistee, Mich., March 1.— In your issue of Feb. 25 I read with interest Mr. Dyer's account of catching a muskrat through the ice on a pickerel hook. In the winter of 1800, while fishing on Charles River, near West Newton, Mass., with a friend, we had almost the same experience. Running to one of the lines which wa down, I pulled out a dead and limp muskrat securely hooked in the side of the head near the mouth. As the bait was missing, we at once concluded that, while trying to secure the shiner or minnow, the muskrat had hooked himself and immediately drowned. It is singular that the one Mr. D. speaks of was alive when taken out, for when fast or caught under the ice they soon lose their breath and are drowned. So it is probable that the one he refers to had but just been hooked. It is evident that muskrats sometimes feed on fish. I have caught them in traps set for mink and bailed with fish.—E. H. B.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER FISHING.—The Utica Association for the Protection of Fish and Game and the Anglers' Asso-ciation of the St. Lawrence River have adopted the follow-ing resolution: "Resolved, That these associations approve the extension of the close season for bass and muskalonge from May 15 to June 15, as recently made by the depart-ment of marine and fisheries at Ottawa, and heartily recom-mend that the close season in the State of New York, and particularly in the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario, be extended to the same date, as the best means for protect-ing the fish while on the spawning beds."—PORTSA (Utica, March 6, 1886).

THE BASS AND MUSCALONGE SEASON in the St. Lawrence, Clyde, Suncea and Oswego rivers, is from May 20 to Jan. 1. In other words no black bass nor muscalonge can be caught in those rivers, or had in possession, or sold, only from May 20 to Jan. 1, under a penalty of \$10 for each fish so killed or had in possession. This open season is generally understood, and accepted and respected, and it is that there may be no mistake about the time that I send you this note, writes "Old Sport" to the Syracuse Journal.

THE SUSSEX ANGLER'S CLUB has just been organized and has purchased Grant Lake, on Pochuck Mountain, near Deckertown, N. J. The lake covers fifty acres, and is so liberally supplied with bass that it will not need stocking. The officers are: Cyrus C. Force, of Brooklyn, President; Schuyler B. Jackson, of Newark, Vice-President; Howard Littell, of Deckertown, Treasurer, and Theodore S. Morrell, of Newark, Secretary. The preserve cost \$5,000.

HERRING IN THE AIR.—A correspondent of *Nature* gives some instances of herring jumping out of the water when frightened. He says that he has observed whole shoals of this fish, in their anxiety to escape when pursued by whales, piled up above the surface of the sea to a height of from three to six feet. On one occasion the fish formed a mass even with the top of the mast of a fishing boat, viz., about fifteen feet, and had part of this mass fallen into the boat it would doubtless have sunk.



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FISHCULTURE AT BLOOMING GROVE PARK.

FISHCULTURE AT BLOOMING GROVE PARK. Editor Forest and Stream: The Blooming Grove Park Association now have a hatchery in their extensive grounds in Fike county, Pa. The selection of the site was determined some two years ago through the enterprise of Dr. Spencer M. Nash and others, who obtained the services of Mr. Fred Mather to examine the different springs and streams, and also to plan the hatchery. This winter it is in full operation. Mr. Hardy, one of the direct-ors, has presented the club with over a thousand eggs of the brown trout, obtained in England. and which arrived in good order and are now on the trays. The native spawners did not yield many brook trout eggs; it seemed to be an off year with them, and but a few thousand were obtained. From the U. S. Fish Commission the club received 15,000 brook trout eggs, and 50,000 eggs and 25,000 fry have been purchased from Jas. Annin, Jr., Caledonia, N. Y. All the eggs are looking well, the water is cold and the development goes on slowly, which is understood to be best for the young fish. WHITE MILLER. BROOKLYN, March 3.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON IN NEW YORK.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON IN NEW YORK. A Sour readers are aware the land-locked salmon of Maine A has been successfully acclimated in that portion of the fair as to live there and to be occasionally captured. We now far as to live there and to be occasionally captured. We now for the club, Gen. R. U. Sherman, who is also one of the State commissioners of Fisheries, who, in a letter dated March 3, and says that he took at Woodhull dam last fall a male haddocked salmon which tipped the scales at ten pounds. The hand-locked salmon which tipped the scales at ten pounds. The state of the club sales one of the State state of the same set on the sloping wall of the dam has tall to spawn. This wall is laid at an alge of forty-five state tall to spawn. There are open spaces between the heres spaces where they would be secure from depredations. My Stell took also several female fish which he stripped and independent the lake. The fish work it here are very the stude with a worm. The fish took the hook, apparently to here the declear rather than as food. The large salmon was probably from the original plant made in 1879. There have be one hand plant made in 1879. There have here have plants made since that time, one in 1882 of 10,000 from the hatchery at Cold Spring Harbor, and 10,000 in 1883 hatched at the Bisby Club hatchery from spawn furnished hardended salmon ever taken in this State."

SHORT LOBSTERS.

largest land-locked salmon ever taken in this State."
SHORT LOBSTERS.
OME persons may think that a short lobster is as good as a first of hong lobster is alread. Now this 's just where the law tops in a theat of the able crustaceans are becoming extinct the noble crustaceans are becoming extinct first on constant and unremitting fishing. In order to give the obster time to grow, and prevent the taking of a three up to site, the outper crustaceans are becoming extinct for bis weight, the Legislatures of Maine and Maximum and Legislatures of Maine and Legislatures of Maine was calculated and being sold 'on the sig." He also became satisfied that one or two parties, at least the owners of smaines, were in harbor, buying the short lobsters off the lishermen, putting Boston and New York under cover of night. Commissioner F Maximum and New York under cover of Legislature, putting them to Boston and New York under cover of Legislature, and his detectives on the warde hor certain vessels expected with short of bosters. One schoner arrived the other day, and was arribed by Mr. Shattuck and his detectives, but no short bosters from one William Tree and hew York under cover of night to Commissioner or boston, or the matter with bis usual earnesses. He put B. W. Courge, the Maximum and New York under cover of night commissioner of sea and shore fisheries, of Thomaston, on the york. One Warden Johnson also came to Boston, other york the intention of putting Deputy Shattuck and his detectives on the watch for certain vessels expected with short obsters. One schoner Arrivee the other day, and was another baut dand enother suppeed cover

PORTLAND, ME., March 3. William S. Trefethen was before the court this morning charged with having in his possession 1868 lobsters less than $10\frac{1}{24}$ inches in length. He was found guilty and was fined \$1,868 and costs.

FISHCULTURE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A large amount of work is being done at the State hatcheries at Livermore Falls and Sunapee Lake. There are now in the hatchery at Livermore Falls 500,000 eggs of the whitefah, 750,000 Penob-scot salmon eggs, 90,600 lake trout eggs, 330,000 brook trout eggs. Quite recently 250,000 brook trout eggs have been sent to Massachusetts, and 10,000 rainbow trout eggs from Baird, Cal., and 125,000 landlocked salmon eggs will be received this week from Grand Lake stream. At Sunapee Lake hatchery are 100,000 brook trout.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY.—We have before stated that the annual meeting would take place in Chicago on April 13, 14 and 15. We now learn from Mr. F. N. Clark, chairman of the local committee, that the meeting will be held in the dub rooms of the Palmer House, which will seat 400 people, and that it is proposed to make an exhibit of fish in aquaria, specimens in alcohol, apparatus, etc., in the Exposition building. The printed invitations are not yet issued.

The Kennel.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS.

FILLD TRIALS. Nov. 8.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Associatiou, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 22.—Fighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y.

DOG SHOWS.

DOG SHOWS. https://www.art.ens.org/articles/stores

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address. "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bo. 2832, New York. Number in close developed 2481 of entries already printed 3481.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE DOG SHOW.

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by picture of the stand his dam was purchased by Mr. Nach aver the dog's home. Mastifis had a good entry in the challenge class, King Canute winning also the cup for the best in the show. He is a grand dog and well known, yet he is quite lame and we always ex-pect him to be so. Montgomery came second to him, beating Pontiff and Maximilian, who was in form, but behind the others in head. Open dogs saw the Scotch representative first. He was in fair condition, but evidently suffering from skin disease. Two equal seconds went to young dogs rather plain in type. We preferred Bismark, who is rather light in eye-but of good type, and has plenty of size. Imperial Chancellor,

FOREST AND STREAM. although long in face and not the best behind, we think ought to be further up in the company. Prussian Prince is too small in head, he is good in body but lame. The winner in bitches is a good one and was well placed. Vivian is not the best be-hind the shouldors and her ears are on the large side. Prin-cess Ida, well known, is longer in face and large in ears, and not good enough for a massive body. First in dog pupples is a fine puppy; he was in good condition, but is very throaty and is rather low in front. There were only two bitch pup-pies; the winner is much the best. The challenge class for St. Bernard dogs Plinlimmon won wolly one entry in the challenge class for bitches and she did magregor, a good sort of dog with plenty of bone and sub-stance and shown in good form; his ears are a trifle too large. Shit, second, is rather long in face and weak in front of eye, but a good showy upstanding dog. Kastlehorn is another havy-bodied dog, too large in ear. Scotch Bonivard, a strong large dog, is too long in face. Bitches as a class were smaller than the dogs, but were good, all the winners showing orsiderable quality. We thought them correctly placed. The feature of the Show was the young bitch, first in pupples, which beat her sire Plinlimmon, and although a grand birdr, we crainly consider her long in face and large of ear. How-ver, at the same age her sire possessed the same faults equally are unch as she does and it was a great performance beating for when more matured. The best team we have seen from one kennel. Lord Nelson we think won correctly in the challenge class. In the chal-lenge class for other than blacks, Trafalgar won well. In the bass for black dogs there was a good collection of typical specimens. Hanlan we considered made a good first. A diminal Bruce equally as good as the third prize winner. In bitches the winner is a grand specimen; very good in ear and coat, also with a good tace, with a rather short tail. Some fancied the se

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ears, her feather was too light in color. In sheep dogs, challenge class dogs, Dublin Scot, coming into good form, won somewhat easy over Sly Fox. In bitches Peerless, in good form, won well over Peggie II. In rough dogs The Squire just managed to come to the front. We have always liked him, and think him a dog full of quality and of the correct type, but always scarce of coat. However, he is gaining in coat, but there is room yet for improvement. We find Bister, one of the best dogs in the class, unnoticed. He

is good in coat and has good ears, with good feet and legs, but seems short in face and body. The second prize, Motley, is very moderate. Sky Blue is a good collie with a good coat, but he requires more quality in head. Second, Filbert, red in color, is coarse for a young dog, and we certainly think him too thick in skull. Rob Roy McGregor is a good black and white, but just on the coarse side to please some of the club men. King of the Glen, c., bar his tail being gaily car-ried, we liked as well as any in the class. He is a beautiful rich red tawny dog, with a very handsome head and ears, good in coat and frill, with the best of feet and legs, and is a well-made dog all through. Paramont is a real good sort, too weak in face and light in bone. In bitches first went to Gipsy Queen, a good collie, but small and light in bone. Lady of the Lake, winner of fourth, is just soft enough in expression. Daty, third, is too small in face. Subeam, c. only, we think one of the best in the show, but she was just out of coat. Tippet Craig, vhc., is also a nice bitch; she was heavy in whelp. In dog puppies we fancied the third prize, Sydney. He is a good, slashing young dog, with plenty of coat and character. Yankee Jaek, whc., is of very good style, but is too fine in face. The bitches were only moderate. Taken as a whole we think there was a very large percentage of mod-erate animals. In the Irish water spaniel challenge class Young Hilda was

In the frish water spaniel challenge class Young Hilda was rst. The open classes were moderate, as has been usual

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THE BEN NEVIS SERVICES.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following questions having been submitted by the Foress AND STREAM to the undersigned committee for examination and report: Whether Ben Nevis was competent to line a bitch? What bitches, if any, did he line after July 1, 1855? The committee having been attended by numerous witnesses on both sides, and having heard all the testimony submitted, are of the unanimous opinion that Ben Nevis served the fol-lowing bitches on the following dates: Beauty III., on July 11, 1855; Meg Merrilles, on July 13 and 14, 1855; Jeanne II., on Sept. 8, 1855; Nelly Grey, on Sept. 10, 1885; Jeanne II., on Sept. 8, 1855; Nelly Grey, on Sept. 10, 1885; Jeanne II., on Sept. 1, 1855; Disy, on Nov. 13, 1885, Respectfully sub-mitted, EDWARD DUDLEY, WM. H. CHILD, A. H. MOORE (Phil-adelphia, March 4, 1856).

THE TOTAL number of entries in the American Kennel Register are 3451. The Register is booming.

NEW HAVEN SHOW SPECIALS.—The following specials have been provided: Chas. H, Mason, a piece of plate, value \$55, for best dog or bitch in classes judged by him. Best ken-pel mastiff \$25. Best mastiff stud dog, \$10. Mr. Wade for best mastiff \$25. "Ashmont's" "Diseases of the Dog" for best bitch in open class, best dog pup and best bitch pup. Best kennel rough St. Bernards, \$20; smooth \$20. Best smooth St. Bernard dog, bitch, dog pup and bitch pup. "Ashmont's" "Diseases of Dog." Best kennel greyhounds, \$10. Best grey-hound, clock (New Haven Clock Co.). Best kennel pointers, \$25; pointer stud dog, \$10. Prize, value \$25, for handsomest setter or pointer ever run in public field trials. Spratts Patent, Spratts patent collar and 100lbs, biscuits, for best pointer. Best kennel English setters, \$25; English setter stud dog, \$10; pair pure Laveracks, dog and bitch, \$10. Prize, best English setter bitch with field trial record. Spratts Patent offer Spratts patent collar and 100lbs, biscuits, best setter. Best black and an setter stud dog, \$10; kennel Irish setters, \$15; prish setter bitch with field trial record. Spratts Patent offer Spratts attent collar and 100lbs, biscuits, best setter. Best black and an setter stud dog, \$10; kennel Irish setter, \$15; coster spanel best and \$0, \$10. Winohester rifle, best Irish setter, \$15; coster spanel best and dog, \$10. Winohester rifle, best Irish setter bitch American Spaniel Club, silter cup for best beagle over 12 inches; silver cup for best beagle under 12 inches. Arm chain, best pair basset hounds. Best kennel collies, \$15; coster spaniel, \$10; for test collie. Best bundt. Best kennel collies, \$15; doek of the Dog" for best collie. Best bundt. Best kennel collies, \$15; best beagle over 12 inches; silver cup for best beagle under 12 inches. Arm chain, best pair basset hounds. Best kennel collies, \$15; best beagle over 12 inches; silver cup for best beagle under 12 inches. Arm chain, best pair basset hounds. Best kennel collies, \$15; bout be the bage? for best collie. Best bu

IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGLISH SETTERS.—Mr. E. J. Martin, of Wilmington, Del., has sold his kennel of English setters, formerly known as the Goodsell Kennel, to Mr. Fred E. Lewis, of Tarrytown, N. Y., proprietor of the Blackstone Kennel. The sale includes the well-known pure Laveracks: Prince, Don Juan, Petrel III., Fairy II., Fairy III. and Daisy Laverack, as well as several puppies of the same breeding. Queen Petrel was included, but had strayed or been stolen and has not yet been found. This purchase will materially add to the strength of the Blackstone Kennel, which, as heretofore, is under the charge of Mr. Wm. Tallman.

AMERICAN-ENGLISH BEAGLE CLUB.—Editor Forest and Stream: The club will donate two silver cups, one for the best beagle dog or bitch in open classes over 12 and under 12 inches at the following shows: Hartford, New Haven, Bos-ton and Newark. These specials are given to the open classes as most specials have heretofore been awarded to dogs in the champion classes, and by that means one or two dogs have won most all the prizes, which is unfair, as there is honor enough now, as a dog has to win three times before he can enter the champion class.

PUPPY GIVEN TO DR. GARDNER —Editor Forest and Stream, During the winter of 1882 (possibly 1881) a person who imported sporting dogs gave to Dr. Gardner (of Canal street, New York city), in part payment for the latter's services, a black and white English setter bitch puppy. At the time of the transaction the bitch was so sick that it was doubtful whether it would live or not. If any one can give the address of the importer or of any one who knew of the transaction, he will confer a favor by addressing H. J. PIERRE (Winsted, Conn.).

BOUND BOOKS OF KENNEL BLANKS.—We have bound books of kennel blanks, each book consisting of 200 blanks of a given style, and can furnish these (postpaid 30 cents) for the convenience of those who have occasion to use a large num-ber of blanks. In ordering be careful to state what particular series of blanks is desired, *i.e.*, whether Names Claimed, Sales, Bred or Whelps. The arrangement of the blanks is such that a duplicate record of each note sent for publication may be re-tained for future reference.

HARTFORD DOG SHOW.—The following railroads have offered to carry dogs free for our exhibition: N. Y., N. H. & H., New York & New England, Hartford & Conn. Western, and Hartford & Conn. Valley. The Adams Express Com-pany will charge double merchandise rates both ways, but we have made arrangements with other express companies, and special instruction cards will be sent exhibitors at their request.—A. C. COLLINS, Secretary. (Hartford, Conn., March 5, 1886).

ST. BERNARD IMPORTATIONS.—The Hospice Kennels have imported Mr. Henry Schumacher's smooth-coated dog Hector, whelped Feb. 20, 1884. Color, tawny with white markings; sire, Apollo. He was accompanied by a young bitch for Mr. W. W. Tucker, in whelp to Hector. The bitch Tony, from the same kennel, will leave Bremen on the 10th inst., consigned to the Hospice Kennels.

IRISH SETTER BITCH LOST.—A dark red Irish setter bitch, eight months old, with a little white on breast and a small showing of white on head, and a small scar near right eye, strayed or was stolen on Feb. 20. Any information that will lead to her recovery will be remunerated. Address R. Woodman, Faulkner Station, Malden, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND KENNEL CLUB.-Boston, March 8.-Editor Forest and Stream: Everything looks very favorably for our coming show. Entries close the 20th inst. In addition to our other deerhound class we have made Class 88A, deer-hound puppies, dogs; Class 88B, deerhound puppies, bitches. -E. A. MOSELEY, Secretary.

NEWARK SHOW.—New York, March 5.—Editor Forest and Stream: Owing to new business connections, Mr. A. C. Wilmerding will be unable to officiate as judge of the spaniel classes at Newark. Mr. J. F. Kirk has kindly consented to act in his stead.—A. P. VREDENBURGH, Sec'y.

THE TOTAL number of entries in the American Kennel Register are 3481. The Register is booming.

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTE S. KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.-For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them. NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED. WAMES CLAIMED. We have a set on the Prepared Blanks. Queen Ann By J. Walker, Ann Arbor, Mich., for fawn mastiff birch, whelped Nov. 28, 1885, by McMahon (A.K.R. 550) out of Lady Newson (A.K. R. 8128). Dare Ranger C. By S. B. Dilley, Rosendale, Wis., for liver and white pointer birch, whelped Jan. 30, 1886, by Ranger Crostehi (A.K. R. 1047) out of Iriz Royal (Vanderort's Don. A.K.R. 165-Jean Boyal). Dart Ranger C. By S. B. Dilley, Rosendale, Wis., for liver and Dart Ranger C. By S. B. Dilley, Rosendale, Wis., for liver and Dart Ranger C. By S. B. Dilley, Rosendale, Wis., for liver and Phile pointer birch, whelped Jan. 30, 1856, by Ranger Chrystehi (A.K.R. 547) out of Trix Royal (Vanderort's Don. A.K.R. 145-Jean Royal).

 Duke Ranger C. By S. B. Dilley, Rosendale, Wis., for liver and white pointer dog, whelped Jan, 30, 1886, by Ranger C. rozteth (A.K.R. 1047) out of Trix Royal (Yandevort's Don, A.K.R. 105-Jean Royal).
 Dask Ranger C. Don Ranger C., Dan Ranger C. and Dick Ranger C. By S. B. Dilley. Rosendale, Wis., for liver and white pointer dogs, whelped Jan. 30, 1886, by Ranger C. C. and Dick Ranger C. By S. B. Dilley. Rosendale, Wis., for liver and white pointer dogs, whelped Jan. 30, 1886, by Ranger C. Dan Ranger C. and Dick Ranger C. By S. B. Dilley. Rosendale, Wis., for liver and white pointer dogs, whelped Jan. 30, 1886, by Ranger C. Tand Dick Ranger C. By S. A. Long, St. Louis, Mo., for black, tan and white collie dog, whelped Nov. 7, 1885, by Grosvenor (E. 15,076) out of Picture (Harold-Ruby III).
 Sparkle. By J. A. Long, St. Louis, Mo., for black, tan and white collie blich, whelped Nov. 7, 1885, by Bob Burdette out of Newman's Nettic (Dash-Choe).
 Mac Nevison. By H. L. Hollis, Wellsville, N. Y., for fawn mastiff hitch, whelped Nov. 28, 1855, by McMahon (A.K.R. 550) out of Lady Nevison (A.K.R. 3128).
 Tark Nevison. By H. C. Hollis, Wellsville, N. Y., for fawn mastiff hitch, whelped Nov. 28, 1855, by McMahon (A.K.R. 550) out of Lady Nevison (A.K.R. 3128).
 Mau Nevison. By J. Sa. A. Fletcher, Steelton, Fa., for fawn mastiff hitch, whelped Nov. 28, 1855, by McMahon (A.K.R. 550) out of Lady Nevison (A.K.R. 3128).
 Maud Nevison. By H. L. Hollis, Wellsville, N. Y., for fawn mastiff hitch, whelped Nov. 28, 1855, by McMahon (A.K.R. 550) out of Lady Nevison (A.K.R. 3128).
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 Maud Nevison. By H. D. Ne. C Bill Nye. By Thos. H. Jones, Beloit. Kan., for black, while and Ian English setter dog, whelped Jour, 19, 1856, by Pendragon (A.K.R. 2800)
 Mack, Jr. By J. W. Webster, Waterbury, Conn., for black setter dog, whelped Oct. 13, 1885, by Wallace's Mack out of Stodard's interpret of the setter of the se

NAMES CHANGED.

Olive K. to Marion. Black, white ond tan Llewellin setter bitch, whelped 1832 (Rake-Bessie Lee), owned by California Kennels, Sac-ramento, Cal. BRED.

Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks

bot to W. H. Ashburner & O. H. McClure's imported Bue Boy, Feb.
 Dido-Harold. California Kennels' (Sacramento, Cal.) Irish setter
 bido - Harold. California Kennels' (Sacramento, Cal.) Irish setter
 bido - Harold. California Kennels' (Sacramento, Cal.) Llewellin
 setter bitch Janet (Count Noble-Dashing Novice) to their Harold
 (Gath-Gen), Feb. 26.
 Marion-Harold. California Kennels' (Sacramento, Cal.) Llewellin
 setter bitch Marion (Rake-Bessie Lee) to their Harold (Gath-Gen), Feb. 26.
 Collie-Chifton Hero, A. A. K. Sawyer's (Hillsboro, III) collie bitch
 Collie to J. A. Long's Clitton Hero (E. 13.331), Feb. 22.
 Bessie B. (A.K. 1914) to J. A. Long's Clifton Hero (E. 18.381),
 Feb. 24.
 Fly-Mixture. H. J. Tohey's (Hudson, N. Y.) for tensing bits in

bitch Bessie E. (A.K.R. 1914) to J. A. Long's Clifton Hero (E. 18,381), Feb. 24.
Fig-Mixture. H. J. Tohey's (Hudson, N. Y.) fox-terrier hitch Fly (A.K.R. 3182) to John E. Thayer's Mixture (Spice-Fairy HIL), Feb. 23.
Queen II.-Beanerman. C. H. Pool's (Rockland, Mass.) beagle bitch Queen II. (Racer-Spangle, to A. C. Krueger's imported Ban-nerman (A.K.R. 1799), Feb. 28.
Topsy E.-Obo II. Fred Bollett's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Topsy B. (Benedict's Boy. A.K.R. 130-Lady Bub, A.K.R. 998) to J. P. Willey's Obo II. (A.K.R. 429, Jan. 8
Gup-On. Frank Nichols's (Springfield, Mass.) pointer hitch Gyp (Peter Black-Bessie) to E. Belding's Don (Peter black-Psyche II.), Feb. 22.
Trala-la-Bradford Ruby. Chequasset Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) pug bitch Tra la-la (Young Tohy-Tantrums) to City View Kennels' Bradford Ruby (Lovat-Jenny), Feb. 33.
So-So-Bradford Ruby. J. D. Welch's (New York) pug bitch So-So to City View Kennels' Bradford Ruby (Lovat-Jenny), Feb. 23.
Musette-Bradford Ruby. J. D. Welch's (New Haven Component)

Solo Diversity Kennels' Bradford Ruby (Lovat-Jenny), Feb. 23 and 23.
 Musette-Bradford Ruby. J. D. Welch's (New Haven, Conn.) pur hitch Musette-Gradford Ruby. J. D. Welch's (New Haven, Conn.) pur bitch Musette (Young Toby-Titania) to City View Kennels's Bradford Ruby (Lovat-Jenny), Feb. 19.
 Bess-Bradford Ruby. City View Kennels's (New Haven, Conn.) purg bitch Bess (Napoleon-Beauty) to their Bradford Ruby (Lovat-Jenny), Feb. 17.
 Flossy - Bradford Ruby. Geo. Gillivan's (West Jefferson, O.) pur bitch Flossy to City View Kennels' Bradford Ruby (Lovat-Jenny), Feb. 14 and 16.
 Baby - Count. C. J. Peshall's (Jersey City, N. J.) bull terrier bitch Baby to Frank F. Dole's Count (A. K. 2017), Jan. 9.
 Baty to Frank F. Dole's Count (A. K. 2017), Morestown, N. J.) Irish setter bitch Little Nell (A.K.R. 2017) to his Brace (A. K.R. 54), Feb. 11.
 Lady Clare - Blarney. I. H. Roberts's (Moorestown, N. J.) Irish setter bitch Lady Clare (A.K.R. 2004) to E.W. Clark's Blarney (A.K.R. 2001), Jan. 7.
 Daisy (Riogwood-Music, A.K.R. 111) to his Dick, Feb. 25.
 Canada Gipsey-06 II. H. G. Charlesworth's (Toronto, Ont.) oocker spaniel bitch Canada ispacy (Hornell Bub-Toronto Jet) to J.
 P. Willey's Obo II. (A.K.R. 2179) Jan. 5.
 Belte-Eingwood. Y. Elmore's (Granty, Conn.) beagle bitch Belle Dervin - Mille' 10 his Ringwood (A.S.R. 2003), Feb. 37.

[MARCH 11, 1886.

Matchiess-Dash 111. D. A. Goodwin, Jr., & Co.'s (Newburyport, Mass.) setter bitch Matchiess (Roderick II.-Jennie) to Howard Ken-nels' Dash III., Feb. 24. WHELPS

nels' Dash III., Feb. 34. WHELPS. EF Noies must be sent on the Prepared Blanks. Madge Wildfire. J. A. Long's (St. Louis, Mo.) collie bitch Madge Wildfire (A.K.R. 887), March 4, eleven (seven dogs), by his Clifton Hero (E. 18,331). Flyauway, J. A. Long's (St. Louis, Mo.) collie hitch Flyaway (A.K.R. 537), Feh. 1, eight (two dogs), by his Rob Roy (Champagne-Nellie, A.K.R. 333). Mette. W. H. Cookson's (Hudson, N. Y.) fox-terrier bitch Nettle (A.K.R. 4704, Feb. 25, five (two dogs), by A. Belmon, Jr.'s, Regent Vox (Tackler-Sandy Vic). Molly. C. F. Wilson's (Palmyra, O.) pug bitch Molly, Jan, 28, seven (fve dogs), by City View Kennels' Bradford Ruby (Lovat-Jenny). Shella. Hospice Kennels' (Newark, N. J.) St. Bernard bitch Shelia (A.K.R. 706), Feb. 15, three, by their Otho (A.K.R. 483); all since dead. Belline II. Hospice Kennels' (Newark, N. J.) St. Bernard bitch Belline (I. (A.K.R. 303), Feb. 30, ten (three dogs), by their Otho (A.K.R. 483); three since dead. Fuity, Jesse D. Welch's (New Hayen, Conn.) fox-terrier hitch Fairy (A.K.R. 3305), Feb. 14, two, by John H. Thayer's Raby Tyrant (Balff II. -Peach). SALES,

SALES.

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Plinthen. Rough-coated St. Bernard blich, 9mos. old (Plinlimmon -La Mascotte), by W. W. Tucker. New York, for R. J. Sawyer, Menominee, Wis, from Norris Elye, Orsett. Eng.

DEATHS. DEATHS. Countess May. English setter bitch (Foreman-Jolly Nell), owned by A. C. Calahan, New Haven, Conn. Lady Grace. Beagle hitch (Truemen-Zepher), owned by W. Stewart Diffenderffer, Baltimore, Md., March 4.

THE TOTAL number of entries in the American Kennel Register are 3481. The Register is booming. -----

Bifle and Gray Shooting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

BOSTON, March 6.--The attendance at the range at Walnut Hill to-day was fair. During the day a strong 11 o'clock wind prevailed, which made shooting difficult. During the day a friendly match was shot between the members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, all shooting at 200yds:

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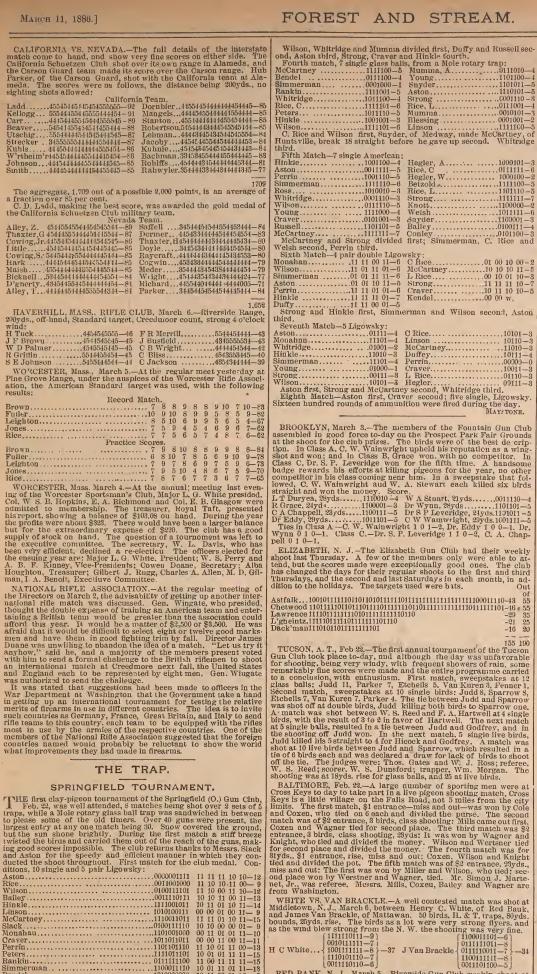
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111 10 10 11 00 11-13	WHITE VS. VAN BRACKLE
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111 00 00 01 00 11-9	and James Van Brackle, of Matta
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010 01 10 00 10 01-8	20 Macomber pigeons, 18yds. rise
011 00 11 10 10 01-10	E Cooper
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011 00 11 00 00 01-10	John Cooper
mer winning. McCart-	JEANNETTE GUN CLUBNe
merman third.	
	birds, 25yds: N Brune
	J Kelly
01111111-6	Match at 10 birds, 25yds:
	W Brune
	First sweepstake at 7 clays, 18y

Bolning 5, Huber 5, Data 4, Plance 6, Herner 1, Plance 7, Planc

Riverside Gun Club weekly shoot at

.011101010100110011101-12 .00000001001001000011-5 .001100010101010101-5 .001100001010101011-12 .00010101010101011-12 .00rp, S, I., March 3.—Match at 25

Slocim, Treasurer. JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 6.—Captain Borgardus won a shooting match here to-day that was closely coutested and excited consider-able interest. His opponent was J. A. Stice, of this city. The terms were thirty yards rise, five ground traps, best two out of three, for the American Twir Cup and \$350 a side; Buglish fum Club rules for 19 bore guns under eight pounds, winner to hold the cup for two years, but to shoot every three prombs if challenged Bogardus killed 93 birds to 90 for Stige

WELLINGTON, MASS., MARCH 6.—The regular shot Wellington Gun Club was held to-day with nenrly twiee the number of shooters. 1. Five blackbirds—Wardwell and first. 2. Five clay pigeons—Snow first. 3. Five pigeons— Adaus, Nichols and Sanborn first. 4. Five blackbirds—So first. 5. Five pigeons—Swift first. 6. Five blackbirds—So 7. Three pair blackbirds—Curtis and Wardwell first. 8. Fiv Holden and Schaefer first. 9. Five blackbirds—Witson Five pigeons—Poul first. 11. Five blackbirds—Witson Purse \$5. Ten birds—Between Adams, Shunaway and W taken by Adams with 8 broken birds. 12. Same—Taken b well with eight broken birds. 13. Five blackbirds—Wilson Five pigeons—Schafer and Snow first. 15. Five blackbirds—Wilson straightaway—Pond first. 18. Five blackbirds—Wilson first. 16. Five pigeons—Wardwell first. 17. Five blackbirds—Wardwell first. 19. Five blackbirds—Wardwell and Shunaway first. blackbirds—Wardwell first. 21. Five blackbirds—Snow first IOWA TOURNAMENT,—The Crystal Lake and Eagle Gr

first. 19. Five blackbirds. 18. Five blackbirds.-Mardwell first. 17. Five blackbirds.-Wardwell and Shumway first. 20. Five blackbirds.-Wardwell first. 21. Five blackbirds.-Snow first. IOWA TOURNAMENT,-The Crystal Lake and Eagle Grove Club of Burlington, lowa, issue the following annoncement respecting the tournament of the lowa State Association for Protection of (ame and Fish, to be held at Burlington, Joue 15, 16, 17, and 18; Make your arrangements to visit us, ns we expect to have the finest shotgun entertainment ever given in the Northwest. Four sets of traps to be kept running through the entire four days: Shooting to be at live birds (pigeons and sparrows), and inalimate targets; the latter consisting of blackbirds, clay pigeons, ned birds, globe fights, American clay birds, blue rocks and in targets. Steam cars to the grounds. Reduced fare on railroads and at hotels. The manage-ment will have 12,000 live birds (pigeons and sparrows), and 25,000 inanimate targets as enumerated above. Two sets of traps open to the world, and two sets will bar professionals. Large citizens' purses will be offered; also a large number of elegant special purses. Entrance fees reduced and purses to be sublivided, making pracetic-ally eight money prizes, besides specials, in each match. Full pro-gram to be issuel latter part of May and mailed to you. Any aid given to us by sportsmen in securing birds will be appreciated. Information address A. H. Kublemeier, Secretary, Bur-lington, Iowa.

SPRINGFIELD GUN CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Spring field Gun Club, held Feb, 25, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James D. Davis. President; John D. Dinkel, Vice-President; George Aery, Treasurer; Chas. Janle, Secretary; Michael Englert, Purveyor.

THE TAUNTON GUN CLUB was organized Jan. 30, 1886, and the following officers were elected for the first six months: Perley F, Slater, President; Harry B. Sonle, Vice-President; John C. Cahoon, Sceretary and Treasurer. The club will have regular weekly shoots as soon as the weather will permit,—CHESTER.

JOIN THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION.-Send 10 cents, for handbook giving all information, to the Secretary MATT R. FREEMAN, General Manager. F. C. ETHEBIDGE, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon, Gn. Board of Directors: Dr. L. E. Russell, Springfield, O.; C. M. Stark, Winchester, Mass.; J. Von Lengerke, New York city; Washington A. Coster, Flatbush, L. L; Wm. G. Cooper, Savannah, Ga.; E. A. Craw-ford, Tallnhassee, Fla.; M. R Freeman, W. W. Parker and F. C. Etheridge, Macon, Ga.-Adv.

Qanoeing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

CANORISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruis club meets, information about canoeable waters, and other comm nications of interest.

Secretaries of cance clubs are requested to send to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc. of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canceists and all interested in canceing are requested to forward to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with logs of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

	FIXTURES.	
May	1-Brooklyn C. C., Challenge Cup and Paduling Race.	
May	15-Brooklyn C. C., Sailing Race.	
May June	29—Connecticut Meet, Calla Shasta Grove. 12 – Connecticut Meet, Paddling Race.	
July	10-Connecticut Meet, Paddling Race.	
Aug.	7-Connecticut Meet, Paddling Race.	
Sept.	4-Connecticut Meet, Paddling Race.	
Sept.	18-Connecticut Meet, Sailing Races.	
Sept.	25-Counecticut Meet, Challenge Cup.	

A STRUGGLE TO WINDWARD.

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0100111 101001 1011011 111101 011111 110001 101000 0000010 nkin shot off for second. Bailey, and Sin Bailey, Pe ericau clay 1001111—5 0000101—2 birds: Peters. Craver Snyder Perrin.... Hegler.... Whitridge. Bailey.... Conley....

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THE DOUBLE CENTERBOARD.

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THE TROPHY AND A. C. A. DUES.

Biltor Forest and Stream: A principle that has been put forward first, last and all the time by the officers of the A. C. A. Is that no prizes of money value shall be officred. The rules state that A. C. A. prizes shall be flags, Every effort has been made in the past to prevent "mug hunung," An A. C. A. prize certainly means one that the Association pays for. The Association has not paid for the tropby. Perhaps a hundred mem-bers have subscribed, and two hundred more may send in §1 each. Even then the tropby will be paid for by a minority of the members, and why should those who do not subscribe have any claim on the trophy?

bers have subscribed, and two hundred more may send in §i each, Even then the trophy will be paid for by a minority of the members, and why should those who do not subscribe have any claim on the trophy? It is proposed to have a valuable prize presented to the Association for a sailing context. The Association of course can and did appoint a committee to look after the matter, and it has a right to say under what conditions the prize shall be raced for if a accepted'. It would he foreign to the policy of the Association to decree that this prize shall be awarded to the winner of the first race-or any race or series of races-to become his personal property. By a rule of the Association donations for prizes are placed in the hands of the regatat committee. Why should any exception/be made in the case of the trophy? The regatat committee's actions are all subject to the approval of the Association as represented by its executive committee. I submit the above for consideration since a member of the exceu-tive committee's actions are all subject to the approval of the Association as represented by its executive committee. I submit the above for consideration since a member of the exceu-tive committee's autraction to the programme (an extra race or races in which they can take part), a few members of the A. C. A. Charles and what the dassociation has to do with it. Three gentlemen from England are expected to be at the meet next the facts. Why is the regular procedure in such cases not now fol-proposed that such members as wished to should subscribe for a tu-phy to he put up as a prize for such a race, leaving to the Association ton, very property, the labor of naming the conditions. These are the facts. Why is the regular procedure in such cases not now fol-held responsible for the result. "Too many cooks," etc. Mother A. C. A. matter has come to my notice. Several clubs have the latter course. As only a small minority of the members can attend a meet, and as those who were absochation for increasing its dues

C. BOWTER VAUX. CAMBRIDGE C. C.-Editor Forest and Stream: The Cambridge C. (Cambridge, Mass.), organized June 9, 1885, held its fourth quar-erty meeting for the election of officers on March 4. The officers for he following term are: Commodore, John B. Jacobs; Vice-Commo-done, Clarence F. Glovci; Secretary and Treasurer, Rupert M. Gay. Che chub signal is a pointed burgee, with blue field, white center and call letter C. We have had our headquarters at the Riverside Boat house during the past season, but are now thinking of building a louse of our own. Several of the members it tend to make a cruise poor the Charles River this summer. We have all had some experi-ance with heavy cances on the numerous dams in our vicinity, and igree with heavy cances on the numerous dams in our vicinity, and gree with heavy cances on the numerous dams in our vicinity, and gree with heavy cances on the numerous dams in our vicinity, and igree with heis boate Boston Club in wanting lighter ones. Three of the members bave concluded to build new ones for river work, 10ft. Jubis in the vicinity to carrange for cruises and holiday trips. All communications should be addressed to R. M. Gay, 107 Washington theet, Boston, Socretary C. C. NEW YORK C. C. OHALLENGE CUP.—The secretary of the N. Y. C. C. has received the following letter in regard to the coming races: 12 Manz LANZ, E. C., Feh. 17, 1856. Data Sin –Your latter of Jan. 19, containing modified conditions of the proposed international cance aree has been duly laid before my committee and approved. It is most probable that three of our members will attend to compete for your Oup in the latter part of August, but I shall not be authorized to send you a formal challence until after the spring meeting of this club on the 23d inst.,-T. G. F. WINSEER, Sec'y R.C. C.

THE ROYAL C. C.—The spring meeting took place on Tuesday last at the Caledonian Hotel. Much regret was expressed at the retire-ment of J. W. (Cayton from the mateship, and a vote of thanks was passed for his kindness and liberality to the club during his term of office. Mr. Baden-Powell was unanimously elected to the vacant post, and the following list of fixtures were made for 1886; April 17, Hendon; sailing race; sail area limited to 75 of ff. April 24, Hendon; first class sailing. May 1, Heudon; challenge cup. May 19, Kings-ton; half-mile padding. May 26, Kingston; one mile padding. June 5, Kingston; two miles padding. June 19, Teddington; fast class sail-ing. June 19, Teddington; June 19, Teddington; sailing; any eanoes; girth measurement. June 19, Teddington; sailing; any be held in the vicinity of Teddington Reach on the Friday hefore the react, with Canoe, exhibited on this occasion. On the metion of T. J. Holding, a sub committee, onsisting or R. B. Prothero, W. P. Shad-bolt, Major Roberts and T. H. Holding, was appointed to collect in formation for the furtherance of cance cruising appli-ances, with Canoe, S. Howas also decided that a challenge should be at once sent to the New York C. O. to race for the handsome inter-national cup offered by that club, and the meeting of the stational cup offered by that club, and the meeting of the furtherance of the theore for the fundom field, *Peb*, 21.

of cruising appliances. Iswas also decided that a challenge should be at once sent to the New YOR'C. C. to race for the handsome inter-national cup offered by that club, and the meeting then closed.— London Field, Fiel, 87. THE WESTERN CANGE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Ex-ceutive committee of the Western Canoe Association was held has week in Clincinnali, when the arrangements were perfected for the meet at Ballast Jsland, Luke Erie, begtoning July 1 and continuing to July 26. The Lake Erie yachts will rendezrous at the island during the meet at Ballast Jsland, Luke Erie, begtoning July 1 and continuing to July 26. The Lake Erie yachts will rendezrous at the island during the meet at Dalod their annual registra under the auspices of the Cleveland Y. C., whose commodorc, Mr. Geo, Gardner, is also com-modore of the W. C. A. The Inter Lake Yachting Association, which met at Toledo on the 6th inst., with representatives from Buffalo. Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Detroit, Chicago and Miiwaukee, will probably hold their regata off Ballast in the middle of July. The western Amatour Rowing Association will, it is expected, accept the invitation of W. C. A. to have their races at the same time and place, so that the prospects for a brilling gathering of sails, cars and pad-dles are very encouraging. The W. C. A. has now on its menhership lat nearly one hundred names, which will no doubt receive large additions as July approaches. A pamphlet containing the programme of the meet, lists of classes, races, anuswents for each day, etc., with full information respecting accommodations and the best means of reaching the island will be published in a few days. OAKLAND C. C. CRUISE.—While Eastern canceists were skating and coasting their luckier brothers of the far West were enjoying a couple of miles. With a good breeze Goat Island was reached at a to functing the island will be published in a foul tide and head wind made it impossible to reach there, and the flee theaded for Hunder's Point, reaching it at 11 A. M. Embarkin

clubs compete, special prizes will be offered. SMOOTH SKIN CANOES.—Captain Ruggles, of Charlotte, is busy with a number of orders for bis carvel built cances. Com. Rathbun's new boat will be 15ft, 8in, by 30in. Sofronia will have an after hoard added this season. Prof. Mellen will have a new cance, and Mr. Ruggles is also huilding one for Mr. D. C. Platt, one for Messrs. Walters and Stewart, and one for Mr. W. A. Borden, hesides some open cances and rowboats. BUCKTAIL CANOES.—We advertise in another column a duplicate of 'Nessmuk's' famous cance, which he is now using in Florida. The boat is a new one and has never been used.

PEARL-Mr. Baden-Powell, of the Nautilus, has laid up his 175 ton yawl Peart at Shoreham for the season as he will visit America with his canoe this year.

Hachting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

i	ng Co.	
		FIXTURES.
	May	81-Sandy Bay Y. C., Cup Race, Rockport,
	May	31—Toledo Y. C., Pennaut Matches, 9—Frisbe and Em Eli Eye. City Point, Match Race.
	June	12-Sandy Bay Y. C., Cup Race, Gloucester.
	June	15_Atlantic V (1 Regatta
	June	15-Atlantic Y. U., Regatta. 17-N. Y. Y. C. Regatta.
	June	17-Dorchester Y. C., Nahaut, Open.
	June	17-Dorchester Y. C., Nahaut, Open. 17-Sandy Bay Y. C., Cup Race, Squam.
	June	 Hull Y. C., Corinthian Pennant Race. Hull Y. C., Pennant race. Boston Y. C., Oup Race, City Point. Condet Day Y. O. (Oup Sade of Sauar)
	June	19-Hull Y. C., Pennant race.
	June	23-Boston Y. C., Cup Race, City Point.
	June	 24—Sandy Bay Y. C., Cup Sail-off, Squam. 25—Corinthian Y. C., Club Race. 3—Hull Y. C., Club Race. 4—Boston Y. C., Regatta.
	June	26-Corintman Y. C., Chub Race.
	July	A Poston V C Begatia
	July	4-Sondy Boy V C. Onen Bace Squam
	July July	4-Sandy Bay Y. C., Open Race, Squam. 5-Toledo Y. C., Pennant Matches.
	July	10_Hull Y C. Novelty Race.
	July	10-Corinthlan Y. C. Race.
	July	10-Sandy Bay Y. C., Pennant Match, Rockport.
	July	 Hull Y. U., Novelty Race. O-coninblan Y. C. Race. Sandy Bay Y. C., Pennant Match, Rockport. Beverley Y. C., Marblehead, First Championship.
	July	17-Hull Y. C., Champion Race.
	July	17-Sandy Bay Y. C., Corinthian Race. 21-Hull Y. C., Ladies' Day.
	July	21-Hull Y. C., Ladies' Day.
	Juiy	22-Boston Y. C., Cup Race, City Point.
	July	24-Dorchester Y. C., Club Race, Harrison Square.
	July	 Boston Y. C., Cup Race, Cost Fourison Square. 24-Dorchester Y. C., Ludles' Race, 24-Sandy Bay Y. C. Pennant Race, Gloucester. 81-Beverley Y. C., Swampscott, Second Champiozship.
	July	24-Sandy Bay 1. C. Fennant Race, onoucester.
	July	of Eall V C Cruise to asstrand
	July	 Huill Y, C., Oruise to eastward. Bandy Bay Y. C., Cruise to meet H. Y. C. Sandy Bay Y. C., Open Race, Rockport, Corinthiau Y. C., Open Race, Marbiehead. Huilt, C., Open Race, Huilt, Character Marbiehead.
	Aug.	2-Sandy Bay Y. C., Open Race, Rockport,
	Aug.	7-Corinthlau Y. C., Open Race, Marblehead.
	Aug.	14-Hull Y. C., Open Race, Hull.
	Ang.	14-Beverley Y. C. Nahant, Third Championship. 14-Sandy Bay Y. C., Chub Race, Squam.
	Aug.	14-Sandy Bay Y. C., Club Race, Squam.
	Aug.	21-Beverley Y. C., Marblenead, Open Matches.
	Aug.	25-Huil Y. C., Ladies' Day.
	Aug.	28-Corinthian Y. C. Race,
	Aug.	25-Hull Y. C., Champion Race,
	Aug.	28-Sandy Bay Y. C., Open Race, Squam.
	Sept.	2-Boston Y. C., Cup Race, City Point, 4-Dorchester Y. C., Fali Race. 4-Corinthian Y. C., Champion Race.
	Sept.	4-Dorchester I. C., Fail Race.
	Sept.	4-Sondy Boy V C. Pennant Bace Bockport.
	Sept. Sept.	4-Sandy Bay Y. C., Pennant Race, Rockport. 11-Hull Y. C., Champion Sail-off.
	Sept.	II-Corinthian Y. C., Sweepstakes negatile,
	Sept.	11-Sandy Bay Y. C., Sweepstakes, Gloucester.
	Sept.	13-Sandy Bay Y. C., Club Race, Hockport.
	Sept.	 Sandy Bay Y. C., Sweepstakes, Gloucester. Sandy Bay Y. C., Club Race, Hockport. Toledo Y. C., Pennant Matches.
	Sept.	23-Beverley Y. C., Nahaut, Fall Matches.
	MOR	E YACHTS FROM BOSTONIt is time that New York 1
	to her l	aurels if she is to retain the place she has so long claim
	of Hot I	The second second state to food from

MORE YACHTS FROM BOSTON.—It is time that New York looked to her laurels if she is to retain the place she has so long claimed as a leader in yachting. Hitherto she has had little to fear from East-ern yachts, hut last year the Puritan's success gave all the fame of the races to Boston. This year she is launching out for further vic-tories. Besides Puritan and the new Maydower another large yacht is now promised, a schooner from Mr. Burgess's designs, for a gen-tleman in Provinence. This new boat will resemble the other two in model, being 1081t. over all, 86tt. waterline, 22tt. beam, with lead keel and centerboard. Lawievs will build her, and she will be ready in tume for the Newport races. The same firm will also build a third class sloop for Mr. J. S. Fay, of Boston, from Mr. Burgess's designs.

YACHT STOVES

PACHT STOVES. Editor Forcest and Stream: T was the original "W," who wrote in favor of a gasoline store. A stand prepared to prove to any one that the gasoline store will pro-duce four times the beat an oll store will and that it is less liable to accidents, and that those accidents which do occur are less serious in their results. It is prohably not known by most people that it gasoline be spit on a floor and ignited it will burn up the same as alcohol and not leave a trace of the liame. Will the stove I use an accident is impossible, and is a wood jacketed can is used for storing hade from patterns of my own design for my own use, a gasoline store perfectly adspited to single hand craft. The kind before described in these columns was designed for heating irons, not for costing. Mine is made for cooking only more water which I have eruised a number of times. The annoy store water which I have eruised a number of times. The annoy there are ad with much interest the cruise of the Coot, because it stores waters. I fear that the effect of reading the cruise will deter to there from Philedelphia to Trenton is from one-half to a mile whee statified annog eastern waters. I wish to sty here that the pelaware from Philedelphia to Trenton is from one-half to a mile whee ad that there is a fift, channel to Bordentown and 5ft. to Tren-to the water. A boat drawing 8ft, do water needs no chart. There are only two bars of any importance to such a boat, one oppo-tive Torence and the other at the more in the same as a our western rivers. When I state that can schooners carrying 300 tons of coal navigate that the triver is lighted by heacons the same as our western rivers. When I state that can schooners carrying 300 tons of coal navigate the river at all tides, in all which, and by any and night, it hink that is out. Worker. A boat drawing 8ft, outs one coal meaving the river at all tides, in all which, and by any and night, it hink that is out. Worker.

ATLANTIC.

DATABANCIE: THE extreme cold weather of last week was not favorable for out-floor work in shoch an exposed piace as Bay Ridge, but consider-able progress has been made in the new yacht. The two main keel ledges of the trunk tolled in place; the several pleces forming the provide the trunk tolled in place; the several pleces forming the nearly to the after end of the trunk above the main keel and to each other, and aft the main keel pieces have had a short piece soreming the part of the trunk tolled in place; the several pleces forming the nearly to the after end of the trunk above the main keel and to each other, and aft the main keel pieces have had a short piece stare bound and a heavy oak deadwood or keelson, running from the sterupost place on the sterupost, the rudder stock is out, a fine stick of locust, and all the frames are bolked together. The easting of the keel heing an last Sturday. A box was made of kin, plank, the inside heing an each counterpart of the lead keel. This box was lined with sphead to receive it. The keel structure was then made ready, the run thereds heing driven through from helow, ready for the turn-huckles, the composition screw bolts being also driven, projecting below, and a number of blind boits, also of composition, being driven trow below, with their headed ends left to project into the lead. Was hen placed over the Head stort by wedges, tolding hoth together, the gore side of the keel thus forming the top of the hox. The gates of goring the lead were about the upper durity and no blocks head were land keel and set up hy wedges, tolding hoth and the keel was hen placed over the the soft was placed in the mould and the keel was hen placed of the keel thus forming the top of the hox. The gates of goring the lead were about the durity and the bolance on how that the lead was poured in Statu and poured in the bolance of the how alter being and the keel to the calldron of the head and here and here and solid. Men were sets to youd to be in excellation of the indameter, suppo

THE PHILADELPHIA TUCK-UP.

Editor Forest and Stream: The numerous Inquiries I have received about the Philadelphia tuck-up, again compel me to have recourse to your columns. It is very evident to my mind that there is a demand for a larger hoat for cruising purposes than the cauce, and while I am not pre-pared to say that the tuck-up is the coming hoat, I will say that so far as my experience goes it is the most roomy and comforfable boat yet brought out, and I have neverly opened the subject hoping that it would bring out others whose experience had been greater than mine.

far as my experience goes it is the most roomy and comfortable boat it would bring out others whose experience had been greater than mine.
As you know, I an not a boat huilder, neither am I interested in pushing any manufacturer; therefore, whatever information I may give must not be taken as authoritive, but simply as my individual experience, growing out of the ownership of perhaps a dozen of these boats build only for local use, and the boats are usually turned over to the owner in the wood, i. e., not nained.
As to cost, the builders of these boats build only for local use, and the boats are usually turned over to the owner in the wood, i. e., not nained. I will mention, however, what I have paid to have the boats completed.
The cost of the hull, specified, no knots or butts in planking; whenever any two pleces of wood are placed together, they to be first painted over; copter riveted and no ron to be used on hull, combing of wainut fastened on with nickel plated screws, 375. If no stress is laid on these specifications, 365 will buy the hull.
Panting the hull and polishing combing is worth \$5, the hrass work for hull and rigging is worth, if polished, \$16, and if nickel-plated \$20, 513. (7, 901c, \$6, running rigging and making boat ready for use, 35, making a total for the finest class of hoat, with two sets of salls, of \$180. Of course only one waits is necessary. The 156t, \$10, 190. (5, 001c, \$6, running rigging and making boat ready for use, 35, making a total for the finest class of hoat, with two sets of salls, of \$180. Of course only one waits is necessary. The 156t, \$10, 180. (7, 500.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A SHARPIE.—The visitor to Mumm's yard at Bay Ridge will find on the railway a curious oraft, whose huld is enough to puzzle even an expert. A schooner-rigged craft of ahout 60ft. over all and 14ft, beam; she is noticeable for her flat floor, round barrel sides, flat run, and very deep keel of about 8ft. A striking peculiarity in build is also observable, the planking on her flat bottom runs thwarrship, while that on her sides runs fore and aft in the usual manner. A look at the name on her sides runs fore and aft in the usual manner. A look at the name on her sides runs fore and aft in the usual manner. A look at the name on her sides runs some one in the secret, will convince the inquirer that this verified with the secret will be remembered as a sharple of the usual hult, with a centerboard and also a keel of lead 2ft. deep and weighing four tons. After being in service for a part of the season she was hauled up at Mumm's for two more tons of lead on her keel and the removal of her centerboard. This winter (1864-85). The opened near the hottom, regular frames were inserted and bolled to the bottom, making a round bilge and slightly flaring side, and these something that is neither sloop on cutter in model, an anomaly that it would be very hard to class. By the change have been secured in-tices and be very hard to class. By the change have been secured in-topmast heing substituted. The builder have boom secured have no deek. The rix will also be changed, a larger mainmast and mode a very good joh. There are various ways of building a yacht, and this is one of tues. Of course the outary over such haphazard experiments is considerable, and the final results are certain to be unsatisfactory; but if the owner is suited it is no one else's business.

FOREST AND STREAM.

MERMAID.

CABIN.

95

SECTION 1

135

CRUISE OF THE COOT.

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searance. loops are not in great favor above York River, but are more popu-about Norfolk and the James. Catboats are unknown. They re been tried, but were found unhandy and unsafe in the open ters of the bay. On my voyage down, the Coot was the recipient many screastic pleasantries. "Say Cap, what is the matter with r JiL," "Left your jib home to he washed, Cap?" "Stick out your jib why don't you, Cap?" Be it known that half the population in these latitudes answers to the appellation "Cap." To be a man of any account, you must own a boat of some description. Just as the farmer inland must have his wagon and tesam, the boat is in the Chesapeake regions an implement of livelihood quite as essential. To be hoatless is to be without standing. A large fraction of the popu-lation goes through life habitaally in oliskins. A sourwester and rubber boots admit you to good fellowship and full confidence at once, even the extending of credit in the country stores, for a man so apparaled must needs be a "Cap," and that is passport enough for your responsibility. From Elk Point at the confluence of Elk River and the Susque-

HH

ns to Cape Henry, the soutbernmost extremity, Chesapeake Bay nsures 160 nautical or 190 statute miles. From Elk Point to Bod-at the mouth of the Patapsco, on which Baltimore is situated, the ance is 32 usuital miles. From Bodkin to Severn River, upon ch is located Aunapolis, the capital of Maryland, the distance to it 12. From the Savern to mouth of Patuxent 42. Thence to the Raymannock 32. From there to New Point Comfort, known e frequently as New Point, it is 17, and from New Point to Old it Contort, Hampton Roads, 24 neutical miles. The bay is 8 nau-lmiles or 94/2 land miles from Bodkin Foint to the eastern shore, arrows to 6 miles from the Severn across to Keni Island. Off the extent it is again 8 miles; off Point Lookout 14. Below this the tiest width, of 22 nautical miles or 32 land miles. is found. It ows again to 16 off the Rappahannock and to 13 off New Point. Old Point it expauds once more to 17 across to Cape Charles, mouth of the bay is 10 nautical miles from cape to cape. These res hardly give a fair idea of the breadth of the waters, because mouths of the great rivers contribute so much to an increased in for the wind and sea that they must be taken mito account. northeaster, for example, the sweep down the Patapsco, a river three miles wide at the mouth, and across the hay is actually 20 swhere the bay is but 5. A similar wind has a sweep out of the mace and across the bay of over 30 miles. As the Potomac is 7 sacross the mouth, the disturbance out in the bay during a heaster is something never approached in Long Island Sound so during an easterly gale in its widest part. From the head itoblace River, the next harbor on that shore, if you are fami-enough to risk its entrance in the high steep sea tumbling over fas through which the narrow winding channel leads. From h or south, wind and sea are unobstructed for stretches of 75 s. If the Jows from the northward it is 15 miles from New it to Back River, the next harbor on that showed. S. For the Atlan-rolers pour in the capes and 40 miles up th na to Cape Henry, the soutbernmost extremity, Chesapeake Bay sures 160 nautical or 190 statute miles. From Elk Point to Bod-

ice than in the short and hollow chop of the hay, ostensibly shel-dwater. arigating such an inland ocean is serious work compared to ch the backing and filling about Long Island Sound is trivial in-d. Add to this the distance of 15 to 35 miles between available bors in the Chesapeake, and the convenience of a hole to run into y 3 to 5 miles in the Sound, and the risks grow to correspond, existly with a small hoat, to which 35 miles is a good day's run, which could never think of beating to windward half total dis ce against a high sea, and often not an inch in bad weather. Now smpt to navigate the bay in the dead of the winter, the severest wan in thirty years, with ice and cold to hattle against heides, ing an unprecedented period of severest gales, and ty to do that cle handed with nine hours daylight only, and you have the tough the Coot tackled-and accomplished, without serious accident my kind, hut with much hardship, exposure, and considerable guist at the lock of windward powers of a small shoal-bolied beamy at threes, it must be confessed, with immediate fear of a cap-s at times, when it was impossible to round to or to get the canvas

<text>

of FOREST AND STREAM are quite familiar with the lay of the land and can give desired information. In Rothrock's "Vacation Cruies" the shore is extensively described. C. P. K.

MARINE GLUE.—This substance, though little known in America, is in general use abroad, not only about yachts and boats, for which purpose it is specially adapted, but for such purposes as coating galvanic hatteries, and for all waterproof joints. It is used exclusively in England for yachts' decks, instead of white lea1 putty, the advan-tage being that it is elastic, expanding and contracting with the wood, and thus leaving no openings for the water. The deck seams are usually a little wider than is usual here, to allow a good body of linseed oil. The presence of prease on the caulking iron, but in large work the latter may he dipped in naptha, water, or coal oil instead of linseed oil. The presence of prease on the wood will prevent the glue adhering. The method of melting marine glue is as follows: cut the glue into small pieces, melt in a pot or cauldron over any moderate fire, keeping it stirred now and then. When the glue is all melted the heat is about 212 degrees Fahr., it theu becomes perfectly liquid, and should be used as quickly as possible. The glue nerver boils over into the fire like pitch, but the contact of fiame will ignite it, and it will burn entirely away. Should it take fire it may he glue is a largely used for double skin hoats, a layer of multibue the alter entors the two thicknesses of plaks. The makers are Messrs, Jeffreys & Co., whose address may be found in our advertis-ing columes.

The is into largely used to touble share that notates and the series and the set were in the two chicknesses of planks. The makers are Messrs. Jeffreys & Co., whose address may be found in our advertising columas. OSWEGO Y. C.- A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Oswego Y. C. was held Feb. 28. Commodore Phelps appointed July 3 as the day for the start on the annual cruise, and Charlotte as the port of destination. The yachts of the Moyal Canadian and Toronto Y. C. will he invited to meet the Oswego fleet on the one hundred and tenth anniversary of our independence, and the event will he duly celebrated. The utilation was raised from \$10 to \$15. The Commodore Apple and the event will he duly celebrated. The utilation was raised from \$10 to \$15. The Commodore and the event will he duly celebrated. The utilation was raised from \$10 to \$15. The Commodore and the event will he duly celebrated. The utilation was raised from \$10 to \$15. The Commodore and the context committee—Chas. N. Worts, chairman; Robert S. Sloan, William Gordon, Fred Condé, Jas. D. Henderson, William E. Lee, Allen Poucher. House Committee—John D. Phelps, chairman; Geo N. Burt, Nicholas C. Goble. Committee on Admission of the new book. A club meeting appointed the larenational Lake Yacht Racing Association meeting, which is to convene at Oswego on May 6, when officers will be elected to represent the club at the Infernational Lake Yacht Racing Association meeting, which is to convene at Oswego on May 6, when officers will be elected to represent the club at first will be canvase. Schooner Sea Witch; Vice-Commodore, Hardy Bush, sloop Cloud; Recording Scretary, Charles H. Mayhev; Financial Sceretary. Thomas Luif; Treasurer, Stratford J. Cullen, sloop Winifred; Measurer, George Hartung, Jr., Board Ornsondore, Thomas W. Dawson, Schooner Sea Witch; Vice-Commodore, Hardy Bush, sloop Cloud; Recording Scretary, Charles H. Mayhev; Financial Sceretary. Thomas Luif; Treasurer, Stratford J. Cullen, sloop Winifred; Measurer, George Hartung, Jr., Board

as fixed and the committee hope to present such attractions as win draw a full list of entries. YACHTING NOTES. - Oxwego-A new yacht is nearly planked, and bios fair to warm some of the fast ones which generally have things their own way fit the prizes. She will be about 37ft, long and 11ft, beam, Major Burke is her designer and huilder, a guarantee that she will he an nonest hoat ... The sale of the sloop yacht Ariadae, of Cold Spring, which has gone the rounds of the nautical press as being purchased by a party in Oswego. Is regarded as a mistake, as no one willing to shoulder the responsibility can be discovered... Webber, of South Boston, is huilding a keel hoat for Mr. S. J. Wood, of Somer-ville, Mass. She will be 22ft, sin, over all, 19ft, waterline, 7ft, beam and 8ft, draft, with a lifn, keel and a shoe of 560 pounds. She will he sloop rigged z. King Phillip, Dr. C. G. Weld, will go into commission this season... Carlotta, schooner, arrived at St. Kitts on March 6.... Rival, sloop, Messrs. Hope & Copman, Atlantic Y. C. OPEN ROAT SAULNG - Mr. Tyrrell E. Biddle has added another

heen sold to Messrs. Hope & Copman, Atlantic Y. C. OPEN BOAT SAILING.—Mr. Tyrrell E. Biddle has added another to his well-known handbooks on yachts and boats, in a little volume entitled, "Amateur Sailing in Open and Half-Decked Boats." Mr. Biddle has had a large experience sailing, and his book contains much useful advice to the young navigator, and the hints and directions are good, especially in their plain speaking as to caution in sailing. As much cannot be said as to the boats and rigs described and the draw-ings of them, as the former are mostly old-fashioned and clemary, while the cuts give very poor idess of the boats and mais. Mr. Biddle condemns the balance lug, for which we do not blame him if it is rigged as shown in the illustrations; but we cannot, at this time, agree with his high opinion of the sprit. The latter chapters contain useful acceipts for painting, etc., and hints on the care of boats, which will be valuable to all young yachtsmen. The hook is publisbed by Norie & Wilson, London.

Norie & Wilson, London. A RIDING CHOCK FOR CATBOATS.—Saugatuck, Conn., Feb. 37., —Editor Forest and Stream: Many of your readers, myself among the number, are watching Mr. Kunhard's progress with the Coot with a great deal of interest, and an sure tost he carries with him ithe hest wilshes of us all for his success and pleasure. The catboats on Long Island Sound are fitted with a short howsprit, 2 or 3ft. out board, with a bobstay and forestay. Once side an ordinary riding chock is fitted as in most sloops. If Mr. K would use it on the Coot he would have less trouble in getting up his anchor in rough water, and by leading the painter aft to the cockpit could give his boat way to windward and have the fuller within reab. Besides this advantage he will find that the Coot will ride easily at anchor with this rig. Give the Coot a chance, Mr. K., and she will carry you through in safety.—CAT.

afeiy.—CAT. CRUISER.—Mr. Alley is having a small cabin trunk added to the runiser, so that he may use her for duck shooting in the spring and all. The trunk will be ift. high forward, eft. aft, with a good crown and will be about 5ft. long, making a cosy little cabin for sleeping. The sides and top are of half inch pine, covered with canvas, and the nitre affair is so fitted as to be readily removed hy withdrawing a ew screws. A washboard 5in. high has also been added forward, stending about 10ft. aft. McWbirter, of West Brighton, is doing he work. The Cruiser will come out as a cat.

PILGRIM.-Dr. W. H. Winslow wishes to dispose of his cutter Pil-grim, the cruise of which was so charmingly described in our columns. The Doctor was so well satisfied with the boat's hehavior under trying circumstances, that he has decided to build a larger one of the same

A SMALL AUXILIARY YACHT.—A trial has been made at Da mouth during the past week with an Itchen Ferry sailing hoat fitt as an auxiliary, by Messrs. Simpson & Dennison, with a small set their Kingdon's patent compound surface condensing machiner The boat is 20ft. in length, has a beam of 7ft, 6in., and was found have a speed of about five miles an hour. The machinery consists a vertical natural draft boiler, with a diameter of 2ft., and standh 2ft. lin. above the floor boards, the small engine close alongside on occupying a round space of 1ft. 6in. hy 9in., from which it will be se that a very small space is taken up in the well of the heat, and th the whole machinery, cased in, forms in the center a small table abo 2ft. high. without interfering with the accommodation.—The Fiel Feb. 37. A SMALL AUXILIARY YACHT.—A trial has been made at Dat' outh during the past week with an lichen Ferry sailing boat fitte

Feb. 27. NEW SHARPIES.—Mr. Clapham is now building four Nonpareli sharpic yachts. Three of them are each 27\2/t. in length hy about 71t. beam, and will draw 9in. water with centerboard up. All wil have the Roslyn yawi rig. One of these yachts will be owned in Providence, one on Staten Island, and the third goes to Norfolk, Va. Mr. Clapham is just beginning work on a Nonpareli sharpie single hand keel yacht for a New York gentleman. She will be 24ft. if length, and will draw 30in, water. This hoat will be similar to the one illustrated on page 233 of "Small Yachts," except that she will have the Roslyn yawi rig, which itg is becoming a decided favorite when handiness coupled with speed is needed. There is at present a very greatly increased demand for single-hand cruising yachts. ATLANTIC Y. C. —The annual meeting of the Atlantic Y. C. wai

when handiness coupled with speed is needed. "There is at present a very greatly increased demand for single-hand cruising yachts.
 ATLANTIC Y. C.—The annual meeting of the Atlantic Y. C. was held on Monday. in their club rooms, No, 44 Court street, Brookhu.
 The tollowing officers were elected: Commodore, H. Hogins; Vice-Commodore, F. C. Swar; Rear Commodore, E. C. Sterling; Riccording Secretary, R. S. Church; Treasurer, R. C. Field; Measurer, W. C. Laenger; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. Marcellus. Directors, Wm. Peet, S. Lo'nes, N. D. Lawton, J. R. Maxwell, A. H. Farrington and W. H. Thomas. Yacht Committee, J. T. Van Wyck, C. T. Pierce, W. W. Wittingham. Merabership Committee, W. W. Richards, T. L. Arnold, Henry Earle. The annual regata will take place on June 15.
 INTER-LAKE YACHTING ASSOCIATION.—A meething of the Interlake Yachting Association, formed at Ballast Island last July, was held at Toledo. O., on March 6, with Commodore, Gereland; Vice-Commodore, H. C. Hart, Detroit; Rear-Commodore, A. W. Machen, Toledo; Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Williams, Cleveland; Mice Commodore, H. C. Hart, Detroit; Rear-Commodore, A. W. Machen, Toledo; Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Williams, Cleveland.
 THREE SCORE YEARS AND HEARTY.—Capt. Coffin, the old ime favorite among the yachting reporters, celebrated his sixtieth birthday on the 8th. He was overwhelmed with congratulation and yod wishes from every side, which the way in which he spliced the main brace from the bumpkin away up to the eyeboll of the uniany ardarm would have turned any saliorman green with envy.

JERSEY CITY Y. C. - At the annual meeting of the Jersey City Y. C. held at their rooms on Tuesday, March 4, 1836, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, H. B. Pierson Vice-Commodore, C. A. Smith, Secretary, C. C. Pierce; Treasurer. Geo, Hawes: Measurer, G. L. Winn,

Geo. Hawes; measurer, G. L. Winn, ICE YACHTS.—Several races were sailed at Hyde Park on March & in a high wind. Com. Rogers sailed the St. Nicholas against be Bessie, three races, each of seven miles, winning every time. ST. JOHNS RIVER TO NEW ORLEANS.—A correspondent asks the best route from St. Johns River, Fla., to New Orleans, in a 22ft, steam launch.

The wonderful growth of athletic sports in this country is well illustrated by the handsome and very complete catalogue of sporting goods just issued by A. G. Spalding & Bros., of Chicago and New York. It is a large size book of 180 pages, and contains over 1 000 separate illustrations of the various articles used by sportsmen, together with a complete description and prices of each article. In addition to its value as a catalogue, it also contains the latest sport-ing rules governing all kinds of outdoor and indoor sports and pas-times, which is well worth the price asked for the book,—Adv.

Answers to Correspondents.

12 No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

J. E. N., Greenpoint, N. J.—We can obtain the book for you. W. J., JR., Boston.—There is no book that treats of the building of ribless boats.

H. H., Lebanon, N. H.-A 18ft, dory should be about 21in, wide the bottom.

J. W. C.-We know of no one who builds a decked cance for the price you mention. F. A. M., N. Y.—The Yacht List is published by Neils Olsen. stew-ard of the N. Y. Y. C.

R. M. M. Y.-The Yacht List is published by Neils Olsen. steward of the N. Y. Y. C.
S. D., Mercersburg, Pa.-Write to the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co., 49 Warren street, N. Y.
L. C. D., New York.-We do not know the signal. The canoes probably come from Newark or Bayonne.
W. D. A., JR., Montclair, N. J.-You will find several yacht stoves described in the Fonzer Any Straka for last year.
G. H., JR., Chicago.-Either of the canoes which you name will sult your purpose. They are all good cruisers and sailers.
S. H. H., Concord, Mass.-Waters' illustrated catalogue, published by Waters & Son, of Troy, in 1870, gives many drawings of shells. We know of no other book.
M. H. BEXELOW, Brooklyn.-Use Inseed oil with a little terebin as a dryer. The distance from New Brighton to New Eruswick is nearly 20 miles. See "Canoe and Camp Cookery" for methods of carrying provisions.

30 miles. See "Cance and Camp Cookery" for methods of carrying provisions. G. A. M. - Are California trout and rainbow trout the same fish or are they two distinct species? Ans, They are the same fish. The name is rainbow trout, but as they came from California they were re-christened. This is a bad habit they have at the Caledonia hatchery of the New York Fish Commission of renaming fish after the place they come from. They nersist in calling the brown trout "German trout," but it is also an English and French trout. II. H., Rotherfield, Sussex, England.-1. Could an experienced English game keeper obtain a permanent situation in Canada or the States? 2. What would be his wages per week? 3. Would he be take here in England? 4. Is pheasant rearing by band carried on to any extent in America as it is in England? and. I. Sub are forming from time to time who might employ such a person. 2. Not very high. 3. No. 4. No.

No MEDICAL EXAMINATION is required to take out an accident policy in the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn., guaranteeing a sum of money weekly while disabled from accidental injury, and principal sum in case of death resulting therefrom.—Adv.



Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics for HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP-DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY. Used by U.S. Governm't. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N.Y.

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The Open Shot Regulator. W&W WINANS & WOODEN, West Kinney st., Newark, N. J. Send Postal for Circular.



First target represents 10 consecutive shots made by Otto Jaeger, June 10, 1885, at Wheeling, W. Va., 200 yards off hand, with some wind, using a No. 6½ Off-Hand, .32-caliber. It counts 94 on Massachusetts Decimal and 117 on Massachusetts Target. The cut is one-half size.

Second target represents 5 consecutive shots made by J. D. Marks, June 24, 1885, at Springfield, Mass., 200 yards, with rest, using a Union Hill, .32-caliber. The entire five shots are inside of a 1§-inch circle. The cut is full size.

Split Bamboo Fly Rod. This cut represents our No. 28 Split Bamboo Fly Rod with Grooved Wood Form. Length, 10/gft; weicht 802. We make same style rods for trout and bass to weigh from 5 to 1202, also the "Standard Henshall Rod." Lancewood Rods, Reels. Turned Stock and Rod Trimmings of all descriptions. For New Illustrated Catalogue for 1885 address THOS. H. CHUBB, Orange County, Post Mills, Vermont.

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BY "NESSMUK." A COMPACT pocket handbook of condensed, boiled-down, concise, clear, comprehensive, sensible, practical camp gumption. "Nessmuk" has been "in the woods" in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and South America, and this is a book for outers, wherever they kindle their camp-fire. The author believes in "smoothing it." He has learned how; now he tells others. It is much easier to learn from "Nessmuk" than from Dame Experience. We should not be surprised if "Wooderaft" completely revolutionized the methods of camp-ing out. If you are going to the woods, read "Woodcraft" before you go. It may add to your trip a hundred fold. Price \$1.00.

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BY S. T. HAMMOND. H E was a promising puppy, and when you turned him over to the breaker to be educated, you thought he was bound to make "the best dog in the world." And you'll not soon forget how disappointed and disgusted you were when the dog, the breaker and the big bill—all three turned up together, and you saw that the animal's spirit was broken and it would take a steam calliope to make him mind. Now, this could not have happened if you had been wise enough to buy a copy of Hammond's book, and in your odd leisure moments *brain* the dog yourself instead of having him *broken* by some one else. We are selling edition after edition of this book, and it is revolutionizing the system of preparing dogs for work in the field. Price \$1.00.

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A PAMPHLET for those who "gun" along the shore. Tells of: I. Haunts and Habits—Where the bay birds live and what they do at home. II. Range and Migration—Where they go to breed and where to spend the winter. III, A Morming Without the Birds—An episode of shore shooting. IV. Nomenclature—A list of our American species of *Limicola*, with a description of each species. V. Localities—Where to go to shoot them. VI. Blinds and Decoys—How to shoot them after you have reached the grounds. 45 pp., paper. Price 15 cents.

ANGLING TALKS. BY GEORGE DAWSON.

BY GEORGE DAWSON. A subleta writer of conceded power, Mr. Dawson wielded a trenchant pen; when he terned from the conflict of parties to the praise of the favorite pastime of "simple wise men," his essays, linpid as the crystal streams, are aglow with the soft summer sunlight and melodious with the songs of birds. When angling was the theme, he wrote from a full heart and in closest sympathy with the scenes and pursuits described. These "Talks" are brimful of manly, wholesome sentiment; there is in them all not a particle of reader, and he perforce shares the author's enthusiasm. The effect is magical, like that of the mimic players in Xenophon's *Memorabilia*: he who reads, if he be an angler, must go afishing; and if he be not, straightway then must he become one.—Extract from Publishers' Preface. Cloth, price 50 cents.

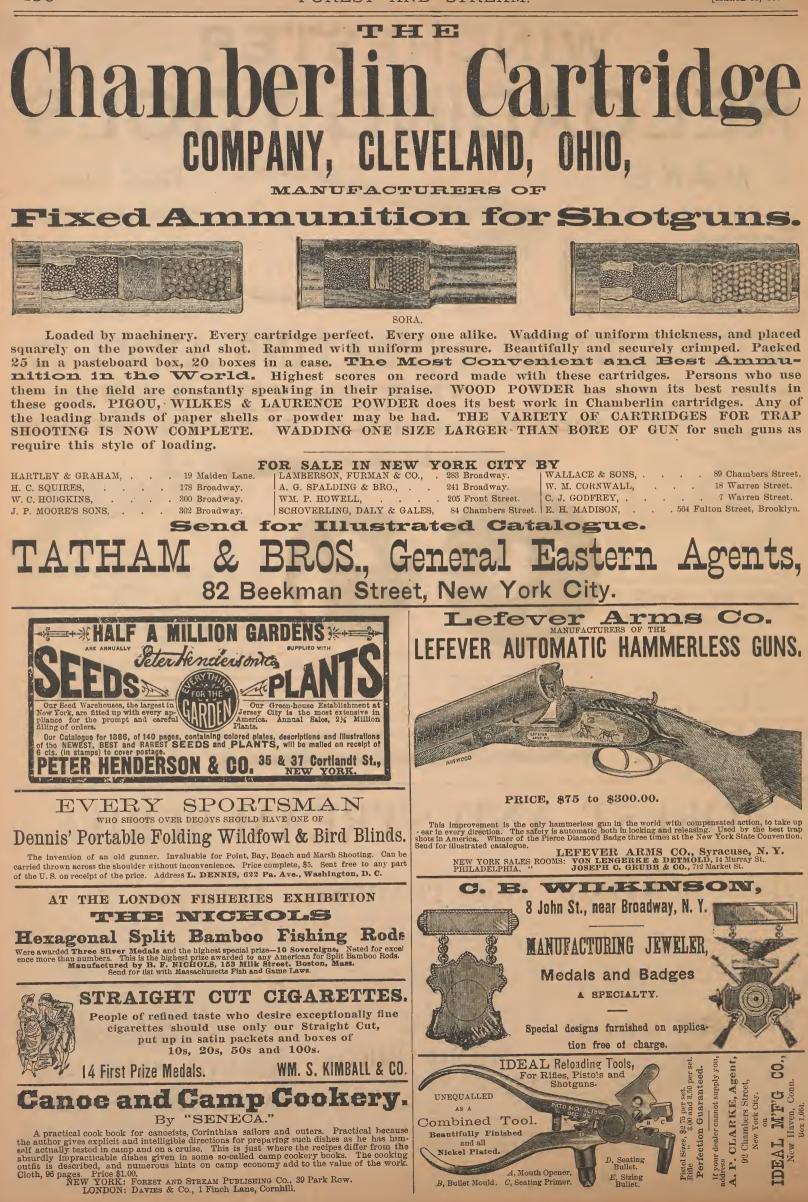
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FOREST AND STREAM.

138

[MARCH 11, 1886.







FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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

NEW YORK, MARCH 18, 1886.

VOL. XXVI.-No. 8, Nos. 39 & 40 PARE ROW, NEW YORK,

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted. Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

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A SUPERINTENDENT OF PROTECTORS.

THE bill recently introduced into the New York Assembly, providing for the appointment of a superintendent of game and fish protectors, is an admirable measure and should be passed without hesitation. The full text of the measure is as follows: SECTION 1. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint, by and

SECTION 1. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person to be known as the superintendent of game and fish protectors, who shall receive a salary of —— dollars per annum, with all necessary and traveling expenses necessarily and actually incurred, not to exceed —— dol-lars per year, to be audited and allowed by the Comptroller and paid by the Treasurer out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated. SEO 2. For the purpose of the more effectual enforcement of the laws for the protection of fish and game, the game and fish protec-tors now or who may hereafter he appointed by the Governor shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the superintendent of game and fish protectors, who shall divide the territory of the State into protection districts and shall assign to each protector his district, and shall have authority also to assign for temporary duty in any district a protector from any other district. The said superin-State into protection districts and shall assign to each protector his his district, and shall have authority also to assign for temporary duty in buy district a protector from any other district. The said superintendent shall require of each protector at the close of each calendar morth a report in writing, and in deta I stating the service performed by each protector during the last preceding month, including an account of the snits commenced at his instance, the disportion made of a y undiposed of; and no payment for services performed, or traviation shall present to the Comptroller, in addition to the usual oath of performance and payment, a certificate from said superintendent that he has made the report required by this act, and has in all other of performance and payment, a certificate from said superintendent of performance and payment, and protector which shall come of dereliction or neglect of duty of any protector which shall come of the knowledge, together with such evidence as he may have touch office any protectors or eported to be delinquent, after giving him an ontice any protectors or ball have authority to remove from office any protectors or peopinted by the Governor, by and with the successors who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the successors who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the successors who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the successors who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the successors who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the successors who shall be appointed by the Governor, and all vacancies in said office has the next session, for the unexpired portion of the term in which the vacancy occurs.

ment of the game and fish laws of this State, now had and possessed by law by the game and fish protectors appointed by the Governor pursuant to the provisions of chapter five hundred and nhety-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty, and the acts amendatory of the same or supplementary thereto. SEC. 5. Is shall be the duty of the superintendent of game and fich periodeless amonited or who may be appoinded who this set to

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of game and fish protectors appointed or who may he appointed under this act to supervise and direct the work of the game and fish protectors, to in-vestigate all complaints concerning their inefficiency or neglect of duty, to assign them to duty wherever required, to see that they in all things enforce the laws for the protection of fish and game, and perform all the duties required of them by law. SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the said superintendent of fish and game protectors appointed or who may be appointed under this act to file in the office of the State Comptroller during the month of December in each year, all reports made to him during the preceding year by the fish and game protectors, and an account stating the ex-penses paid or incurred by him in the discharge of the duties of his office, which account shall be verified by the oath of said superin-tendent that the same is correct and true in every particular, and tendent that the same is correct and true in every particular, and shall make and present, in January of each year, a written report to the Legislature of his proceedings and the nature and extent of the services performed by the State game and fish protectors, together with such recommendations of further legislative or official action as

he may deem proper. Szc. 7. Section four of chapter three hundred and seventeen of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three is hereby repealed. Szc. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

This supervision of the game and fish protectors is now a part of the duty of the commissioners of fisheries, and the actual labor falls to the lot of Gen. R. U. Sherman, the secretary of the commission. His position is an unsalaried one, the duties relating to the fish commission proper are all that such an unsalaried official could be expected to perform, and it is quite right that he should be relieved of the supervision of the protectors.

The actual working of the proposed system will depend altogether upon the man who may be selected for the appointment. If the new office is to be made a political sop, the system may very readily be botched. If politicians are disregarded and a superintendent appointed because of his known and proved fitness for the post, the office may prove a most valuable one in perfecting the protective system. We know of no one more fitted to take the office and acceptably fill it than Mr. A. N. Cheney, of Glens Falls. What Mr. Cheney's politics may be we are not informed, but he has given repeated and signal proofs of his devotion to the cause of game and fish protection, his information on the subject, practical experience, familiarity with the Adirondack region and known ability, are such as should be possessed by the first superintendent to be appointed should the bill become a law.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

THE purpose of the AUDUBON SOCIETY is the protection of American birds not used for food. To accomplish this purpose it will

1. Secure and publish information to show the extent of the present enormous destruction of birds for millinery, de. corative and other purposes.

2. Expose the outrageous and indefensible cruelty of such wanton taking of feathered life.

3. Point out the damage to the agricultural interests of the land which must certainly follow the decimation of the Insectivores

4. By thus presenting the subject in its ethical, humane and economic aspects, enlist the sympathy and active personal co-operation of a large membership in the effort to check the evil.

Three forms of pledges have been adopted, viz: 1. To discourage the killing of any bird not used for food. 2. To discourage the robbing of any bird's nest or the destruction of its eggs. 3. To refrain from the use of any will bird's plumage as an article of dress or adornment.

The Audubon Society certificate of membership will be issued to those who subscribe to one, two or all of the pledges. Membership involves no expense whatever. There are no fees of any kind. The funds necessary to carry on the work are supplied entirely by voluntary subscription, the immediate expense for organization being borne by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The Society has local secretaries in cities, towns and villages. The local secretary will furnish the circulars of information and pledge forms; will receive the signed pledges, keep a list of the members, forward a duplicate list with the pledges for en-rollment and file at the Society's office; and will receive in return certificates of membership, to be filled out and signed by the local secretary and given to the members. No certificate of membership will be issued to any person except upon the receipt of a signed pledge at the office of the Society. Where no local secretary has yet been appointed, individual applicants for membership may address the Society at its office, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

If there is no local secretary in your town, you are invited to act as such yourself. Upon application we will supply copies of this circular and pledge forms. The society furnishes to each member a handsome certificate of membership. This bears a portrait of the great naturalist, John James Audubon, after whom the Society very appropriately takes its name.

MR. PALMER'S "SHY" DEER.

THE strong plea of the deer hounders is—or was, until they were forced to back down from the position last Tuesday-that the deer is such a stupidly tame and donkey-like creature that it must be chased by dogs and clubbed by men in boats to be made "shy" and "preserved" from the still-hunt-ers. The hounders have drummed up all sorts of witnesses to prove their "shy" argument, and among them Assemblyman George W. Palmer, whom the voters of Clinton county saw fit to send to Albany as their representative. Mr. Palmer is fond of posing before the House as an "old practical hunter," and when he gets up to deliver himself of some choice bit of woodcraft his fellow members give him most deferential hearing. Mr. Palmer made his little speech in favor of deer hounding the other day, and told his little story to show how the deer are made "shy" by the dogs. This is what he said:

Six Days of Hounding. Six Days of Hounding. Now let me tell you a little in. The puides said to us. "Put your doss in the kennels, and to morrow twenty-five years ago, on one of twenty-five years ago, one one well have some deer." twe twenty-five years ago, and half a dozen puides. We spent the whole week there with our dogs, every day striking a fresh track--for six long days, and not a deer did we get. To have such a relation of actual experience of this sort is

How it made them "Shy."

To have such a relation of actual experience of this sort is To have such a relation of actual experience of this soft is doubtless very gratifying to the hounders. Here is a "sportsman" of forty years' experience, who gives definite statistics to prove the "shy" theory. His party, he says, hounded deer six days, and having by this time made them "shy," went out still-hunting on the seventh day, and shot down seven of them. Hac fabula docet.

THE HOPATCONG SULPHURIC ACID.

NOTE in our angling columns last week called atten-A A tion to the outrageous destruction of the fish of Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey, by refuse drained from a powder mill into the lake. It is one of a series of hundreds of like and into the fact. It is one of a series of maintenance. Lake Hopatcong, because near New York, has been for some years past a favorite angling resort. The lake was stocked with black bass and these have been a great attraction for anglers from this city and vicinity. With utter disregard of the vicities of others a powder concern has been draining its rights of others, a powder concern has been draining its waste into the lake, and the result is that the fish are dying off in such numbers that their utter extermination is soon to be wrought. The Evening Post reports that a late analysis of the water of the lake, made by Dr. Newton, of Paterson, at the request of the State Board of Health, proved that its waters are highly charged with sulphuric acid, so much so that it is a question of only a short time before all the fish in the lake will be killed. His analysis of water taken from the stream, running through the powder works property into the lake, and also of water taken a mile from the shores of the lake, proves that it contains from forty to fifty grains of sulphuric acid to the gallon. Live fish placed in this water by Dr. Newton died within from six to eleven minutes. So Hopatcong is to be ruined by the stupidity of powder manufacturers who see in that beautiful lake nothing more than a cesspool for the waste from their mill. If 'Jersey justice" cannot remedy this outrage the law should be amended to fit such cases.

A CLEAR CASE.-At a pigeon shooting match in New Jersey the other day, an account of which is given elsewhere, the birds were mutilated in a barbarous fashion. Their tail feathers were pulled out, their eyes were gouged out, and they were otherwise maimed, so that their flight might be erratic and puzzle the shooters. This is a case which we hope to see brought to the attention of the authorities. Every cowardly and brutal fellow responsible for the pigeon torture should be indicted and punished. The open air and sunlight are too good for them. Their proper place is in jail. It is perhaps too much to hope that the richlydeserved punishment will follow. There is too much apathy on the part of officials and too much demoralization on the part of the public.

TO THE WALLED-IN LAKES. XV.-A CHRISTENING.

THAT evening I had some conversation with Major Allen about the management of the agency, and among other things he spoke of the Indian police. Of these there are twenty-three, appointed by the agent, who receive \$8 per month, and wear a uniform and a shield badge. Their duties are to keep order in the camp and to make such ar-rests as the agent may direct. They are chosen from among the best men in the tribe. When enrolled they are made to understand that every man in the service of the United States is obliged to take an oath to obey the laws. This is the form which these Piegans use: "The Sun is good;" as they say this they point to the sun. "The earth is good," pointing to the ground. "I will obey the orders of my chief that I may live long with my family."

Major Allen gave me a detailed narrative of the terrible condition of affairs at the agency when he reached here in March, 1884, some account of which has already been published in FOREST AND STREAM. He speaks of the Indians as now doing well. They are willing to work, but sadly need instruction. A number of competent farmers and mechanics, say one to every twenty-five families, should be appointed to teach these people how to work to the best advantage. Their will is good but they are very ignorant.

The next morning as we were sitting in the trader's store old Nei-su Ki-yu (Four Bears), the camp orator, came in and began to tell us about the pursuit of the horse thieves by the Pegunny. All through the previous day warriors on broken down horses had been coming into camp, some of them driving before them other animals from the stolen herd which had been unable to keep up and been left behind by the thieves. These, of course, were the least valuable of those stolen.

The last Indians who had come in the night before had reported that when they had turned back the trail was very fresh, and that before they were out of sight the fugitives had fired the prairie, and they heard distant shots as if a fight were taking place. All this Four Bears explained at great length and with such expressive gestures that I caught the sense of what he was saying even though I did not com-prehend his word. He is a born orator, has an unending flow of words, a sweetly musical voice, and his gestures are wonderfully graceful and telling. After he had finished telling us about the war party he proceeded to enlarge on the tering is about the war party he proceeded to enarge on the strength of his "medicine" and to explain what wonderful feats of magic he was capable of. He said that if he wanted to he could step out of doors and open his side and have a wagon roll out from between his ribs on to the prairie. "If I go to war," said he, "I cannot be hurt. Even if the bullets hit me they will not go through my skin, they will glance off. I cannot be hurt by them." "Come," hc continued, "I will show you something which

is medicine." He spoke to one of the children, who ran into the living room and returned in a moment with a glass of water and a whistle made from the leg bone of a beaver, and gave them to the old man, who led the way out of doors behind the store. Here he put the water and the whistle on the ground, and facing about, took off his cap and gazed steadfastly at the sun. In a moment or two he began to pray earnestly in a low voice, and presently opening his mouth wide he seemed to breathe in the sunlight and then stretch upward his open hands to grasp the rays of light and pass them over his head and breast and arms. Then he took the whistle in one hand and raising the glass of water to his mouth and immersing the end of the whistle in the water, he blew a few shrill notes. Now putting down the whistle he took a swallow of the water, and then taking a mouthful of it blew it in fine spray toward the sun. Then he made a motion as if vomiting into his hand, which he at once held out to me, open and palm up. It was wet but there was nothing in it. Again he took a mouthful of the water and went through the same performance, and showed me his hand wet, but empty. A third time this was repeated, and I saw something fall from his mouth into his hand, and when he held it out to me there lay on the palm a spherical body perhaps three-quarters of an inch in diameter, which looked like a polished pebble of clouded whitish quartz. After allowing me to inspect it for nearly a minute, he returned it to his mouth, took a mouthful of water, and apparently swallowed it, choking a little bit in the act as if it was too large to pass down easily. Mr. Kipp examined his mouth, and there was no foreign body in it. Evidently he had swal-lowed it. We had been watching him closely for an hour, and he had had no opportunity to put this object into his mouth in that time, and it did not seem that he could have had it there during the whole time that he had been talking to us. He did something very similar to this recently in Mr. Kipp's presence; but in this case the objects disgorged were three or four in number and were much smaller, perhaps one-quarter inch in diameter, and looked like hailston

I thought the exhibition worth a present, and going into the store got a plug of tobacco, which I put in my pocket. As I came out again Four Bears asked Mr. Kipp who I was, and he replied that I came from the end of the world, from the edge of the salt water. After a little more talk Four Bears said, "Come, I will give him a name. Long ago I named White Bull Calf [Mr. Upham], and now I will name my son, your friend who comes from where the world meets the salt water.'

Stepping up to me he took my hand, and leading me out

of the shadow faced me about so that I looked toward the sun. He threw his cap on the ground and I my hat. Then he prayed, saying:

"Oh Sun, oh Old Man, look down. Have pity. upon this my son and me. Let us live. Listen. Many years ago, when I was a young man, I went upon the top of the Sweet Grass Buttes, where all the Indians are afraid to go, and stayed there long fasting. And while I slept my medicine [secret helper] said to me, 'Take the name *Pe-nut*u-ye is tsim-o-kan [Fisher Cap, i. e., a cap made from the skin of a fisher], that is what you shall be called. For many years I bore this name, but now I am getting old, and before long I must die. I do not longer need this name, and now I give it to this my son. Pity him. Give him long life. Keep him from all dangers of every kind. When he goes into battle let all the bullets miss him, or, if any of them must hit him, let them glance off from his body. Care for him and let live. Make him strong. Let his children live very long and have plenty. Hear, Sun; hear, Old Man; pity, pity.

As he began his prayer he stretched out his right hand and made as if grasping the sunlight, which he spread slowly over my head on either side, and down over my shoulders, arms and breast. Then he said to me, "That is what you are called—*Pe-nut-u-ye is-tsim-o kan.*" The prayer was uttered with a fervor and earnestness that quite compelled my respect.

After the ceremony was concluded I gave Four Bears the tobacco, which he accepted very pleasantly, and when, after a little further conversation, he learned that I was going to write down an account of it, he expressed a desire to write his name in my notebook. This he did by making his mark, and I here present the signature as a sort of certificate of baptism from him.

These were busy days at the agency. The last of the crops were being harvested, and all the white men about the stockade and every Indian who could be pressed into the service were busily engaged either in hauling the grain or tending the threshing machine. The Indians work hard and faithfully, but, as might be imagined, they did not always put forth their exertions to the best advantage. Everywhere there was seen the need of more instructors.

After watching for some time the progress of the work, and spending a pleasant hour or two within the stockade at the hospitable home of Major Allen, three of us drove over to the bluffs and the south side of the valley of Badger Creek to look at some of the many graves which stand there. In old times the Pegunny, like many other plains races of Indians, buried their dead on scaffolds placed among the boughs of trees, or sometimes merely raised on poles, as are the graves of the Sioux. Such burial places are naturally most common along the rivers, because it is along the streams that the trees grow. There are many such burial places along the Marias River, and the Piegan name of the St. Mary's River is *Ah-ki-nus-kwo-nā*. This is often translated the River of the Dead; but a better interpretation of it is Many Chiefs Dead. Ah-ki is a contraction of Ah-kwi-im= plenty; nus-kwo-the scaffold or platform upon which the bodies of the dead are placed, and $n\bar{a}$ is a contraction of the word $n\bar{e} nah=a$ chief; so that the full idea of the name would be the place where many chiefs are on their scaffolds.

Efforts have been made at the agency to induce the Indians to give up their primitive mode of burial, and during the famine winter many of those who perished were buried in coffins in or on top of the ground. Often the hole excavated was barely deep enough to contain the coffin, so that its lid was level with the ground. Over some of these two or three inches of dirt had been piled which had been partly washed away by the rain. Here and there skeletons of two or three horses would be seen lying on the ground by the grave of some more important or wealthy man. As a rule these latter were placed on the higher bluffs bordering the valley, and the coffins were placed on the ground, while on them were piled blankets and robes, and in the case of medicine men, their bear pipes and other magical implements.

After death the spirits of the departed-their shadows the Pegunny call them—go to the sand hills. This is a barren, hilly country near Medicine Hat, and beyond that to the northward. Here too go all the spirits of the animals which die, and upon these the shadows feed.

Our stay at the agency drew to a close, and late one afternoon we hade a cordial farewell to all those who had been so kind to us, and Appekunny and I drove off over the level valley, climbed the long hill, and turning, took our last view of the interesting spot. Then a few days later I bade farewell to Appekunny and started for the East.

I had spent but a short time at the Walled-in-Lakes, and had accomplished but little in the way of shooting and fishing, yet I felt that the long journey had been well worth taking. In an experience of the western country extending over many years, I can recall but two trips that were so pleasant and so profitable as this one had been. Of the mar-vellously interesting features of the region I have tried to tell, and if I have failed, it is in part because their grandeur is too surpassing to be adequately treated by my pen.

The last nights in camp are to me rather sad, full of memories in which the bitter and sweet are oddly commingled. There is pain at leaving so much that is delight-

ful, melancholy in the reflection that one more year is taken from the sum of one's happiest days. But the recollection of these days and their joys is full of pleasure. Each year it is harder for me to turn my back on all that is

left of the happy free life of the olden time. The return to civilization is like the return to his dungeon of a prisoner who has been shown a glimpse of freedom. The mountain life of to-day is not the life of twenty, nor even of ten years ago, and now there is mingled with the pleasure of my temporary independence an undercurrent of sadness. 1 regret the changes that have come and others that I see near at hand. It is useless to feel these regrets—still more useless to express them, but old men will still be talking, and you will have but little more of my garrulity to endure just now.

So my camps for another year are at an end. The old rifle has had its final cleaning and is put away, the knife is rusting in its sheath. The story of my summer is at an end, and as I have so often done before, I close the note book and say good-bye. Yo

The Sportsman Tourist.

THE HUNTER'S VOW. THE HUNTER'S VOW. WHERE the peaks pierce the home of the storms, And stretch in their grandeur divine, Tumultuous, mountainous forms Along the Canadian line; 'Mid the hills where the waters divide. Some guifwards beginning their flow, Or on the Saskatchewan's side, Rushing north to the infinite snow, Where lie, looking up to the skies, Blue lakes ringed with precipice walls, Earth's solemn, unchangeable eyes, Earth's solemn, unchangeable eyes, Whose curtaining lid never falls; There, weary of desk and of pen, I wandered the free hills to tread And find, among primitive men, The rest that from cities has fied. The whirling mist had wrapped the peaks. A long day's fruitless labor done Was ended by the angry streaks That showed where sank the stormy sun. My mountain Indian's tireless stride, Hadleft me panting far behind. Hadleft me panting far behind. I shouted. Only rocks replied With echoes drowned by whistling wind. At length I found our upward track, And stumbiling, falling, wet and chill, I traced the faint marks slowly back, Till in tall woods the wind grew still. Only the boughs, swayed overhead, Droned out their deep Æolian air, And startled from his leafy bed, Rustled away some half-seen hare. Then, lightening through the deep rich gloom, Our camp-fice flashed a yellow star, And homely smells. like rich perfume, Our campare hashed a yenow star, And homely smells, like rich perfame, Caught my starved senses from afar. "What luck?" they cried, as I drew near. "Where are the spoils that hunters bring? At least the saddle of a deer At least the saddle of a deer Should answer for your rifle's ring." "I' re fired no shot this live-long day. My gun is clean. My stomach's light, Just pass the venison this way. The game will suffer most at night." The man was feeble, and the jest Was weaker still. They passed it by. And soon refreshed, I lay at rest Watching my space wreaths due an And soon refreshed, I lay at rest Watching my smoke wreaths float and die. Stretched out toward the grateful heat, In broken speech, my half-breed guide Tells, beside many a venturous feat, Fables by long time sanctified. And from his wakened memory pour Grim tales of famine, fight and chase, And fragments of that mystic lore Nurse of the youth of every race Nurse of the youth of every race. Child stories full of shapeless dream, Where homely facts of daily life Flow, mixed with marvel in a stream Of nightmare-like, chaotic strife, Good Indians, skilled in magic rites Still foll by wonder-working plan That wicked King of evil sprites.

That wicked King of evil sprites, The strong, malicious, sly "Old Man." And through the gloom of caverns dark And deserts wild, the story flow's To music of the coyotes bark And rumbling march of buffaloes. And with a moral end his tales: "Make offering to the mighty Sun; The favored bullet never fails, If the All Seer's favor's won "

If the All Seer's favor's won."

The next day opened dull and gray, But scarce our kindling flames arose When a young, stalwart Kootenay Rode up and broke my long repose. Descendant of the Indian horde That ruled this region of the West,

He came as if the country's lord Were honoring the country's guest. And soon, perhaps, to make us feel The more familiarly at home,

He volunteered to share our meal With gesture eloquent, though dumb. His blanket then he backward toesed, And turning to his offered place

He stopped, and reverently crossed His brow and whispered earnest grace. A pagan born, a pagan bred, He cherished still the holy sign Some Jesuit martyr, long since dead, Had taught his sires as rite divine. This symbol of forgotten creed

Surviving still, thus testified To the high hearts whose fearless deed Told unknown tribes how Christ had died. Scanty our intercourse at first, But when he'd breakfasted his fill, Sated his hunger, slaked his thirst, In varied tongues he tried our skill. But most of all his speaking hands, Portrayed his thought to watchful eyes, Till silently one understands Sense the unpracticed ear defles. Grateful, he offered me his aid, To lead me over pathways steep, And zigzag trails through long years made By clambering hoofs of mountain sheep. I took the chance and, while I turned Away a moment to prepare, Amid the hustle, I discerned The muttered chant of savage prayer. My Kootenay, with upturned eyes And waving hands, began his charm, That the hright ruler of the skies Might guide aright and guard from harm.

Might guide aright and guard from ha "Wikard power of rock and forest! Foiler of the hunter's skill! Thou who unseen always warrest For the flocks we strive to kill! Fade before a mightiersovereign, Friend and prop of human kind. Overhead the Sun god hovering Strikes all those who front him hind. Hear our prayer benign protector! Guide our aim to happy chance! And for our divine director, Here we vow a sacred dance."

The dismal strains of worship ceased. We started on our climb, and soon The chill was chased, the toil increased By the high sun of golden noon. We reached our station near the top

We reached our station near the top Of a long, rugged mountain side, And here my Indian bade me stop While he should fetch a circuit wide. I stood alone, yet not alone; Around me crag and jutting peak, In every weathering sculptured stone, Spread storles more than tongue can speak. Far back in geologic time I saw, in mind, the mighty chain Form grain by grain in ocean's slime.

Far back in geologic time

I saw, in mind, the mighty chain

Form grain by grain in ocean's slime,

Then slowly rise to light again.

Still deeper plerced my roving thought,

Till (yet unshaped our spinning sphere),
Save whirling chaos there was naught

But infinite space, black, cold and drear.

The north wind stirs upon my cheek,

And wakes my fancy from its drean.

The rocks, hefore so gray and hleak,

Now catch the sunshine's fiftul glean.

Oh! beautiful the cloud of spray,

That tops the green surf's glassy arch,
And heautiful the cult pay

Of the long rollers' measured march.

But grander, through the ellow gloom,

The hreeze-borne scent of larch and pine.

And far below the river's thread

Through its great dike in silver hreaks,
Churning, along its rocky bed,
The waters of the snow-fed lakes

The nreeze-borne scent of narch and pine. And far below the river's thread Through its great dike in silver hreaks, Churning, along its rocky bed, The waters of the snow-fed lakes. The glacier torrent's turbid green, The dark tall cliffs, that towering stood Somher as death, like death screne, The sinuous ice-field's creeping flood; All this I saw, all this I felt. But some great hand the curtain draws, And veiled in mist, the visions melt Into the valley's darkening jaws. Long, long my watch. But hark! that noise! Down the long glace is rattling fast Roll stones, forced from their trembling poise By some great creature moving past. A moment's pause. Ahove the ledge A head with hroad, curved horns is raised On the great slope's extremest edge, And looks toward me like one amazed. Out on the stillness rings the shot. The rocks reverberating 'round, Send, from long ridge and hollow grot, A thunder of redoubled sound. And the struck beast in wild career Goes plunging down the bouldered steep; Blind with his death wound, mad with fear, Spending his life with every leap. Below I found him stretched out dead, Thrown backward on the bloody clay. Staggering, I homeward on the bloody clay. Staggering, I homeward on the bloody clay. At last the hunter's wish was won. And, thankful for my ended toils, I cried aloud "Strong is the Sun." And round our fire that autumn night, While tremhling flame spires fell and rose, I wend that earnest vows had might On forest game and savage foes.

On forest game and savage foes. The dancet Ah! well the dance was done By worshippers who owned its spel, Though, recreant when the praze was won, I scorned the power that earned it well. But ever in my inmost mind The dry light science gives is dimmed When faintly on the northern wind The Sun god's praise comes rudely hymned. It echoes over bustling streets, Or ln short lulls at parting day, Its monotone my spirit greets With memories of the Kootenay. More in the heart than in the ear The dreaty music strrs again, Bringing the god of nature near, By the strong faith of simple men. H.

H. G. DULOG

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP HUNT.

A ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP HUNT. I HAVE been a hunter for many years, and I suppose there is to some degree a similarity in the experience of sportsmen. At some period of life there is a ruling ambi-tion to accomplish a certain end, to kill some particular animal, or to succeed in some enterprise. Several times in my life some special desire has been the center of my thought and energy, and during the summer of 1881, which I passed at Wagon Wheel Gap, Col., I had the greatest ambition to capture a Rocky Mountain sheep. Years of success had effectually destroyed the pleasing novelty of killing bear, deer, catamount, *et al.* Here was game I had never seen; and if I could, with the seeiner, succeed in capturing, it would constitute quite an event in my hunting life—it would be a gay feather in my much-worn cap. The proprietor of the hotel (a rude structure, by the way) kept a camping outfit for the use of his guests, and when they started out on a hunt the tent was pitched high up on some mountain, convenient to water and some desirable hunting ground. The blankets, rations, cooking utensils, etc., were packed on burros for transportation, and the little, ingainly animals, with packs double their own size, would safely elimb rocky steeps, that tried the limbs as well as lungs of the men. A certain day we all started out on a deer hunt. Kemper

burting ground. The blanket, rations, cooking utensils, etc., were packed on burros for transportation, and the little, ungainly animals, with packs double their own size, would safely elimb rocky steeps, that tried the limbs as well as lungs of the men. A certain day we all started out on a deer hunt. Kemper McDonald, than whom a better man never lived, and a true sportsman, Jesse C., Toodle and the writer were the hunters, and an Irishman named Charley drove the burros and kept camp. While climbing up a very high mountain, that I might look down and around upon the world, I killed, about timber line, a fine buck, as fat as his hide would hold. When I reached the top I saw, looking north across Bellows Creek, (I had with me a No, 1 field glass) a beautiful hunt-ing country. large parks interspersed with islands of timber, and upon my car there fell a faint sound, much like the elvating of sheep. "It may be an illusion--it may be the ery of Rocky Mountain sheep, "I said to myself. My hopes alternated as that far-away sound continued at intervals for pertaps half an hour. "When we returned to the Gap I gave. Mr. Peck, who had been living here for several years, a description of what 1 had seen, and of course evinced a strong desire to make an effort to get over there. He said nobody lived in that direction, and no white man was ever in the fork of Bellows Creek, but it was a fine country for deer, and he had been told that mountain sheep ranged in that section. That was enough for me. Sampson's green withes and nev cords would have been as powerless with me as with himself. Mr. Peck said I could not get there without going up to either Willow of Sunnyside creek, some ten or twelve miles above, and foluw either one back. Where there is a will there is generally a way, and I determined to take a hunt over there. The project was never out of my mid. A few days afterward I went up Bellows Creek to fish, and found a place where I thought pack animals could climb the mountain. So, early next morning, I gave direc-ti

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Hatural History.

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WASHINGTON DOINGS.

<section-header><text><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text> them better luck. Mac killed a fine deer and Jesse brought down a fawn. I asked Jesse where he hit it; he said in the hind shoulder.
The timed day I wont up the right prong of Bellows Creek toward the place, as well as I could locate it, where hought I heard the bleating of sheep some days before, and to my great satisfaction I heard the same sound. I returned to camp and told Mac about it. He said he was up in that direction, heard nothing of the kind, but saw where a band of sheep used to feed, about twenty he supposed, and he had determined to capture some before he went down to the determined to capture some before he went down to the fash and of sheep used to feed, about twenty he supposed, and he had been on a mountain six or eight miles distant, and had seen hund return lo camp on foot. The top of the mountain, far above timber line, was admost level, and we made the rest of the wars on foot. The top of the mountain, far above timber line, was admost level, and we made the rest of the wars on foot. The top of the mountain, far above timber line, and a wing to this was travine was very step; and a covering of slide rock rendered it particularly danger ons. A single misslep would hare. Wery score raised his gun to fire. "Pray don't shoot," I said, 'if would be amost impossible to get your grame to camp, be adieds with the same sond feet below, but practice and Providene had made us sure-footed, and liter going down, down, we reached the bestom without harm. Very score are thousing sheep." "Well," he said, 'if it is sheep on thing, you go up the side of the mountain about time sheep and? "Well," he said, 'if it is sheep on thing, you go up the side of the mountain about times there and a live set, 'if liter the sheep here? "Well," he said, 'if would be almost in possible to rendered it the steep mark following sheep." "Well," he said, 'if would be almost in possible to rendered it the sheep here? The same scale is they always do." "The time here had all been burned. It was a hard it won th

passing to the westward it undergoes a variety of modifica-tions in form in the various tribes, until below the peninsula of Alaska near Sitka it becomes an elaborate piece of carv-ing inlaid with shell fragments, and ccases to be of use except as an ornament

as an ornament. Prof. G. Brown Goode lectured before the Biological Society on "The Beginnings of American Natural His-tory," the occasion being the address of the retring presi-dent. Brief mention was made of the earlier English, French, Dutch and Spanish naturalists who visited the country, or whose writings treated of its natural history. The early Spaniards in the capital of Montezuma found large and well-conducted zoological gardens for the instruc-tion and amusement of the people. How humiliating it is that such an extensive zoological garden should have existed in America in the sixteenth century, at the capital of a half-civilized nation, and that no such thing as yet exists at our national capital.

that such an extensive zoological garden should have existed in America in the sixteenth century, at the capital of a half-civilized nation, and that no such thing as yet exists at our national capital. Thomas Jefferson was spoken of in the highest terms as a naturalist. Had he not been so much absorbed in matters pertaining to the State, he undoubtedly would have been a master of science. It is probable no two men have done, so much for science in America as Jefferson and the elder Agassiz, not so much by their direct contributions to knowl-edge as by the encouragement they gave to science by their advocacy. Dr. C. Hart Merriam has presented several valuable papers at various meetings of the Biological Society, entitled. "Con-tributions to North American Mammalogy." He separates the eastern chipmunk into two races, giving the name of *Tamicas striatus lysteri* to the animal which oc-curs in the Adirondack region of New York, Northern New England and portions of Canada, the habitat of the typical *Tamias striatus* being Southern New York, New Jersey, southward to Georgia. In a following paper he described a new and very marked species of the chipmunk, from the Sierra Nevada Mountains of Central California, ten speci-mens of which were exhibited. On account of its long striped ears the appropriate name of *Tamias macrorhubdotes* was given it. The most important paper from his pen was the description of a new spectes of *Show'tl* or mountain beaver (*Aplodontia*), from the mountains of California. The species is much larger and heavier than the Washington Territory species (*A. rufa*), and the hair is of a different texture and color. It was named *A. major*. There are a number of good characters which distinguish the skull of *A. major* from that of *A. rufa*. At the last meeting of the Biological Society Dr. George Yasacy read a paper entitled "New and Recent Species of North American Grasses," and Mr. Charles Hallock pre-sented a paper on "Hyper Instinct of Animals." If space permitted a number of oth

Yellowstone." The following names and subjects have been announced for future lectures: Prof. Wm. Harkness, "How the Solar System is Measured." Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, "The Nature of Sound." Prof. F. W. Clarke, "The Chemistry of Coal." Dr. C. Hart Meriam, "The Migration of Birds," The Cosmos Club, a cluh composed of the scientific men of Washington, recently came into possession of the large and desirable premises on the corner of Lafayette place and H street. The building will undergo many changes, and a large assembly hall or lecture room will be added, which will be used by the various scientific societies as a place of meeting.

The local set of the second a fine shows only as secured at Arlington Heights, Va., and purchased by the National Museum. Ornithologists hoped this owl was a forerunner, and that others would soon appear, but their expectations were not realized.

were not realized. The large harpy eagle which had been so long in the eagle cage at Central Park, N. Y., and was so much admired, re-cently died. It was presented to the Smithsonian Institute, and was mounted by Mr. Marshall the taxidermist.

cently died. It was presented to the Smithsonian Institute, and was mounted by Mr. Marshall the taxidermist. A considerable number of pileated woodpeckers have been observed in the market stalls during the winter. As many as five or six have been seen at one time, all were reported as coming from Virginia. It is strange that crows which are considered as one of the birds possessing the greatest amount of intelligence, should not profit by this intelligence as well as by bitter experience. In the fall and winter they congre-gate in immense numbers in this vicinity, roosting in or near the National cemetery, at Arlington. During the colder weather when the ground is covered with snow, the food supply is limited in the area over which they make daily ex-cursions, so that many are unable to procure sufficient food, hecome enfecbled, and eventually die of starvation. This smaller colonies at some distance apart. Mr. Wm. Hornaday proposes to found in the National Museum a small collection of bird skins, one or two skins to be prepared by each of the more noted ornithologists of this country. Mr. Hornaday mounted a zebra, which has lately been placed on exhibition in the Museum. The general expression of the head aud face, together with the position of the animal, seem perfect, and plainly show what can be done. Dr. Tryborn who was sent by the Swedish Government

done.

done. Dr. Tryb**om** who was sent by the Swedish Government to this country to examine and study into the practical work-ings of the U. S. Fish Commission, expresses himself highly pleased with what he has already seen. During the coming season he will study carefully the different steps essential to the hatching and subsequent care of each species of fish with which the commission has to do. He will shortly start on a visit to several of the hatcheries on the Great Lakes, and later will make a trip to California.

THE PASSING OF THE BUFFALO Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: The positive assurance contained in the letter of Mr. Arnold Hague of the U. S. Geological Survey as to the ex-istence of a few small herds of buffalo in the Yellowstone Park, is exceedingly gratifying to ne, and doubtless to thousands of your readers, and you deserve all thanks for your efforts to secure the needed legislative action to secure this noble game from utter extinction. The need of immediate and vigorous action is most urgent. The de-struction of the vast herds which so recently roamed over the northwestern prairies has been so sudden that sportsmen and naturalists have hardly yet awakened to it

The summer before last, during a visit to Winnipeg, I asked the agent of the Hudson's Bay Fur Co. for statistics about the buffalo and was told that the year before he received from the Winnipeg district twelve thousand skins and that year only four! During the same summer I saw in the neighborhood of Lake Minnewakan, Dakota, hundreds of buffalo skeletons bleaching upon the prairie where the ani-mals had been slaughtered only three or four years before, chiefly for their hides as I was told. The pioneer farmers were beginning to gather up the bones and sell them at the railway station for about \$8 per ton, to he shipped to Mis-souri to be converted into fertilizer—a strange product of the soil and one that will never be gathered again. At Winni-peg I was gratified to learn that there was about twelve miles from the city a gentleman who had about fifty head of buffalo in a large inclosed preserve of some eight hundred acres, but that many individuals of the herd were not of pure blood but the result of crossing with domestic cattle. It would be interesting to know if similar efforts are being made elsewhere for the preservation of the buffalo, and in this connection I should like to ask if any one can inform the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM what has become of the two or three fine specimens which were recently ex-hibited about the country by William Cody (Buffalo Bill), in his "Wild West" show, and where they were obtained. Could Mr. Cody himself do a more graceful thing than to give to the FOREST AND STREAM what information he can as to the present existence of the race in the destruction of which he gained his peculiar fame, and such suggestions as he can offer as to its preservation from entire extinction? C. H. AMES. Bostow, Mass.

BOSTON, MASS.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

Editor Forest and Stream: I wish you good speed in the work which you have so ably espoused, of preventing the wanton slaughter of birds. The press of the country generally needs to be awakened to the importance of this subject. Usually questions of this kind are largely discussed only when made popular by ener-getic writers or popular journals. I am glad to note that it is becoming fashionable for the leading journals to discuss this topic. I will give a few recent thoughts on the bird question:

question:

The increase of insects is marvelous. One insect may in

other in check. The increase of insects is marvelous. One insect may one year become the progenitor of six billion descenda Three hundred and twenty-five actual species of insects known, and it is thought that there are as many more spe One insect may in insects are known, and it is thought that there are as many more species unknown. If undisturbed, insects would destroy every green thing upon the earth's surface, and men would perish; but nature has provided enemies, and prominent among them are the birds, which keep the insects in check without cost to the horticulturist. A swallow as it skims through the air on a summer day, will destroy more insects than a farmer in the same length of time sweating over a heavy bucket of Paris green mix-ture.

ture

As the country became cleared of timber and more thickly inhabited, the birds have been destroyed in large numbers and insects have gained the ascendancy. There are birds worn by our city belles that alive would accomplish more good work for mankind than the average fashionahle belle, although she lived for a century. The cyes and beaks of these dead birds cry out in shame against the cruel fashion that causes their slaughter. I once heard an intelligent fruit grower exclaim: "Shoot the birds, they are eating my cherries." Why not as well say: "Shoot the borses, they are eating my oats; shoot the cows, they are eating my hay; shoot the chickens, they are eating my corn; shoot the children, they are eating my bread." If the horses, cows, chickens, and children are use-ful and desirable features of our homes we must not destroy them; neither must we destroy the birds if useful and de-sirable. sirable

sirable.
Five thousand miles is not a long distance for birds to migrate. They often breed in one locality and feast in another. But wherever they go, wherever they alight for a mouthful of food, the gun, trap, cat or robbers await them.
How long will the race survive such treatment? Is not this a question worthy of consideration? CHARLES A. GREEN, Chairman Com. on Ornithology W.N.Y.H. Society.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. The lady leaders of the AUDUBON movement should not forget that a prime essential of success is the creation of a new channel for the diversion of the current of prevalent fashion. No old fashion in dress is ever discarded until a new rival establishes its claims to popular favor. Ethical, economic and æsthetic forces hurl themselves against estab-lished fashion in vain. Even the keen shafts of ridicule glance off harmless. Fashion can he successfully assailed by fashion only. The old by the new. Before feathers can be driven out, flowers, or artistically arranged ribbons, or other method of ornamention must come in. Ethical, econ-omical and æsthetic forces are valuable auxiliaries, but the practical husiness of the campaign is to inaugurate a new fashion which can successfully compete with feathers for popular favor. The ATDUBON SOCHETT must resolve itself into a committee of taste, or take counsel with the milliners.

The feather-decked hats reach their highest development The feather-docked hats reach their highest development at the great gambling resort of Monte Carlo, where according to the London World, "the ladies' hats are as high as the play. Three girls, presumably sisters, and undoubtedly Ameri-cans not in society, attract an immense attention by reason of their showy garments. They wear very high conical hats, ornamented in front with large green and yellow par-rots with glaring glass eyes. Each hird is perched on a little bough, and it is impossible to imagine anything more ludic-rous or in worse taste. The girls are incessant talkers, and my correspondent tells me they are known by the nickname of the 'Prattling Pollies.'"

It is proposed to kill off, with poisoned crumbs, the

English sparrows which have bravely weathered the intense cold and deep snows of this unusually bitter winter. Why? Because these pugnacious little scavengers are said to be driving away our native birds. Yesterday an observer counted the remains of over twenty of our most attractive New England hirds sewed to the headgear of the women who were riding into town in a horse-car. Five pairs of woodpeckers' wings and their accompanying tails graced, or rather disgraced, the hat of one of these persons. We venture to say that not one among ten thousand pretended friends of our hirds ever saw an English sparrow kill or maim a native songster. On the other hand, how many women are there in the State of Massachusetts who can say that they have never worn the plumage of one of the birds they profess to love? If poisoned bread is to be fed to the worst enemies of our birds, milliners and their customers would better live on crackers.—*Boston Advertiser*.

The process to love? If poisoned bread is to be fed to the worse benefes to love? If poisoned bread is to be fed to the worse between the one crackers. —Boston Adtertiser.
The humorous writers are poking fun at the feathered fust. "E. R." writes in the Rochester Post-Express:
All the appeals that have been made to the sontimental side of woman's nature, in behalf of the song birds, having failed to induce her to abandon the practice of wearing their dead bodies to deak her gaments. J wish to suggest a way that may be more effective toward protecting the feathered triberom sacrifice on the altar of fashion. The plan is to simply forfore the laws now in existence for the punishment of those who kill, or have in their possession, song or insectivous birds, except for scientific purposes. The state prisons and pointentiaries are occupied by thousands of prisoners who broke laws that are not at all more binding, in a legal sense, that the law for the protection of birds. Every one of the the toward women in Rochester who has a stuffed song bird on her hat is liable to imprisonment for a year or a fine of §25. Some of them wear more than one bird, and they are subject to a double or triple fine or term in prison, for each one of them is guilty of a misdemeanor by the act of having in her possession "after the same is killed," the bird with which she seeks to increase her own attractions. If any wife, daughter, or sweetheart of a lawy er reads this and has to pay a fee, and be convinced that 1 speakt words of trib and soberness. When they realize the danger they are in y appearing hefore witnesses with the proof of their guilt, they may thank me for this warning, and hasten to destroy the poor dumb remains of the beautiful creatures they anew inducted, and resolves not on induce and work again. This scitosity of it, ye fair and genule dames who have these trood of the point with the oyer and Terminer or not elso the beautiful creatures who have the inducted, next on thell in the Oyer and Terminer or n

At a recent meeting of the South Bristol Farmers' Club, the following total abstinence pledge was circulated by Daniel Ricketson, Esq.: "We hereby agree neither to buy nor use, for any purpose whatever, the plumage of birds which have been killed solely for decoration. And we promise to exer-cise all our influence to further the object of this pledge, which is the preservation of song hirds."

SOME QUAIL NOTES.

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under his care, follows him about, and is found with him when he stays (as he generally does) at the opposite end of the coop from the rest. That this is one and the same hen is established by the fact that when I first discovered the attrac-tion I marked the hen by tying bits of blue woolen yarn on her legs so that she can always be identified. JAY BEBE. TOLEDO, Ohio, March 11 TOLEDO, Ohio, March 11.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 11. A PET SKUNK.—Mr. S. was left last summer to keep few months after Mrs. S. left home, Mr. S. was quictly sit-ting by his kitchen fire reading, when he was somewhat sur-prived to see a skunk come in at a small opening in the door which had been left for the accommodation of the cat. The skunk was jet black, not a white hair on him, as far as Mr. S. could see. He first looked sharply at Mr. S., then com-menced to explore the room. After his tour of inspection, seeming to think everything all right, he laid down by the vishing to see what his visitor would do next. Some time after, the skunk, probably thinking that his visit had been forge enough, quietly left the room the way he entered. This programme was kept up for about twenty evenines, not all in succession, however. The coming of the animal got to be so common that Mr. S. took no notice of it after looking up on its entrance, but read until bedtime and then retired. Sometimes he left his visitor in possession of the room. After the the cat did not like the intrusion, but raised her back and sputtered on the skunk's arrival. It gradually got accus-tioned to the visits and paid no more attention to his skunk would finish the balance. After a time the visits cased alto gether, and nothing has since been seen or heard of the skunk would finish the balance. After a time the visit cased alto gether, and nothing has since been seen or heard of the skunk would finish the balance. After a time the visit cased alto gether, and nothing has since been seen or heard of the skunk would finish the balance. After a time the visit cased alto gether, and nothing has since been seen or heard of the skunk would finish the balance. After a time the visit conset of the shurd have jumped up, threw something at the skunk, and then — been sorry for it for several weeks afterward.—RED Wine (Glencoe, Vol. Co., Fla.).

Game Bag and Gun.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

 $T_{\rm ing}^{\rm HE}$ full report of the FOREST AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunting rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustrations and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

GROUSE IN THE SNOW.

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would be very likely to feel any sudden fall of rain and im-mediately put himself in position to be crusted under rather than over. The above position is taken after many years' careful not-ing of the habits of the grouse. Without boasting I have traveled many miles in the woods on snowshoes where the burrowings of the grouse were very plenty, yet never have I seen the place where I supposed the bird came to his end by being crusted beneath the snow. These burrowings are plainly discernible, especially toward spring when the snow has begun to settle, and if the grouse perished there, the feathers at least would be left. I have found where the partridge has come to his end in the winter, but not gener-ally near any burrow. The owl is a deadly enemy of the grouse, and woe betide him if Too Whoo gets his night eye upon him. Now, in all caudor, will the writers in the FORDST AND STREAM note carefully how many birds come under their observation as actually having perished under the snow crust, and give us the number? From such facts we will measure the prospects of our fall shooting; but give us no more of the old whine that the partridge dives under the wet snow and gets crusted over. And, to wind up with, will they please tell us how many hens they ever saw go in wimming?

HUNTING AT ARMY POSTS.

A FEW more replies from outlying army posts adds to the favors we have received from our friends in uni-form, and our readers, too, are treated to additional notes from men at the front, close up to the ever-retreating game line in our rapidly filling domain.

from men at the Front, close up to the even reasonable of line in our rapidly filling domain. Editor Forest and Stream: A very extended description of this beautiful section of country, with a full account of its resources for sport would be very interesting. But unless one goes some distance from the post, game is scarce—as is usual near military posts whose vicinity is always thoroughly and continuously hunted. Ducks and geese are fairly abundant within six or eight miles. Fish also between ten and twelve, are numerous and large, the sport in the Williamson River—twelve miles dis-tant—being magnificent between May and November. But the "post larder" does not take game of any kind into con-sideration. The Springfield shotgun is excellent—of its kind —and is much used for want of a better; but it is considered even by those who use it as a *dernier ressort*. As double-barreled breechloading shotguns of good make and caliber are issued in some branches of the scrvice, we see no reason why each company should not be supplied with two such guns. A. R. EGBERT, First Lieutenant, 2d Infantry. FORT KLAMATH, Ore., Feb. 15. FORT KLAMATH, Ore., Feb. 15.

Editor Forest and Stream: In reply to your note of inquiry dated Jan. 9, you are re-spectfully informed that large game is not plentiful in this immediate vicinity, particularly this year on account of drouth. Small game-duck, quail and rabbit--is plentiful; also doves, starlings and blackbirds. Of ducks we have a few canvasback, more redhead, a large proportion of green-head, and any amount of the more common varieties. Of quail (Origa californicus) we have the "black plume" and the "white crest," both long winded and very swift runners; when matured will not lie to a dog. The prevailing drouth has destroyed all the ponds on the Texas hank of the Rio Grande, but just across, in the "Land of God and Liberty," the ponds, lakes and sloughs are never failing. So also the ducks.

Inferty, the points, facts and stoughts are defined and the second state of the decks. On several different occasions, during November and Decomber last, the entire garrison was bountifully supplied with ducks bagged by three guns, twice with two guns and once with one gun, the party leaving camp at 9 o'clock A. M. and returned later. Distance from fort to nearest pool seven miles. The officers and several of the men own and shoot their own or their neighbors' guns. The Springfield shotguns issued to troops cannot compete alongside the hard and long shooting double guns, and are not used, so far as my observation extends. The larders were well supplied with duck, quail and rab-bit, with now and then a saddle of venison and large channel catfish. S. B. M. YouNG.

CAMP RICE, Texas, Feb. 28.

CAMP Rice, Texas, Feb. 28. Editor Forest and Stream: The only two species of grouse found in the Puget Sound country are the ruffed and dusky, or blue grouse. The latter are plentiful along the foothills of both the Cascade and Coast range of mountains. Both the Virginia and California quail have been introduced into this part of the Territory, and owing to the mildness of the winters, are increasing rapidly. On some of the islands in the sound a fair day's shooting can be had on this bird alone. The Chinese or Mongolian pheasant, have also been introduced here, but as yet are principally confined to Protection Island, although some have been scen on the mainland. All kinds of water-fowl abound in the waters of Puget Sound. Some of the finest bags of ducks and geese I ever saw were made on Whitby Island, a short distance from Fort Townsend. The country lying between the Straits of Fuca and the Coast Range is, as yet, comparatively unknown. Within the past two years two parties have been scalt from this post to reconnoiter this country. Both parties reported as hav-ing seen large herds of elk near the base of the range, where the timber and underbrush is not so dense as it is nearer the Straits. When heavy snows fall on the moun-tains this animal is found nearer the coast. The white and black-tail deer are plentiful all through this part of the Terri-tory, also a great many black bear and cougar; but owing to the heavy growth of timber with thick underbrush and wind-falls, the hunter finds it more of a task than a pleasure in hunting the large game. Fort Towssen, W. T., Feb. 20. Editor Forest and Stream:

hunting the large game. Browners, W. T. Geban, S. Strand, Strand,

The gun weighs 6 pounds, the length of barrel proper is 29 inches, including the breech block the length of barrel is 29 inches. Take it all in all, I consider the guns satisfactory, and they fulfill the purpose for which they were issued. That is, to give the soldier something to kill game with that is too small for shooting with the army rifle. As to game in the vicinity of post, within fifteen miles there are two kinds of bears, black and cinnamon, two kinds of quail, "whitetops" (*Callippela squamata*) and fool quail (Massena quail of castern writers, *Cyrtonyx massena*), wild turkeys, blacktail deer, panther, wildeat, and two kinds of bares, the "cotton-tail" and *Legus americanus*, var. *Bairdäi*. In the spring and fall a few ducks on the mountain streams, mostly mallard, widgeon and greenwing teal, and the cinna-mon teal. By going some distance you get plenty of ducks and geese and antelope. The bears are very abundant, more so than anywhere I know of. In a range of mountains but nine miles from the post they are plentiful. They are not hunted. Turkeys are plentiful also. Deer are not so com-mon, as they are killed by the Apaches, but luckly these Indians will not eat wild turkey, so this helps to protect them. The Apaches also will not eat trout, which is another blessing, as otherwise they would be exterminated. Bear meat is another food the Apaches are forbidden by their religion or superstition to eat. F. FORT STANTON, N. M., Feb. 3.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

Editor Forest and Stream: All sportsmen and riflemen should certainly tender you their warmest thanks for the great trouble and expense you have incurred in presenting them with the valuable informa-tion contained in the results of the famous trajectory test. As you have invited criticism thereon I would make a few observations.

observations. There are three things which influence the trajectories of projectiles, viz.: The initial muzzle velocity, section and weight of the projectile. The first varies with the charge and nature of the powder contained in the cartridge, the second is the caliber of the rifle, and lastly the weight of the bullet. Therefore, to arrive at the correct trajectory of a rifle, all these must be taken into account, otherwise the test is of little value. As the ammunition is the important factor, I would draw the sportsman's attention to the great discrepancy that exists between the "actual" weight of the powder and bullet, and the so called "standard" of the trade cartridge. Noticing some difference I took the trouble to tabulate the "cartridge test" as given in your valued paper, and was much surprised at the result. From the list of weighings I will select those of the am-

at the result. From the list of weighings I will select those of the am-munition used in the two.50-cal. express rifles, the Win-chester and Bullard. When the makers designed these rifles, they, I presume, found after careful experiments, that the best results were obtained with certain weights of powder and bullet, and adopted the following as their "standard charge," viz., Winchester 95 grains powder, 300 grains bul-let; Bullard 115 grains powder, 300 grains bullet. Now the "test" shows that we are paying for the "standard," but what do we get? Winchester, 89 & 89.3, 89.3 grains pow-der instead of 95, and 205.3, 298 & 300.8 grains bullet instead of 300. Bullard, 112 1, 111.2, 110.1 grains powder instead of 315, and 303.6, 303.7, 306.8 grains bullet instead of 300. The powder is reported as in good condition but "pressed hard," which proves that the shells will not hold the standard charge. A difference of 4 grains less of powder will give at least 40 feet less initial velocity, and therefore at 200 yards the bullet will strike several inches lower on the target, which means higher trajectory. These rifles would certainly give flatter trajectories than is recorded were the cartridge up to "standard" instead of an increased weight of bullet and decreased weight of powder, as shown in both cases. In going through the whole list of the ammunition test, the only deduction that can be drawn from it is that there is no ac-curacy in the making of the "trade cartridges," which are used by all sportsmen and riflemen in America. **UVA LOS CACHUPINOS 1** From the list of weighings I will select those of the am-

VIVA LOS GACHUPINOS!

VIVA LOS CACHUPINOS!
The anything had been needed to demonstrate the utter for the furthality, and the immense humbuggery of the modern but sort near the City of Mexico, during which three bulks-or they may have been diguised cows—were slaughtered guaded to terrify, bamboozle, disconcert and paralyze.
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A DAY WITH THE CORDELIA CLUB. "Height" Thook up and see the joly faces of Char-ley and Cap peeping in at the half-opened door. "Why, of course I want to go." "All right; take plenty of shells and the 8:30 P. M. overland train, and I will meet you at Six-teenth street," says Charley. Accordingly, 8:40 P. M. next bound for Teal Station. Charley swings himself aboard at Sixteenth street, fresh, smiling, and as neat as thoogh just and would fill an ordinary vest pocket. How is it that some people always contrive to travel without being encumbered with any luggage, while I always perspire under the weight of so many traps? Two and a half hours of swift riding en-tivened with pleasant chat, and evening shades beginning to fall, we find ourselves in a marshy country, with ditches and mbankments, and an occasional feeble glimmer of light from some little mud-colored house. Presently, "Here we are," says Charley, and hastily grabbing packages, we jump down from the scarcely stopping train and find ourselves at teal, represented by a diminutive redwood shanty, a concern which any healthy fiteen-year-old boy could easily carry and to the yacht Lolita, which now more nearly resembles hoak are, the deck being housed over from stem to stern, hus transforming the fast little craft into a perfect duck hus transforming the fast little craft into a perfect duck hus transforming the fast little craft into a perfect duck hus transforming the fast little craft into a perfect duck hus transforming the fast little craft into a perfect duck hus transforming the fast little craft into a perfect duck hus transforming the fast little craft into a perfect duck hus transforming the fast little craft into a perfect duck hus transforming the fast little craft into a perfect duck hus transforming the fast little craft into a perfect duck hus of past hunting trips, for you must know that his little past to be year transforming the fast little craft into a perfect duck hus fuely there always is—till presently, we see one big fellow is a con

Great Heavens, who that ever went out to the "early norning's shooting," will forget the diabolical racket raised y that little alarm clock that hangs in the cabin of the Lolita.

by that little alarm clock that hangs in the cabin of the Lolita. "Turn out, boys, half past three o'clock," shouts Cap, tumbling out of his bunk and climbing on deck to see how the weather looks. Charley follows suit, and I make a sleepy attempt to crawl into my clothes, generally getting on a gum boot first and inwardly wishing that something would hap-pen so I could get into my comfortable nest again, and an instant later I thought I was to be so favored, when Cap shouted from on deck, "Boys, it's raining," and so we found it, a cold drizzle, just enough to be disagreeable, but not enough to scare such a couple of old toughs as Cap and Charley. In a few moments breakfast is ready, and alter disposing of a liberal allowance of chops, boiled eggs, toast and strong coffee, we envelop ourselves in our ollclothes and rubber boots and are ready for wet weather. "How many shells shall I take along, Cap?" "Take every shell you have, Andy," But I can't believe I shall want a hundred shells, so ot take seventy. "Come, on Andy, you are always behind," shouts Charley from the skiff. I take my seat and the bow oar and Cap the other, while Charley with a stern counte-nance, as much as to say, "you need not ask me to row your old boat," takes the tiller and we are off for an hour's pull to the Sring Ponds. Soon we come to a ditch and we drag small duckboat from a number we find in the ditch, we transfer our guns and traps to them, each also taking a large sack of decoys and paddle out, Indian file, going through many little ponds and scaring up clouds of mallards, teal and sprigtails. But we don't stop for them, nor they for us, for that matter they know they are not "our ducks." Presently Cap shouts back, "Andy, you go in here, this is the Judd stand." I an tired enough to be glad to come to a stand of any kind, so I hurry and put out my decoys, drag my little poat

us, for that matter they know they are not "our ducks." Presently Cap shouts back, "Andy, you go in here, this is the Judd stand." I am tired enough to be glad to come to a stand of any kind, so I hurry and put out my decoys, drag my little boat ashore and cover it with the long grass, crawl into the little wet blind, make myself as small as possible, and await the ducks. My fingers are numb with cold, and there is always a rascally decoy that wants to stand on its head. The ground is well littered with empty paper shells, showing that the place has been made good use of before. I haven't got into concentent a moment too soon, for the birds are beginning to come back. I raise my head a little, a pair of teal coming. I miss one but drop the other. Then comes a spoonbill and I lay him low, then a succession of misses, and there comes a rush of wings, and a mighty splash, and peeping out I see, not twenty feet away, half a dozen lordly canvashacks swimming about among the decoys. I blaze away but only kill one, as they rise I knock down another. Good enough, a pair of "cans." I am satisfied now, if I don't get another duck. Now comes a lull in the flight, and rising to stretch my legs, I discover a pair of mallards that have swam in from another pond. I drop one dead as a mackerel, the other one comes fown too, but only winged, for he is making for the shore for dear life. I push out the boat and go for him, but he is too quick, and gets away. Thun the low bank over and over, but no use, so I padle back, pick up my five dead birds and get into cover again. Then come more mighty rushes of wings, more splashes, a good many misses, but a good many ducks drop too, and their white bellies begin to make quite a show in the little pond, some are dritting away out of sight, round a point, too, so I push out and gather them in, and am surprised to see what a breastwork of ducks I am getting in front of me. I am also surprised, on taking stock, to see what a small number of shells I have left, and begin to wish I had taken

geese, hying low, came over, and 1 drop two of them. It is getting along toward noon now, warm and pleasant, and I begin to feel hungry; but it is curious how the birds come as soon as I begin to eat my lunch. I finish, finally, and resume business, firing carefully now and taking no long shots, till I fire my last shell and with it get a duck. Then I come out of my hole. There is no use for concealment any longcr; gather up my decoys, wash out my duck boat, and ship my game and traps aboard. But how the ducks

FOREST AND STREAM.

GAME PROTECTORS' REPORTS.

Editor Forest and Stream: The several fish and game agents have filed their monthly reports for February with State Fish Commissioner Sher-man, of New Hartford. Brief abstracts of the reports are

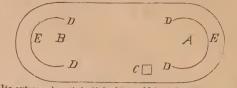
The several fish and game agents have filed their monthly reports for February with State Fish Commissioner Sher-man, of New Hartford. Brief abstracts of the reports are given below: Geo. W. Whitaker, protector for the first district, reports having brought suit against George Hutton and Richard Drake, of Suffolk county, for having trapped partridges in their possession. Hutton was acquitted, but Drake was fined \$5. The protector traveled 178 miles during the month, and his expenses were \$10.65. Joseph H. Godwin, Jr., protector for the second district, in his report says that he has been co-operating with agents of the New York City Sportsmen's Association. But few violations of the game laws have been discovered recently. Sufficient evidence was obtained to warrant the commence-ment of two suits for violation of the fish laws. His ex-penses were \$22.50. Protector Seymour C. Armstrong, of district No. 5, re-ports having begun action in the Supreme Court of Warr en county against John C. Alden and Michael Schrodts for hounding deer. He traveled 405 miles during the month, and his expenses amounted to \$17.93. John Liberty, protector for the sixth district, writes that he visited Nichols Pond, near Westport, to obtain informa-tion against parties accused of hounding deer. The de-fendant paid out \$5.25. Peter R. Leonard, protector for the seventh district, brought suit in the Supreme Court of St. Lawrence county against Walkee McFarland for hounding deer at Tmper's Lake. The case was settled, defendant paing \$75. Pro-teator Leonard also recovered a penalty of \$50, with \$55 costs, in a suit against Darwin Day and others, for killing deer out of season. He traveled 209 miles and expended \$18 20. Speaking of the recent action of the Assembly relative to the repeal of the anti-deer hounding law, Protector Leonard against Warde Moudmard for hounding deer at Tmper's Invang begun suits against W. Dirtser, David Moshier and Edward Spencer, in Fulton county, for disturbing trout on their spawing beds. In the case of

Protector W.M. N. Steele, of the twenth district, traveled fifty miles and paid out \$2. He found no evidence on which to base a suit.
John Sheridan, of Penn Yan, protector for the fourteenth district, destroyed a set line valued at \$5 in Keuka Lake. He traveled 539 miles and expended \$20.83.
Geo. M. Schwartz, of the fifteenth district, brought suit against Wm. Carson, Henry Andrews, F. Ridgeway, Chas. Howard, Daniel Tompkins, Daniel Clump and Robert Scott, in the Wayne county Court of Oyer and Terminer, for illegal fishing in November. During the month he destroyed four fyke nets, valued at \$45, at Long Pond and Irondequoit Bay. The action against the Rochester Paper Mill Company has been settled, the corporation paying \$25 and promising to throw no more refuse in Genesee River. The protector traveled 170 miles during the month and his expenses amounted to \$53.
Protector S. A. Roberts, of the sixteenth district, reports having destroyed a seine valued at \$40, found in Niagara River, Henry and Christopher Miller were fined \$25 each for illegal fishing, and in default thereof were sent to the workhouse for twenty-five days. The protector traveled \$29 miles and expended \$13.80.

[MARCH 18, 1886.

SADDLE SLING FOR THE PLAINS.

HUNTING a great deal in the saddle I was naturally very much interested in "W. E. B.'s" destription of a gun sling, in FOREST AND STREAM OF Oct. 1, and can fully ap-preciate the difficultics one has in managing a horse and carrying rifle or shotgun in their hands. I send with this a pattern of sling which I use on the plains. It is fitted for a Sharps' .45 70, and a regular "cow-puncher's" saddle.



Its extreme length is 15 inches; width, 6 inches; openings at A and B, 24 inches; width from D to D, 24 inches; length from center to E, 7 inches. The square hole marked C is where the rear sight comes when the rifle and sling are fast to the saddle. I do not cut out the openings A and B but leave tongues, the lower one giving a bearing for the rifle against the horn of the saddle and furnishing a smooth sur-face for rifle to be pressed against when in haste to unfasten it from sling, or, in other words, to "draw it." I do not have to pull the rifle out lengthwise but can simply grasp it near the lever, give it a push forward, and the upper half of the sling releases itself. Can draw a rifle as quickly as the typical bad man from Bitter Creek can draw a pistol. Have ridden hundreds of miles and never had my rifle offer to jump the sling, and when properly fitted rides smoothly and does not necessitate ones holding on to it even when the horse is running at full speed. MILLARD. BEAR CREEK, Wyoning.

BEAR CREEK, Wyoming.

A TRAMP FOR MOOSE.

A TRAMP FOR MODEL. HARME hard that a well-known sportsman of the neighborhood had returned from a week's tramp with one mose, I suggested to my friend 8, that we should try we made preparations for an early star to Mondry, the 18th, We hald in a supply of bisouts and taked to have pot of beans, and with some fat pork, etc., got ogether enough to beans, and with some fat pork, etc., got together enough to beans, and with some fat pork, etc., got together enough to beans, and with some fat pork, etc., got together enough to beans, and with some fat pork, etc., got together enough to beans, and we see in meet us on Monday at the house of a farmer named Clark, whose house is the last on the read before taking to the woods. At 7. M. off Monday, we were all equipped, and pack-mise miles from Bear River Village, at 11. A. The In-duas had not yet arrived, so we wailed an boar for them. When they came they told us that there would be too much wate on the lakes and that we had better will till next day. but we hought it better to make the attempt, and so started. Or first lake was Lake Joly, about a mile and a half long. The ice was not very strong, but we manged to get across ino artifies and a sit was freezing hard we anticipated to arther trouble. We next passed in succession ninth, eighth, seventh and sixth lakes, and at the foot of the latter we came to our first in and long this was bright and cold, so that with proto one, but the night was bright and cold, so that with proto of sand bank which runs from the Bay of Fundy right through to the ocean on the other side. It has no treeso it, and long as a sit was freezing hand. This has a fort of and bank which runs from the Bay of Fundy right through to the ocean on the other side. It has no treeso it, and oth a signt latter we came to Moosehead Lake, at the foot of which we intended to camp. This has lake is two and a half miles long. We arrived at camp rather tired to 2 M., and at once started to get dimer rout of the maples. I

join in. For the benefit of those who perhaps have not had an extensive experience in this sport I would suggest the advisability of carrying a light good rifle, as it becomes very heavy carrying after a long tramp. The one I used was a .42 caliber. PEREGRINE PICKLE.

THE DEER HOUNDING BILL.

W HEN the bill to repeal the anti-hounding law was under debate iu the Assembly, the two principal ad-vocates of its passage were Messrs. Hadley and Palmer. The misstatements contained in Hadley's speech were ex-posed and commented upon in our issue of March 4 Self-dubbed "old practical hunter" Palmer's speech is the funniest thing we have yet come across in all the deer hounding dis-cussion. Here is the stenographer's report of what Palmer said:

thing we have yet come across in all the deer hounding dis-cussion. Here is the stenographer's report of what Palmer said: Mr. Palmer spoke as follows: Mr. CHARMAN: It must be evident to the House that my gallant friend from St. Lawrence (Gen Curtis) is not a prac-tical deer hunter; that his knowledge upon this subject is derived mainly from a careful perusal of the literature which is placed upon our decks and sent through the mail for the last two or three weeks upon this subject. He has given us a very careful resume of the objections to this bill contained in this very literature. Now, gentlemen, will you indulge a few moments an old practical hunter on this subject? For more than forty years I have been accustomed annually to go to the Adirondack forests as a sportsman hunting deer and catching speckled trout. It is my deliberate opinion, from my personal knowl-edge of this subject, that the most speedy extermination of the deer in those forests that you can possibly devise will be to forbid hunters and sportsmen the use of dogs in the pur-sui of deer. We all know that the me who hunt deer for market for pay never use or own a dog. The men who use dogs are the sporting gentlemen who go in there for a week or two of amusement. And I assert here that a party of six gentlemen going into those forests with half a dozen dogs, two or three nights a week on an average, every deer they bring out costs them more than one hundred dollars. Hence it is that the men who make a profit in their business, who kill deer to send to the market, never use dogs. They still-hunt and kill the deer by the score and send them into the market. Now let me tell you a little incident that happened to use

hunt and kill the deer by the score and send them into the market. Now let me tell you a little incident that happened to ue about twenty-five years ago, on one of those beautiful lakes that grace the Adirondack region. A party of four or five gentlemen went to the upper Chataugeay Lake; on a little island in the middle we camped. We had half a dozen dogs, half a dozen boats, and half a dozen guides. We spent the whole week there with our dogs, every day striking a fresh track—for six long days, and not a deer did we get. The guides said to us, "Put your dogs in the kennels, and to-morrow we will have some sport and you will have some deer." We followed their advice, the dogs we shut up. The next day we went to the shores of that lake still-hunting, and before noon we bagged seven deer. I know an old hunter who lives in that region, famous all the country through for his success in killing deer. He never owned a dog in his life. He kills more deer than any other man within ten miles around and he invariably kills them by the still-hunting process. He steals noiselessly on the deer when the first enow falls. The gentleman (Mr. Curtis) has read to us something from

around and he invariably kills them by the still-hunting process. He stals noiselessly on the deer when the first enow falls. The gentleman (Mr. Curtis) has read to us something from this literature in regard to various objections to this bill. Impracticable, and most of them utterly absurd, as known by all men at all acquainted with the subject. He says the dogs go out of their own accord and hunt deer through the swamps and mountains. Dogs never hunt deer or forget to follow it. Of course when he goes upon it and gets excited, he concerness ticks to it if he is a good dog. This subject he concerness the set of the subject here is a source of the subject of the set of the

Editor Forest and Stream: I was somewhat surprised when I learned by your issue of March 4 that the deer hounding bill had passed the Assembly by such an overwhelming vote. I had the patience to read Mr. Hadley's speech. It was a filmsy affair, too thin to hang together, and not worth contesting. But what surprises me the most is that ninety-three members of the Assembly of the great State of New York should vote to let loose the hounds, ostensibly for the preservation of deer. I must say that looks like preserving the deer with a vengeance. Was there ever anything more ridiculous. I mean the filmsy excuse.

there ever anything more relations. I mean the inney excuse. The final ending up of the remnant of deer in the south western part of the State was accomplished by hounding several years ago, and the deer in a portion of Pennsylvania shared the same fate. It was hounds from first to last, hounding from beginning to end, that is to the end of the deer, and I am beginning to end, that is to the end of the deer, and I am beginning to end. The same calamity awaits the Adirondack region. It is only a question of time. The deer have something of a reasonable chance among still-hunters, also among wolves, but when a pack of wolves

are on one end of the trail and the water butchers, and the inevitable buckshot gun at the other end, the deer must go. There are some deer hounders scattered over a large por-tion of Middle Tennessee, and I have conversed with several on that subject, and they are (invariably to a man) honest enough to admit the fact that hounding is the most sure and only way to exterminate the deer. They also claim that they are in favor of a law prohibiting the same. But as it is, they reiterate the same old story, that if they don't hound deer somebody clase will. somebody clse will. GRAND VIEW, Tenn., March 13. ANTLER

reiterate the same old story, that if they don't hound deer somebody cles will. ANTLER. GRAD VIRW, TERN, March 13. A hearing as to the proposed hounding law was had on the Senate Chambler, but it was after 4.30 before the hearing was opened in one of the committee rooms. Of the committee, Messrs, Vedder and McMillan were present, and for a part of the time Mr. Wemple. The hounders were represented by Dr. Ward, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Cookingham, Paul Smith, and five or six others. Almong the anti-hounders present were Hon. Lansing Hotaling, Hon. C. L. Merriam, Hon. H. A. Spraue, Messrs. Collins, Yan Santvord, Sytes, Webb, Pardy, Bird, Grinnell, McChesney, Fenton, Smith, Youngs, Mayer and about filteen others. All parts of the State were represented, and the greatest interest manifested. The dis-cussion was opened by Mr. Cookingham, of the Bisby Club, who argued that while floating is permitted the use of dogs does protect the deer; that a deer which had been dogged would not be so likely to let the jacker padle up to it. He did not regard this bill as by any means a perfect one; it had many objectionable features, but he did think it was a fair compromise. He would have deer protected for the sake of recreation and sport. He believed that more deer were killed— in proportion to the number of men engaged in it—by fortion so the number of men engaged in it—by for the deer, the said that most mec cannot still-hunt, hey do not know how. In his experience a dog could not eat have due when there was no somo on the ground. Deer when chased by dogs are accustomed to to to along unco-ceredly, frequently stopping to bathe in the water, and then get up, shake themeslves, rub their heads along the ground, aroused by the voice of the slowly approaching dog. He stated positively that the use of the dogs had broughl back the deer to the grounds of the Bisby Club, Mr. Spraue followed Mr. Cookingham in a speech, whiet hat do his predecessor had more to do with the subject under onsideration. He defined the methods of killing deer and

he shy. more sl Mr. ien

Grant, a guide, who said he had had thirty years Mr. Grant, a guide, who said he had had thirty years' cx-perience, next spoke on the side of the hounders, and was followed by Mr. Fenton, who read a paper on the other side. He brought out two interesting cases to show that deer pur-sued by wolves or hounds became tame, so far as man is concerned. Next came Mr. Barnes, of Essex, known to fame for his touching comparison of a vigorous Adirondack deer to a discased cat on the back fence, and M. W. Youngs and Charles Smith, old guides, both of whom considered dogging the most destructive method of killing deer in the Beaver River region. It was now nearly 7 o'clock, and the hearing was finally adjourned, owing to the engagements of the committeemen. It was a serious disappointment that neither Mr. Hotaling nor Mr. Van Santvoord was heard, owing to lack of time.

MIDDLEFIELD, Conn., March 14, 1886 .- Editor Fores

MIDDLEFIELD, Conn., March 14, 1886.—Editor Forest and Stream: At a meeting yesterday of the executive committee of the Middlesex County Association for the Protection of Fish and Game the following resolution was taken and put on file among the minutes of the meeting: Middletown, Conn., March 13. Resolved: That this association is in entire sympathy with the stand the FOREST AND STREAM is taking against that most unsportsmanlike sport, deer hounding, and we hope and believe that we repre-sent the semiment of all true sportsmen in Connecticut. (Signed) J. C. BROATOH, Secretary. Our president, Dr. Alsop, and secretary, Mr. Broatch, sug-gested that I forward this resolution to the FOREST AND STREAM for publication if desired. We are about to put a lot of young trout in a number of streams in the county and hope to each some of them when they grow up.—MEMBER

The last number of the FOREST AND STREAM contains an admirable cartoon on deer hounding. The artist pictures a doe struggling helplessly in the middle of a lake, with two men in a boat attempting to kill it. One of the hunters is holding the animal by the tail while the other clubs it with an oar. Two other boats are coming down the lake, and on the shore near by are the three hounds which have put the deer to water. The picture illustrates very fincly the method advocated by hounders for making the deer shy so the still-hunters can not get them.—Utica Herald, March 15.

The deer hounder who has decency enough left to squirm while looking at the cartoon in the last number of FOREST AND STREAM cannot relieve himself by calling the picture a carica-ture. It illustrates the alleged purpose of the hounder of our noblest game—''to make it 'shy' so that the still-hunter will not get it'—by depicting an excited hunter in the bow of a skiff, with oar uplifted to beat out the brains of a swimming doe which the guide, kneeling in the bottom of the boat, holds by the tail. The picture would be a gross cari-cature of any possible action of a sportsman, but the North Woods are deplorably infested with mere sporting men. Their method of deer hunting affords one of the distinctions

between the two classes. If the sportsman put hounds on the track of a deer it would be for the chance of a shot at the bounding game on its "runway." Missing the animal, and seeing it fairly in the water, he would be ashamed to use dog and boat in the same hunt. Not so with the sporting man. If he had not before lost all shame, he would lose his head in the excitement of the occasion, and eagerly butcher the game in the manner the cartoon represents. He would not dare to honestly describe his exploit to decent people. The sportsman need never hesitate. FOREST AND STREAM is on the side of the sportsman every time, and it has made many a keen thrust at the mere killer; but seldom has it punctured a victim's hide more shrewdly than with the pencil of its latest artist.—Syracuse Standard, March 13.

Last Wednesday afternoon a hound drove a two-year-old deer through the outskirts of the village and succeeded in eatching it near the St Lawrence Marble Co.'s quarry. A number of the employes of that company thought they would cut its throat and dress it out, which they proceeded to do; on being informed that they would be liable to a fine for having the meat in their possession, they drew off and left the careass. In a few hours it had disappeared, some one having stolen it.—Gouverneur (N. Y.) Free Press, March 3, 1886 March 3, 1886.

March 3, 1886. CRYSTAL LAKE CLUE.—Burlington, Iowa, March 10.—I send you by mail to day copy of the rules and regulations of the Crystal Lake and Eagle Grove Club. This club was or-ganized less than a year ago, and already has a membership of about seventy. It is the intention of the members to pro-tect and encourage the propagation of game and fish, and punish law breakers to the full extent of the law. They have purchased about 2,500 acres of land, the best duck-shooting ground in the vicinity. It includes also Crystal Lake, Lone Tree Lake, Sand Lake and several smaller lakes, as good fishing waters as can be found in Illi-nois. They have also erected on Crystal Lake an elegant club house 30x40 at a cost of \$3,000. It is within about 50 feet of the C. B. & Q. Railroad, which makes it very con-venient, the company having made the club house a regular station. Accommodations are furnished the members at the rate of \$1 a day. There has been some spearing and fishing through the ice this winter, but the catch did not amount to much. Your correspondent and a friend in one day speared about 100 dogfish. The ice is just breaking up at this point, and ducks are beginning to come in small flocks. Prepara-tions are alrendy being made for the Sportsman's Tourna-ment to be held here in June. The early part of this week C. H. Wyman, one of our best amateur rideshots, with a .22-caliber Bullard, broke 471 out of a possible 500 glass balls, at 15 feet.—C. L. E. G. 15 feet.-C. L. E. G.

SwANS IN FLORIDA.—St. Andrews Bay, Washington Co., Fla., March 2.—Editor Forest and Stream: On a trip from Pensacola to this port I spent one night at a farm house on the sea coast. In the morning I noticed what I thought was a swan among a flock of geese puddling in and near the water's edge. Mr. B. (mine host) said he supposed that it was a swan, as he had been so informed by a number of persons. It had come there about three months before, hud "laken up" with his geese, and was now perfectly tame, as he showed me, by calling it to eat bread from his hand. Get-ting my host to catch the bird, I found it to be a whistling or American swan. "Hallock's Gazetteer" says that this species is not seen further South than North Carolina, but Mr. B. tells me that for some years past he has seen them around the salt marshes in his neighborhood. He had shot several, and was positive that it was the same bird. The largest flock that he saw contained six birds. The hunting in this vicinity has been quite good this winter, deer, bears and small game being quite abundant. We have a great many ducks and a few geese on the bay this season, but they have been hunted a great deal and now arc quite shy and keep well out in deep water. The fishing here during the spring, summer and fall months is excellent, there being any quantity of redfish, trout, sheepshead, Spanish mackerel, and other varieties of food and game fish.—W. A. M.

MAINE LUMBERMEN AND GAME. — Editor Forest and Stream: No doubt nine-tenths of the large game are killed by the loggers now in the woods and they rest in assured security. Not a season goes by that the writer does not learn that crews are largely supplied with wild meat. In the fall, before good sliding, the rifles are in constant use. At one camp last fall half a score of caribou and one moose were shot in one day and the supply was so great that one caribou killed two miles only from camp was left to spoil. In the salmon pools dyuanite is the agent used to procure a change of diet. These are cold frozen facts, which the Commis-sioners can easily verily. The works are easily reached by toteroads and once there the evidence is to be found. There is now over five feet of snow in the woods and nothing on legs can escape the pot-hunter. Meat will be plenty in camps not supplied by teams. How long shall this continue?— MATTAWAMKEAG (Bangor, March 2).

New HAMPSHIRE DEER.—Plymouth, N. H., March 3.—A. raid was made last week on the deer crusters in Carroll county by Commissioner E. B. Hodge. He succeeded in convicting eight who were fined \$25 and costs each. Warrants were issued for others but they could not be found. The deer are rapidly increasing in that section of the State and if they could be protected during the deep snows it would soon become one of the best sections for still-hunting in New England, being very easy of access by rail. From Conway or Glen Station, on the P. & O. R., one hour's ride and one hour's walk will land the hunter to the deer resorts. Good guides can be found at Conway or Jackson and the sportsman will have no fancy price to pay for their services.—CARROLL.

WILDCATS IN CONNECTIOUT.—Essex, Conn., March 2.— Wildcats have been unusually plenty in this part of Connecti-cut this winter. In North Gulfford recently Nelson Lane, armed with an axe, killed one in his woodhouse after a long and desperate battle. In Salem a hunter killed another with a revolver. A wildcat is robbing Niantic hen roosts, and has been hunted repeatedly without success. In Killing-worth three of the animals have been killed this season; in North Gulford one, in Chester one, iu Snybrook one, in Niantic and East Lyme three. This is something phenome-nal iu Connecticut hunting annals.

EARLVILLE, Madison Co., N. Y.-Partridges and wood-cock last fall were quite plenty, but our winter shooting is poor. Rabbits are very scarce, and very few foxes have been killed thus far.-G. F. B.

TAUNTON NOTES.—Taunton, Mass., Feb. 20.—The game about here appears to be wintering all right. Many quait and ruffed grouse were left at the close of the season, and if they are not shot and snared during the close season there will be plenty to breed. Game has been very plentiful this fall and winter; in fact, I never have seen as many quait and partridges before. Many very large bags of partridges have been made. Several scores for the season are as high as 125, and one fellow says he has killed 300. He is a market-hunter and went nearly every day. About two-thirds of the game hung up in our markets show no signs of blood or shot and have no doubt been snared. Many large flocks of quait lived through the open season, and we may expect plenty of quait next season. There were no flights of woodcoek this fall. Several pairs bred, but were cleaned out in August; only a very few taken in the fall flights. Rabbit shooting has been as good as usual. Quite a number of foxes have been shot. Our markets are filled with prairic chickens, some of which have been kept several months. A partridge was caught alive in a curious way a short time ago. Two boys in the woods were sitting down to eat their dinner, when a partridge flew by and dropped into some bushes. The boys ran and threw themselves into the bushes over the par-ridge and caught him alive. I saw the partridge in a cage and should say he was a young bird.—CHESTER.

GARDEN CITY, Kansas, March 1.—Game of some kinds is fairly plentiful in this part of Kansas. Antelope are found in small gangs, though scores of them were "butchered" dur-ing the blizzards and deep snows of January, their hunger driving them into the city limits and rendering them bold. I do not hear of the finding of any that were frozen to death, though thousands of cattle and sheep met that fate, their carcasses lining the Santa Fé Railroad in great numbers on the noth, where they had drifted against the fences and dicd. A large flock of geese pussed north last week, and some ducks have been coming into the Arkansas river. Wildfowl are said to come in immense numbers 100 to 150 miles east of here, but I think they will give us the "go by" until we begin to raise erops of grain for them to feed upon. This I hope will be the case this season, so we may have good shooting next fail. At present very little grain has been raised.—VETERAN.

New JERSEY GAME.—Quail have been quite plentiful around Madison, but very hard to find. The shooters have been comparatively few, I am glad to say. Partridges have increased, owing to the very few who hunt expressly for that game, and also to the very thick cover they have been driven to occupy. In November I was told by a first-class rabbit shooter that there was hardly any of that game to hunt, and he owns the best dog in that section, but could not make half the bag he made last year; but I know that rabbits are quite plenty. The last woodcock season was a very poor one, and it will be a poorer one yet next year. If summer woodcock shooting is not stopped, good-bye to woodcock. Wild ducks do not come to the meadows as usual; for what renson I do not know, as there is plenty of food for them.—16-Boke.

"WOODCRAFT" is a manual of camping out and woods life, written by "Nessmuk," for the guidance and instruction of young men who know little of camp life and older men who do not know so much that they are unwilling to learn more. The little volume is not only instructive, but is remarkably entertaining as well. It will prove a companionable book, whether one be going into camp next seavon or for home reading. There is a good deal of sound philosophy in "Woodcraft" and a great deal of mother wit. Published by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

VIRGINIA BIRDS.—Partridges (Ortyx virginianus) wintered well. We had two unusually deep snows, accompanied with bitter cold weather, but fortunately they were not of long duration; the first not lasting over ten days, the second not over five. The wild assertions that it was the coldest weather felt in Verginia for thirty years was all bosh. But birds are scarce, and have been for eight or ten years, all north of James River and west of Richmond.—OLD TIMER.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 27.—There has not been very good duck shooting here for some time in consequence of the rainy and windy weather, but I think that after this datc there will be good inland shooting and good shooting over decoys. Jacksnipc have been very plentiful for the last few months, and any one who is a good shot can secure a nice bag in two or three hours by tramping around the edges of the marshes outside of the city.—REDBREAST.

INDIANA.—Packerton.—Our Bob Whites are about played out. I wintered about four dozen for the last three years. Shooters are making away with them. Duck and brant were quite plenty on the Kankakee close by this fall. Prairie chicken gone. Plenty of cottontails. Few pheasants as they are called here. Expect good woodcock shooting in spring. —B. H. W.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9 — In the court of special sessions at Albany to-day Joseph Clark, a prominent merchant, paid a fine of \$20 on conviction of selling quail out of season. George L. Thomas, also a leading dealer, charged with the same offense, demanded a jury trial.

lowA.-Emmetsburg.-This town is situated on Medium Lake which is about eight miles long by one or two wide and twenty miles from Spirit Lake. We have as fine duck, geese and chicken shooting as any place in the State.-S.

SHINNECOCK BAY. -- Murch 8. -- Broadbills, redheads and whistlers are appearing in pretty respectable numbers on Shinnecock Bay -- J. WENDELL JR.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT. The Traveless Instance Company, but designed solar for sale of the spontance scarcely known elsewhere, in the summer never do. In order to not he McCloud River in the summer never do. In order to not the Miless and to the spontance scarcely known elsewhere, is not at all the ordinary pictography. They are dissuing a series of pictography, to be any pictography, but designed solar or the view, and above all the standard and the result shows Hartford under an aspect different frame of the spontaneous publication of the kind in the way of photography.

Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

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CANADIAN TROUT WATERS.

neuralgia. OCCIDENT. CANADIAN TROUT WATERS. THE new Lake St. John Railway, which runs north from Quebec, gives easy access to a large number of most excellent trout waters. A correspondent of the Quebec *Chronicle* says: "Not only has the road been completed some 80 miles beyond St. Raymond, but that it is rapidly extending, and in a couple of years the whole road to Lake St. John will be an accomplished fact. The line taken over by the company now extends to Riviere a Pierre, 58 miles from Quebec, and where a year ago nothing but a dense for-est existed may be heard the busy hum of scores of mechanics engaged in the workshops of the contractor, where every-thing in the shape of repairs, etc., are performed in a work-manike manner. From this point to the end of the road at Batiscan River, a distance of thirty miles, the line is operated by the contractor and is already in excellent order. A train leaves Riviere a Pierre daily and reaches the present termin-us about midday, where the traveler can be accommodated with first-class fare at the Windsor. Just imagine, where a howling wilderness existed a few months ago almost cvery luxury can now be obtained, and cvery attention paid to the traveler who may fortunately be induced to visit these parts on business or pleasure. We talk about the land and scenery on the Sagnenay River, but nothing can surpass the beauties all along the route of the Lake St. John railway. Gigantic mountains, nearly equaling in height capes Trinity and Eter-nity, of the far-famed Saguenay, lovely valleys, incandering stars and magnificent lakes are to be seen in succession as as we travel through this interesting country. The railway skits the borders of the beautiful Batiscan River for some of rapids, bays, etc., and studded with islands. An iron bridge is now beirg thrown across the Batiscan River, and it is expreted the road will reach Lake Edward, a distance of 10 miles from Quebec, about two miles broad, and abounds with the finest trout. From t

to get that evening's fishing. The scenery is simply grand, the atmosphere cool and balmy, and for pleasure combined with healing qualities of the air no place in America can sur-pass this new region. As yet man has done nothing to inter-fere with the laws of nature, and for some years to come it will be a perfect paradise for the lover of the rod and gun. In winter caribou are plentiful and there is also an occa-sional mose. I most confidently recommend any of your readers desirous of fine trout fishing to try the Laurentine lakes back of Quebec, and shall be happy to assist them all in my power. in my power.

THE FISH AND FISHERIES.*

THE FISH AND FISHERIES.* THE work now before us is by far the most thorough and important popular work on fishes ever issued in America. It has been published by the U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisherics, from material gathered under its directiou, in conjunction with the tenth census. It comprises two large volumes; the one containing the text covers 850 quarto pages, printed in large, clear type ou good paper, while the accompanying volume of plates give us the finest collection of figures of fishes, mollusks, crustaceans and marine mammals that has ever been presented to the public. While it does not enter into scientific discussions of species, it gives us such information as the average reader will value and best understand.

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FOREST AND STREAM.

salmon which pass the McCloud hatching station in the summer, on their way up the river to spawn, die in the river and never return to the ocean." The chapter on the brook trout of the East is a reprint of Mr. Goode's essay on this subject in Scribner's "Game Fishes of the United States," and contains no new matter. We had hoped to see something said upon the so-called "sea trout" of New Brunswick. New Brunsw Following

New Brunswick. Following the fishes come the mollusks, the crustaccans and the sponges. Taking the work as a whole, we regard it as one of the most valuable popular publications that has been issued under the auspices of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, which has published so many valuable works. For some reason the number of copies issued to mem-bers of Congress has been limited to one, and many persons have been disappointed in being unable to procure them. They can, however, be obtained from the public printer at a moderate cost, and the work should find a place in the library of every angler and naturalist.

THE NEW TROUT OF SUNAPEE LAKE.

THE NEW TROUT OF SUNAPEE LAKE.
Editor Forest and Stream:
Thave read with great interest the articles you have published on the new trout of Snnapee Lake, and hold myself some original correspondence in regard to their size and origin. Allow me briefly to express my opinion.
In 1874 I carried my boat seventeen miles over the mountains, and launched her on Sunapee. It was a case of love at first sight. I began my addresses in au humble way as a tent-dweller by its crystal waters; to-day I own three cottages embosomed in its pines, and 14 miles of its shore. During the last twelve years I have industriously prosecuted the gentle art, and frankly admit that I have never hooked or even seen one of these Oquassa trout; moreover, among the lost of anglers and frequenters of the lake with whom I am acquainted I know not one who has. The trout were seen for the first time last October, spawning on my sand shoals, by Colonel E. B. Hodge, our Fish Commissioner, and Mr. A. H. Powers, ex Commissioner. The problem is easily solved: and my esteemed friend, Colonel Hodge, I fear may not figure as the discoverer of a new species indigenous to the lake—an inhabitant of Sunapec's depths from time immemorial, yet never before noticed by any of the thousands of poachers and anglers who have cast fields, fished with worms and salt pork, or swept seines in the lake for a century! Impossible. The new trout are the giant offspring of Hangeley "blue-backs," introduced a few years slice as food for the large brook trout, and furnished in Sunapee with phenomenal conditions, not only for years slice as food send upward; land-locked salmon, twelve pounds (seven years from the ovum); brook trout, six to ine pounds, and black bass the unprecedented weight of the and and black bass the unprecedented weight of the and and a half pounds (two pounds beyond the limit of the canuralist).

naturansu). So the little "blue-backs" of Rangeley have found here the food and water to make them grow as large as their con-geners of Disco Island and Labrador, and even to exceed in which the source patient dark blue addressed in the source of the geners of Disco Island and Labrador, and even to exceed in weight those famous native dark-skinned, brilliant-spotted trout, in pursuit of which the aborigines made frequent journeys to "Sunapee's shore of rock," and barrels upon bar-rels of whose juicy pink flesh have been salted down by the white settlers and their descendants rince the time the coun-try was opened. JOHN D. QUACKENBOS.

 Editor Forest and Stream:

 Editor Forest and Stream:

 The letters of Prof. Baird and Dr. Bean, in the last Forest and Stream:

 Ext AND STREAM, seem conclusive as to the point of the new trout discovered by Messrs. Hodge and Powers, in Sunapee Lake, being of the oguassa type, and I take it were written before the publication of Mr. Powers's letter, which I sent you, giving the date when the genuine Salvelinus oguassa were planted there.

 There is another question which I have had in my mind for a year or two, and that is, as to the exact classification of the celebrated Dimond Pond trout.

 Had I been able to have visited those ponds this summer, it was my intention to have forwarded some of them to Dr. Goode for examination, but I failed to get there.

 Mr. Prime gives a very graphic account of fly-fishing in the upper pond, in 'I Go a-Fishing,'' but I have never been able to take a single fish in that pond in several visits, although I have always taken them, both with fly and bait, in the lower pond.

 When there two years since I whipped the upper pond

although I have always taken them, both with By and bard, in the lower pond. When there two years since I whipped the upper pond faithfully one evening and the next morning, in company with an expert fly-fisherman, who had been very successful a fortnight previous, without either of us getting a rise; but I saw the outline, on a piece of birch bark, of a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -pounder which he took on the former occasion, nalled up against the door post of Mart Noyes's camp. Now, I have never seen a trout over one-half pound in weight taken from the lower pond. The fish there are very uniform in size, from 9 to 12 inches long, round, slender, and with no motiling of the fins and very little of the back (which is dark and bluish), with the red spots very small and the flesh a very deep red, looking when raw like a beef-steak.

steak. These ponds are on the Androscoggin water shed, which they drain into through Dimond Stream; and the trout of the Upper Mohawk, six miles to the westward on the Con-necticut water shed, are white-fleshed, deeper bellied and more distantly monthed

necticut water shed, are white-fleshed, deeper bellied and more distinctly mottled. The tail of the Dimond Pond trout, too, is inclined to be bifurcated, and, in fact, the first time I ever caught one, I was inclined to doubt its being a trout until I found the red spots. I believe that they also belong to the oquessa variety, and should I get up there again shall try and send some to Washington for identification. SAMUEL WEBEER. CHARLESTOWN, N. H.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H. THE SOUTH FORK FISHING AND HUNTING CLUB, of Pitts-burgh, at their last meeting, decided to erect on their property in Cambria county, a large club house or hotel to be used for the exclusive benefit of members of the club, and a limited number of their friends. Plans of the proposed structure have already been prepared. It will be of unique design, three stories high, and will be large enough to ac-commodate 150 guests. It will be located on Conemaugh Lake, a body of water two miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide, situated two miles back of South Fork, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and about nine miles southest of Johnstown. The club, which has a membership of about sury aubstantial citizens, now owns between 1,700 and 1,800 acres of land in Cambria county.

MASKINONJÉ, MASCALLUNGE, MASKI-NAUGA.

NAUGA. Editor Forest and Stream: I find that I have got into a very serious scrape by writing about the etymology of maskinonje. In a reminiscence in FOREST AND STREAM, of Dec. 31, I made a foot note, in which I called the attention of etymologists to the derivation of the word "mascalonge" and its variations, and drew upou my very limited stock of the Ojibwa tongue, obtained thirty years ago and nearly forgotten. In this I said: "My spelling of the Ojibwa name of pike, Kenoska, is en-tirely phonetic. I have no idea how it might be spelled. Give the o a nasal sound and twist it into 'Kinoje' and it is not a far cry to 'maskinonje,' which most authorities try to twist into a French derivation with 'mask' as a syuonym of 'fnee.' I do not pretend to decide this matter, for I am not learned enough in either French or Ojibwa, and know that the latter tongue has received many additions since the 'Chemokman' came among them. As an instance of this: that the latter tongue has received many additions since the 'Chemokman' came among them. As an instance of this: A poor Indian had begged around camp for some days with more or less success, when one morning he came in and re-quested 'pungee pegushigun.' To my untrained ear this meant 'pungee' (little) 'pequishigan' (bread), and I told him 'gowin pequishigan' (no bread); he insisted, and taking up a gun showed me that 'pegushigun' meant percussion caps for a guu and not bread—showing that he had made a word, or others had, for something new." This was followed by one of your correspondents, who opened up a new field to me, and created a desire to go into the matter further. This correspondent, in your issue of Jan. 7, said:

opened up a new neut to me, and created a new results the matter further. This correspondent, in your issue of Jan. 7, said: "In the foot note to the article entitled 'A New Year Fish-ing Trip,' Mr. Mather ventured an etymology of the word 'mascalonge.' He might safely have gone further. It is hardly necessary to remind so accomplished an Ojibwa scholar that mas means 'spotted' or 'speckled.' Thus: the Nipigon Indians (Chippewas) call the lake trout (Saleclinus namageush) 'namaycush.' the brook trout 'mas-namaycush,' and they assured me that mas had the meaning above given. If the distinct spots of the mascalonge be compared with the broken-line markings of the northern pike, the reason of applying the adjective will be evident. 'Maskinonge' is said by the 'Encyclopædic Dictionary' to be the Algonquin name, and in 'Hiawatha' 'kenozha' and 'maskinozha' are used as synonymous. I can have little doubt that 'mas-ki-nonge' means simply 'spotted pike.' But like Mr. Mather I have learned the difficulty of expressing Indiau sounds in our usual notation.—X."

have learned the difficulty of each our usual notation.—X." An editorial note said: "This opens a new mine for ety-mologists who have always looked to the French and have concluded that the name was derived from 'mask allonge' or long face. It seems more probable that the French twisted the Ojibwa name into their vernacular and made 'maskinoje' into mascallonge, maskanonge, etc. We will be pleased to

The charms have sale. This open a new fille for effy-mologists who have always looked to the French and have concluded that the name was derived from 'mask allonge' or ong face. It seems more probable that the French twisted the Ojibwa name into their vernacular and made 'maskinoje' into mascallonge, maskanonge, etc. We will be pleased to har further from our Ojibwa scholars."
"X." gave me credit for a great deal more knowledge than I possess, for it never occurred to me that 'mas' meant 'spotted or speckled." As he truly says, 'it is exceedingly difficult to express ladian sounds in our usual notation, 'I should have said for red or spotted (?) 'mis,' thus: 'Mis-quah' is red, as I understand their Ojibwa; and 'mis-qua-bo,'' red blood or fluid; 'mis qua-walk,'' red eedar, etc.
To cerured to me then to work this matter up and see hat I could make of this variously spelled name of maskin-onjé or mascalonge and wrote to up old friend, D. H. Fitz-hugh, Jr., of Bay City, and asked him to inquire of our gide, the famous Len. Jewel, how nearly correct this might be as Len spoke the language quite fluendly, and when in the woods with him I have attempted to brush up what little woods with him I have attempted to brush up what little have to depend very largely upon my knowledge of English in order to get along at all. Mr. Fitzhugh kindly replied to my letter, but before its receipt 1 read the obitaury notice of Len Jowel in your issue of Jan. 28.
"Mr. Titzhugh asici." Have maskinonge". Some thirty years ago the question was agitated in *Porter's Spirit*, and the same dis-cussion took place. Genio C. Sott was in correspondence with Mr. W. A. Fitzhugh, a 'cousin of mine, whose gun and tackle fell to will out have asked the Indians they always said ''Mr. My A. Fitzhugh, a 'cousin of mine, whose gun and tackle fell to will an way thought it meant a pike of larger growth, and when have asked the Indian's spotted' or not, I can't inform you—I always thought if meant a pike of larger y

H. FITZHUGH." It will be seen from this letter how difficult it is for a man who has picked up a little lingo in one portion of a tribe which has not preserved its language in its purity to con-verse or even to understand what is spoken by members of the tribe residing at a distance. The admixture of French and English words has tended to confuse the tongues of the

different branches of the same tribe. Thus, while I spelled the word for large "kigee," I find that Longfellow, in "Hia-watha," spells it "gitchee," and in the Ojibwa primer, com-piled by Rev. Peter Dougherty. 1844, kindly sent me by Mr. Fitzhugh, he spells it "geche." As near as I understand the Ojibwa or Chippewa as it has been Anglicized, they have one general name for fish, "kego." While I understand the pike to be "kenosha" or "kinoje" (Dougherty spells it "kenozha") the trout to be "noo-may-gus" (which has been twisted by ichthyologists into namaycush); the black bass to be "oo-she-gun," which I see Prof. Goode makes "achigan" in his "Game Fishes of the United States." In the following I have given all the various spellings that

United States." In the following I have given all the various spellings that I have been able to find in American works on fishes, and whenever an author has attempted to give a definition of the name of the fish, or to trace its derivation, I give his lan-guage in full. Much of the spelling is evidently corrupted, and some instances are no doubt printers' errors. I have also given the number of syllables that should be sounded in the different names, and will say that in every case the g should be soft

given the number of syllables that should be sounded in the different names, and will say that in every case the g should be soft. In Report of the Geological Snrvey of Ohio, Vol. IV., Part I., Zoology, Columbus, 1882, p. 917, Jordan gives: "Esox nobilior, Thompson Muskallonge; Mascalonge, Mas-kinonge, Great Pike. 'Esox masquinongy, Mitchell' (quoted, 'Mirror, 1824, 297,' but it is not there; 1 cannot find the de-scription anywhere)." Hallock, "Sportsman's Gazetteer," 1878, gives "muskel-lunge, mascalonge, and maskinonge," and says: "This fish is known in the laws of Canada as the 'maskinonge,' from the Chippewa word maskanonjé, meaning long nose; but in the States it is called 'mascalonge,' from the French masque and allonge (elongated) longface." I give below, in alphabetical order, such various spellings as I find, and where an author has attempted to trace the derivation, I quote his words: Roosevelt, ''Game Fish of the North,'' Chap. XIV., ''mascallonge, synonyms: *Esox estor*, masqueallonge, musca-nonga." * * ''The name of this fish is derived from masque allongé, long snout, which is a translation from the canadian Indian dialect of musca-nonga, words which have the same signification; and from corruptions of these two designations arise our numerous names. I took great pains to ascertain precisely how the Canadian boatmen, who are a cross of the Indian and Frenchman, pronounced this name, although, in their French patois, he is ordinarily called *Bro-chat*, and the best my cars could make of it was mass or mus-sonorous, expressive, and appropriate name is mascallonge, it is desirable that all sportsmen should employ it." MASCALONGE (three syllables). '''Frank Forester'' (Henry Williom Herbert) '''Fish and

MASCALONGE (three syllables).

MASCALONGE (three syllables). "Frank Forester" (Henry William Herbert). "Fish and Fishing," no date, pp. 151, 281. As a synonym he gives, "Masqueallongê, Canadian French." Perhaps the *e* is a typo-graphical error. Page 152, he says: "The mascalonge owcs its name to the formation of the head—masque allongê, long face or snout, Canadian French—but which has been trans-lated from dialect to dialect, maskinonge, nuscalunge, and muscalinga, until every trace of true derivation is lost." Norris, Thaddeus, "The American Angler's Book," 1865, p 125

p,

p. 135. Sterling, Dr. E., paper read before the Mass. Angler's Ass., no date. Jordan. D. S., "Geological Survey of Ohio," 1882, Vol. IV., p. 917.
"Kingdisher," FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XVI., p. 72, describes one of 32 pounds.
"Dr. K.," FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XX., p. 808, "Does it leaps?"

it leap?' ''B.,"

"B," ibid, p. 348. "Canuck," in Forest and Stream, Vol. XXII., p. 107. Catches a big one.

MASKALONGE (three syllables)

Dr. C. A. Hewers, FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XIX., p. 80, lls of one caught of 33 pounds, with a live gull for bait. Elihu Phinney, FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XX., p. 231, noi it loris. tel does it leap?

MASKEENONJAI (four syllables).

Writer in New York Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 10, 1824 quoted by Thomas F. Devoe, "The Market Assistant. Orange Judd & Co., no date. MASKELLONGE (three syllables).

G. M. Skinner, FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XVII., p. 212, tells of one of 10 and one of 18 pounds.

MASKINAVGA.

I have somewhere seen this spelling but cannot find it now, this is doubtless a printer's error for maskinonge.

MASKINONGÉ (four syllables).

Jordan, D S., Report Ohio Fish Commission, 1877, p. 92. "Antoine," FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XIX., p. 70, one

Jordan, D. S., Report Ohio Fish Commission, 1877, p. 92. "Antoine," FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XIX., p. 70, one bites a man's foot. Scott, Genio C., "Fishing in American Waters," 1875, p. 277. "The Ojibwa name of this fish is 'maskanonjä,' mean-ing 'long snout.' When Canada was a French colony the habitans named it masque-longue, signifying long visage. I submit that the Ojibwa was entitled by priority to the right of naming the fish; but as the Dominion of Canada has named it again, and in all legal enactments there in reference to it the name of the fish is written 'maskinongé,' I willingly accept the modification instead of either the Indian or the French name." Jordan, D. S., Geological Survey of Onio, 1882, Vol. 1V., p. 917.

p. 917. Scott, J., FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. III., p. 395. Roof, Clarence M., FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. III., p. 322. MASKINONJE (four syllables).

FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XIX., p. 369, describes one of 34 pounds. MASQUALONGUS (four syllables).

Jordan and Gilbert, Report Ohio Fish Commission, 1875-76, p. 82.

MUSCALONGE (three syllables).

FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XI., p. 324: "A Monster Muscalonge.—Bellevue, Ont., Nov. 12 [1878].—This morn-ing (Tuesday, Nov. 11) the largest muscalonge ever captured in the Bay of Quinte, and probably one of the largest ever caught in fresh water, was taken in a scine near Belleville. I personally measured the fish and found its dimensions to be as follows; Length, from tip of nose to end of tail, 5 feet

*Here is the only instance of a hard g which I have met in locking up this subject.

4 inches; girth at thickest part (after a five-pound pickerel had been taken from its stomach), 264 inches; weight, 52 pounds. Besides the pickerel above referred to, the stomach of the monster contained a number of other good-sized fish.

Stanstcad," FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XX., p. 490, it

⁶ Stanstead," FOREST AND STREAM, VOL. A.A., p. 450, 10 leaps. Clarke, S. C., FOREST AND STREAM, VOL. I., p. 236, edi-torial: "The largest we have ever heard of is vouched for by our friend S. C. Clarke, who says that in 1840 he saw one at the mouth of the Calumet River, Michigan, which had just been captured in a seine, that was six feet long and weighed eighty pounds. The mouth would have admitted a man's leg: it showed a perfect *cheraux de frise* of tecth, the canines at least an inch long!" "A.," FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XVII., p. 251, tells of one of 33 pounds. MUSCHLONGE (four syllables).

MUSCHILONGÆ (four syllables).

"Dr. Williams, author of the 'History of Vermont,' in-forms us that the pike in that State bears the name of 'muschilongæ." —J. V. C. Smith, Nat. History Fishes of Mass., 1833, p. 166.

MUSKALLUNGE (three syllables).

MUSKALLONGE (three syllables).

 Kirtland, J. P., Proc. Cleveland Acad. Nat. Sci., 1845 to 1859, pub. 1874.
 Klippart, J. H., Rep. Ohio Fish Commission, 1875-76, p. 31

Jordan and Gilbert, ibid, p. 82.
 Jordan, D. S., Rept. Ohio Fish Com., 1877, p. 92.
 —— Contributions to American Ichthyology, 1877.
 Cope, E. D., Rept. Pa. Fish Com., 1879-80, p. 107.
 Rept. Pa. Fish Com., 1881-82, p. 154.
 Atwater, W. O., Rept. U. S. Fish Com., 1880, pp. 239, 257

257. Jordan, D. S., Geological Survey of Ohio, 1882, Vol. IV.,

Jordan, D. S., Geological Survey of Ohio, 1882, Vol. IV., p. 917. Howard Pyle, "Sport with Gun and Rod," pp. 591, 592. "Rambler," N. Y. Times, Aug. 10, 1860. Jordan and Gilbert, "Synopsis of the Fishes of North America," p. 353, spells it "muskallonge," and in a foot-note refers to the generic name given by him in Rep. Ohio Fish Com'n, 1877, of mascalongus, which he thus defines: "Latin maska, mask; longus, long." Turning to the report referred to, page 92, we find that in his remarks on the genus *Eson* Prof. Jordan says: "There being but one genus of this family at present known, its characters need not be separated from the family characters given above. It is divisible into three well-marked groups, which may be considered as sub-genera. One of these is the typical *Esox;* to another Rafin-esque long since applied the name *Picorellus;* the third, or muskallunge type, may be termed *Mascalongus,* in allusion to the long face and in special allu-ion to the vernacular name muskallunge, which is said to be from the French *Masque allongi;* in Latin *Mascalongus,*." Further down, while giving the species, Prof. Jordan follows Thompson and calls it *E. noblico*. MUSKELLUNGE (three syllables).

t E. nobilior. MUSKELLUNGE (three syllables).
 De Kay, James E. "Fishes of New York," 1842, pp. 222, 223, "The muskellunge, or maskinonge [four syllables], for its orthography is not settled, occurs abundantly in Lake Eric." (De Kay had never seen one, and took his name and description at second hand, and got the description wrong.) Milner, James W. Rept. U. S. Fish Com'n, 1872-73, pp. 6, 32, 63.

32, 63.
32, 63.
Goode, ''Game Fishes of the United States," 1879.
Nelson, E. W. Rept. U. S. Fish Com'n, 1875-76, p. 792.
MUSQUEALONGE.
Wol X. p. 280. ''In an official MUSQUEALONGE. FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. X., p. 280. "In an official Minnesota pamphlet we find the name of this fish spelled musqueelonge! This is the latest orthography. It is alto-gether an innovation upon the old-time spelling of musca-longe, maskenonge, masquelonge, muskallunge, et al, and cannot be regarded as an improvement."

MUSQUINONGY.

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with Frank Forester that the derivation is lost nor that long face or long snout had anything to do with its original Ojibwa name, even though Scott says the same thing. This is an after thought of the Canadian Frenchmen. There is no authority except that which comes from modern use, for either the letters u or l in the name. It may be maskinozha, maskinonjé, or maskinongé, but all such forms as masealonge or muskellunge, not to mention the other outlandish names I have quoted, are corruptions. FRED MATHER.

THE RECORD OF A LINE.

THE RECORD OF A LINE.
The second of the sport, once hooked a large bass while the bait and the second of the sport, once hooked a large bass while the second of the sport, once hooked a large bass while the second of the sport, once hooked a large bass while the second of the sport, once hooked a large bass while the second of the sport, once hooked a large bass while the second of the sport, once hooked a large bass while the second of the sport, once hooked a large bass while the second of the sport, once hooked a large bass while here as busy with the bait, and womanlike, she proposed to let no fish escape—big or little—if a strong steady pull would effect anything. The light rod was making rapid and very profound salaams to the denized the impending disaster to hook the realized the impending disaster to his tackle; and shouting to his "better half" to "let go the reel," which she was holding with a determination known only to woman on such occasions, he dashed to her relief for a brief moment it was a trial of endurance between the fast, the lady and the line, but the calamity was averted by a timely release of the reel, and plenty of line wherewith to divert himself, the gallant fish was soon obliged to succumb. Here, we have how of 13 Bounds and one 17-inch trout the sender of the sport. Twice did the angle fight his way back to his narive element against the utwost endeavors of his captor. A third time was he hauled within desperiation born of a last hope, the angle ry soon over. The weight of this fish some hours after, was 3 pounds 1 ounce. The book was an extremely small one and the least stacker ing would have lost him. The line will be used again this castor. C. A. T.

HAMPTON PONDS.

HAMPTON PONDS.
HAMPTON PONDS.
A SPRINGFIELD paper yesterday morning contained the following item: "A black bass weighing 74 pounds is on exhibition in an Elm street store window. It was caught at Hampton Ponds, and is the largest fish of this kind ever taken there."
That is a monster, indeed, and no doubt the very one so many of us were fishing for last summer. Hampton Ponds afford about the only bass angling to be found in this immediate vicinity. The fishing there is generally nothing to boast of. Every man professes to believe that the waters are full of bass, and excuses for poor success are never wanting. In fact, I have myself seen them jumping in every direction and have not been able to take more than one in all the afternoon. Large fish are caught occasionally, and the parties who keep boats to rent do not fail to give the matter proper circulation.
The first minnow I ever cast into the pond returned me a bass weighing nearly three pounds. I jumped to the conclusion that this was the place I had been looking for for some weighing four pounds caught with a frog, while traditions of six pound fish are current among the employes at the grove, where lores are left and boats obtaine.
This a very pleasant place to spend a day, and Holyoke and Westfield anglers are always well represented when the weather is favorable for sport, while the tents of campers are often seen upon the island. Those who fish the waters frequently meet with occasional good success, and find their scores at the end of the season mode rately satisfactory. One Westfield business man stated in August that he had taken fifty up to that time, ranging in weight from four pounds down. It was reported that on one day in the month of May, 1884, a man filled a clothes' basket with bass from this pawning beds. This and similar practices amply account for the fact that a person may fish all day in July and catch base met. Maximus beds. This and similar practices and place to the pawner from this pawning beds.

beginning of one of the grandest sights I ever beheld. Firs two or three, then a dozen or two, and finally multitudes of trout went dashing up and over the waterfall For a moment I was spellbound. All, however, did not succeed in going over the fall in the first attempt. Apparently exhausted before reaching the summit, some of them fell back into the stream below, but only to renew the attempt again after a few moments of rest. They were moved by a common in-stinct to get back to their native haunts, and no obstacle seemed too great to overcome. For two hours I watched this flight of the trout up and over the sparkling and foaming waterfall, and then reluct-antly left for my boat. I had become so fascinated that while rowing away my eyes were kept fixed on that water-fall till it finally faded from sight. Treturned the next day, and the trout were still leaping the falls, but in lessened numbers. Many a time since, in half dreamy moods, I have enjoyed this scene over again with little loss of freshness from the years that have passed. PETRA.

A DEAD SURE THING.—The member for West Algoma tells a good story about a species of sturgeon from 40 to 60 pounds in weight, which is peculiar to Rainy River and Lake. On a visit which he paid last summer to a settle-ment on the river, he had occasion to visit a young bachelor, who, with true backwoods hospitality, insisted that he should stay for dinner. Mr. Conmee seated himself and watched the preparations of his entertainer. First he set down his home-made bread on the table, with tin mugs for the tea, and then he put a big pot full of water over the fire. When the water came to the boiling point he infused the tea and set it aside. Then he seized agaff about 6 feet long, stepped out-side to the river's edge, which was not over 10 paces distant, and returned in three minutes with a sturgeon kicking on the end of his gaff, part of which was soon cut off and trans-ferred to the pot of boiling water to be cooked for dinner. This is the usual thing up there. They always have the water boiling before they go to catch the fish, and they use only a common gaft.—Toronto World.

Coll of Lead INSTEAD of Shot.—Paterson, N. J.—When fishing in fast running streams split shot is generally used to sink the bait. My objections to using split shot are that when attached it is difficult to remove and in attempting the same the gut becomes frayed. It is difficult to regulate the weight required; sometimes one split shot is too little and two are too much. It also has a tendency to become fas-tened between stones in the bed of the stream. Another de-vice may be of use to your readers who use split shot. Pro-cure a small piece of sheet lead and hammer it until it be-comes the thickness of heavy paper. Cut off a piece the shape of a little worm and coil it around the gut in a spiral snape. The weight of the lead can be altered in an instant without fraying the gut. I carry a little sheet (1x2in.) of this lead in my tackle book and when wanted cut off a suitable piece. The lead that tea chests are ined with will answer the purpose very well.—G. A. M.

JAPANESE TACKLE.—We have recently been shown some dies and artificial baits from Japan, by our correspondent "Petra," whose daughter brought them to this country. The gut to which these flies were attached was two feet five inches long and was composed of five twisted strands and yet the whole of them made a gut length not larger in di-ameter than we ordinarily use. The flies were delicately made, with long black wings and colored wool bodies in closer imitation of nature than we are accustomed to. The books had a sharp bend and a slight beard. A caterpillar was a perfect imitation, even to the feet. "Petra" tells us that his son-in-law has been fly-fishing with Japanese gentle-men and he will try and learn something about their methods.

BLACK BASS IN LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—That small portion of Lake Champlain which extends northward into Canada and is called Missisquoi Bay has been a fruitful source of trouble to those who wish to make the laws of New York, Vermont and Canada establish a uniform time for fishing in the lake. Vermont anglers have complained that they were protecting black bass merely to have them taken on the spawning beds in Missisquoi Bay, and it is said that black bass have been illegally taken in Vermont waters, seut to Canada, and returned through the Custom House as legally caught Canadian fish. Now that the Dominion has passed a law extending the close season until June 15 all such cause of complaint is ended.

would like to see the work of your Commission on which you are spending the most brain and money well exhibited, as we desire to give the people as good an idea as possible of the amount of time, labor and cash being spent in the propagation of food ishes, with a few practical results. Mr. S. P. Bartlett, of the Illinois Fish Commission, will have immediate super-vision of this display. If you send to Mr. Butler, at Detroit, a list of the live fish and anything connected with the propa-gation thereof that you may desire to exhibit, we will in a short time send you explicit directions in regard to shipping, etc. Respectfully, WM. A. BUTLER, Sec. Local Ex. Com. Local executive committee: F. N. Clark, U. S. Fish Com., Northville, Mich.; W. V. Cox, Washington, D. C.; W. F. May, Nebraska Fish Com.; Fred Mather, New York Fish Com.; R. O. Sweeney, Minnesota Fish Com.; Wm. A. Butler, Jr., Michi-gan Fish Com.

The Rennel.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Pub

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS.

FILLD TRIALS. Nov. 8 – Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials sociation, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas ity, Mo. Nov. 22.–Fighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flathush, Kings unity, N. Y.

DOG SHOWS.

DOG SHOWS. March 16, 17, 18 and 19.-Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Dog Show, at Pitisburgh, Pa. C. B. Elben, Scoretary. March 28, 24 and 25.-First Annual Dog Show of the New Jersey, Kennel and Field Trials Club, Newark, N. J. A.P. Vredenhurgh, Secretary, Bergen Point, N. J. March 30 to April 2.-Third Annual Dog Show of the New Haven Kennel Club, S. K. Hemingway, Secretary, New Haven, Conn. April 6, 7, 3 and 9.-Second Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club, S. K. Hemingway, Secretary, Boston, Mass. April 18, 14, 15 and 16. First Annual Dog Show of the Hawtford Kennel Club, A.C. Collins, Secretary, Hartford, Conn. April 7, 28, 29 and 30.-Third Dog Show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association. C. M. Munhall, Secretary, Cleveland, O. May 4, 5, 6 and 7.-Tenth annual dog Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, New York, James Morti-mer, Superintendent, P. O., Box 182, New York, May 18, 19, 20 and 21.-Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo, Munson, Manager.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. H. -SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub ished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bo. 2882, New York, Number of entries already printed **3431.**

THAT UNPAID CHICAGO SPECIAL AGAIN.

THAT UNPAID CHICAGO SPECIAL AGAIN. Editor Forest and Stream: Perhaps you are tired of the above heading, so I will promise not to sing the old song over again; in fact, it is not needed, for all readers of FOREST AND STREAM have arrived at the moral (3) of that transaction. But it comes in very handy to preach a sermon on, about the views different people take of their duties and responsibilities, and also illustrates that peou-liar diseased condition of mind that produces the rabid "anti-kicker." I have been favored with some correspondence on this subject since I first ventilated it in FOREST AND STREAM. One party writes that he is very much hurt at my letter, that he never knew of the special money being paid into the club, that he has tried and tried again to get the club together to meet these debts, etc., and generally expresses himself as we should expect a gentleman—no, I despise that abused name— as we expect an honoroble man to do. For such a man, we all will have sincere commiseration at the unfortunate plight he has been put in.

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THE NEWARK DOG SHOW.

THE NEWARK DOG SHOW. THE entries for the Newark dog show number 546. There are 22 mastiffs, 57 St. Bernards, 5 Newfoundlands, 4 Great Danes, 10 greyhounds, 6 deerhounds, 67 pointers, 56 English setters, 12 black and tan setters, 38 Irish setters, 2 Irish water spaniels, 13 field spaniels, 23 cocker spaniels, 14 spaniel pupples, 3 Clumber spaniels, 25 cocker spaniels, 14 spaniel pupples, 3 Clumber spaniels, 7 foxhounds, 56 collies, 21 beagles, 5 basset hounds, 8 dachshunde, 48 fox-terrlers, 5 bulldogs, 13 bull-terriers, 3 black and tan terriers, 1 Irish ter-rier, 2 Dandie Dinmonts, 3 Bedlingtons, 6 Skyes, 11 pugs, 4 Yorkshires, 2 toy terriers, 2 King Charles spaniels, 2 Blen-heims, 4 poodles and 6 miscellaneous. Twenty-five entries were returned, having been received too late.

THE HARTFORD DOG SHOW.

THE HARTFORD DOG SHOW. THE premium list of the Hartford dog show provides for 127 classes, as follows: Champion dog, \$10; champion bitch, \$10; open dogs, \$10 and \$5: bitches the same; dog pup-pics, \$5 and \$3; bitches the same, for mastiffs, rough-coated St. Bernards, smooth-coated St. Bernards, deerhounds, grey-kounds, large pointers, small pointers, English setters. Irish setters, Gordon setters, fox-terriers and collies. Newfound-lands have but one champion, one open and one puppy class. Clumber spaniels, one champion and one open; field spanlels, the same; cocker spaniels, any color, one champion and one open; beagles, over 12 inches, one champion and one open; beagles, over 12 inches, one champion and one open; beagles, over 12 inches, one class; dachshunde, one class; basset hounds, the same; wire-haired fox-terriers, the same; bull-terriers, large, one champion and one open; small, the same; bull-terriers, large, one champion and one open; small, the same; prizes the same. Champion and one open; small, the same; bull-terriers, large, one champion and one open; small, the same; prizes the same. Theysame; Bedlingtons, the same; Kyes, the same; Yorkshires, the same; Gys, the same; puppies, \$5 open dogs, \$8 and \$4; bitches, the same; puppies, \$5 open dogs, \$8 and \$4; King Charles, the same; Mexican hairless, the same; Italian greyhounds, the same; Mexican hairless, the same; Italian greyhounds, the same; Mexican hairless, the same; In addition, there will be a good list of special prizes.

THE ST. LOUIS DOG SHOW.

THE ST. LOUIS DOC SHOW. Editor Forest and Stream: The printer is at work on the premium list and entry blanks of the coming St. Louis Gun Club bench show. I will mail them in a few days, and will be glad if intending exhibitors will write me for copies. The action of the comment of the show. I will mail there in a few days, and will be glad if intending exhibitors will write me for copies. The action of the comment of the animals who have cuts of their dogs will communicate with me promptly. I will be able to ascertain what pictures we shall have and announce it through the press. We have made the prizes so liberal that we believe the dogs will come here. We have left out a lot of useless classes for common in many of the catalogues, classes that either from their very nature can't fill because there are no dogs eligible, or that won't fill because there are so few dogs of the class. Setters, pointers and collies get \$20 cash champion prizes, and \$20 open prizes with us, and all puppy classes get cash prizes. If we can be assured of some mastiff and St. Bernard entries from the East, we will offer \$50 cash kennel prizes, and we hope to be able to offer very handsome specials for kennels of pointers, setters, collies and fox-territer. As there is to be a bench show in Cleveland following ours, and another in Milwaukee later on, we hope some of the prom-ment Eastern dogs will come out to us. The collie prizes will be the handsomest ever offered. There is to be a dog rafiled every day of the show. Each person entering the show will be given a numbered ticket, a dupli-cate of which will be put into a wheel and drawn out at 10 o'clock P. M. of each day, and the lucky number takes the prize for that day. The dogs to be rafiled will be no doubt a collie, a setter, a Newfoundland and a. E. BUTTSBUBGE DOC SHOW

Sr. Louis, March 13.

PITTSBURG DOG SHOW,

GRO. MUNSON, Manager.
Sr. Lovis, March 13.
PITTSBURC DOC SHOW,
The swelfth exhibition of dogs given by the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, opened at the Grand Central Skating Rink, Pittsburg, on Tuesday, March 16. The entries, which only closed a week before, were much larger than there was reason to expect, and the disappointed exhibitors who had thought to steal a march on less enterprising owners were found by the dozen long before the judging commenced. The entries, signal groups and allow room for a good sized judging ring in the center. It was not a particularly cheerful building, and except when the sun is shining through the Pittsburg smoke the light is poor. The morning of Tuesday was dull and cheerless, but before judging commenced there was a pleasant change. The delay was caused by a number of dogs being kept back on the railroads, and it was not until after dinner that Mr. Mortimer stepped into the ring, half of which was roped off for his use, while Major Taylor occupied the other Half.
Mr. Mortimer not only began his judging first, but his classes headed the catalogues of that our criticisms will be confined to the work done by lim, reserving Major Taylor's awards for next week, as it was impossible to do justice to the dogs or the judging going on in both rings at the some time. It is only proper to state that excellent progress was made, and if the judging had only commenced at the hour announced it would probably have been all completed in one day. The first of Mr. Mortimer's classes was the mastiff dog champions, for which Homer was unopposed. Rosalind was also alone in the bitch class. Open dogs had four entries and Hero III, won easily the has a filed out very much and has good width of skull and plenty of bone, but is coarse in coat and was in muzzle; he has nice easr. Nero is large but saily beat in works for next week before the eye. Tiger got third, but is hord of which had a beat in the bitch class. Open dogs had four active any fin muzzle, but is v

Ising, the winner mering and a class Mr. Mortimer went astray dog. In the Newfoundland dog class Mr. Mortimer went astray when he gave King Leo first. He is small, has not so much character as either Bruno or Pascha, and has no coat worthy the name. It should have been a clear win for Bruno, whose

coat should, however, be flatter still; there is plenty of it and it is of the right quality. Pascha should have been second. Duke is a weedy little dog, bad all over. The bitch and puppy prizes were properly withheld. The Great Dane judging was well done, Brock being the best of the breed. Old Fan had a walk-over in the champion greyhound class, but in open dogs we think Stranger in White should have won over Paris. The former is a smart young dog and was well shown, while Paris is bad in shoulders. First in bitches went to a nicely-shown black, but the others were not a grand lot hy any means. Deerhounds were drawn blank and then came spaniels. Mr. Olcott won first and second in Irish water span-iels with The O'Donoghue and Mollie, and a fair specimen, Omonoo, was yhe.

spaniels. Mr. Olectit won first and second in Irish water span-iels with The O'Donoghue and Mollie, and a fair specimen, Onomoo, was vhc. The field and cocker spaniel classes were not well filled. In the small other than black class Vie was first, but she was not good enough for such a position as both Hornell Nell and Hornell Nance are lower and better in body and legs. In the large class other than black there was a question as to weight, and the two dogs were sent out of the ring till t was decided. An objection on the same score was also made to Perless Gloss Jr., who was placed over Bonanza. Between Hornell Silk and Keno there was not much to choose, but we differed from the judge, and should have placed Silk at the head of affairs. The small black bitches made up the best class of the breed, and Bene Silk properly won in coat, head and move-ment. Black Pearl was not quite herself and Gipsy Jane is not right in coat. Mayor Taylor completed his pointer, Gordon, and Irish setter judging before he stopped, and if an early start be made to-morrow the judging will be completed in good season.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 17.—Special Dispatch to Forest and Stream: Another fine day. The attendance is still lim-ited. The committee held a meeting at noon, and decided to allow none of the protests. Judging by Major Taylor and Mr. B. F. Wilson progressed slowly. Mr. Mortimer nearly finished at 1 o'clock, when a recess was taken. We give awards to that time.

AWARDS.

AWARDS. AWARDS. MASTIFFS.-CHAMPION-DOG: Winlawn Kennels' Homer. Bitch: Winlawn Kennels' Rosalind.-OFEN-DOGS: 15t, V. M. Haldeman's Hero III. 20, Winlawn Kennels' Hector; 3d, F. Adary 's Bevis High com, G. W. Morris's Nero. Bitches: 1st, Winlawn Kennels' Hope; 2d, W. D. Bererton's Victoria. Puppies: 1st, Vinlawn Kennels' Han-nibal; 2d, withheld. T. BERNARDS-ROUGH-COATED-OFEN-DOGS: 1st, Chequasset Kennels' Rudolph II.; 2d, C. W. Van Essen's Rescue; 3d, F. George's Tiger. Bitches; 1st, J. S. Shepard's Lady Athol; 2d and 3d, Buena Vista Kennels' Stella and Baronne. Puppies: 1st, J. A. Newell's Don Juan; 2d, Buena Vista Kennels' Loyal. Very high com., R. J. Saw-yer's Plinthia, and Mohawk Kennels' Jumbo. Snoorn:-CoaTED.-OFEN-DOGS: 1st and 2d, W. W. Tucker's Apollo and Rigi, Bitches: 1st, Dr. E. J. Birmingham's Bess; 2d, W. W. Tucker's Remice. Pup-pies: 1st and 2d, Okequasset Kennels' Loyal. Very high com, R. J. Saw-yer's Plinthia, and Mohawk Kennels' Lowel and Linda. "WEWFOUNDLANDS.-Dogs: 1st, W. C. Meyer's King Leo; 2d, D. "O'Shea's Bruno. Very high com., W. Leenchwin's Fascha. High com, F. A. Dean's Duke and W. W. Silvey's Nero Bitches: With-held. Puppies, Witheld. "REAT DANES.-Dogs: 1st, A. Trinkle's Brock; 2d, Paul Merker's Puto. Eitches: 1st, Paul Merker's Flora; 21, H. M. Meyer's Elsz.-(BEYHOUNDS.-CRAMPION-H W. Smith's Stranger in While Very high com, W. Bagshaw's Nero and J. H. Beddow's Spring. High com, J. V. Sealfe's Major. Eitches: 1st, J. V. Nicholson's Belle; 2d, J. H. Beddow's Bess Braddock. Very high com., H. V. Smith's Sister in Black. High com., W. Bagshaw's Nora. "DENERHOUNDS.-CRAMPION-DOG: St. Louis Kennel Club's Robert IP Diable.-OPEN-OVER 552.52.Dogs: 1st, Gasphit Kennel Club's Robert. PL Diable.-OPEN-OVER 552.52.Dogs: 1st, Gasphit Kennel Club's Robert. PL Diable.-OPEN-OVER 552.52.Dogs: 1st, Gasphit Kennel Club's Found Sister in Black. High com, High com, C. L. Dick's Young Sleaford and R. F. Hitchcock's Duke of Bergen, Com, F. Tambly's Roy. Bitches: 1st,

nel Chub's Datsy Gen Vally, Geo. H. Hul's Lacy Down Deal, P. Wolfendeu's Nelly, Geo. H. Hul's Lacy Down Morgan's Akron Girl. BLACK AND TAN SETTERS, -CHAMPION-Dog: E. Maher's Royal Duke-OPEN-Dogs: 1st and 2d, withheld; 3d, G. H. Hul's Max, Bitches: 1st, E. Davis's Jessie II.; 2d, withheld; 3d, F. Ardary, Jr,'s Jessie.-PUPPIES-Dogs: 1st, R. Wehrle's Lang. Bitches: W. Ehler's Nollio

Jes-ic.-PUPPIES-DOGS' 1st, K. WEIFIE'S LARG. Differences in Line 5 hellie. IRISH SETTERS.-CHAMPION-DOGJ J. A. J. Sprague's Brusb.-OPEN-DOGS; 1st, R. C. Van Horn's Patery; 2d, L. G. Sweitzer's McCul-lough; 3d, G. H. Hill's Jack O'Dono. Very high com., C. W. Miller's Colonel. Bitches; 1st, H. E. Chubb's Zella Glenduff; 2d, W. Hoyt's Noreen 1V; 3d, T. J. Farley's Miss Nellie Husted. PUPPIES-D ogs; 1st, D. L. Carmichnel's Mac; 2d, withheld. Bitches; 1st, J. A. J. Sprague's Cora; 2d, W. Hoyt's Noreen 1V. Very high com., T. J. Farley's Miss Nellie Husted. IRISH WATER SPANIELS.-Ist and 2d, Excelsion Irish water Spamel Kennels' The O'Donoghue and Mollie. High com., W. Ekler's Anomoo. COCKER SPANIELS,-Dogs or bitches; 1st, Cannonsburg Cocker Spaniel (Lub's Vic; 2d and very high com., Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Nell and Hornell Gem.

Anomeo.
 COCKER SPANIELS.—Dogs or bitches: 1st, Cannonsburg Cocker Spaniel Club's Vic; 2d and very high com., Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Nel's and Hornell Gen.
 BLACK FIELD SPANIELS.—Ist, Miss Nellie Henrick's Feerless Obse, Jr. 2d Associated fanciers Bonauza.
 BLACK FIELD SPANIELS.—Let, Miss Nellie Henrick's Feerless Obse, Jr. 2d Associated fanciers Bonauza.
 BLACK FIELD SPANIELS.—Dogs: 1st, Cannonsburg Cocker Ohte, Kence; 2nd Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Silk.
 FOX TERMIERS.—Chamford.—Dog: L. & W. Rutherfurd's Beigrave Primrose. Bitch: L. & W. Rutherfurd's Diana.—Orgs.—Dogs: 1st, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Splanger; 2d, R. Gubson's Nick; 2d, W. T. McAler's General Grant. Very high com., E: Hoey's Stableford Joe and A. Belmont's Regnet VOX.—High com., Clovernook Kennels' Lat, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Cornwall Dutchess; 2d, A. Belmont, Jr.'s, Marguerite; 3d, Clovernook Kennels' Delte.
 Very high com., J. H. Shepherd's Lady Wihnie. High com., L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Winsome. Puppres.—Dogs: 1st, W. T. McAlus's General Grant. Very high com., A: Hoey's Nut-meg. Higa com, J. W. Munson's Virus. Bitches: 1st and very high com., F. Huy's Violet V. and Mac 11. Very high com., A: Henont, Jr.'s, Blemton Gingerbread. High com., J. W. Munson's Vice.
 DANDIE DIMMONTS.—Ist and 2d, Mis. J. H. Naylor's Bennie Brit-ton and Pansy. Very bigh com., J. W. Munson's Vice.
 DANDIE DIMMONTS.—Ist, D. O'Shea's Norah; 2d, P. H. Haeke's Patrick II. Very high com., J. F. Nicholson's Queen Mab.
 HISH TERNERS.—Ist, D. O'Shea's Norah; 2d, P. H. Haeke's Patrick II. Very high com., W. Silvey's Barney.
 SKYES.—Withheld BULLDOGS.,=PPEN-Dogs: 1st, J. P. Barnard's Brimstone; 2d, withneld.

withheld. BULL TERRIERS.-1st, withheld; 2d, Jos. Lewis's Maud Lee.-UNDER 25LES.-1st, T. R. Varick's Little Nell; 2d, G. Will's Nelly. BODDI TEMPLET TER, WITCH'S Little Nell; 2d, G. Will's Nelly, Pupples: Withheld.
 RUGUH-HAIRED TERRIERS.—Ist, J. H. Naylor's Heather; 2d, D. O'shea's Major II.
 BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1st, J. J. Brogan's Pax. Bitchces: 1st, E. G. Bird's Three Cheers; 2d, M. & J. Catlahan's Gyp. High com., G. Will's Dot. PUGS.—CHAMPION—Dog: Kentucky Pug Kennels' Treasure. Bitch: Mohawk Kennels' Bo-Peep.—OPEN—Dogs: 1st, Chequaset Kennels' Young Tohy, Bitches: 1st, Chequaset Kennels' Tra la la; 2d, W. C. Myer's Tiny, Com., W. W. Silvey's May Queen. Pupples: 1st, Miss Cortina Fulton's Takie; 2d, Geo. Gillivan's Ruhy II. Com., Miss M., Cunningbam's Taffy.

KENNEL NOTES. KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.—For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them. NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED. NAMES CLAIMED. EFF Notes must be sent on the **Prepared Blanks**. *Hjord Claudia*. By E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., for fawn. black points, mastiff bitch, whelped Dee, 19, 1885, by Hford Caution (Crown Prince-Hford Claudia) out of Brenda II. (A.K.R. 2219). *Hjord Rockwell*. By E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., for fawn. black points, mastiff dog., whelped Dee, 19, 1885, by Hford Caution (A.K.R. 2980) out of Brenda II. (A.K.R. 2219). *Forest Pelle*. By Rosebud Kennels, Southington, Conn., for black and white English setter bitch, whelped Nov. 17, 1885, by Plantagenet (Dashing Monarch-Petrel) out of Forest Dora (A.K.R. 500). *Forest May*. By Rosebud Kennels, Southington, Conn., for black and white English setter bitch, whelped Nov. 17, 1885, by Plantagenet (Dashing Monarch-Petrel) out of Forest Dora (A.K.R. 500). *Forest May*. By Rosebud Kennels, Southington, Conn., for black and white English setter bitch, whelped Nov. 17, 1885, by Plantagenet (Dashing Monarch-Petrel) out of Forest Dora (A.K. 8, 500). *Forest King* By Presetone Kennels, Middletown. Conn., for hine belton English setter bitch, whelped Nov. 17, 1885, by Tlantagenet (Dashing Monarch-Petrel) out of Forest Dora (A.K. 8, 500). *Bell Jarvis* By Preestone Kennels, Middletown. Conn., for dark red, star on breast. Irish setter bitch, whelped Aug. 23, 1885, by Nim-rod (Elcho-Lorna) out of Bizorah (A.K.R. 1389). *Brown Betty*. By A.W. Day, Dunellen, N. J., for liver spaniel bitch, whelped Dee 17, 1884, by Obo II. (A.K.R. 432) out of typ (Snipe-Althea). *Concert*. By A. Goetting, New York, for liver and white pointer dog, whelped New J. 1855.

b) don't betty: 5J.A.W. Day, 'Dathen, A.W. 430) out of Syp (Sulpe-Mithea). Concerf. By A. Goetting, New York, for liver and white pointer dog, whelped Sept. 1, 1855, by Donald II. (imported Donald-Sappho) out of Gayley (Gay-Grace) Tetl. cy Emil Marquardt, New York, for liver and white toked pointer dog, whelped Sept. 1, 1855, by Donald II. (imported Donald-cappho) out of Gayley (Gay-Grace). Hack Beau, Jr. By Jas. Luckwell, Woodstock, Ont., for black field spaniel dog, whelped Marct 19, 1885, by Brahmin (Easten's Bob -Clew) out of Woodland Queen (Kelly's Tippo-Woodstock Queen). Beech Grove Queen. By Geo. P. Jones, St. Louis, Mo., for light fawn mastiff bitcn, whelped Marct 8, 1885, by Imported Beech Grove Duke (Duke- —) out of Beech Grove Gabrielle (Bob Ingersoll-Betsey Trotwood). King Philip and Burgogne. By Jacob Meyer, Newark, N. J., for brindle and white St. Bernard dogs, whelped Feb. 11, 1886, by First Cholee out of Flora II. (A.K.R. 3016). Carlo Chief and Munro Chief. By Jacob Meyer, Newark, N. J., for tawny and while St. Bernard dogs, whelped Feb. 11, 1886, by First Cholee out of Flora II. (A.K.R. 3016). Doctor Ofyde. By Miss Ida F, Warren, Leicester, Mass., for brindle Scotch deerhound dog, whelped March 24, 1855, by Braa (Bruce-Maida) out of Lady Dare (imported Oscan-Ilga). BRED

BRED

BRED Bessie - Mord Caution. Sam Alyn's (Rockport, Tex) mastiff bitch Bessie - Mord Caution. Sam Alyn's (Rockport, Tex) mastiff bitch Bessie (Turk II. - Druidess) to E. H. Moore's Miord Caution (A K.R. 2950), March 4. Bess-Uperd Caution. E. H. Moore's (Melrose, Mass.) mastiff bitch Bess (A.K.R. 2977) to bis Hford Caution (A.K.R. 2980), March 1. Countess (A.K.R. 2220) to his Hford Caution (A.K.R. 2980), March 1. Bernaic W.-Merchant Prince. E. H. Moore's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernaic bitch Bernie V. (A.K.R. 3068) to bis Merchant Prince (Bayard Topsy-Merchant Prince. E. H. Moore's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Ber-nard bitch Bernie V. (A.K.R. 3068) to bis Merchant Prince (Bayard-Pas'ime), Feb. 19. Gypsey Queen-Rem. C. W. Willard's (Westerly, R. I.) beagle bitch

Topsy-Merchant Prince. E. H. Morre's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Topsy (A.K.R. 3262) to bis Merchant Prince (Bayard-Pas'ine), Feb. 24.
 Gypsey Queen (A.K.R. 2451) to C. S. Davol's Rem (A.K.R. 2115), March Queen (A.K.R. 2451) to C. S. Davol's Rem (A.K.R. 2115), March 2000 to bis Rem (A.K.R. 2115), March 4.
 K. S. Davol's Queen (A.K.R. 2451) to C. S. Davol's Rem (A.K.R. 2115), March 4.
 K. S. Davol's Queen (A.K.R. 2451) to C. S. Davol's Rem (A.K.R. 2115), March 4.
 K. S. Soylo to bis Rem (A.K.R. 2115), March 6.
 K. R. 2000 to bis Rem (A.K.R. 2115), March 6.
 K. R. 2000 to bis Rem (A.K.R. 2115), March 6.
 K. R. 2010 to bis Rem (A.K.R. 2010), to A. C. Wilmerding's Black Prince (A.K.R. 62), March 4.
 Zona-Educk Prince W. H. Moseley's (New Haven, Conn.) spaniel bitch Towa (A.K.R. 1981) to A. C Wilmerding's Black Prince (A.K.R. 621, Feb. 5.
 Fatry--pradford Ruby, Jesse D. Welch's (New Haven, Conn.) foxterriter bitch Fairy (A.K.R. 3325) to Walter D. Peck's Bradford Ruby (Lovaz-Jenny), Feb. 17.
 (Lovaz-Jenny), Feb. 17.
 Kan) colie bitch Belle of Scotland (Help, A.K.R. 3122-Meg Merrilies 11. A.K.R. 300 to W. S. Powers's Rob Roy 111 (A.K.R. 321), Feb. 16.
 Woodtand Queen (Chell's Tippo-Woodstock Coleer spinled bitch Woodland Queen (Kell's Tippo-Woodstock Coleer spinle bitch Woodland Queen (Kell's Tippo-Woodstock Softer J. Hill Brook Kennels' (Bergenfield, N. J.) collie bitch Myrtle (Bolin Adair-Lassie) to Martin Dennis's Brack (Carlyle-Sanfoll), March 8.
 Gladstone-Leila, March 6.
 Stourball--Feonze. Mull Brook Kennels' (Bergenfield, N. J.) St. Bernard 10th, March 7.
 Bernard 10th, March 6.
 Stourball--Verone. Mull Frook Kennels' (Bergenfield, N. J.) St. Bernard 10th, March 7.

Snowball-Verone. Mill Brook Kennels' (Bergenfield, N. J.) St. Bernard bitch Snowball (Fido-Dinah) to their Verone (Rex-Alma), March 7. Bertha-Verone, Mill Brook Kennels' (Bergenfield, N. J.) St. Ber-nard bitch Bertha (Bruno-Elso) to their Verone (Rex-Alma), March 5. Nellie - Verone, L. Blank's (Philadelphia, Pa.) St. Bernard bitch Nellie - Verone, L. Blank's (Philadelphia, Pa.) St. Bernard bitch Nellie - Verone, Mill Brook Kennels' Verone (Rex-Alma), March 9. WHELPS.

WHELPS. Betty W. Stewart Diffenderffer's (Baltimore, Md) beagle bitch Betty W. Stewart Diffenderffer's (Baltimore, Md) beagle bitch Betty (A.K.R. 2910), March 4, six (three dogs), by his Rattler III. (A.K.R. 2795). Orickef. Geo. Laick's (Tarrytown, N.Y.) beagle bitch Cricket (Dr. Vaaddell's Bugle-Dr. Twaddell's Pittsburg), Fcb. 2, six (three dogs), by Chas. R. Hoe's imported Rattler (Chancellor-Careless); all since dead. Oricket. Geo. Laick's (Tarrytown, N.Y.) beagle bitch Cricket (Dr. waddell's Bugla-Dr. Twaddell's Pittsburg), Feb. 2, six (three dogs), thy Chas. R. Hoe's imported Rattler (Chancellor-Careless); all since dead.
 Woodland Molly. Jas. Luckwell's (Woodstock, Ont.) field spaniel bitch Woodland Molly (Toronto Bean-Kelly's Judy), Jan. 18. four dogs), by its Bob, Jr. (Bob III, - Black Bess).
 Thule. Mill Brook Kennels'. Gergrafield, N.J.) collie bitch Thule (Imported Garry II. - Lassie of Wyckoff), March 3, six (four dogs), by Take Weily's (Cleveland, O.) pointer bitch Lady Bow (King Bow-Belle), March 10, eleven, by A. E. Godeffroy's Groxteth (Young Bang-Jane).
 Titania. Exsex Kennels' (Andover, Mass.) pug bitch Titania (A.K.R. 41), March 11, six (live dogs), by Forest City Kennels' Sam (Young Toby-Judy).
 Sad. G. W. Amory's (Boston, Mass.) pointer bitch Sal (Dick-Ruby), March 7, six (live dogs and one bitch living), by his Bob (Bang-Princess Kate).
 Kelp. Detroit Kennel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) English setter bitch Victory Ucunnt Rapier-Reign), Feb. 28, ten (three dogs), by Pride of Dixie; nine since dead.
 First Choice. Jacob Meyer's (Newark, N. J.) rough-coated St. Bernard bitch Floria II. (A.K.R. 3016), Feb. 11, eight (four dogs), by Burgess's First Choice (E. 14,297).
 Salzes.
 First Mores must be sent on the Prepared Blanks Net. White native setter bitch, age and pedigree unknown, by St. George Kennels, St. George's, Del , to H. C. Burdick, Springfield, Mass. Net. White native setter bitch, age and pedigree unknown, by St. George Kennels, St. George's, Del , to H. C. Burdick, Springfield, Mass.

Mell. White halfve Setter Oten, age and petulise call we disk. Springled and set of the se

Nimrod, Jr. Red, small star on breast, Irish setter dog, whelped Aug. 28, 1885, by Nimrod out of Flora, by Freestone Kennels, Middle-town, Conn., to Chas. Young, same place: Lady Abbot. Solid black field spaniel bitch, whelped July 11, 1855 (A.K.K. 3012), by A. C. Wilnerdling, New York, to E. M. Oldham, same

place, Lola. Black, white and tan English setter bitch, age not given, by Rake out of Fanny, by H. E. Hamilton, Hackensack, N. J., to A. E. Burche, Washington, D. C. Concert. Liver and white ticked pointer dog, whelped Sept. 1, 1886, by Donald II. out of Gayley, by A. Quick, New York, to A. Goet-ting, same place. Tell. Liver and white ticked pointer dog, whelped Sept. 1, 1885, by Donald II. out of Gayley, by A. Quick, New York, to Emil Marquardt, same place.

S. Steverson and S. F. Baker and a save dog to the place. *Bugler-Rye whelps*. Beagles, whelped Dec. 14, 1885, by Geor Laick, Tarrytown, N. Y., two black, white and tan bitches to P. Lewis, same place, and a white and theked bitch to J. W. Hedgecoo Hyde Park, N. Y. *Pilot-Gilt whelp*. Solid liver cocker spaniel dog, whelped Dec. *Pilot-Gilt whelp*. Solid liver cocker spaniel dog, whelped Dec.

tark, N. Y. Iot-Gilt whelp. Solid liver cocker spaniel dog, whelped Dec. 12, by Ideal Kennels, New Haven, Conn., to A. G. Wetherell, Cincin-Ot-May Stubbs whelpe. Cocker

has, oy ideal kennels, kew Haven, conin., to K. G. weineren, clinch nati, O. Pilot-May Slubbs whelps. Cocker spaniels, whelped Dec 6, 1885, by Ideal Kennels, New Haven. Conn., a solid liver dog each to John C. Dewey, New York, and Eli Lancaster, Providence, R. I.; a solid liver bitch to G. H King, Denver, Col., and a liver and white dog to Mrs. H. W. Lacy, Ray Ridge, L. I. *Count Gladsome-Glen* (A.K.R. 1953) whelps. English setters, whelped Oct. 26, 1885, by Theodore Potter, Hendale, O., a lemon and tan bitch to Robt. B. Moore, Louisville, Ky., and a black, white and tan bitch to C. C. Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O. *Beech Grove Queen.* Light fawn mastiff bitch, whelped Dec. 3, 1885, by Imported Beech Grove Duke out of Beech Grove Gabrielle, by Beech Grove Kennels, Beech Grove, Ind., to Geo. P. Joues, St. Louis, Mo.

Beech Grove Queen. Line Law Indian Law, Grove Gabrielle, by Beech Grove Kennels, Beech Grove, Ind., to Geo. P. Joues, St. Louis, Mo.
 Bertha. Solid black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Nov. 19, 1885, by Kiddlewink (A.K. 937) out of Gretchen (A.K.R. 936), by Ideal Kennels, New Haven, Conn. to Geo. H. King, Denver, Col.
 Baujo. Solid black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Nov. 19, 1885, by Kiddlewink (A.K.R. 967) out of Gretchen (A.K.K. 990), by Ideal Kennels, New Haven, Conn. to J. M. Gove, Rockford, III.
 Pete. Cream fawn, black points, pug dog, whelped Nov. 19, 1885, by Young Toby out of Tantrums, by Essex Kennels, Andover, Mass., to Geo. S Tucker, Peterboro, N. H.
 PEESENTATIONS.
 Rob Roy III. (A.K.R. 2611)-Litly whelp. Sable and white collie dog, whelped Jan. 21, 1886, by W. S. Powers, St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Daisy E. Klincaud, same place.

Bifle and Tray Shooting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

CINCINNATI, O., March 8.—There was a fair attendance yesterday at the Four Mile House Range of the Cincinnati Rifle Association. Weather condution good, except a 3 o'clock wind, which interfered with the shooting some. Scores, 200yds. off-hand, American stand-ed to read. with the shooting some. Scores, 2009(ds. ard target: Morning Match. Gindele (Captain) 9 5 Topf 6 7 Best 9 6 Hopkins 9 5 Rivers 7 7 Drube 7 7 Stegner 7 7 Stekles 4 6 H Nieman 6 8 Simou 7 7 Wenheimer 8 4 Correll 5 6 Correl 6 6 ack.... elwig.... Nieman. Meyers..... Wagner..... Suckles Best.... H Nieman... Hopkins... Roberts... Seacrist... Orton... Rivers. 7 10 ivers. ableman. .ouis. leyers. Black

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 S S S Social Soc L H Mayoti T T Cartwright..... J A Allen C W Horr... A L Eames.... L H Mayott. J A Sterling. S K Hindley. G V Horr. For the monthly \$10 gold badge the only competitor, George Brown icg, made the good score of 65 points: George Browning. AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—The following formal invitation to a match during the present year was on Salurday last sent to Travland. OFFICE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION,)

A BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. — Editor Forest and Stream: As the breeding of thoroughbred dogs has become a source of wealth and has developed into a business of con-siderable magnitude, I wish, through your paper, to suggest to brother sportsmen of our country a scheme whereby we may establish a large breeding kernel for all classes of dogs, and place ourselves in a position to obtain the very finest specimens of the breed we most prefer, at a moderate figure. Select an island. I have one in view (400 acres), let each par-ticipant either furnish — dollars as a share in the company, or a thoroughbred bitch of unquestionable breeding of the kind he desires, to keep and place on said island for breeding purposes, in the hands of a keeper, and if any owner of a thoroughbred dog let him be allowed to place him on the island for the same purpose, though only one dog of a kind to be admitted and to be the stud dog for that breed for the island. Then gentlemen who have taken the trouble and borne the expense to import or purchase good bitches will have a place to send them, save the annoyance of breeding, and dis-posing of those they may not require. One competent man can be the servant of many owners. Let those who think well of it speak through your paper.—BREEDER.

THE BOSTON DOG SHOW.—Editor Forest and Stream: Arrangements for the transportation of dogs to the coming bench show of the New England Kennel Club, at Boston, April 6 to 9, have been made with the express and railway companies as follows: American, U. S. and Canada, Interna-tional, United States, and New York & Boston Dispatch com-panies have agreed to return to shippers free, all dogs that may be sent to the show (in crates) in their charge, upon which one full rate has been paid. The Boston & Albany, Boston & Lowell, Boston & Maine, Fitchburg, Old Colony and Providence railroads will carry dogs free to and from the show in baggage or smoking cars when accompanied by owner or caretaker paying fare. Railroad companies to be released from all liability from loss or injury. This arrangements with the express companies covers nearly all points in the United States, Canada and the British Provinces, while the arrangements with the railroads cover New York city and points in New England. Entries close March 30.

THE CLEVELAND DOG SHOW.—The third dog show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association will be held at the old Tabernacle, Cleveland, O., April 27 to 30. Mr. L G. Hanna will be the manager and Mr. C. M. Munhall, superintendent. Cleveland has always been popular with exhibitors, and as the management will spare no pains to make this the best show they have ever held, we have no doubt that the benches will be well filled.

MISTAKE IN PEDIGREE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I noticed an advertisement of a red Irish setter bitch with a pedigree as follows. "By Dirk out of Mand II.," etc. This is a mistake, for Maud has never been bred to Dirk until within a year, but was bred to Red, the sire of Dirk. I make the correction to save future trouble in tracing the pedigree of the coming generations.—CAL. .45.

NEW HAVEN SPECIALS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In specials sent you last week please change greyhounds to read: Spratts Patent, dog collar and 100 pounds biscuit, we will put the clock elsewhere. Spratts Patent has sent us 300 pounds biscuit and three collars which they place themselves.—S. R. HEMINGWAY, Secretary.

THE GOODSELL KENNELS.—The dogs constituting the Goodsell Kennels, that were recently purchased by the Black-stone Kennels from E. I. Martin, of Wilmington, Del., have been replevined by Mr. J. H. Goodsell, who holds a chattel mortgage on them from Mr. Martin.

THE NEW HAVEN DOG SHOW.—There are four hun-dred entries for the New Haven dog show. The display of mastiffs, St. Bernards, spaniels and greyhounds will be the finest ever seen. The fox-terrier classes are also well filled.

THE HARTFORD CLUB has not yet been elected to mem-bership in the A. K. C. This is a matter that should be at-tended to, for unless the club should be elected, the wins at its show could not be recognized.

NEW YORK, March 11.

JUDGES AS COMPETITORS.

Lobders AS COMPETITORS. Editor Forest and Stream: It seems to me that one feature of the Alexandria Field Trials, as reported in your issue of March 4, ought not to pass without censure. I refer to the fact that two of the judges owned competing dogs. It seems to have been thought that so long as these gentlemen did not act as judges in the heats in which their dogs ran, there was no objection to the arrange-ment. All the other competitors may have been quite satis-fied with the way the business was done, but then again they may not, and it is not fair to put upon any competitor the necessity of objecting to improprieties on the part of the judges.

necessity of objecting to improprieties on the part of the judges. The reasons why judges ought not to be competitors are the following: In the first place, so long as a judge's dog is in the race, it is his interest to decide every heat in favor of the worse dog; that is, in favor of the dog that his own would be most likely to beat. Then again, Judge A might easily be tempted to give Judge B's dog every advantage, and indis-posed to judge him with severe impartiality, when it will directly be Judge B's turn to pass on Judge A's dog. It is not a sufficient answer to say that any particular judges are high-minded men who would not let themselves be influenced by such considerations. Honorable men ought not to let them-selves be placed in positions where their interests conflict with their duty. Every competitor has a right to have judges who not only are fair, but also who have no interest in being otherwise. S. H. New York, March 11.

NEW HAVEN KENNEL CLUB.

NEW HAVEN KENNEL CLUB. Editor Forest and Stream: The mat to thank you for the earnest support that you are giving our show this year, as in the past. We feel your influ-ence every year, but never more than this present one, when at least two so-called "sporting papers" do all in their power to injure us, one for no known reason except to keep up its record, and the other, I believe, because we would not accept the judges suggested by the editor. This same paper is also against us because its editor objects to one of our judges; but in a personal letter to me acknowledges him to be one of the best judges in the country, and thinks by another year that he will be acknowledged so by every one, but thinks we would do better to ask Mr. — and Mr. — this year. I think our selection of judges is approved by all true lovers of dogs and men of judgment; at least our entry book proves it to be so to our satisfaction. The classes are fulling up rapidly, and especially Messrs. Mason's and Davidson's. We shall have more specials than ever, and we shall try to make "the boys appopt." If some persons who are working against us on account of not being friendly with Mr. Mason are not careful, 1 shall not feel called upon to consider as condidential some shell give them to the public. We are considering some new videas as to benching and bedding the dogs, but have decided upon nothing as yet. Again thanking you for your endexed shall give them to the public. We are considering some new videas as to benching and bedding the dogs, but have decided upon nothing as yet. Again thanking you for your endexed to ur behalf, I remain, as ever, mer the tower thas the down the down the source. Mr. EDEFERES' ASSOCIATION – Editor Forest and

FOREST AND STREAM.

153

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Race.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 10 -Increasing interest in the rifle	SAN FRANC
 WILMINGTON, Del., March 10 -Increasing interest in the rifle matches at Schuetzen Park was shown by a large attendance at the match to-day. The 2007ds. match was shown by 21 contestants. The first prize was won by Joseph E. E. Seeds on a score of 22 out of a possible 25. There were 7 ties on the score of 10, which being "shot of," awarded the remaining prizes as follows: Second to William F. Seeds, third to J. G. Williamson, a well-known riffeman of Chadd's Ford; tourth to Charles Heinel; if the to William Bacon. The follow-ing is the full score with an allowance of one point to members of the militian possible 29: William Floyd, Spg., 16; W. Warner, Spg., 19; J. G. Williamson, Win., 18; William Scon, R. S., 19; Charles Heebner, Bal., 41; William Scot, Spg., 19; Amos Arthur, Spg., 19; H. Simpson, Bal., 17; I. John Manz, Spg., 18; Philemma Chandler, Bal., 10; J. G. Williamson, Win., 18; William Bacon, R. S., 19; Charles Heebner, Bal., 16; Williamson, Win., 18; William Scot, Spg., 19; H. Simpson, Bal., 7; W. E. Seeds, Bal., 14; William Scot, Spg., 19; J. G. Williamson, Win., 18; William Bacon, R. S., 19; Charles Heebner, Bal., 14; William Scot, Spg., 18; W. H. Hardtore, Spg., 16; Floyd, Warner, Arthur and Manz were each allowed one point. At the conclusion of the 2007ds, match, another was immediately opened at 100yds. There were 3 ties on 14 out of a possible 15, which, when "shot of," decided the prizes as follows: Firstfor Charles Heinel, R. S., 19; Charles Heebner, Barn, 19; Charles Heebner, Bal., 14; William F. Seeds, and fourth to William Floyd. Spz., 13/4; Williams F. Seeds, and fourth to Report. J. G. Williamson, Win., 12; Williams Floyd, Warner, Arthur and Manz were each allowed one point. At the conclusion of the prizes as follows: Firstfor Charles Heinel, Second to Charles Heebner, Blach, 14; William Floyd, Spz., 13/4; William F. Seeds, and fourth to William Floyd. Spz., 13/4; William F. Seeds, Bal., 14; Charles Heebner, R. S., 14; J. T. Williamson, Win., 12; Williamson, Win., 12; Williamson,	^c SAN FRANC day, at Bay Vi Francisco. for rules, at 100 bin
first prize was won by Joseph E. E. Secds on a score of 22 out of a	rules, at 100 bin
possible 25. There were 7 ties on the score of 19, which being "shot	
off," awarded the remaining prizes as follows: Second to walland F.	nificent one f against the dat the shoot. Th Dunshee.11 10 Funke11 11
Ford: fourth to Charles Heinel: fifth to William Bacon. The follow-	the shoot. Th
ing is the full score with an allowance of one point to members of the	Dunshee.11 10
militia, possible 20; William Floyd, Spg., 16; W. Warner, Spg., 19; J.	Funke11 11
R. D. Seeds, Spg., 19; Amos Arthur, Spg., 19; H. Simpson, Bal., 17; L.	
J. G. Williamson Win, 18: William Bacon, R. S. 19: Charles Heebber,	and with great drawback is fa
Bal., 16; H. B. Seeds, Bal., 15; W. S. Simmons, Bal., 7; W. E. Seeds,	only made up managed to pl
Bal., 14: William F. Seeds. Bal., 19; Charles Heinel, R. S., 19; Harry	managed to pla
Heinel, R. S., 14; J. E. E. Seeds, Spg., 23; J. G. Williamson, Will., 19; 1	Funke's eighth eree, J. Fannir contest grew e aged to hold to the match by o
Arthur and Manz were each allowed one point. At the conclusion of	contest grew e
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were 3 ties on 14 out of a possible 15, which, when "shot off," decided	the match by o
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ham Baron, R. S. 12; Charles Heebner, Bal., 14; William Floyd, Spg.,	011
1816; William F. Seeds, Bal, 14; Charles Hemel, R. S., 14; J. T. Wil-	
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Sng 13; H Simpson Bal 13	Funke's tota
ROSTON Marsh 12 The Saturday shoot of the Massachusette	MIDDLETO Middletown Gi
Rifle Association took place as usual to-day. The attendance was	H K. Wilcox!
good, but the rain interfered with the shooting during the latter part	Captain, C. H.
Spg., 15; H. Simpson, B.B., 15. BOSTON, March 13.—The Saturday shoot of the Massachusetts Rifle Association took place as usual to-day. The attendance was good, but the rain interfered with the shooting during the latter part of the day. Mr. Chase scored a 99 in the rest match, and a Mr. Yen- etchi an [34] in the decimal practice match. Cadet Foster won the bronze military badge in the State match. The following are the best scores of the day, all at 200yds : Team Match—Captain Charles.	H. K. Wilcox; Captain, C. H. C. H. Winfield clay birds and
etchi an 54 in the decimal practice match. Cadet Foster won the	clay birds and
scores of the day all at 900vds	delinquent m grounds beaut
Team Match-Captain Charles.	and are out of
R H Aiken	the coming on of outdoor red
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329	ing a good hal during the pay glass balls. T
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J P Bates	KNOXVILL Knoxville blac
Victory Medal Match.	T C Fldridge
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Withary Match (Special). W Charles	Clay-pigeon
W Charles	Clay-pigeon C M Woodbury J W Slocum., F S Mead
F Carter	J W Slocum.,
L Herbert	F S Mead
C Williams 4 4 5 10 6 5 10 5 4 6-59	ROSENDAL rada (Wis.) S
G B Yenetchi	elected: Presi
R H Aiken	urer, Buell An
J R Missam	NEW DORP
C Williams (mil)	grounds, Stat half birds. Sc
L Herbert (mil)	N Brunie
Rest Match.	N Brunie G Smith
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W E Oler 10 8 9 8 9 10 8 6 8 9-66	LONG DE
E S Gilmore	LONG BRA
$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	shooting mate
Cadet Foster	Douglas Sloen Bay, for \$200 cum is a prof each at 28yds
HAVERHILL, Mass., Rifle Club, Riverside Range, March 13. This was the first shoot of the club on the standard target with the decimal	Bay, for \$200
acumt.	each at 28vds
S Johnson	were greatly i
H TUCK	were greatly to otherwise tor
B Tuck 6 10 10 7 8 9 5 6 10 7-70 J Busfield	the boy won o
J F Brown	The score is a Price0110 missed, 15.
F Merrill 4 5 7 5 6 6 8 6 8 7-62	1 1.000110
L Jackson $10535657636-56$	missed, 15.

THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re uested to write on one side of the paper only.

BROOKLYN, March 10.—The Coney Island Rod and Gun Club had wo shoots to-day at Prospect Park Fair Grounds. The regular Club hoot in Class A resulted in a tie between A. Eddie, 30yds., and J. chlieman, 27yds., each killurg 7 straight birds. They afterward ivided. In Class B, H. Hayes, 33yds., won, killing 4 out of 7. A pocial pize given by one of the members was won by J. Temple; he likel 6 out of 7. The shoot was remarkable for the fine score of iddie. He killed 13 straight from the 30yd. mark, only missing his ist bird: Class A. H Schlieman, 27yds. L Kane, 20yds. T Grace, 27yds. Schwartz, 28yds. C Defrane, 20 ds. Furman, 82yds. Class B. $\begin{array}{r}
1 - 1 \\
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1 - 4 \\
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 R Furman, 20, ds.
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 J Defrane. 20yds.</

will be one of the Grack clubs of this Chy, and a Black array. .RK, N. J., March 5.—The Caledonian Park Gun Club held a day pizeon shoot to day with the following result: Flocken eth 16, Bennier 14, Dr. Hawk 12, Hermann 12, Voigt 10, Hiede-Kirchnmeyer 9, Zellers 8, Witz 7. An individual shoot was a the nile range, twelve shots to each, possible score 144, it of the short was: Flocken 107, Zellers 106, Ulbrecht 57. a 55, Hiedemann SJ. Afber the match there was a banquet, electum of officers resulted as follows: Beda Voigt, Fresi-Flocken, Vice-President; M. Ubrecht, Scoretary; George , Treasurer; George Herman, Shooting Master,

51 core, 82. Durkee's total score, 81. 49

score, 82. Durkce's total score, 81. 'N. N. Y., March 6 — At the annual meeting of the n Club the following officers were elected: President. tecretary, W. H. Crawford; Treasurer, C. H. Winfeld; Worcester. Purchasing Committee, C. H. Worcester, W. H. Crawford. The club will hereafter shoot at pigeons instead of glass balls at its matches. All mbers were dropped from the roll. The club has fully located, a large and well appointed club house, telds, Wolle the past season has been very successful, bils fair to be one of unusral interest to the lovers reation and sport. The present membership numbers are will undoubtedly be large accessions during the A number of gold badges and prizes are to be offered on an accular field dues, which will add considerably on and sport. will undoubtedly be large accessions to be offered number of cold badges and prizes are to be offered m regular field days, which will add considerably se occasions.

A for on regular field days, which will add considerably on those occasions. N. J., March 10.—The South Side Gun Club held its ing this evening at Newark N. J., and elected Mr. W. R. Jong Mr. Asa Whitehead. Secretary. The Execu-user and Mr. Asa Whitehead. Secretary. The Execu-ite will consist of Messra floy, the condition, hav-alance in the treasury. It is the floy of the secretary alance in the treasury of the secretary of the secretary at five years has shot as 64,000 clay pigeons and 10,000 The present shooting year ends on May 30, when the e prizes now in competition will be awarded. During he club has defeated the Springfield and Seawahaka now looking for a match with the Elizabeth Gun Club. LE GUN CLUB.—Gold medal shoot, Elin Park, March 12, uckbirds, 3 angles:

0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 1 0 1 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 1 0 0 $-\frac{1}{3}$ 1 0 1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 NCH. March 13.—One of the most exciting pigeon-ches that has taken place in New Jersev was held to day End Shooting club grounds. The match was between un, of Long Branch, and William C. Price. of Pleasure side. Price is an amateur and a mere boy, while Slo-fessional. The conditions of the match were 50 bir is s. rise, 60yds, boundary, handle and trap. The birds murilated, being deprived of their tail feathers, eyes and tured. Notwithstandling the skill of the professional, on the fiftieth shot, killing 35 birds to his opponent's 28.

missed, 22, The judges were F. R. Van Dyke and De Witt Cook. Referee, W. D. Campbell.

ls	.0111111-6	Tompford, 25yds
yds		McQuillan, 24yds
vds	.1110011 - 5	Knebel, Sr., 25vd
5yds	0001001 - 2	Leach, 22yds
s	.1101001-4	Monsees. 24yds
n, 23yds	.0000000-0	Fricke, 24yds
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. 22vds.	.1010011-4	W Harned, 22yds
., 22yds 23yds	.1001010 - 8	W Duffer, 23yds.
ds	.1001111-5	Johnson, 25yds
. 25yds		Plate, 24vds
n, 23yds		Muller, 23yds
ds	.0110100 - 3	Detlifsen, 255ds.
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Club are to hold a tournament Fast day. READING, March 11 — The pigeon shooting match between Jacob-Hill, ot this city, and L. B. Campbell, of Little Silver, N. J., for \$500 and the championship, 50 birds each. was ended to-day. Hill won the match, killing 39 birds to Campbell's 37. FIRST GERMAN GUN CLUB OF NEW YORK.—A regular month-ly meeting and annual election of officers took place March 10. The following gentlemen were elected by acclamaticu: Adam Goetz. President; Julius Grau, Vice-President; F. Bockelmann, Secretary; Leopold Maisch, Treasurer.

Jerofold Maisch, Treasurer. THE CHAMBERLIN TOURNAMENT, --Elsewhere will be found a lotice of the second annual tournament of the Chamberlin Carvridge Jompany. The shooting rules of the tournament were published in late issue. The prizes aggregate \$3,000 For full particulars ad-iress the Chamberlin Cartridge Company, Cleveland, O.

dress the Chamberin Cardidge Company, Cleveland, O. Join THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION.—Send 10 cents, for handbook glving all information, to the Secretary MATT R. FREEMAN, General Manager, F. C. Ernhermone, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon, Ga. Board of Directors: Dr. L. E. Russell, Springfield, O.; C. M. Stark, Winchester, Mass.; J. Von Lengerke, New York city; Washington A. Danque; Coster, Flatbush, L. I.; Win, O. Cooper, Savannab, Ga.; E. A. (raw-ford, Tallabassee, Fla.; M. R. Freeman, W. W. Parker and F, C. Etheridge, Macon, Ga.—Ady.

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ag-		ess all communications to the Forest	and s	1
en	ing Co.			
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		FIXTURES.		
-30	May	31-Knickerbocker Y. C., Spring Reg	atta,	
-30	May	31-Sandy Bay Y. C., Cup Race, Rock	coort.	
ilv	May	31-Toledo Y. C. Pennant Matches.		
ief	June	9-Frisbe and Em Ell Eve. City Poin	t. Matel	n
not	June	12-Buffalo Y. C., Club Regatta,		
me	June	12-Sandy Bay Y. C., Cup Race, Glou	rester.	
bas	June	15-Atlantic Y. U., Regatta,	CEDUCET	
ef-	June	17-N, Y, Y, C. Regatta.		
he	June	17-Dorchester Y. C., Nahant, Open.		
an-	June	17-Saudy Bay Y. C., Cup Race, Squa	711	
ing		17-Hull Y. C., Corinthian Pennant R		
gle	June	19-Hull Y. C., Pennant race.	acc,	
0.0	June			
-14	June	23-Boston Y. C., Cup Race, City Poin	JL.	
-17	June	26-Sandy Bay Y. C., Cup Sail off, Sq	uaul.	
-18	June	26-Corinthian Y. C., Club Race.		
~10	July	8-Hull Y. C., Club Race.		

CRUISE OF THE COOT.

Dachting.

Detroited that the provide of the second sec

The winter and the constraint of the return trip, thereby paying all ms expenses. The skipper was decidedly a character. Jovial, wideawake, a cau-tions and clever old fore-and-after, with a fund of droll talk and a relish for humor, and ever ready to do an act of friendship. His son was his right bower aboard ship, quiet and modest, but a smart and experienced hand, who foreswore the farm and threw in his lot with the smack by preference. He, too, had a turn for the funny, and cracked his jokes in a dry way with straight face. Both were the most agreeable companions. The second sail was a much smaller boat. From a distance her white canvas and nativ looks proclaimed her a yacht of some sort. I took her to be some yachtsman's rig from Baltmore bent on a duck-ing humt. It was her owner who had halled and inentified the Coot from the outset. He had with him a band to aid in the avigation and to cook. When these two vescels saw me free from the ice they bore away and we all lifted sheet for the southward. The smack was appoint 90tt, long and the yacht 27th, but the Coot rose materially fr

The above the second se

able security will congratulations upon our near security will congratulations upon out where the security and security and security aris had hy that time, h to our relief, partially cleared the outer waters of the heavy and we got under way. No wind stirring, an ash hreeze had to alled in. Now if there is anything I hate it is such artificial style comotion. The Coot is a heavy thing to scull along and with the est hreath ahead, she could scarce be made to answer the most huous labor at the ten foot sweep. Of course what wind we were hasfed had to come out ahead. There was not room to tack through the narrow waterways we were working, so our whole nee had to be placed upon the wooden implements of torture. The ck got out sweeps and pulled ahead. The surf hoat likewise rowed both dropped the Coot with her single hand plying the scull over stern with the greatest vigor and disgust. Out of our berth we edour way tedlously enough down the coast to Wharton's Point, northern headland of a snug harbor by the same name, some e miles from the anchorage of the previous night, and after plung the same, two miles more stared us in the face to the head re we could fetch into good shelter. Luckly the creek proved enough in and anchors let go near a projecting sand spit, around h we could easily drop into more perfect shelter should it come hard from the northwest. If ice and in due course of time in in and anchors let go near a projec-ould easily drop into more perfect on the northwest.

clear of ice and in due course of time the boats were propelled nough in and anchors let go near a projecting sand spit, around a we could easily drop into more perfect shelter should it come and from the northwest. Trumph the skipper of the smack ran a brand new star spangled er to the mastlead and broke out a variagated assortment of and wind instruments, a hass drum, kettle drum, triangle and als, upon which he and bits son proceeded to regale the neigh-ond for miles around with choice melodies, such as "John m's Body." "Marching Through Georgia," "Red, White and als, upon which he and bits son proceeded to regale the neigh-ond for miles around with choice melodies, such as "John m's Body." "Marching Through Georgia," "Red, White and "wholing up with the "Rebel Charge," in soothing of possibly ided feelings of anti-belium bitrit. Imagine a quiet, peaceful, ing community invaded on a calm forenoon, without warning, the most terrible din, the hanging of a sacorous bass drum, the the strains from a fidle and pling of first, and to po all, waves it estrains from a fidle and pling of first, and to poull, waves it estrains from the ever-popular accordeon, upon which the trasters were interpreted with a license to correspond with the etabout in profusion for an airing, and what else could the ed about in profusion for an airing, and what else could the exibilition produce upoi, the buccolic mind but the feverish inded through the works, and halls, half in earnest, half frac-yrang over the calm waters as our imprompt baad furt face-yrang over the calm waters as our imprompt baad. Inform New y rent the alf with their devotious to the muse of the lyre, in the festivities had finally ceased as wind and muse of the lyre, in the finally ceased as wind and muse of the lyre, in the finally ceased as wind and muse of the lyre, in the finally ceased as wind and muse of the lyre, in the finally ceased as wind and muse of the lyre, in the finally ceased as wind and muse of the lyre, in the finally ceased as wind and muse o

but but vectory direction, ie eastern shore as a refuge sur-ie eastern shore as a refuge sur-ie could joint of the three to fetch into Annapolis roadsteen, is until five days later. could just be laid out clear of Wharion's, when the wind with enough westing to make it a dead beat down with a with enough westing to make it a dead beat down with a beby in prospect. As the moon was near full we passed to stick to first intentions and make for Annapolis, below to escape being frozen in for the season. After the lay is being to escape being frozen in for the season. After the lay is being the season and the season after the lay is being frozen in for the season. After the season are the season as the season are the season are the season as the season are the season are the season as the season are the season are the season are the season are the season as the season are the season ar leapeake Bay and found ourselves well that on bucqueral in the last. The Coot soon had both here friends under her lee, and hi the looth water and smart breeze was working away from them in good ape despite her rough split tered bottom. Suddenly the wind hulled, then shifted into W, and came out with ing sea tossing the Loot about like a little shell. The hreeze had a leep of eight miles, coming out of Middle River. It rapidly in-sand to a mild gaie, and while the Coot was hove into the wind's e to haul down a single reef, it piped out from northwest in a fullm in good

fledged storm, which whistled and shrieted about my head and lashed the waters into furious seas. The balliards were let run aud the close-reef oringle hauled out at once. Tying the points was a difficult job, as it was scarce possible to get along decks, the way the boat was tossing and r-lilling in waves which by this time were almost overpowering to so small a craft. While thus engaged the smack drove by to the northward under bead of her jib, the mainsall hav-ing heen coused in a burry. She lost all the southings we had effected, and in half an bour had cut and run out of sight, probably trying for Gunpowder River. The Long Islander had freed sheet and headed for him no traces were to he seen, though I scanned the sea with my plasses for a long while. Presumably the had lowered away all and his tiny spars were lost to vision. He could not undertake to lav up in the heavy sea, I thought, and had concluded to run to i-eward and hunt shelter around Love Point on the ea-tern shore. In this, I trust, le was successful, for it bowled tremendously out of the northwest of ther seen nor heard anything since, though inquiry was instituted at the ports touched on my way down. een nor heard anything since, though inquiry rts touched on my way down.

A COMPARISON OF TYPES.

Editor Forest and Stream: Last fail, after reading some numbers of your valuable paper, Mr. Robertson, eur builder, and myself, designed two yachts to represent two prevailing types, now attracting the attention of yrothsmen, And this whiter having seen in that wonderful store of information, "Small Yachts," illustrations of some designs similar to ours, we con-

And this winter luxing at the second designs summaries to the second sec

as I wished to compare with the corresponding elements or our own design. With regard to our designs of a cutter, as compared with the Madge, there is nothing novel, further than in our giving some elements not furnished in the hook, but which may he of interest to some of your readers. And with regard to our sloop as compared with the Petrel, we see how a particular characteristic will cling to a particular type, notwithstanding a great disparity in size. By observing the distances of the center of buoyancy and the center of grivity in each, from their respective water lines, it will be seen that these two points are concident in both vessels, showing that though the sloop may laye immense sall-carrying power, st a moder-ate heel its utterly helpless when on ber bear, as then it is without a righting couple. While with the cutter, the center of gravity heads. both vessels, showing that carrying power, sta moder-bear, as then it is without the center of gravit

heel. too, in the comparison of the sloops, the wouderful increase derived from the increase of volume, due to increase of s, when these vary all alike. Thus, the sloop, though only it. greater in its lineal dimensions, has more than four times greater of the state we see in power, dimension 50 per cer the sail-c to the foot of wet surface as the

COMPARISON OF DESIGN OF CUTTER V		
	Cutter	
	(Pearson's).	Madge.
Length load waterline, ft	39.8	39,75
Beam at loadline, ft,	7.9	7.66
Depth, gunwale to rabbet, ft		7.5
Displacement, gross tons.	18 81	16.5
Displacement, gross tous	ft. 1.33	2.18
Center of gravity of displacement below L.L.,	10., 1.00	
Center of gravity below center huoyancy, ft	1.57	1.50
Metacentric point above center buoyancy, it	1.33	1.35
Arm of righting couple for a heel of 15°, ft	, .78	.712
Area of plain sail, sq. ft	1430.	1290.
Ratio of sail area to square of loadline		.82
Arm of sail area above center of lateral plane,	fr 94 75	23,65
Sail moment=arm×sail area=sq.ft	95900	80508.
Sall moment = arm x san area = sq.it	07405	26350
Righting moment in foot lbs , for 15° heel	A1400.	
Righting moment in foot lbs., per sq.ft. wet sur	ace 55.76	50 29
Sail area pr. sq. ft, wet surface, sq. ft,	2.92	2.46
Mean obliquity of waterlines forward	8°.20′	9° 10'
Coefficient of load water plane area	685	.656
Coefficient of fineness to bottom of keel		.33
Waterline, in terms of beam, as unity	5.04	5.19
Coefficient of immersed section at midship sect	tion50	.51
Coemcient of immersed section at muship sect	ло <u>п</u> , .90	.01
COMPARISON OF DESIGN OF SLOOP W		
	Sloop	
	(Rohertson	
Length of loadline, ft	41,1	28.
Beem at loadline, ft.	12.	8
Depth, rahbet to gunwale, ft	6.1	4 6
Displacement to loadline, gross tons	17.6	7.5
Wet surface, including keel, sq. ft	518	265
Area immersed cross section at midsbip section	ft 98 4	12.6
Area immersed cross section at undsolp section	1,10. 20.4	5
Center of buoyancy to leeward for 15° heel, it.		
Center of buoyancy to leeward for 20° heei, ft.	1.16	.66
Center of buoyancy helow loadline, It	1.00	.94
Center of gravity helew loadline, ft		
	1.51	.93
Metacenter, above center bnovancy, ft	8 4	.93 1.93
Metacenter, above center bnoyancy, ft	8 4	1.93
Metacenter, above center bnoyancy, ft	1.51 8 4 1.95	1.93
Metacenter, above center bnoyancy, ft Metacenter, above lcadline, ft Righting moment, for 15° heel, ft. lbs	1.51 8 4 1.95 . 84698.	1.93 .99 8400,
Metacenter, above center bnoyancy, ft Metacenter, above lcadline, ft Righting moment, for 15° heel, ft. lbs Righting moment, for 20° heel, ft. lbs	1.51 8 4 1.95 . 34698. 48850	1.93 .99 8400, 11200.
Metacenter, above center bnoyancy, ft Righting moment, for 15° heel, ft. lbs Righting moment, for 20° heel, ft. lbs Center of effort above center lateral plane, ft	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.98 .99 8400, 11200, 16,
Metacenter, ahove center buoyancy, ft. Metacenter, above lcadime, ft. Righting moment, for 15° heel, ft. lbs. Righting moment, for 20° heel, ft. lbs. Center of effort ahove center lateral plane, ft Richting moment, ft. lbs., per so, ft. wet surfa	1.51 8 4 1.95 . 34698. 34698. 24 4 .ce 66.91	1.98 .99 8400, 11200, 16, 81.7
Metacenter, ahove center bnoyancy, ft. Metacenter, above cadime, ft. Righting moment, for 15° heel, ft. lbs. Center of effort ahove center lateral plane, ft Righting moment, ft. lbs., per sq. ft. wet surfa Coefficient of water plane area.	1.51 8 4 1.95 . 34698 24 24 4 	1.98 .99 8400, 11200, 16, 81.7 .67
Metacenter, ahove center bhoyancy, ft. Metacenter, above loadine, ft. Righting moment, for 15° heel, ft. lbs. Righting moment, for 20° heel, ft. lbs. Center of effort ahove center lateral plane, ft Righting moment, ft. lbs., per so, ft. wet surfa Coefficient of water plane area.	1.51 8 4 1.95 . 34698. 24 24 4 .ce 66.91 60 32	1.98 .99 8400, 11200, 16, 81.7 .67 80
Metacenter, above center bnoyancy, ft. Metacenter, above cadine, ft. Righting moment, for 15° heel, ft. lbs. Righting moment, for 20° heel, ft. lbs. Center of effort above center lateral plane, ft Righting moment, ft. lbs., per sq. ft, wet surfa Coefficient of water plane area. Coefficient of maness of displacement. Wean obliquity of waterlines.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.93 .99 8400, 11200, 16, 81.7 .67 80 14° 80′
Metacenter, above center bnoyancy, ft. Metacenter, above cadine, ft. Righting moment, for 15° heel, ft. lbs. Righting moment, for 20° heel, ft. lbs. Center of effort above center lateral plane, ft Righting moment, ft. lbs., per sq. ft, wet surfa Coefficient of water plane area. Coefficient of maness of displacement. Wean obliquity of waterlines.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.98 .99 8400, 11200, 16, 81.7 .67 80
Metacenter, ahove center buoyancy, ft. Metacenter, above lcadime, ft. Righting moment, for 15° heel, ft. lbs. Center of effort ahove center lateral plane, ft Righting moment, ft. lbs., per so, ft. wet surfa Coefficient of water plane area. Coefficient of fineness of displacement. Mean obliquity of waterlines. Icadiline, in terms of beam as unity.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.93 .99 8400, 11200, 16, 81.7 .67 80 14° 80′
Metacenter, ahove center buoyancy, ft. Metacenter, above cadline, ft. Righting moment, for 15° heel, ft. lbs. Righting moment, for 30° heel, ft. lbs. Center of effort ahove center lateral plane, ft Righting moment, ft. lbs., per sq. ft. wet surfa Coefficient of water plane area. Coefficient of maness of displacement. Mean obliquity of waterlines. Loadline, in terms of beam as unity	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.93 \\ .99 \\ 8400, \\ 11200, \\ 16, \\ 81.7 \\ .07 \\ 80 \\ 14^{\circ} 80' \\ 3.50 \end{array}$
Metacenter, above center bnoyancy, ft. Metacenter, above cadine, ft. Righting moment, for 15° heel, ft. lbs. Center of effort ahove center lateral plane, ft Righting moment, ft. lbs., per sq. ft. wet surfa Coefficient of water plane area. Coefficient of fineness of displacement. Mean obliquity of waterlines. Loadline, in terms of beam as unity.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.93\\.99\\8400,\\11200,\\16,\\81.7\\.67\\89\\14^{\circ}80'\\3.50\\.57\end{array}$

TRIPLE EXPANSION MARINE ENGINES. TRIPLE EXPANSION MARINE ENGINES. The most remarkable and interesting fact in connection with the re-turns of the tonnage of new ships launched last year is the decrease in the proportion of the tonnage of steamsbips to that of salling ships are compared with preceding years. Taking the returns of the Clyde, we find that the tonnage of screw steamers launched in 1885 was only 105,000 tons; but in 1834 the screw steamers stood at 190,000 tons and the salling ships at 66,000 tons; and in 1885 the flyures were, respec-tively, 316,000 tons and 64,000 tons. From these particulars we see new salling tonnage; that in 1885 the screw ships were only three that in 1885 the tonnage of new screw ships the halunce was turned are salling tonnage; that in 1885 the halance was turned are salling tonnage; that in 1885 the balance was turned are salling tonnage; that in 1885 the balance was turned are salling tonnage. In other words, during the short period to which we have referred, the annual production of salling tonchase do per cent., though the cost of steamsbips per ton, excepting, perhaps, a few special vessels, has been so low as to feave at the best hat small profits to the builders. Since the open-ing of the Suez Canal the screw tonnage launched on the Clyde has wotatever the causes may be which have left to this second reaction in favor of salling Ships, it is clear from the floures we have given but the reaction is a very decide one, and is of considerable interess to main engineers, who, if freights continue low, will probably avelet use staff actory that the latest great improvement of the main engineers, who, if freights continue low, will probably avelet which diminishes the working expenses of steamers is of permise theres at the present time. The streemely satisfactory that the latest great improvement of the main engineer to the extension of the ordinary compound appine known as the Triple Expansion Engine, where steam in ore with the contory s TRIPLE EXPANSION MARINE ENGINES.

before entering the low-p cylinder known as the infe takes place. In the ordinal two successive stages, and nediate cylinder, where expansion compound engine the steam expan the triple compound in three succe two intermediate cylinders have In a d the

used, and the steam expanded quadruple expansion engines. Those engineers who have triple expansion engine, agree per cent. when compared with may be cit-d where a saving been obtained, and no doubt c this; but 20 per cent. is a savi safely depend upon as being o expansions for the old coupo demends upon the particular argines. ho have had the largest experience with the e, agree in claiming an economy of fuel of 20 red with ordinary compound engines. Cases saving of considerably over 20 per cent. has doubt otners may show somewhat less than is a saving which ship-owners may, as a rule, substitution of

nsions for the old compound engine. Of course it ve nds upon the particular compound engine taken as the

of comparison. Taking a good specimen, that is, an ecc specimen, with which the consumption of fuel may be taken of coal per indicated horse power per hour, on a sea voy laking the average consumption of a triple expansion engin the initial pressure is ahout 140 los. above the atmosphere r at 16 lbs. per indicated borse power per bour, we have a saw per cent. When an old compound engine with an initial prethe initial pressure is about 140 los, above the atmospheric at 16lbs, per indicated borse power per bour, we have a say per cent. When an old compound engine with an initial pr (60bs, or less has been replaced by a triple expansion engine, ing in fact has approached 30 per cent. Assuming a saving cent. this large reduction is not only a saving of 30 per cen-coal bill which the owners have to pay, but, also, for any gi-age, a reduction of 20 per cent. In the amount of coal to be and to be provided for in the design of ship. The longer the the greater is the absolute saving, and in China and Australit the advantage is very considerable. Not only may the cap the coal borse ba diminished, but the size or the number of th may be so reduced as to occupy much less space than the has been made for an increase of space which may be need by the engine itself. The triple expansion engine, therefor the ship owner, who is ordering a me steam of a by reducting a content of a considerable in comparison will vessels which have not here supplied with this type of engine with the prospect of a considerable gain in comparison will vessels which have not here supplied with this type of engine the obtained as fully in the ordinary compound engine as in type, but experience bas shown that in the former no app gain in ecconsary is cerived by increasing the presence ove sollts, per square inch, and the cause of this appears to be the through a large range of temperature the loss of

tage over the simple engine from the application of

attack in any one cyninker is much less infait the range wonth are it to termerature through which the cylinder works is not the practice application of any new principle. For the ordinary compound engine derives its advantage over the simple engine from the application of the same principle. The advantages of economy of fue and compacturess of machinery spaces, was not this principle (generating steam of very high pressure and utilizing it by means of triple expansion brought into general use before now? The answe to this reasonable question is that, although the principle was unde stood, the difficulty of manufacturing sultable marine holiers we insurmountable question is that, although the principle was unde stood, the difficulty of manufacturing sultable marine holiers we insurmountable until the introduction of reliable steel plates capable of with standing, without impracticable ticknesses; the greet strains due to the higher steam pressure. The adoption of this in proved type of marine engine is following as a consequence of the improve improvements made in the manufacture of holler materials. The triple expansion engine was first fitted on hoard the Proport tis, by Mr. A. C. Kirk, in the vear 1874. This vessel was supplie with boilers on the water tube principle, capalle of standing a wor-ing pressure of 150hs, but after a time they gave considerab trouble and were removed from the ship. The trials proved that the engine was very economical in the use of steam. The water-tui boilers were tried in the yacht Isa, and gave satisfaction. The Abei deen, however, was the first vessel which came into gene al nots for the economical and satisfactory results attainable on a lor sato syster by means of the triple expansion engine. The Abei deen, however, was the first vessel which came into gene al not for a voyage by means of the triple expansion engines. The Abei deen, however, was all furstalized. When a set, the necessary data the particulars of the early trials were published at

umption of a crossed in less time than the hest re

sumption of fuel, and we may expect to find that the "nerring pond" will be crossed in less time than the hest recorded per-formances. We will now make a few observations in general terms about the mechanical arrangements of the triple expansion enzine. Where an old compound engine is to be replaced by the new type of engine, the length of engine room is generally so restricted that one of the three cylinders has to be fitted above the others, and the usual plan is to place the low pressure beside the intermediate cylinder, and to place the low pressure beside the intermediate the bigh and inter-mediate cylinders bas to be fitted above the others, and the usual plan is to place the low pressure beside the intermediate, the bigh and inter-mediate cylinders bas to place ach of the same crank. This is the ar-rangement hals frequently used in new engines; but a more satisfac-tory method is to place each of the cylinders over a separate crank. The two-crank arrangement takes up leves low the three erank arrangement gives a hetter balanced engine, with less wear and tear, and a more uniform motion is transmitted to the propellor, which con-equently is more efficient in the propulsion of the vessel. Experience has proved over and over again that the three crank engine. Moreover, when the three cylinders are placed side by side they admit of the internal parts being more easily and rapidly over-nauled than when one of them is below another. The engines of the Aberdeen are of the three crank type, and the small wear and tear during the four years they bave been in use should raise this type in the favor of sbipowers. To overcome the difficulty of obtaining a well-halanced triple expansion engine with two cranks, and rapidly pressure aver the difficulty of obtaining over each crank, the high pressure and a low pressure over the other one erank. Mith this plan the low pressure cylinder is divided hot two separate cylinders of equal timensions, This four cylinder over rank, and the intermediate and another tem-grank. With this plan the low pressure cylin-parate cylinders of equal dimensions. This is not likely to be a favorite for triple expans expansion it is a very suitable arrangement, rediate cylinder taking the place of one o

remediate cylinder taking the place of one of the low linders. Some little difficulty has been experienced with a few liers working at sea under the high pressures now coming i d this difficulty has been erroneously ascribed to the enclu-liers of the Aberdeen and other vessels have been in coms the longest sea voyages, and have given practically no comperience proves that with proper care, and such care as it of the cabilities of the ordinary seargoing engineer, and e conditions which obtain at sea, the boilers may be worke plact pressures without giving trouble. It's essential eat a quantity of of sh and not be used in the cylin passes the condenser and is carried by the feed water flers, where with the ordinary scale if forms a deposit bu Expension yond the case the conditions we lightest pressures when it passes the condenser and a such a poor conductor of boat that a two such a poor conductor of boat that a two such a poor conductor of boat that a two such a poor conductor of boat that a two such a poor conductor of boat that a two such a poor conductor of boat that a two such a poor conductor of boat that a two such a poor conductor of boat that a two such a poor conductor of boat that a two such a poor conductor of boat that a two such a poor conductor of boat that a two the more likely is the plate to sufter partial col the more likely is the plate to sufter partial col the more likely is the plate to sufter partial col the density of the water in the boller, feed and the density of the water in the boller, the worked on the long est sea voyag that within a measurable perior we expansion, ster the suparsion in the sufter particular the two the suparsion in the sufter particular the sufter particular the suffer the suparsion in the suffer particular the suffer the super suffer the suffer particular the suffer the suparsion in the suffer particular the suffer particular the suffer the suffer the suffer particular the suffer particular the suffer the suparsion in the suffer particular the suffer particular the suffer the suffer the suffer particular the suffer particular the suffer the suffer the suffer particular the suffer the suffer particular the suffer particular

est crouble. It is probable that within a measurable period of time the quadru-ple expansion engine will receive more attention than has yet beer given to it. With quadruple expansion, steam of higher pressur than that generally used for triple expansion is utilized in the manne

Gn(The P SAIL PLAN OF SMALL CRUISER "MERMAID."

Steam pressures as high as 180lbs, on the square inch have lately been used with triple expansion or quadruple expansion engines, and this is not likely to be much succeeded for some considerable time, for the marine boiler is not well adapted for working under a bigher pressure, owing to the thicknesses of furnace and shell plates required for such a pressure, and the ordinary type of boiler is not likely to be readily or easily superceded by a new type. The marine boiler survives numerous competitors in virtue of is superior fitness for marine work, and as its limit of working pressure has been prac-tically reached there is no reason to apprehend that the type of en-gine now coming into use will be speedily replaced by a much more economical machine.—*The Shipping World*, March, 1888.





THE A. C. A. TROPHY.

A WORD FOR THE AMERICAN SLOOP.

A WORD FOR THE AMERICAN SLOOP. itor Forest and Stream: ast month while in Boston I had occasion to look at the yacht lding for General Paine. She differs little from the Puritan ept that the lead keel is carried further at than in the latter. II she outsail the Puritan? I do not see why the controlling factor at of size should not work as well in her case as in the other, for all her victories (except in that of Priselila and Genesia) over ops and cutters, in the light of comparison, size and not excellence model has been the controlling factor. It seems to be the prevail-ops and cutters, in the light of comparison, size and not excellence model has been the controlling factor. It seems to be the prevail-ophinon that nothing can be built that will outsall the Puritan. hat has she accomplished for a one-masted centerboard yacht to stall them in their ophinon? She has not equaled the performances smaller, thoroughbred American centerboard sloops. Take her ord for the season. Reginning with her maideu race at Marble-ad, where she had nothing to test her but keel schooners and sloops d cutters of inferior size, and any one acquainted with yacht salling ows that any fair sailing centerboard sloop can outsal a fast keel hooner of proportionately larger tonnage as these schooners were siger than the Puritan. The cutter Bedouin, a yacht vastly inferior size to the Puritan, defeated the speediest schooner of the lot by iger ouds over a shorter course in the same force of which the pre-ting season.

To the Purlian, defeated the speedlest schooner of the lot by roulds over a shorter course in the same force of wind the pre-geason. races for the Goelet cup, where the superiority of size showed over the small sloops, and the handicap of a faulty rig and not fierfority of model was the cause of the defeat of the Priscipla. the trial races, and the difference even with the handicap of rig dly worth mentioning. The designer and sponsors of the Pris-iccepting defeat in preference to victory at the sacrifice of the iples by which we have held the supremacy for thirty years or And this coming season, under an improved ric, the American i will yet show its soperiority. In the race with Genesta the yis of so small a margain that it passes into insignificance, ared with the victory of Vixen over Maggie. Type against type, are is no question but that Maggie is the specidiest of her class ounage in English water, while Genes a ranks second or third class. I understand that there is a one masted yach the size ritan building at Bay Ridge and modeled by Ellsworth, the firm der of american idea; which he has so practically demon-d the superiority of . and now he has departed from the prin-that have made him famous, and joined the army of low-weizbt ists and entiter rigs. What have we to show for advancement in designs of original conception, when we have to look to the sh for ideas? Our models had their faults which should be cor-tion, but it is not necessary that we should horease the draft to reat extent, as i sincerely believe thatan American conbur-tustal and be constructed of the same length of the Purisao, of eam, less draft and less sail area, with her ballast inside, that ustal super lengths thoroughbred cutter or American combu-that has been constructed on borrowed ideas. LovALTY.

NEW ROCHELLEY, C. -On March 9 the above club held its annual neeting. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensu-great: Chas. Pryer, Commodore; J. H. Ryley, Vice-Commodore; C. Sterling, Rear-Commodore: Ph. J. Krackel. Scoretary, Eugene ambden, Treasurer, Ward Wheeler, Measurer; N. D. Lawton, F. T. Ider, John W. Rough, Oscar L. Richards, C. Buchanan, Trusteez, pointed by the Commodore on Investigating Committee, Messrs. G. Chapin, D. D. Acker, Jr., Walter Large. At this meeting 22 we candidates were proposed which will probably bring the mem-ership list up to 130 at the next meeting-a remarkable showing rea club only having organized last July. The initiation fee to this ub is §15 and dues §10 per year. It has secured Echo Island, off the mouth of the harbor of New Rochelle for a club site. The house the island at present will be put in first class condition, and add-onal improvements made on the island. The harbor is perfectly orbeted against storms from any quarter, making it a very desir-ble club to join for this reason.

He club to join for this reason. THE INTER-LAKE YACHTING ASSOCIATION.—The first meet Iliopen at Detroit on July 5, with racing, etc. on the 6th and 6th and continued at Put-In-Bay until the 11th. Both the Michigan and the In Bay clubs have made liberal offers in the way of prizes, and e meet is sure to be a great success and to give yachting a boom, he Western Cance Association *re to have their races at Ballast land during the same week, so the Western aquatic clubs will have very interesting as well as pleasant time this coming season.

very interesting as well as pleasant time this coming season. DISBANDING OF THE HAVERHILL Y. C.-At a meeting of the averbill Y. C. March 3, it was voted to disband and sell the prop-rty. The only yachting organization in Haverhill now is the Pen-teket Y. C. All matters in regard to yachting should be addressed o Thomas Conley, Secretary Pentucket Y. C., Haverhill, Mass. BUFFALO Y. C.-Four members were elected at the last meeting, committee was appointed to amend the rules as to time allowance and another committee to act with the officers of the club in connec-on with the building of a new club house. A squadron cruise will the place during the season.

Canoeing.

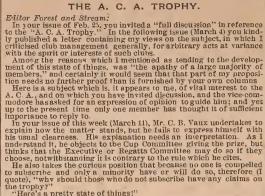
Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

CANOFISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises. Jub meets, information about canoeable waters, and other commu-izations of interest.

Secretaries of cance clubs are requested to send to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc. of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Cancelsts and all interested in canceing are requested to forward to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with logs of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

FIXTURES.

FIXTORES.
1-Brooklyn C. C., Challenge Cup and Padding Race.
15-Brooklyn C. C., Sailing Race.
22-Knickerbocker C. C., Sprinz Regatta.
29-Connecticut Meet, Calla Shasta Grove.
12-Connecticut Meet, Paddling Race.
10-Connecticut Meet, Paddling Race.
4-Connecticut Meet, Paddling Race.
18-Connecticut Meet, Sailing Race.
25-Connecticut Meet, Challenge Race.
25-Connecticut Meet, Challenge Cup. uly



He also takes the curious position that because to due to complete to subscribe and only a minority have or will do so, therefore (I quote), "why should those who do not subscribe have any claims on the trophy?" "Here's a pretty state of things!" The resolution in reference to offering the trophy as published in your issue of Feb. 25, reade: "In view of the approaching visit of the English canceists be it resolved that a trophy be offered for compe-tition at the A. C. A. meet, under A. C. A. rules, open to all A. C. A men, and members of any recognized foreign canoe club, the trophy to be the property of the winner." If Mr. Yaux had read the above before writing his letter I do not see how he could have written his interrogatory, previously quoted. If a certain number of canoeists combine to offer a prize, and to exclude from competition non-subscribers, by what right do they do it in the name of the A. C. A. and under its rules? But of course Mr. Yaux is wrong in the position be assumes. Any person who has had much club experience knows how much of the "volur tary" there is in club subscriptions, just about as much as there is when the plate is passed at church. After a ferid appeal from the publit, and with your best girl watching to see how much you deposit. But, if Mr. Yaux is right, and the committee do assume to give the prize in the name of the A. C. A. and to exclude all non-subscribers to the fund, then indeed it is high time to awaken to the danger ahead. There is still another question I would like to have answered and that is, who are the discoverers that these English visitors are so much superior to our own members, hat what is good enough for us is not good enough for them? Woo is responsible for the assumption that the henor of winning an A. C. A. flag would not be sufficient in-ducement for them, unless backed up hy a valuable prize with privi-iege of keeping the same when won? It certainly is the reverse of complimentary to them.

A BOAT CRUISE ON THE SEVERN.

<section-header>tee of keeping the same keep work 'I certainly is the reverse of S. A DACT CHUISE ON THE Sector Sec

river widens, and is consequently not so swift, and a steady p eight miles through scenes of sylvan beauty brought the crew i of Bridgnorth, where we arrived about 7 o'clock. Leaving th

in charge of an "ancient mariner," we climbed up a steep path into the town and wended our way to the Crown Hotel, where dinner and beds had been ordered in advarce. It was intended to rise early the next morning and visit the High Rocks, the lion of the place: but the bed pulled too hard and the excursion had to be given up. So, after breakfast we relieved the aforesaid ancient mariner of his charge and got afloat about 9:30 A. M. Below the bridge is an awk-ward ford, where we had the misfortune to run arround and knock hard and the excursion hard to be given breakfast we relieved the aforesaid ancient charge and got afloat about 9:30 A. M. Below the ward ford, where we had the misfortune to run ay hole No. 2 in the boat's bottom, not, however, a set ceeding, in due time we reached Kardington, wher party encamped and evidently having a high time, ind, we found several acquantances among the p in the boat, we decided to halt for a time with the toasting our friends and repairing the leak in the c der way again, we passed in succrssion the hard Highley, and arrived at the lovely village of Arley secuery in this neighborhood is enchanting, and so that formerly the vine was cultivated and a wine quality was produced as scarcely to be known froi brands. The rure raise here abounds in fish of all t formerly the vide with vide with the produced as scarcely to be 1 nds. The river also here abounds in it is a favorite summer resort of the r reester. Landing for luncheon and a teted several Burningshan friends wh ain embarking at 1 P. M., we found e the numerous fords, the most diffic ne Bocks and the famous Folly Ford le adient to fords and rapids, and soor t and entered the first of a series of roeing a holday the river was gay y noe to a steam launch. A pleasant ro Camy Lock and another three to the the adient of the first of a series of the adient of a soft and the first porter and the scathedral and the first porter of the soft of the so tery, we satisfied with their trip, proceeded to a werknow terry, where we refreshed our inner man, an additional zest given to the viands by the presence of our host's charming dat who presided in the absence of her father. We were soon w home by the express, and parted with mutual congratulations resolve (at some future time) to further explore the course beautiful river, under the command of THE SKIF

THE DOCKRATS' ANNUAL MEETING. - Newburgh, N. Y .-THE DOCKBATS' ANNUAL MEETING. – Newburgh, The Newburgh, Canoe and Boating held their annual meeting at the residence of Commod on March 8. The reports of officers were satisfactory, s the association was doing a good work; that while the the past year were heppy facts to ns all, the prospect future were very promising. The association arranged of races-snihug, rowing and padding-to take place coming season for appropriate prizes, and also for a seri-short runs to some convenient camp site, of which ther ber in this vicinity, with a hot supper, à la camp, and moonlight: in these we hope to be joined by some of our riends. Steps were also taken toward a summer cruis en masse. The following named officers were re-elected: Wm. E. Bartlett: Vice-Commodore, James T. Van Dalts Nate S. Smith; Purser, Henry A. Harrison. The abou gether with Mr. Harry A. Marvel, forming the executiv The strength of the association was locreased by the e'ec-trowing and sailing boats, i steam faunch, i cabin sloop other new cances and boats "in sight and a-coming." O ous models and sizes of the different craft in our ficet, it

The season with the theorem includes, which a variable in the season of the difference of the different craft in our field, it was felt impossible to bring them together for racing purposes in the ordinary war, so we have adopted a system of thme allowance, based on cubic contents and sail area that we hope will do away with all "classes" and still give every boat and canoe owner a fair chance. We felt that life was too short and time too precious to cut our small fleet into pieces and race as classes if we could do otherwise, and so the association adopted the recommendations of the committee to whom the matter had been priven for consideration. We hope to make a prosperous run during the coming season.—PURSER. YONKERS C. C.—Editor Forest and Stream: At a meeting held Feb. 17, 1856, there was organized a club under the name of the Yonkers C. C., with J. Reers, Commodore: L. Sandford, Yice-Commodore; H. Lansing Quick, Secretary and Treasurer. Six members and five canoes, the latter as follows: Jenne R., 14ft, $\times 30$ in, J. Zaeves, Stones, T. H. Quick; Scout, 14ft $\times 30$ in, T. and J. Simpson; Bouti, 14ft $\times 20$ in, F. A. Shears, The object of the club is the further advancement of canoe-ing, more especially along the Hudson River and at Yonkers.—H.

Hip Fap, 14ft. bin. X30in., L. Sandtordi Spy, 12ft. X30in, H. L. Qu Scout, 14ft X30in, T. and J. Simrson; Bouli, 14ft. X30in, F, Shears. The object of the club is the further advancement of ca-ing, more especially along the Hudson River and at Yonkers. LaNSING QUICK, Sec. Yonkers C. C. SANDUSKY C. C. — This club now numbers 22 members, the offi-being F. S. Latham, Captain; J. E. Melville, Mate; Beej, Mars, Purser, and Miles Johnson, Secretary. The club are now build new house on Sandusky Bay, a fine piece of water for cance sail They have lately joined the W. C. A. as a body, and will attend meet at Ballast Islaud.

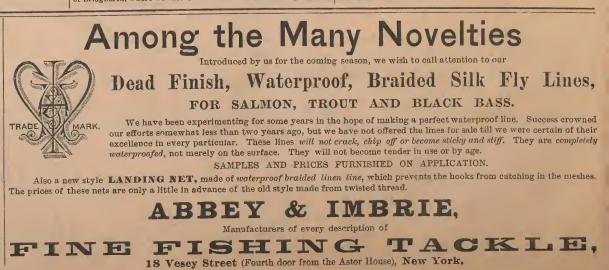
A. C. A.-Mr. D. B. Pratt, Rochester, N. Y., has been proposed for membership.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. P. L., St. Denis, Md.-Please repeat your questions.
 G. W. R., Hartford.-Do deer shed their antiers yearly? Ans. Yes
 F. J. W., Great Barrington, Mass.-Write to Kennedy Smith, Eustis
 Me. You will probably find ruffed grouse shooting at his Tim Pond district.

Me. You will probably find ruffed grouse shooting at his Tim Fond district. A. Fin, Providence, R. I.—Can a man control a pond in such a man-ner as to prohibit fishing in said pond without owning all the land around said pond or without having the consent of all land owners whose property has a water front on the said pond? Ans. We think not, as the owners of the land have rights in the pond. S. A. L.—Is there any way to join two braided silk fly lines together so that the juncture will pass easily through the rod rungs? Ans. It is possible that a neat workman might sandpaper them down to flat surfaces and then whilp then, with fine silk and varni-them so that some service could be got from them, but two much must not be ex-pected. We do not think they could be inbraided as a rope is spliced. Ponymers, Baltimore, Md.—In scleeting a pointer pup is there any way to tell which ne will favor, sircer dam? That is, will a pup the color of dam be more apt to take after ber than if the color of sire. Or is there any way to select one tending to take after either parent? Ans. There is no infailible rule. In scleeting a puppy choose the forma-tion that you think most resembles the one you prefer and trust to luck.

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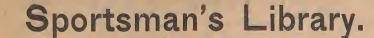
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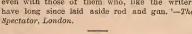
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to P. O. Box 534, Pittsfield, Mass. mobils, it F OR SALE CREAP. - THREE HANDSOME English setter dogs and one Irish setter; el-o rained beegles Thane (A.K.N. 203) and Caro. These dogs are of very best stock. Apply for par-ticulars to Box 472, Pittsburgh, Pa. F very mu-ical, fine looking, untiring hunter; not pedizered; Birabits shot over him and mate in one day. Sold for no fault. Best offer takes him. W. M. HUGHES, Box 56, Newport, R. I. DOP. SALE.

w. M. HUGHES, Box 56, Newport, R. I. It FOR SALE. – THREE FIRST-CLASS FIELD dors, two Enclish setters and one pointer, all nice retrievers. Also one unbroken Gordon setter, champion Argus ex Beaulah. Do not write unless you are willing to pay a fair price for a good dog. GEO. W. LOVELL, Middleboro, Mass. mchi2, at Datsy, LLEWELLIN SETT&R BROOD BITCH, 254 yrs. old; also Flossy, 5 mos. old; both are of the uighest breeding and finest quality. Prices yery low, Have also for sale nearly new Reming-ton Creedmoor rifle, \$30 grade. C. E. LEWIS, Suspension Bridge, N. Y. mchi8, ht

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FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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CONTENTS.			
EDITORIAL.	FissGeurure.		
African in the Woodpile?	Khort Lobsters.		
The Document Reputdiated.	A Fisherman's Association.		
Progress of the Work.	The KENNEL		
THE Sportswas Tourst	That Unpaid Special at Chicag		
A Visit to Tobique Lake.	Canlae Lore.		
NATURAL HISTORY.	PittsDurg Dog Show.		
The Feather Industry.	The Newark Dog Show.		
Wild Asimals of Maine.	Worms In Puppies.		
Hawks and Owls.	Kennel Notes.		
The Tender Heart.	Riffue AND TRAF SHOOTING.		
GAWE BAG AND GUN.	Range and Gallery.		
The Anti Hounding Law.	Rest Shooting.		
Hunting at Army Posts.	The Trap.		
A Railroad in the Park.	CANOEING.		
Club Rules.	The A C. A. Trophy.		
A White Quall.	"No Ballast" Cano-S Vesper.		
SEA AND RYEER FISHING.	A Challerge for the Cup.		
New Eugland Angling.	A Plea for the Heavy Canoes.		
A Large Trout.	YACHTING		
Angler, Guide and Trout.	The Cruise of the CootXVII.		
A Gama Catilsb.	Yacht S ores.		
Black Bass Angling.	Aswerks TO CORRESPONDENTS.		

THE DOCUMENT REPUDIATED.

THE opening paragraph of the misleading document relating to deer hounding sent to the New York Legis-lature by Dr. Samuel B. Ward, President of the Eastern New York Fish and Game Protective Association, of Albany, was as follows:

was as follows: At a meeting of the Eastern New York Fish and Game Protective Association, h-1d on Jan. 18, 18%6, the President stated that soon after the organization of the Association the attention of the Executive Committee had been called to the present condition of the law in this State concerning the preservation of the deer in the Adirondack region, and that he had been directed to correspond with well known residents of the North Woods and others—those who were most int-prested in the success of that district of the State, and knew most about it—and ascertain what their views were on this subject. A part of the l-tters, extracts of letters and documents which follow, were received in reply. It is to be repretted that lack of space pre-vents the publication of them all in fuil. It was further stated—

It was further stated-

The Executive Committee having attentively considered all the suggestions made in the various communications received, instructed their counsel to draw up a bill to be introduced into the Legilature at as early a date as practicable, which should embody the views of as many intelligent and interested persons, and antagonize as few as possible

In our comments on this document (Feb. 11) we sail that because of its peculiar character it was not creditable to the society, and we took the liberty to suggest:

If the Eastern New York Association was not organized by active deer hounders for the express p proce of conjuring with its name at Alwayy to help their cause, the members owe to the public a disclalmer of this panupilet sent in the society's name to the Legislature.-For est AND STREAM, Feb. 11.

In reply Dr. Ward wrote (Feb. 18) as follows:

The Eastern New York Fish and Game Protective Association are responsible for the pamphlet to just exactly the extent stated in the opening paragraph. The meeting was regularly called by the secre-tary and what occurred is distinctly reported.

Commenting on this we said:

We did not question the regularity of the meeting of the Eastern Association, we simply intimated the suspicion, which Dr. Ward's acknowledgment goes to confirm as a fact, that the association was shrewely crganized by active deer hounding advocates to influence the repeal of the present wise law.

This last statement, we have now ascertained, was unjust to the Association, and we take much pleasure in correcting it. The correction is tardy, but until the last part of last week we had no information warranting us in making it.

We cheerfully state that, after a personal explanation by one of the officers of the Association, we believe that the society

was not "shrewdly organized by active deer hounding advocates to influence the repeal of the present wise law. The truth appears to be that the Association has been put forth as champion of a practice which its members condemn, and its name and influence have shrewdly been employed in the attempt to effect something which the members, ten to one, In other words, the hounding advocates did not oppose. shrewdly organize the society for their purpose, but they did shrewdly make use of it after it was organized.

An officer of the Association has declared to us in most unequivocal terms that the Eastern Association is not behind the effort to repeal the liw; that it is not responsible for the misleading document which went to the Legislature ostensibly with its sanction; that it has never endorsed the bill (contained in the pamphlet) prepared by its counsel; that it refused to pay for the printing of the pamphlet, and that the originators of the society had no thought that its name would be used to bolster up the cause of the deer hounders.

This statement is sufficiently comprehensive and emphatic. It relieves the Eastern New York Fish and Game Protective Association of a certain degree of mistrust and sus-picion on the part of the public, a feeling which it would have been difficult to overcome so long as the responsibility for the pamphlet in question attached to the society.

The disclaimer has been made in another way, equally as effective; although the credit for it belongs not to the Association, but to the efforts of certain gentlemen whose interest in Adirondack game protection induced them to make a careful canvass of the Association's members, to determine by what authority it was represented as a game protective society occupying the extraordinary position of seeking to repeal a game protective statute. Prepared blanks were sent out to the 123 members of the society, requesting their views on deer hounding. Following is the result up to March 19, the total number of replies received at that time being 72:

Have no opinion	5
Uncertain	1
Decline to vote	1
In favor of hounding	6
Opposed to hounding	58.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

THE good work of protecting our birds from useless slaughter goes bravely on. The readiness and even eagerness with which it is undertaken by people of all classes and all ages is most encouraging, though it is not surprising. We have from the first felt confident that in order to abate the evil it was only necessary to bring the harm which was being done to the people's attention. To do this work effectively, it was necessary that a strong and concerted effort should be made, and that the aid of every one who loves nature should be enlisted. To provide the machinery for this united action the AUDUBON SOCIETY was formed.

During the six weeks that have elapsed since the plan of the Society was announced in FOREST AND STREAM we have received a vast mass of correspondence on the subject, have distributed many thousands of circulars and pledges, and have received strong words of encouragement and sympathy from many of the best people in the country. The move-ment is confined to no one section of the land. From Maine, from Fiorida, from Louisiana, from California and from Canada come assurances that our hands will be upheld in the work which we have undertaken. Massachusetts is one of the most carnest States in her attitude for protection. The strong efforts of Mr. Geo. T. Angell cannot fail to have a most excellent effect.

As an example of what may be done by one man, a case may be cited in which twenty-five pledges were sent to a gentle man in New Bedford, and in three days the whole twentyfive were returned, signed. The farmers, as might be imagined, are very earnest in their support of the AUDUBON Society, and more than one New England farmers' club has placed itself on record as urging the formation of a branch AUDUBON SOCIETY in its locality.

The young ladies at some of our largest female colleges have actively interested themselves in the movement, have formed branch societies, and they are certainly most efficient and useful workers in the cause. They can wield a tremendous influence in checking forever this barbarous fashion, and can thus contribute directly toward the end we have in view. We see every reason to predict for the young society a vigorous and sturdy growth which nothing can check. We hope before long to send out to every member of the AUDUBON SOCIETY a certificate of membership. These have been unavoidably delayed by the difficulty of getting a good

portrait of the great naturalist from whom the Society takes its name, but we believe that they will shortly be ready for distribution.

We hope that others who may be interested in this subject, but with whom this interest has not yet taken active shape, may send in to us their names for information and pledges, There is no reason why the membership of the AUDUBON SociETY should not in a short time run up into the hundreds of thousands. The good that can be done by these members is enormous.

IS THERE AN AFRICAN IN THE WOODPILE?

THE Senate Committee on Railroads have submitted their report on the bill granting the right of way to the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork railroad through the Yellowstone National Park to the Clark's Fork Mine. They have thrown out the Senate bill, and favorably reported as a substitute the House bill, which grants a similar right.

The report is a remarkable document, and in its two printed pages shows more superficiality and contains more misinformation than can usually be found in this amount of matter. It opens with the statement that the committee "given this bill very careful consideration," a statement has which, we arc sorry to say, is flatly contradicted by most of the succeeding paragraphs. If these gentlemen have "very carefully" considered the bill, how can they tell us that "it appears that the portion of the Park through which the railroad would pass contains no objects of public interest to attract the attention of tourists, and that the preservation of the timber and game of the Park is more hindered and the game more extensively depredated upon by the present and increasing travel upon the wagon road than it would be under the operation of the railroad." Do these intelligent and well informed gentlemen imagine that forests are preserved by cutting them down to make railway ties? or that the game is to be made more secure by introducing settlements of railroad hands into its haunts? or does it take all the United States Senate for idiots?

As a specimen of the "very careful consideration" given the bill by the committee, the following sentence will do very well: "The total length [of the railroad] within the Park would be about twenty five miles." Now, if any of these amiable gentlemen had gone to the trouble of taking any ordinarily good map, and with the dividers or a slip of paper had measured the distance along the Yellowstone, East Fork and Soda Butte Creek, from Cinnabar to Cooke City, he would have found without any very great amount of labor, and even without any "very careful consideration," that the total length of the railroad within the Park, as laid down by this bill, is not very much short of sixty miles. The truth is that the whole line, except two or three miles, the distance from Cinnabar to Gardner, is within the Park. In support of the absurd statements made in this report

the committee quote Lieut. Kingman's report of 1833, in which he states that the present road (i. e., three years ago) is in bad condition. Mr. Teller, a gentleman largely interested in mines and mining, is also quoted as recommending the granting of the right of way. Mr. Gannett, who has cxplored portions of the Park, also recommends the route, does General Anderson. Neither of the latter are familiar with the castern slope of the range.

The committee appear to have taken pains to consult only those who are in favor of the route through the Park, and they have omitted to take the opinion of several gentlemen whose experience in this region is of more value than that of any of those whom they quote. It is quite remarkable that during this "very careful consideration" which they gave this bill they failed to remember that within easy reach of their committee room was Mr. At nold Hague, whose long experience in the Park and familiarity with the Clark's Fork country and Cooke City should make his opinion weigh more than that of any number of less well-informed men. They probably forgot too, that Mr. W. Hallett Phillips, of Washington, who was sent out list year by the Scretary of the Interior to examine into the condition of affairs in the Park, would have had good opportunities for forming an opinion as to the desirability of a railroad within the Park. There are a number of other well-informed persons who might have been asked to testify on points connected with the bill and who could have given the committee far more reliable information than they seem to have been able to obtain in the course of their investigations.

The fact appears to be that this committee have been grossly misled, and as a consequence, they have made a report which, to any one acquainted with the topography of the Park, is a mere hodge podge of fatuities. We are accus-tomed to stupid blunderings by Boards of Aldermen and even by State Legislatures, but we ought to be able to look for better things from a committee of the United States Senate, and when such a committee tell us that they have given a bill very careful consideration" it ought to mean something.

It is a serious misfortune to the interests of the Park that Senator Vest is sick and at present absent from Washing-ton. His intelligent interest in that region is sorely needed now.

It seems extraordinary that after it has been pointed out, as was recently done by the FOREST AND STREAM, that there are routes from the Northern Pacific Railroad to the mines which are perfectly practicable, and which do not enter the Park, this committee should have recommended the Cinnabar route. If the Yellowstone Park is to be turned over to enrich a corporation when the poor man cannot build a cabin in it, we think that the people at large will want some better reason for it than is furnished in this curious document.

The Sportsman Tourist.

A VISIT TO TOBIQUE LAKE.

A VISIT TO TOBLOUE LAKE. The Tobique, one of the branches of the river St. John, In the Province of New Brunswick, empties into the mouth, and is one of the pretiest in that Province. Its mouth is reached by the New Brunswick ranguary, where there is a considerable settlement of Abenaqui Indians, who are always ready to carry visitors in their light and graceful cances to the very source of ther beautiful river, distant about ninety miles from where it unites its waters with those of the St. John. Many of these Indians are very expert cancement and hunters, good cooks, and very ready-witted and intelligent. Some of the legends received by tradition from their fathers are remarkably interesting, and are com-mon to the whole Aleonquin family, as the writer discovered of take Superior in the State of Wisconsin. It may be men-tioned as a singular instance of the tenacity with which a rimitive people adhere to words once received by them, that these Indians to-day call any king "King James," while Queen Victoria's designation is King James," while primitive people adhere to words once received by the primitive people adhere to words once received by them, that these Indians to-day call any king "King James," while primitive people adhere to words once received by them, that these Indians to-day call any king "Ling James," while primitive people adhere to words once received by them, that these Indians to-day call any king "Ling James," while primitive people adhere to words once received by them, that these Indians to-day call any king "Ling James," while a ready of the public to the remarkable circumstance of these people, a portion of whom resided on the St. Lawrence, where he was their missionary, retaining the name of that wing who ruled England when they first made the acquaint-ance of the whites, and treating it as that of the designation of all subsequent sovereigns. — Tor sixty miles from its mouth to the Forks the Tobique

and of the whites, and treating it as that of the designation of all subsequent sovereigns. For sixty miles from its mouth to the Forks the Tobique is a broad, rapid river, free from falls, its waters are bright and pure, its banks only are settled. At Nictaux, or the Forks, as it is called by the settlers, the Tobique divides into two principal streams, Nictaux or Little Tobique, and the Right-hand Branch or Campbell River, the former being much the better stream for the canoeman, as he will have to make no portage for a distance of thirty miles, but can pole his canoe all the way from the Forks into Nictaux Lake, where, if he be so disposed, by a portage of two miles he can reach the Nepisiquit Lake and descend the stream which flows from it to Bathurst on the Intercolonial Railway. There is not a solitary settler above the Forks of the Tobique, and nothing but an unbroken forest, where caribou, moose, beaver and other wild animals are yet to be found, more especially on the very headwaters of these branches, where they come near those of the Little Southwest Miramichi. The Right hand Branch can be ascended to Tobique Lake by means of canoes, but it is a rapid and difficult stream, as it makes a great bend to the south as one ascends, and thus in going to this lake one can sail at least thirty miles of dis-tance by making a straight line from the mouth of the Gul-quac a stream which enters into the Tobique about forty miles from its mouth to the Tobique and Long Lakes. As a portage was being cut through the woods last autumn be-tween these two points, the writer determined to revisit by this means these lakes, which abound with trout, and in one of which, Long Lake, the "Tuladi" (*Salmo ferox*) is also taken. Our first day's journey was along the river bank, and, over a good road, by nightfall, we had received of the shak, and,

one of which, Long Lake, the "Tuladi" (Salmo ferox) is also taken. Our first day's journey was along the river bank, and, over a good road, by nightfall we had reached the house of a Mr. B., where one of our party said that we would be well entertained. Another, however, who knew the disposition of Mr. B. better, shook his head at this. When the inquiry was made the consent to remain was given in such a manuer that we all concluded that we would go ten miles further, to a Mr. Knowlton's, where we were comfortably entertained. Early the next morning Mr. Knowlton ferried us across the river in alog cance, and led us up an old timber road for about two miles, where we struck the new portage which was bung cut out to Tobique Lake. Where we first reached his road it ran through a country which fire had destroyed long ago. Although it was now the end of September there was yet great abundance of blue berries to be gathered from the vines or shrubs which were scattered around. The rock was a red sandstone of the subcarboniferous formation, and laid in a basin which was surrounded by dis-tant hills which here and there showed sharp irregular peaks. The "Blue Mountains," which laid to our left sloped off to the south and east, their summits terminating in irregular peaks, one of which reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 fext above the level of the sea.

peaks, one of which reaches an clevation of hearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The forest which had clothed these mountains the first time that I saw them had been destroyed by fire and they were now covered by white birch or poplar trees whose now golden leaves showed off the darker color of the ancient mountains against which they stood out in a pleasing relief. There were but three of us, and our intention was to walk that day about fourteen miles on the portage until we reached the place where the men who were engaged in cutting it out were camping, so that we were not obliged to carry any loads. Two or three miles brought us to the forest; the day was warm and the shelter of the trees was very grateful. Passing a smell stream we noticed some choke berries, a fruit of which the common bear is very fond, indeed one of the teamsters had surprised one feeding on those at this very apot. Our road was altogether through hard wood lands, often over long hills, the ascent of which, though gradual, was tedious; every here and there we crossed spring brobks of the clearest water, beside which we sometimes seated our

selves for rest and refreshment. There was but little wind, but each breath filled the air with the golden leaves of autumn, and the faint rustle that they made in falling as they struck the branches of the trees or the ground was the only sound heard in this silent and majestic forest. The squirrel whom one often hears a long way off running among the fallen leaves seemed to be absent, the lumbermen indeed inform me that this little creature is scarcer this season in the forests of New Brunswick than it has been for many years; last whiter, which was very cold, may have been too much for him. Wild beasts, like man, are subject to famine and pestilence; it is only a few years since there was a great destruction in New Brunswick among the Canada lynx (*Loup vervier*), many of which were found lying dead in the woods.

About three o'clock in the afternoon when we had walked About three belock in the atternoon when we have wanted nearly fourteen miles we heard the sound of axes, and were soon welcomed to their tent by the party of woodsmen, who had been employed to cut this portage for the lumbermen, who are this winter at work on the shores of Tobique Lake. The cook, whose kitchen was covered by the vault of heaven,

had been employed to cut this portage for the lumbermen, who are this winter at work on the shores of Tobique Lake. The cook, whose kitchen was covered by the vall of heaven, informed us that he had not many delicacies to offer us, but proceeded at once to pour us out tin dippers full of black tea sweetened by molasses, and handed each of us plates with field pork upon them. These articles of food, with some light, sweet and excellent bread, such as one gets nowhere else but in the woods, formed our evening repast. This finished and the woods, formed our evening repast. This finished and the woods, formed our evening repast. This finished and the woods, formed our evening repast. Atter a good night's rest we arose refreshed and invigorated from the fir boughs on which we had passed the night, and so soon as the cook had his tea boiled and pork fried, we sat down on the ground to take our breakfast with the erew. Al-though cooks in the cities never allow the tea to boil, it is not so with cooks in the forest, and many a time have 1 heard the weary lumberer, as he walked into the camp and shook off the ice and snow from his clothes before the cheer-ful fire, call out to the cook. "Cook, give the tea a good boil." Breakfast over, we started on our journey of six miles through the woods to the lake, as we were now as far as the men had reached with their road. The walking through the trees was very good, there being but little blown down tim-ber on our route; the growth consisted of a mixture of hard and soft woods, the former predominating; fir, a wood but little esteemed, was also abundant. We were not long on our journey before we came in sight of one of the "Twin" mountains, a conical hill wooded to its summit with a mix-ture of deciduous and evergreen trees. As we neared the lake we saw traces of former Indian occupation in old camp-ing grounds in New Brunswick, and there were numer-ous lakes and ponds around them to which its four, the latter eight or nine miles long, were once the best moose hunting gr

by the Provincial Government, and if these proprietors would but take joint action in this matter and appoint forest guardians, this neighborhood would soon again abound with Ambrose Bear, a famous Abenaqui hunter long since gone to his rest; he was a truthful and worthy man. At that time we had some conversation about the moose, when he mentioned a strange circumstance which had occurred to him a year or two before. He had been noose calling in the month of September, and having been very successful had some moose hides drying about his camp, an open shed. One moonlight night after midnight, when the fire had gone out, he was awakened by the sound of an animal sniffing close to him. Looking up he saw between himself and the moon the head and horns of a huge moose, which was sniffing at one of the hides which were hung up to dry. Cautiously moving his hand he took hold of the gun which he kept constantly at his side, raised it up, took aim and fired, bringing down the noble animal on the spot. The morning on the same excursion, when Ambrose and the writer had been sleeping in the open air in the woods on the ridge between Long and Tobique lakes, just after daylight the Indian awoke me with a low whisper. "Sheddrake, a species of duck common about these lakes and streams. Very quietly he arose, and taking his gun from close to where he had lain, and where he had it placed so that he could reach it from where he had ben sleeping without having to rise up, he stole off into the woods silently as the night. He had not been more flaw, bringing with him a string of four or five shelldrakes. But the earl his gun, whose report was echoed and roke and with were ot lay, bringing with him a string of four or five shelt set striver, and in about the some string of four or five shelt and where he had its placed against a pole supported by two forked states driven into the ground on either side. This shelter was open at both sides as well as in the front. On a tree near by was of these as an but the wood is an and fired, bri

the vicinity at any time. A few minutes' walk now brought us to the outlet of the lake, the brook from which seemed almost to lose itself in the bed of low-lying boulders through which it ran at the place where we took our stand. However, there was a con-siderable pond at the foot of a rapid, and everything looked as if we were going to get some trout; one of our party had taken the trouble to bring his reel and fles. On our way

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Hatural History.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE FEATHER INDUSTRY.

THE FEATHER INDUSTRY. This is trade in fancy feathers is full of fluctuations and illustrates well the vagaries of fashion; its sudden whimsical turns and the fictitious values which it places upon the objects of its demand. It is a trade seeminally without any very definite statistics. A representative of the FOREST AND STREAM spent several days looking into the rade as it exists in this city. There were plenty of estimates, no end of fragmentary guesses, but the very nature of the trade, its manner of conduct and the relations existing between its members, cut off all possible chance of the col-lections of those tables of the volume of business which are for the refer the conduct and the relations existing between its members, cut off all possible chance of the col-lections of those tables of the volume of business which are for years traveled in clearly defined channels. There is the great depot of supplies at Cape Town, South Africa, thence through the trade sales in London and so on to the world. In this country and especially this city, the trade is in the hands of a few houses conducted by Jews, and just now they are almost entirely without trade since fashion has for the time put its ban upon the feather of the great South African bird. There is near the ostrich times are worked up.

The time put its ban upon the leader of the great south A frican bird. Fancy feathers include everything outside of the various ways in which the ostrich tips and plumes are worked up. Everything in the feather line comes within the omnivorons maw of the fancy feather worker, and just here is the diffi-culty of getting any complete data. A feather-working establishment may not be a very large one—a few kettles for dyeing or steaming the feathers, a supply of wire, gun and glass beads, and the manufacturer assisted by a few girls may furnish the local shops with a great variety of this class of millinery. A gunner goes out, bangs away, right and left, brings down anything with wings, outside of bees and barns, and forthwith hies to this local taxidermist or feather dealer. He takes the lot at a few cents each, sorts them over—some hit the popular craze and bring big profits, others are put down in the insect-proof boxes to await the changing dictates of fashion.

hit the popular craze and bring big profits, others are put down in the insect-proof boxes to await the changing dictates of fashion. In and about New York the most famous of these "feather foundries" is that of A. H. Alexander, in West Hoboken. It is a three storied wooden building, well up on the Heights, and is well worth a visit. Its proprietor has lived and worked for thirty-five years at this place, and during that time millions of bird skins have pase d through his hands. He is a naturalist, a lover of birds, played through a feather manufactory while a boy, and now in middle age would feel lost unless surrounded by beaps of plumage. He has studied bird science in books and watched them in their leafy homes; has shouldered his gun and penetrated South American for-ests in search of the gaudy denizens of those sub-tropical wastes, and while the old Elysian Fields of Hoboken were yet a pleasant suburban sylvan forest, waded in the cove near by and shot wild ducks therein. To visit the manufac-tory is a privilege, to hear its head talk bird lore a pleasure to any ornithologist. "Y.s." he said, "ft is a trade of many turns and sudden whims; but 1 find that is runs in a cvote say of seven years. Now it is this bird, now that. Once we had a run on senfowl, and the sea swallow, as they were called, was on every hat. Then we bunted the seabore. Then, perhaps, humming birds were in demand, and down into South America we went. Just nowi it is whole birds for bat fronts or set pieces for turbans. What it will be next fall the Lord only knows, I dou't. It may take a sudden turn back to ostiich. A feather fancy runs about three years. In the first y ar the fashion is set by the best people, who pay the best plices. These willowy aigrettes are now the fashion, and so the long slender egret points sell for §40 an ounce. The man who foresaw the fashion and has a supply makes a fortune; the man who is loaded up with stock which is not the style cannot give it away. One season I sent over 50,000 skins to the London mark

DARCH 26, 1886]
of the feathers here are imported, and pay 25 per cent. duty when they come in the skin and 50 per cent. when made up. The raw skins should be free, for there can be no sense in putting a protective tariff, say on South American birds, under the notion that some day or other we can raise them in the United States. I should say that from 10 to 15 per cent, of the feathers consumed here are of American growth, and of these the great bulk come from the Southern States. Florida, Texas and Louisiana. I have men out now in Texas, and here are two cases of merles sent in by them. The birds have to be taken when in plumage, and this, in some species, is only a few weeks out of the year. There are a very few birds in the North taken, simply because there are few to be taken. Now and then great flocks of the snow bunting come down from the north and are welcome to the gunners who shoot and trap for the trade; herons, too, and some species of duck. The sparrow, that little pest which I saw introduced here and raised my voice in protest at the time, is now brought in and made use of. It is 'degraded,' as we say. That is, the ekin is bleached until it is a neutral int. This is done in all skins where it is desired to dye the feathers. Common poulty feathers are now entering into the trade. As yet we do not get many from this country, because our people have not yet learned their value; but in Poland and other parts of Zurope, the feathers of the pool-try killed are just as carefully preserved for sale as the eggs. Our first task is to separate them, for in the feathers of a single bird we make seven grades. Thesteaming is followed by the dycing, either black, or yellow, or red, or anything is now are server space. The stating is is not fair to say that because there are no birds where years ago to that because there are no birds where years ago to not addres. Jonnets. As settlements are made, certain species retire. I have shot foxes on that hill yonder where now, you see rows of houses, hut the h

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WILD ANIMALS OF MAINE.

CARLBOU-CERVUS TARANDUS. CARLBOU-CERVUS TARANDUS. ONLY the woodland caribou occurs in this State. The barren ground earibou are found further north. Among the cervine tribe of animals of the western continent there are, perhaps, none more interesting than the caribou; com-prising delicacy of form, roundness of body, fine tapering limbs, in fact, a compactness of organism calculated for fleet-ness and endurance, seldom seen in any other animal. A full grown male will weigh alive about four hundred pounds, and the female adult near one hundred pounds less. The venison is considered by many preferable to the moose or deer.

or deer

Their hoofs are very broad, parting like the ox, and sharp, enabling them to travel with as much ease on ice as on land

Their hoors are very broad, parting, int the very stread their hoofs, squat or show. When running at full speed they spread their hoofs, squat on their haunches from gambrel to foot, and thus are able to keep top of very light deep snow and at the same time throw themselves ahead with immense force. And when under full blast, a herd of them reminds one of a train of cars under full blast, a herd of them reminds one of a train of they over his head, with two frontals nearly covering his high over his head, with two frontals nearly covering his by elevating his nose while going through thick woods. The by elevating his nose while going through thick woods. The sear some females killed in this State with good-sized horns. These are exceptions, however, as I have killed and handled a large number and have never yet seen horns on a female. The horns appear on the male the second year, and they cast

them every winter after January, generally in a thaw and generally one horn at a time. They seem to have an itching sensation and rub them against a tree, and so shed them; and like all the deer kind, receive new ones in early spring. They breed at the age of two years, going with young about nine months, dropping them in May and June. They are extremely social in their habits, congregating in large herds where they are plentiful, and only singling off when frightened and scattered, or by accident stray away. They live chiefly in swamps and subsist on mosses and lichens, though when hard pressed for food they nip the tender buds of the willow and maple. They cat the moss of trees as well as ground moss, by sitting on their hindlegs, and, putting their forward feet against the tree, stretch up high on the body of the tree. In early morning or late evening they may be found facing the south and working in that direction, and the experienced hunter will take his position and wait their approach in the feeding is that the moss grows more abundant on the north side of trees. In the rutting season, which occurs in September or October, the call has the sound of "A" flat, with a tremulous continuation, and in winter a continued grunt ending in a higher key. They may have other sounds but I have not been able to hear them. They are not considered dangerous or vicious, yet if cornered or excited I would as soon be in a safe place. They migrate from one forest to another in large herds.

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HAWKS AND OWLS. BENEFICIAL OR INJURIOUS?

A T a meeting of the West Chester (Pa.) Microscopical Society, held March 4, some interesting matter on the subject of the good and bad qualities of our rapacious birds was brought out. This subject had been investigated, under the circum-stances explained below, by a committee, of which Dr. B. Harry Warren was chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

stances explained below, by a committee, of which Dr. B. Harry Warren was chairman. REPORT OF COMMITTEE. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Mi-crocopical Society to take into consideration the Act of Assembly passed the 23d day of June, A. D., 1885, entitled "An act for the destruction of wolves, wildcats, foxes, minks, hawks, weasels and owls, in this commonwealth, there is hereby established the following premiums for the destruc-tion of certain noxious animals and birds, to be paid by the respective counties in which the same are selain, namely: For every wildcat \$2, for every red or gray fox \$1, for every mink 50 cents, for every weasel 50 cents, for every hawk 60 cents, and for every owl (except the Acadian screech or barn owl, which is hereby exempted from the provisions of this act) 50 cents, "beg leave to report that the chairman of the committee, Dr. B. Harry Warren, Ornithologist of Pennsyl-vania State Board of Agriculture, has devoted several years of his life to the collection, dissection and examination of birds, and that all of the committee from observation and experience, have believed that all of the birds dcnounced in the law above quoted, with rare exceptions, have been found to be the best friends of the farmer. Lest, however, any of the committee might be mistaken, they have corresponded with the best ornithologists in the country, men who have made ornithology a study and are connected with that de partment in the Smithsonian Institution, asking their opinion as to the benefits or injury likely to arise from the execution of the law abaye, Curator of Department of Birds United States National Museum; Dr. Leonard Stejneger, Assistant Curator of the same department; H. W. Henshaw, of the Bureau of E-hnology, also a collector of birds for the smithsonian Institution and connected with the late Wheeler Survey of the Territories, and Lucien M. Turner, a collector of birds, etc., for the Smithsonian Institution for the last tweive years. These answers, which are annexed to thi

Vice than injury, and that it is unwise to select any of them for destruction. The committee regrets that there have been ninety odd hawks and a dozen or more owls killed since the law was passed, June 23, 1885, at a cost to this county of about \$75, and that the slaughter is still going on. Believing, therefore, that the killing of these birds is detrimental to the interest of the agriculturists, they believe that instead of being destroyed they should be protected, and they, therefore, recommend the passage of the following resolution: *Resolved*, by the Microscopical Society of West Chester, that in the opinion of the society the act of June 23, 1885, offering a premium for the destruction of hawks and owls is unwise and prejudicial to the interest of agriculture, and so far as those birds are concerned, ought to be repealed. *Resolved*, That the president and secretary of the society be instructed to forward a copy of the above resolution to our members of the Legislature at its next session and request their aid toward the repeal of the act so far as is above stated. All of which is respectfully submitted.

stated. All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. TOWNSEND, THOS D. DUNN,	Committee.
JAMES C. SELLERS.]

MARCH 4, 1886.

MARCH 4, 1886. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ACRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1886. Dr. B. Harry Warren, Ornithologist of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture: DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 1st inst. has just come to hand. I have read with surprise and indignation the copy sent of Section 1 page 141 of the laws of Pennsylvania for 1885, in which a bounty is offered for the destruction of weasels, hawks and owls. The clause purports to have been enacted "for the benefit of agriculture," etc. The possibility of the passage of such an act by any legis-lative body is a melancholy comment on the widespread ignorance that prevails even among intelligent persons, con-cerning the food of our common birds and mammals, and is an evidence of the urgent need of just such systematic and comprehersive investigations as this department is now making on the subject of the relation of food habits to agri-culture.

making on the subject of the relation of food habits to agriculture.
There are two kinds of weasels in the Eastern States. The smaller kind feeds chiefly on mice and insects and is not known to kill poultry. The larger preys also mainly on mice and rats, but in addition sometimes kills rabbits and poultry. Both species are friends of the farmer, for the occasional loss of a few chickens is of trifling consequence compared with the good that these animals are constantly doing in checking the increase of mice.
Tou ask my opinion in regard to the beneficial and injurious qualities of the hawks and owls which inhabit Pennsylvania. This question seems almost superfluous in view of the fact that your own investigations, more than those of any other one person, have led to a better knowledge of the food habits of these birds, and what you have done in the East, Prof. Aughey, of Nebraska, has done in the West. Many others have added their "mites," till at the present time a sufficient array of facts have been accumulated to enable us to state, without fear of contradiction, that our hawks and owls must be ranked among the best friends of the farmer, With very few exceptions their food consists of mice and insects, meadow-mice and grasshoppers predominating. The exceptions are the fierce goshawk from the North and two smaller resident hawks. Cooper's and sharp-shinned, which really destroy many wild birds and some poultry. These three hawks have long tails and short wings, which serve, among other oharacters, to distinguish them from the beneficial kind.

Strange as it may appear to the average farmer, the largest hawks are the ones that do the most good. Foremost among these are the rough-legged and marsh hawks, which

do not meddle with poultry and rarely prey upon wild birds. Of bawks and owls collectively, it may safely be said that, except in rare instances, the loss they occasion by the de-struction of poultry is insignificant in comparison with the benefits derived by the farmer and fruit grower from their constant vigilance; for when unmolested the one gnards his erop by day and the other by night. It is carnestly to be hoped that you will succeed not only in causing the repeal of the ill-advised act which provides a bounty for the killing of hawks and owls, but that you will go further, and secure the enactment of a law which will impose a fine for the slaughter of these useful birds. Yours very truly, C. HART MERRIAM, Ornithologist of the Department of Agriculture.

Ornithologist of the Department of Agriculture.

Ornithologist of the Department of Agriculture. UNITED STATES NATIONAL MESEUM, UNDER DIRECTION OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1886. Dr. B. H. Warren, West Chester, Pa.: DRAR DR, WARREN-1 am just in receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and therefore fear that my reply cannot reach you in time for use at the meeting to-morrow evening. It affords me much pleasure, however. to comply with your re-quest for my views concerning the food habits of hawks and owls, and their relation to man. Of all the species which you name there are only two which, according to my best judgment, are at all seriously destructive to game or poultry, these being Cooper's hawks and the great-horned owl. The rest, with the possible ex-ception of the sharp-shinned hawk, which certainly is de-structive to the smaller birds, my experience leads me to re-gard as very decidedly beneficial to man, their food consist ing very largely, if not chi fly, of the smaller rodents, field mice especially. The red-shouldered and red tailed hawks oversure that their service to man far outweighs the injury which they thus do. The little sparrow hawk and other smaller species destroy large numbers of grasshoppers, locusts, and other large insects. Very truly yours, ROBERT RIDGWAY, CURATOR, Dept. Birds.

ROBERT RIDGWAY, CURATOR, Dept. Birds. SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTOM, D. C., March 3, 1886 Dr. B. H. Warren, West Chester, Pa.: Dara Stra-In reply to your letter of the 3d inst., asking for my opinion in regard to the food etc., of certain hawks and owls specified, I would state that I have read Mr. Robert Ridgways answer to a similar request from you, and that I agree with him in every particular. The idea of persecuting the majority of hawks and owls systematically is simply preposterous, and any law which has for its object their in-discriminate destruction should be immediately repealed, since most of the birds alluded to are among the very best friends of the farmer. In regard to a few species it is well worth while to suspend judgment until a thorough investiga-tion as to their habits and food in your State can be carried out, for, as you are well aware, a species which in some parts of the country and at some seasons may be injurious, in other regions and under altered circumstances may be chiefly bene-ficial. I remain, yours sincerely. LEGNARD STEINEGER, Assist, Curator Dept. Birds, U. S. Nat. Mus. WASHINGTON, March 3, 1886.

Assist, Curator Dept. Birds, U. S. Nat. Mus. WASHINGTON, March 3, 1896. B. H. Warren, M. D., West Chester, Pa.: DEAR SIR—In-reply to your favor of the 1st inst. asking for my opinion with regard to the economic utility of the birds of prey, I take pleasure in responding as follows: To the ornithologist, whose business it is to study the habits of birds, the widespread ignorance of the habits of the hawk and owl tribe and the mistaken idea as to the amount of in-jury they do are almost inconceivable. So common, however, are these erroneous ideas respecting the birds of prey and their relations to the farmer and agri-culturist that it is not at all surprising that laws similar to the one now in force in Pensylvania should be enacted. To ur own investigations into the nature of the food of the birds of prey of your country might be cited in support of the statement that such enactments are based upon erroneous conceptions. I may add that wherever such investigations averdict favorable to the birds of prey. In almost every por-tion of this country I have found the opinions of all field and owl tribe on account of the ground of their baeaflext the will come when the farmers as a class will carefully protect the hawks and owls on the ground of their baeaflext. Tollowing is the list of species most numerous in your

Following is the list of species most numerous in your

services.
Following is the list of species most numerous in your State:
I. Marsh hawk (*Circus cyanens hulsonius*).
S. Rartow hawk (*Circus cyanens hulsonius*).
Red-shouldered hawk (*Bato lineatus*).
Red-shouldered hawk (*Accipite rosperis*).
Store-shined hawk (*Accipite rosperis*).
Store-serd owl (*Asio wilsonianus*).
Store-serd owl (*Asio wilsonianus*).
Store-ared owl (*Asio wilsonianus*).
Barred owl (*Moo wirginianus*).
Barred owl (*Striw nebulan*).
Barre

class they injure, chicfly poultrymen. To place all the hawks and owls under ban, and to attempt their extermination sim-ply because one or two species are injurious, is certainly not policy

good policy. After more than twenty years' study of birds, I am decidedly of the opinion that the hawks and owls as a class are of great economic value, and that no State in which agri-culture is pursued to any extent can afford to dispense with their services. They not only ought not to be exterminated, but they should be placed upon the list of birds protected by law. I am, very truly yours, H. W. HENSHAW.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1886.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1886. y
B.-H. Warren, M.D., Ornithologist Pennsylvania State Board Agriculture, West Chester, Pu.:
DEAR SIR—Your letter of recent date requesting my opin-ion of the act (No. 109) of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-vania relative to the premiums paid for the destruction of certain species of birds and mammals, alleged to be injuri-ous and classed as novious within the meaning of that act.

Ion of the act (No. 109) of the Commonwealth of Penksyl-vania relative to the premiums paid for the destruction of certain species of birds and mammals, alleged to be injurious and classed as noxious within the meaning of that act, is at hand.
I must confess a surprise at the truly lamentable ignorance of the framer of that act in regard to the supposed noxious character of the hawks and owls, upon whose lives a premium has been set for their destruction.
It is well known that no more beneficial bird exists than the owl, whose nocturnal habits render it specially fitted to pursue the smaller rodents, such as the mice, whose navages upon the field, grain, root and orchard arc so well known that all farmers have from time immemorial exclaimed against the destructiveness of those quadrupeds whose annual devastation causes the money value of the losses sustained through their ravages to swell into countless thou sands of dollars.
The lender growths of the orchard are decorticated by the mice and rabbits, which are in turn devoured by the owls sought to be destroyed simply because some one desires to become notorious as a lawmaker, and through utter ignorance of the subject endeavors to deprive the farmer of his best nocturnal fraids, which guard the growing crop with zalous care while the owner sleeps to regain a strength to enable him to continue the daily toil of protecting his erops from the devastation of his sleek-furred enemics, most insidious at night. There is not a species of owl but that amply repays for the few incursions made at irregular periods noon isolated hen roosts. Where a single fowl is thus lost, a thousand mice pay the penalty of their lives to the same owl.
The nocturnal habits of the owls render their services far more beneficial than may be accurately ascertained.
In regard to the hawks, will preponderate in a most-satisfactory manner.
Certain species of the diurnal birds of prey are well-known to feed almost exclusively upon sm

will admit. In my own opinion the destruction of the hawks and owls within the State of Pennsylvania will, cre many years, result in an incalcutable injury to the farmer, who will be overrun with hordes of mice, which he will be powerless to limit, as their reproductiveness, when undisturbed, progresses with astonishing rapidity. It would, in my opinion, be a wise measure to heve the act relating to the alleged noxious birds totally rep aled. Very truly yours, LUCIEN M. TURNER.

Set relating to the alleged noxious blue total replated. Very truly yours, LUCIEN M. TURKER. FOOD EXAMINATIONS. From a report entitled "Diurnal Rapacious Birds" (with special reference to Chester county, Pa.), prepared by B. Harry Warren and published in the annual report for 1883 of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, is taken the following reference to the stomach examinations of the species of hawks most commonly found in Pennsylvana: The Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo borealis).—My examination of one hundred and two birds of this species, revealed in eighty-one chiefly mice and small quadrupeds, also some few small birds; nine, chickens; three, quail; two, rabbit; one, ham-skin; one, part of a skunk; one, a red squirrel; one, a gray squirrel; three, snakes. The Red-shouldcred Hawk (Buteo Uncatus).—Of thirty-six examinations which I have made of this species, twenty-three showed mice and small quadrupeds, grasshoppers and coleopterous insects; nine revealed frogs and some few in sects, in two, snakes and portions of frogs were present, and from the remaining two snall birds, particles of hair and a few orthopterous insects were taken. Broad-winged Hawk (Buteo pennsylvanicus).—In twelve specimens examined by myself, four revealed mice; three, small birds; four, frogs; one, killed the 22d of May this pres-ent year, 1882 was gorged with crayfish, with which were traces of coleopterous insects. The Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparcerius*).—The stomach contents of twenty-nine of this species, which I have dissected, showed, in fifteen, principally mice, with frequent traces of various insects; six, grasshoppers; two, coleoptera and grasshoppers; two, medow larks; four, small birds—sparrows, Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*).—Of twenty-seven birds which I have examined, fourteen showed the tood taken to have been chickens; five revealed small birds—sparrows and warblers—*Dandracea*-two, quail; one, bullfrogs; three, mice and insects; two, hair and other remains of small, quadru-

with a small quantity of hair, evidently that of a young rabbit, Rev. Dr. Clemson spoke deprecatingly of the merciless

rabbit. Rev. Dr. Clemson spoke deprecatingly of the merciless slanghter sanctioned and rewarded by law of these harmless animals, as he called them, particularly those brautiful creatures, easily domesticated, habitants of the woods and meadows.

THE TENDER HEART.

CHE gazed upon the burnished brace Of plump ruffed grouse he showed with pride; Angelie grief was in her face: "How could you on th. dear?" she sighed. "The poor, pathetic, moveless wings! The songs all hushed—oh. cruel shame!" Said he, "The partridge never sings." Said she, "The sin is quite the same."

- "You men are savage through and through A boy is always bringing in Some string of bird's eggs, white and blue. Or butterfly upon a pin. The angle worm in anguish dies, Impaled, the pretry trout to tease—" "My owu, we fish for trout with files." "Don't wander from the question, please "

- She quoted Burus's "Wounded Hare," Aud certain burning lines of Blake's, And Roskin on the fowls of air. And Coleridge on the water snakes, At Emerson's "Forbearance" he Began to feel bis will benombed; At Browning's "Donald" utterly His soul surrendered and succumbed.

- Oh, gentlest of all gentle girls," He thought, "beneath the blessed sun!" He saw her lashes hung with pearls And swore to give away his gun.
 She snalled to find her point was gained And went, with haops parting words (He subsequently ascertained), To trim her hat with homming birds. —Helen Gray Cone, in the Century.

MASSACHUSETTS BIRDS —Salem, March 18.—Bluebirds, redwings, cow buntings, song sparrows are with us again. A coot (F, americana) was recently shot near Boston, I saw the bird. Gulls occasionally seen in flocks on Lynn marshes. —X. Y. Z.

A RAILROAD IN THE PARK.

THE Senate bill granting to the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Railroad Company a right of way through the Yellowstone National Park has been favorably reported by the Committee on Railroads of that body. The action is lamented by every one interested in the region. Mr. W. Hallett Phillips, who under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, devoted two months last summer to an investigation of the Park, has written to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Rail-roads the following letter: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1886.

Toads the following letter: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1886. Hon. Philetus Sawyer, Chairman Senate Committee on Ruilroads: SIR-I observe that there has been a favorable report from you committe ou a bill granting to the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Ra

Hinderus Saioger, Chairman Senate Committee on Reilroads:
'Sin-Lobserve that there has been a favorable report from your committee on a bill granting to the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Railroad Company the right of way through the Yellowstone National Park.
Thinking perhaps that the attention of the committee has not been suficiently drawn to the importance of the measure as affecting the Park, I take the liberty of presenting to you some reasons why, in my estimation, the bill should not be enacted into a law.
Last summer I was instructed by the Secretary of the Interior, under an appointment from him, to proceed to the Yellowstone Park with a view of placing before him for executive action and recommendation such informati n as I might acquire in reference to the protection, improvement and preservation of the Park. My report to the Secretary was communicated by him to the Senate under a ca'l made by that body, and is printed as S. Ex. Doc. 5t, present Congress. In that report I remark: 'Interested parties have for some years brought to bear a constant pressure upon Congress and the Department to induce action in favor of a railroad through the Park. The railroad is sought ostensibly for the purpose of bringing to market the ore from Cooke City, a mining camp adjacent to the uortheast boundary line of the Park. If there is one object which should be sept in view more than any other, it is that of preserving the Park as go far to destroy its beauty, and besides, it is not demanded by the public. The roads are being improved yearly, and soon will make every portion of the Park easily accessible. The distance between the points of interest is not great, and transportation is good and plentifiel. Apart from the consideration that a railroad is not needed is the Park and that it would deface its beauly, is the further consideration that the two objects of Congress in creating the Park. The rail build is the unously oppose the project. If the parties interested in quipy that a rout

fered with. It is usedless to say that the introduction of a railroad would bring with it a settlement along the line of the road, and so practically the whole benefit of the original dedication would be greatly diminished if not extinguished. In my opinion the passage of the bill in ques-tion would be a most serious blow to the interests of the Park, and 1 may state that this opinion is shared by the officers of the Govern-ment whose dutles are connected with the Park. I refer particularly to Mr. Wear, the Superintendeut of the Park, and Lieut, Janiel, King-man, of the Eugineer Corps, the officer in charge of the roads in the Park. It is sincerely to be hoped that the bill wear the

It is sincerely to be hoped that the bill will not be enacted into a aw. Very respectfully, W. HALLETT PHILLIPS,

Game Bag and Gun.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE FURDED FOR STATE AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

THE ANTI-HOUNDING LAW.

THE ANTI-HOUNDING LAW. THE following brief of the argument in support of the anti-hounding law of New York was submitted to the Senate committee Tuesday evening. The paper was accom-panied with numerous letters and sworn statements as ex-hibits. To committee will report this week. To the Honorable Committee on Game Laws of the Senate of the State of New York possesses in the wild game of the Adirondacks a natural resource of recognized value. The intent of legislation is to conserve that game as a permanent possession. If a statute accomplishes this intent it is a wise law and should be retained. In purpose the anti-hounding deer law is thus wholly econ-omic; in practice it accomplishes its purpose, and it should be retained. The law of 1879, which permitted jacking, hounding and still-hunting, was inadequate. Under its provisions, the annual destruction of deer between 1879 and 1885 was so great as to insure, if continued, the speedy extinction of the spreise. Of the three modes of killing, hounding was the most de-structive. To check the excessive slaughter, the Legisla-

great as to insure, if continued, the speedy extinction of the species. Of the three modes of killing, hounding was the most de-structive. To check the excessive slaughter, the Legisla-ture of 1885 enacted the anti-hounding law. The statute has proved a wise and beneficial protective measure. Where enforced it has already accomplished much and promises more. It is sustained by the overwhelming sentiment of sportsmen. The retention of the law is essen-tial to the maintenance of the game interests of the State. Its repeal would result disastrously. In support of these economic considerations for retaining the law, the following presentation of evidence is submitted: THE EVIDENCE.

THE EVIDENCE.

THE DEER HAD DECREASED PRIOR TO 1885.

While the numbers of hunters (of different classes) engaged in its pursuit had multiplied, the deer had been destroyed at a rate and to an extent viewed with gravest alarm by all intelligent persons cognizant of the actual condition of affairs and concerned for the perpetuity of the supply.

Interligent persons cognizant or the actual control of a affairs and concerned for the perpetuity of the supply. Statement of Professor E. L. Richards.of New Haven.Con. : "I have been in the woods off and on for almost twenty-five years. I can see that the deer are decreasing yearly. This decrease is especially noticeable in those parts of the wilderness where the running of dogs has most prevalled." (Letter of March 6, 1886). [Exhibit 1.] Statement of Dr. M. MeV. Tobey, late of Jay, Essex county, N. Y.: "Fifteen years ago I could find good hunting in North Elba and St Armand, and I was satisfied with it, but as deer became scarcer I tried other sections, thereby following the deer from one quarter to another, until ny last hust was had about 60 miles beyond Martin's, in the depths of the wilderness. * * North Elba and St. Armand, where deer used to be pienty, are almost destitute of them." (Let-ter of Fcb. 22, 1886). [Ex. 29.] Statement of Chas. H. Smith. of Petric's Corners, Lewis county. N. Y.: "I guided at the Saranac House, theu kept by William F. Martin, in 50, 57 and '58. I have followed guiding ever size. Deer have decreased very fast from '70 mil' 55. [I think the main cause was driving with dogs, as there were nore killed in that way than in all others." (Letter of Feb. 27, 1850), [Ex. 6] Statement of W. R. Smith, Petrie's Corners, Lewis county, fifteen years a guide: "There is not over one-quarter the deer in this county there was in '82, and if they had drove las. fall I don't think there would have been scarcely a deer left in the whole Adirondacks." (Letter of March 16, 186.) [Ex. 4].

THE DECREASE WAS DUE TO DOGGING.

Wond have been scarcely a deer left in the whole Adirondacks." (Letter of March 10, 1586.) [Ex. 4.]
THE DECREASE WAS DUE TO DOGGING.
Among the several modes of taking dccr, hounding was recognized as most disastrous, and the certain result of its continued practice was clearly foreseen to be the impending run of the North Woods as a game region.
Statement of Richard M. Shutts. Chatcaugay Lake, Franklin county (northeast part of Adirondacks): "For thirty years I have hunted them by jacking, trapping. hounding, crusting and still hunting. * * If the dors are allowed to be used, you may protect the time every possible way and our deer are doomed." (Letter, Jan. 5, 1860.) [Ex. 15.]
Statement of K.W. Young (thirty-five years experience), of Watson, Lewis county, N. Y.: "As to hounding * * I know that it is uter destruction to the deer. * * Thelieve two or three years of the wilderness." (Letter of Feb. 7, 1866.) [Ex. 39.]
Statement of F. A. Young, (twelve years experience.) of Watson, Lewis county, N. Y.: "Two years more of hounding would have been utter extermination of deer in this section, as there were nearly 300 deer killed by hounding in the Beaver River section in the year of 1884. This number does not include the deer killed by floating. On the statement of H. Wetmore (an Odhunter), of Petrie's Corners, Lewis county, N. Y.: "Two years more of March 1, 1880.) [Ex. 33.]
Statement of H. Wetmore (an Odhunter), of Petrie's Corners, Lewis county, N. Y.: "They is in a former years driven deer of mark ind dogs and think that it is by far the most destructive to the deer of any kind of hunting, and have given it up." (Letter of March 8, 1880.) [Ex. 34.]
Statement of H. Wetmore (an Od hunter), of Petrie's Corners, Lewis contry, N. Y.: "They ensite and the deer killed by floating. On the state the by far the most destructive to the deer of any kind of hunting, and have given it up." (Letter of March 8, 1880.) [Ex. 34.]
Statement of R. A. S

March 7, 1886) [Ex. 8.] Statement of Wm. R. Smith, Petrie's Corners, fiftcen years a guide: "There are but tew killed by hoating or still hunting in season, but * * * of all evils the hound is the worst and the only thing that will exterminate the deer." (Letter of March 19, 1880,) [Ex. 4.] Statement of Chas. H. Smith (forty-five years experience), Petrie's (Corners, Lewis country, N. Y.: "Deer have decreased very tast from '9 until '5. I think the main cause was driving with dogs, as there were more killed in that way that in all others." (Letter of Feb. 27, 1886.) [Ex. 6.] DOGS AND NO DEER, OR DEER AND NO DOGS.

DOGS AND NO DEER, OR DEER AND NO DOGS. The Legislature of 1885, then, was petitioned to enact an anti-hounding law. This was not asked for as a piece of odious class legislation, working to the deprivation of one particular class of hunters for the benefit of another class. It was not to stop the sport of the hounder that the still-hunter might have the privilege of killing more game, but that the stoek might be rescued from extinction, and that there might be deer left to hunt at all. It was in New York as it had been in Maine and Penpsylvania, an alternative between deer dogs and no deer, or deer and no deer dogs. Statement of Gen. R. U. Sherman, Secretary N. Y. State Fish Com-

mission: "I am quite certain that if the hounding had gone on on th scale it did in the fall of 1883 and 1884, the Adirondack deer would soon have been practically exterminated." (Letter of Jan. 19, 1886). [Ex. 11.].

Statement of A. C. Clifton, Hague, Warren county (east side of the Woods), for many years a guide: "The act was passed barely in season to prevent extermination in several of the border counties of the deer range." (Letter of Dec. 28, 1885, in Glens Falls *Republican.*) [Ex. n]

HEX. 0.] SIMLAR LAW IN MAINE.—Statement of E. M. Stilwell, Com. Fisheries and Game, Bangor, M.e.: "We cruld have achieved nothing without it. * * * The only question is between deer and dogs. 'You cannot have the one without stringently anforcing the law against the other. There is no such thing as a compromise between the two. Since the passage of the amended dog law in 1853, the deer of our State have more than doubled." (Letter to Forszer ANS STREAM, Feb. 16, 1886.) Statement of H. O. Stanley, Com. Fisheries and Game, Oxford, Me: "The law, in my opinion, is the very best one we have on our statute books for the protection of our deer in the Maine forests. * * * To the enforcement of this law I attribute the increase of the game, that has filled our forests with deer as they are to-day." (Letter of Feb. 14, 1886.) [Ex. 82.]

THE LAW HAS PROVED A WISE ONE.

The law has been in force one season. It was not every-where strictly observed. Some of the petitioners for its repeal defield and violated it. But where obeyed it dimin-ished the number of deer killed in 1895. Its effect was beyond all cavil protective. In the Adirondacks, as in Maine, it saved the deer.

It saved the deer. St. Lawrence and Franklin counties.—Peter B. Leonard, Protector for st. Lawrence and Franklin counties, says: "In its working there can be no question but the law prohibiting dogging has saved large numbers of deer." The reports from Mr. R. M. Shutts (Upper Cha-teauzay Lake), of the Chateaugay and Meacham lakes, Plumador and Duck ponds and Deer River section in Franklin county, show a like beneficial result; the total for Meacham Lake, Plumador and Duck ponds and Deer River in 1885 was 69, against 169 for the year hefore; in the Wolf Pond and State Dam section in 1885 by still-hunting 17 against 40 by dogging in 1884. Esser and Clinton counties.—Iohn Liberty. Protectorfor Free and

in the Wolf Pond and State Dam section in 1885 by still-hundling IT against 40 by dogging in 1884. Essex and Clinton counties.—John Liberty, Protector for Essex and Clinton counties, says: "I think the law has saved a great many deer in my district." Warren, Washington, Saratoga and part of Hamilton counties.— Seymour C. Armstrong, Protector for Warren, Washington and Sara-toga counties and town of Indian Lake in Hamilton county, says: "There were not as many deer killed in 1855 as there were in 1853, notwithstanding that there were only a very faw, days of good still numing in 1854 and a month or more in 1855. This is shown by the numbers of deer expressed from Norkl Creek during the months of September, October and November, 1854 and 1855. The former year there were 176 against 154 this year." Lewis, Herkimer and part of Hamilton counties.—"Where the law was enforced, it worked well, the Beaver River district (Lewis and Herkimer counties) showing total of 60 killed in 1855 against 260 in 1854." (In: Chas. Fentou.) Fulton County.—Protector T. C. Bradley in his annual report urges that the anti-hounding law ought to be more stringent than it is. Statement of O. F. Hulser, supervisor of the town of Forestport, One lae ounty. "From a record that I have kept it shows that two years ago last fall there were brought out of the woods in this itclinity 47 carcasses of venisou, one year ago last fall 155, and this last fall 15 outy." (Letter of Feb. 12, 1855,) [Ex. 22.] In St. Lawrence county an anti-hounding law has been in force since 1879. The result is that the deer have increased there in that time. Statement of A. Ames Howlett, of Syracnse: "In St. Lawrence county, the increase of deer thety on the out of and the stat the counts of there in that time.

there in that time. Statement of A. Ames Howlett, of Syracuse: "In St. Lawrence county, the increase of deer [hetween 1879 and 1855] has been very marked indeed. for, by comparison, in 1880 I saw there about fifteen deer in a six weeks' trip, while in 1884 I saw about forty deer in an eighteen days' trip, and in 1885, in a ten days' trip, I saw more deer than ever before. (Letter of March 22, 1880) [Ex. 41.] See Stoddard's Guide, p. 15. [Ex. 37.] It is significant that

It is significant that in this county sentiment supports the anti-hounding law. Its repeal is asked for only by those who are in districts where the few remaining deer can be gotten in no other way.

GENERAL SENTIMENT SUSTAINS THE LAW

The law is sustained by the overwhelming sentiment of sportsmen in all parts of the State, and nowhere more carn stly than in many districts in the North Woods.

Statement of R. M. Shutts, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin county: Eight men out of the of those here whose interests are affected, are a favor of retaining the present law." (Letter of Feb. 24, 1886,) $F_{\rm er}$ 15.1 in IEs avor 15]

IEx. 15] Statement of F. A. Young, thirty years guide: "I think it [present taw] is good. In proof, I owned two hounds, when the present law was passed, they were as good as any in the North Woods. I shot both of them. . . I know every guide in this section, and there is not one in favor of hounding deer." (Letter of March 1, 1886) [Ex. 83.] Statement of O. F. Hulser, supervisor, town of Forestport, Oneida county: "The non-nounding law I believe to be the best that has ever been enacted, and so do nine out of every ten people say who live hereabout on the borders of the woods." (Letter of Feb. 12, 1886) hereabou [Ex. 22]

Statement of John D. Collins, Esq., Utica, N. Y.: "I am wonder fully surprised at the earnest and unanimous enthusiasm with which people sign the petition [to retain the law] here. They are very de cided." (Letter of Feb. 24.) [EX. 23]

Statement of Mark Smith [March 1]: "I think if we can prohibit bounding of deer for three years I think they will increase. All our hotels are not in favor of hounding, for one reason-extermination and unwholesomeness of the uncat." [Ex. 38.]

THE LAW IS ESSENTIAL TO THE FUTURE WELFARE OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

THE LAW IS ESSENTIAL TO THE FUTURE WELFARE OF THE ADHRONDACKS.
The conditions which, on economic grounds, demanded the enactment of the law in 1885, have not changed—save in so far as the law itself in this brief time and with imperfect execution has worked advantageously; and these conditions call for the law's retention.
Statement of T. Q. Frost, storekeeper and postmaster at Belfort, N. Y: "The way to make the deer last the longest is to simply keep the dogs out of the woods. We have paid to externinate the wolf and panther, aud feel keenly the injustice of turning the dogs in the woods. If the more plency if there were no dogs." (Letter.) [Ex. 16.]
Statement of O. A. Batcheller, Commander U. S. Navy: "I have no doubt deer would be much more plency if there were no dogs." (Letter.) [Ex. 16.]
From Edward H. Litchfeld, New York: "I disapprove most decidedly of bounding in a contry where the deer nust take to water and there be batchered by having their brains beaten out with a paddle or in some similar unsportsmanilke manner. * * The legislation that we do need, if any, is to compel a more vigorous enforcement of the law as it stands." (Letter of Feb. 15, 1856.) [Ex. 24.]
Suorn statement of Elijah Simonds: "As long as they allow hounding and keep dogs in the woods, they won't have any deer. If you want to keep the deer, you must cut the dogs' neads off or get rid of them." [Ex. 21.]
Statement of Mark Smith, of Number Four, Lewis county, N. Y.: "I think if we can prohibit hounding deer say three years longer and prevent killing until the list of August, and give them a chance to increase, I think it will be best for us all." (Letter of March 1, 1886.) [Ex. 84.]

Statement of John Hitchcock, Petrie's Corners: "If the present hourding and crusting law is enforced there is no mistake about the increase of deer, as the guides and hunters will assist in protecting game and will assist the game constables in their duties." (Letter, March 8, 1836.) [Ex. 40.]

Statement of Sam Dunning, Essex county [March 12]: "Deer will in-crease, m spite of the still-hunters, in the rougher parts of the Adj-rondacks, but the dogs can drive them out of these places easily." [Ex. 2,]

THE LAW'S REPEAL WOULD BE DISASTROUS.

Its repeal would be the license of a mode of hunting so destructive in character and so disastrous in effect as to practi-cally nullify the purpose of game legislation. After a short scramble for the game while it lasted, the end would be ex-

tinction; the Adirondack deer would follow the Adirondack elk and the Adirondack moose.

Statement of P. R. Leonard, Game Protector, Seventh District: "If its repealed it will make it very hard for the State Game Pro-tectors to protect the deer successfully." (Monthly report (Feb.) to Com. R. U. Sherman.) [Ex. 36.]

Com, R. U. Sherman.) [Ex. 36.] Statement of E. R. Wallace, author "Wallace's Guide to the Adiron-dacks:" "If the bill hecame a law it would sound the death knell and mean the total extinction of the deer. * * * If hounding is again legalized the entire extinction of deer. will be a matter of only a few years." [Ex. 20.] Statement of D. W. Cross, author of "Fifty Years with the Gun and Rod." "Hounding can only be advocated as the shortest and easlest method of slaughtering and finally exterminating this noble game."--(Letter of Feb. 1886.) [Ex. 10.] Statement of John Hitchcock. Petrie's Corners: "The State could not exterminate the deer quicker if they offer a bounty for each deer of \$5 than they will by hounding again, for all the huuters will take their last chance, as I have heard many of them say." (Letter, March 6.) [Ex. 40.]

March 6.) [Ex. 40.] "International and a many of them say." (Letter, Statement of Prof. E. L. Richards, of New Haven, Conn.: "If kill-ing deer by the aid of dozs is to be allowed to any extent the deer are bound to go." (Letter, March 6.) [Ex. 1.] Statement of David Baird, of Crogban, N. Y.: "To pass a law for dogging deer for two months I consider an outrage, and will be the means of exterminating the deer in five years. I am a hunter and will do all I can to protect deer from slaughter." (Letter, March 6.) [Ex. 18.]

THE DESTRUCTIVENESS OF HOUNDING.

It is more destructive than other methods, because by the use of dogs the game is more surely found. The dogs penetrate to the deepest coverts and drive out the game which would be perfectly safe from the efforts of man unaided by the hound. It is the only method of hunting that is success-fully practiced at all times, in all kinds of weather, wet or dry, warm or cold, whether the day be noisy or still, on leaves, on bare ground, on snow. Other methods require peculiar conditions and are restricted by unfavorable cir-cumstances.

peculiar conditions and are restricted by unfavorable cir-cumstances. Sworn statement of Samuel Dunning, of New Russia, Essex county, N, Y.: "Deer will increase in spite of the still-hunters in the rougher parts of the Adirondecks, but the dors can drive them out of these places ensily. * * * There are five killed by hounding where there is one killed by still-hunting." [Ex. 2,] Statement of William Hulbert, of Petrie's Corners, Lewis county: "Have been a hunter and trapper for 40 years. I think there are more deer killed and destroyee by dogs than by floating and still-hunting." (Letter of March 4.) [Ex. 30.] Statement of Robt Griffith, Sr. of Petrie's Corners, Lewis county, N. Y.: "I have have hunted in Lewis, Herkimer and Hamilton coun-ties for forty years. * * 1 negard to the most destructive way of killing deer, it is by the use of dogs." (Letter, March 6, 1886.) [Ex. 19]

[Ex. 19]" Hounding is more sure in results, because its success de-pends on the certainty of the deer's obedience to the instinct which prompts it, when pursued, to take refuge in the water. Once in the water its capture is easy. Water-killing is the mode of hunting asked for by the advocates of the law's re-peal. (Oral testimony of Dr. Samuel B. Ward, in reply to question by the chairman of your Committee, hearing of March 16.)

Statement of Wm. R. Smith, fifteen years a guide [supra]: "I don't hunk there is one in twenty that gets away after the hound ouce gets he track." (Letter of March 19.) [Ex. 4.]

Hounding is destructive because the decr is given no chance of escape, through any lack of skill on the part of the hunter. Water-killing calls for very little or no skill, It is practiced with equal success by the professional hunter and by the inexperienced tourist.

and by the inexperienced tourist. Statement of E. R. Wallace, Syracuse, author of "Wallace's Guide to the Adlrondacks': "For twenty-five years that * * region has been * * my careful study and exploration. I have wit-nessed the killing of deer by every mode practiced, and have ob-served that none is so effectual as that of hounding." (Letter of March 12, 1586.) [Ex. 20.] Statement of Wm. R. Smith, fitteen years a guide [supra]: "1 know of men killing five and six a day with dogs, when the same men could not kill one a year in any other way." (Letter of March 19.) [Ex.] Statement of Sam Dunning, Essex county [supra]: "There are five killed by hounding where there is one killed by still-hunting. There are very few men that are good still-hunters. Any one that has a hound can get one now and then, when deer have been run hard.' [Ex. 2]

hound can get one now and then, when deer have been run hard." [Ex. 2] Statement of E. R. Wallace, of Syracuse, N.Y., author of "Wallace's duide to the Adirondacks;" "If hounding is again legalized the entire extermination of deer will be a matter of only a few years. Have hunded wenty-fre years and observed that no way was so effective as hounding." (Letter, March 13) [Ex. 20] In its effect upon the deer supply the killing of one doe is estimated to be equal to the killing of four bucks. (Dr. S. B. Ward, in letter in FOREST AND STREAM Feb 18, (886) Hounding is indirectly more disastrous than other methods because of the deer killed by it a large proportion are does and fawns. This is consequent upon the nature of the method, which consists in tiring out the game so that it shall plunge into the water; the does and fawns being sooner ex-hausted, sooner seek refuge in the water. The bill now be fore you contemplates the hounding of does when burdened with the cares of their mothers. Statement of Sam Dunning, Essex county [supra]: "Dogs will fol-

fawns deprived of their mothers. Statement of Sam Dunning, Essex county [supra]: "Dogs will follow a doe at any time as well as they will any deer. My dog started a deer that was with her fawn. It was too young to run, and 1 picked it up and carried it home. There are more does killed in August than any other month." [Ex. 2.] Sworu statement of Sam Dunning [supra]: "My dogs have driven very young fawns into the water. I have got them that would not weigh over twenty pounds alive and sold them. Most any dog can catch a deer when he gets tired from a long race. * * * When the deer was tired I have knowu deer driven into the water by dogs that could not stand up when they got ashore." [Ex. 2.] Hounding is now more destructive then from as then formerable (i. i. in

could not stand up when they got ashore." [Ex. 2.] Hounding is now more destructive than formerly (*i. e.*, in proportion of game killed to game supply) because of the confined range of the game. By the extension of railroad and steamboat lines, growth of settlements, multiplication of hotels, felling of forests, clearing of woodland coverts, de-nudation of some feeding grounds by fires and freshets, and desolation of others by "back waters" of dams and reser-voirs, the range of the game had become year by year more narrow.

narrow.
For removal of foresis and extension of denuded and water-killed areas see Report of Forestry Commission [Ex. 35].
Statement of Prof. E. L. Richards, Yale College, 25, years a visitor to the Adirondacks: "If, as was the case before the woods were so much frequented as they are now, an occasional pond only was watched when the dogs were out, there might be some reason in allowing a few days others who are lying it wait for him. * * If the New York Legislature allow the deer to be killed by dogs in obteliance to the senseless clamor of a few dog keeping guides and hotel keepers, they may enable said guides and hotel proprietors to take in a little money for a few years. But after a very lew years the woods will be deserted by sportsmen because there will be no deer to kill, -(Letter of March, 1855.) [Ex. 1.]

(185.) [EX. 1.] Sworn statement of Elijah Simonds [supra]: "It is the practice of some hotel heepers to get up a big hun; fake thirty or forty dogs and ten or fifteen guides, watch all the ponds and lakes, scatter the dogs through the woods and scoop in deer by the wholesale," [Ex. 21.] Hounding is more destructive than other methods because the system ontails the slaughter of game all the year around by the hounds, unassisted by human agency. The hounds

when put out for sport often overtake and destroy game without the hunter's knowledge; and in the close season they hunt and kill deer on their own account. This destruc-tion is inseparable from the maintenance of hordes of ill-fed deer dogs in a deer country. Statement of Gen. R. U. Shorman: "A strong effort will be made at the present session of the Legislature to open a season for hound-ing, a season not as long as the old law provided, hut yet one that will warrant guides and camp keepers in keeping hounds; and while hounds are kept it is not to be expected that very close adhesion will be made to season." (Letter of Jan. 19, 1886.) [Ex. 11.] Statement of O. A. Batcheller. Commander U.S. Navy: "The own-

be made to seasons." (Letter of Jan. 19, 1866.) [Ex. 11.] Statement of O. A. Batcheller, Commander U.S. Navy: "The own-ers of hounds * * as a rule make no altempt to keep their dogs confined during the closed season. * * Any one who knows any-thing of the hound knows that they will hunt by themselves. The result is too often shown by carcasses found rotting in the woods." (Letter of Jan. 29, 1855.) [Ex. 16.] Statement of R. M. Shutts, of Franklin county: "Hounds are allowed to run the year round. There is not a month in which you canoot hear the hounds baying; if not with a hunter, they are on their own hunt" (Letter.) [Ex. 15.] Statement of R. M. Shutts, of Franklin county: "Hounds are (Jan. 15] Was shown the carcasses of two deer that were frozen in the ice near Raiph's Hotel. * * They had beeu driven in by the hounds. * * Three years ago I saw an immense huck driven hotel yard at Ralph's and into the marsh where I could not get to drive him to dry land. He died in less than an hour."-(Letter as above.) [Ex. 15.] Sworn statement of Elijah Simonds, near New Russia, Essex county:

hotel yard at Ralph's and into the marsh where I could not get to drive him to dry land. He died in less than an hour."--(Letter as above.) [Ex. 15.]
Sworn statement of Elifah Simonds, near New Russla, Essex county: has hunted deer 40 years; has kept hounds and used them: "In travel im one-half mile on Cold Brook, I counted nine deer killed by hounds in March. Another time my dog got away from me, and in two days in March. In my trapping excursions I have seen hundreds of hounds after deer in the whiter and spring. These hounds were mostly hunting on their own hook. * * As a general rule, after the lakes are frozen over the dogs catch and kill most of the deer that they start. Owners of hounds that tie up their dogs have to let them loose once in a while for exercise. As soon as pring. I have found dead deer killed hy dogs in North Hudson, Elizabethlown, Blue Alountain Lake, Raquettes, North Elba, Trapper's Lake, Lonz Lake, Saranac, Boreas Kiver." (Sworn to before A. R. Dudler, N. P., March 13, 1886. [Ex. 21.]
Sworn statement of Sam Dunning. New Russia, Essex county: "I have been in the woods a put different degit and hunting cat he got a many hounds. I once yot a hound that * * caught and killed five deer witho. Law have he her heing about one huch of snow on the ground at the bounds. I aloe yot a hound that * to day and hunting on the fore hey got to water, even in September. * # That night the dog came beack. In the wood is take track and hour the view dead on a mountain. The oo: had eater what he wanted from the bindquarters. Some dogs will eat a meal from the hans of a how deer the out-start was a moutain. The oo: had eater what he wanted from the bindquarters. Some dogs will eat a meal from the bans of a how deer the out-skirts of the village and succeeled in catching it new tode and hunting on hey hounds. To meas yot a wound the deer the other stere the out-skirts of the ville eater what he wanted from the bindquarters. Some dogs will eat a meal from the bans of a how deer cade

hay internoon hound drove a two-year-bin deer through the out-skirts of the ultage and succeeded in carching it near the St. Law rence Marble Co.'s quarry." (Voucned for by Prof. M. R. Sacke [Ex. 4.2] Statement of Bainbridge Bishop, Essex county [supra]: "I found three carcasses of deer that were driven into a small stream in March and April. I have seen dors after deer at all times in the spring and winter. Most of the poole who keep hounds in this part of the Adi-roundacks make a practice of letting them run lose in the winter and spring." (Letter, March 12) [Ex. 8.] Statement of A. C. Cliffon, of Warren county [supra]: "Last week in Feb.] a neighbor of mine, while visiting his fox iraps, came upon the trail of a bleeding deer which had evidently been followed by two dogs. Taking the trail he scon found where the final struggle had occurred. * * Near the center of the circle was the half de-vourd carcass of a large doe. * * I would like to show to every member of our Legislaure the frozeu body of this doe, as it lies with its two like fawns disclosed through the gaping wounds, already member of our Legislaure the frozeu body of this doe, as it lies with is a set of irresponsible persons that own hounds, and some of them ex-pect them to get mose? (Ex. 2] Statement of Squire Wilcox, an old resident of Indian River, Lewis county: "Have lived in border of wilderness for over 40 years, and while traveling through the woods in different parts, we have found numerous carcasses of deer that have been killed in this way of hunt-ing with dogs * * M yons * * come across two dogs with a deer in the road; the dogs had catent the deer's hams nearly all out and the deer was still alive. * * A short time since we found a large, noble huck * * that was killed by dogs, lay rotting." (Letter of Dec. 29, 1855, in Lowville Republican, vouched for by Ed. Rep. [Kr. 17] Statement of J, H. Rushton, Canton: "The still-huuter kills deer, the jack-hunter kills deer, the nounder kills deer, but neither jack or cun will go hunting o

the dog eats his victim alive. (Letter of March 1, 1986). [Ex. 5.] The numerous deer thus sacrificed to feed starving hounds are not the only ones that are wantonly wasted. Scores of carcasses of "run" (é. e., hounded) venison are necessarily thrown away as unfit for food because of the diseased and poisonous character of the meat. Sworn statement of Samuel Dunning, of New Russia, Essex county. New York: "When deer have been run hard, the venison won't keep." [Ex. 2.] Statement of Mark Smith. of Number Four. Lawis county. New

[Ex. 2.] Statement of Mark Smith, of Number Four, Lewis county, New York: "I have winnessed large parties in the woods who were taken sick from eating hounded venison, and one man from Syracuse said he would give \$500 if he could be at home where he could see his friends once more and physician." (Letter of March 1, 1686). [Ex. 33.] Statement of William Huhert, of Petrie's Corners, Lewis county, N. Y.: "Deers drove by dogs and hit, the meat is dark colored and is not so good as still-hunted venison." (Letter of March 4, 1886.) [Ex. 30.]

Not so good as summanical vehicol. (Letta of match 3, noss) [Distrophy and a second second

THE ARGUMENTS ADVANCED FOR THE LAW'S REPEAL.

REFEAL. The arguments advanced to justify the repeal of the anti-hounding law are here alluded to for the purpose of sub-mitting such considerations as, we suggest, afford a sufficient answer to each. *The "Sportsmanship" Argument. a.* Advocates of hounding urgs that it is "the historic and most sportsmanlike method of hunting deer." Duer hounding *a accelerative in the Newth Works* is not his

was in favor of hounding and that it was objected to only by those pot-hunters and still-hunters who desire to kill the most deer in the shortest possible time, for the few paltry dollars that their flesh and hides may bring. (Dr. Samuel B. Ward, in pamphlet sent to the Legislature, p. 5.) Those who at first advanced this argument have since found ample reason for its withdrawal. If any doubt as to the character of the opposition to hounding still exists it may be removed by reference to the subjoined list of mdi-viduals and societies who hold the conviction that the repeal of the anti-hounding law will insure the early extirpation of the deer of the Adirondacks. [Exhibit 44.] A canvass of the members of the Eastern New York Fish and Game Protective Association of Albany has shown that the members of that society regard hounding as follows: <u>Have no opinion . 6</u>

Have no opinion	6
Uncertain	1
Decline to vote	1
In favor of hounding	6
Opposed to Hounding	58°
atel number of replice received 79. total m	

nembers, 128. For mode of conducting canvass and for the returns, see Exhibit 27.

The "Shy" Argument.

The "Shy" Argument. c. That hounding was necessary to make the deer shy so that they might not fall into the hands of market still-hunters. This position also has been abandoned. The facts are that the deer is naturally shy, that the use of dogs makes it not more, but less, shy of man; that in a country where deer are hounded, still-hunting can be practiced more successfully than in a district where dogs are not employed; and that pro-fessional market-hunters hound in the hounding season and then still-hunt on the same ground in the still-hunting season.

Iterstoual mikele-dunters hound in the hounding season and then still hunt on the same ground in the still-hunting season.
Statement of M. L. Feuton of Jamestown, N. Y.: "My camp [in the Adirondacks] was surrounded last kovernher by men that hounded all summer long and had taken out of the woods several loads of deer driven to water by their dogs and killed. But they all stayed and still-hunted through the last month just the same for all that. * * They were good still-hunters and barged a samany deer as the best of hunters. That is just the mode adopted by the hounding fraternity rears are by those that followed it years ago in the State of Pennsylvania. They always hounded through the summer and fall months, elaiming it (Letter in FOREST AND > TRANAL) [EX. 86.]
John Dean Caton, L.L. D : "The great characteristic of the Virginia deer is its natural wildness." ("Antelope and Deer of Am Proa.", p. 300, Dr. C. Hart Merriam: "A deer is always on the alert, the system of an unusual degree." ("Waamnals of the Adirondacks," p. 112.) J. Anoubon: "The timidity of the deer is such that it hurries away even from the sight of a child." ("Vivaparous Quadrupeds of North America," p. 22.) Charles Hallo k: "Deer statking is simply man before he can lay low the deer, who is possessed of a moto frames of the alert, the suce syster or more difficult of approach by the still-hunter." [EX. 31.]
Morn statement of Hunders advest a deer shorer of rour of segment of Houn degree. " we speet, excessivener ovus organizatoo, and is every on the alert to errounter: "Now let me tell you a little incident that huppened to me. * * A party of four or five gentlemen went to the upper Chateaugy Lake; on a little siland of approach by the still-hunter." [EX. 31.]
Statement of Hon. Geo. W. Pahmer: "Now let me tell you a little incident that huppened to me. * * A party of four or five gentlemen went to the upper threak track indices we shut up. The error to seare the shore soft and that a dozen boats, an

not." (Letter of Feh. 24, 1886), [Ex. 23.] Statement of Chas. H. Smith, Petrie's Corners; "I hear they claim deer are made shy by hounding. Once when I was driving the dogs drove a fawn into the water. The dogs swam after the fawn. I rowed up to it and caught the fawn and put it in the boat, and I drove them off and [went] to shore with fawn. I let the fawn on the shore and kept back the dogs. The fawn instead of running away followed me to camp. The dogs were put away. and after a while the fawn left. (Letter of March 13, 1886) [Ex. 6].

left. (Letter of March 13, 1886) [Ex. 6]. Statement of Bainbridge Bishop, New Russia, Essex county: "I have spent most time still-hunting, but I killed double the number before dogs that I did still-hunting. There is not more than one year in three in which still-hunters can work to advantage, and only a few days in that year at the most." (Letter of March 12, 1886.) [Ex. 8,] Sworn statement of Sam Dunning, Essex county, guide and hunter ince 1840 [supra]: "I do not think that dogging deer makes them more shy or difficult to be killed by the still-bunters. * * 11 is a good time to still-hunt when the hound is in the woods, hecause the deer are watching for the dog and do not notice theman." [Ex 2,]

The "Market of 1885" Argument.

d. To support the "shy" argument it was alleged that an unusual number of deer were sent to market last season, so that the markets were glutted and the price was lower than

that the markets were glutted and the price was lower than usual. This argument also has been perforce abandoned. The carefully ascertained facts are that the supply of Adirondack venison in market last season was less than usual. Urnca.-The 8 leading dealers received 59 saddles in 1885 against 82 to 92 in 1884. [Ex. 26.] Swacuss.-Andrews Bros.' coutract price Adirondack venison in 1884, 10c. per lh.; in 1885, 12%c. Thos Whitbread & Co, report "no material difference in prices" for 1884, 1885. W. J. Fage paid in 1883, 15c. [Ex. 12.] New York.-D. Keerr, Washington Market (largest dealer in venison in city), not more than 14 the amount received in former years. Adirondack venison in lots of 25 to 50 satdles; received at no one time in 1885 so many as 55 total receipts very small. The firm would cladly see a law passed forbidding absolutely the transportation to market and sale of any venison kiled in New York State at any time. French & Co., 180 Reade street, received no Adirondack venison at 11 in 1885. Knapp Van Norstrand, 260 Washington street, report "none on the market this season to speak of, and we never want to New York meat." E. G. Blackford (State Fish Commissioner), Fullon Market, reports as a his observation, less in market than ever before. [Ex. 18.] Market, [Ex. 13.]

Weekly venison quotations, New York market, as given by the Produce's Price Current, for month of December, 1883-'81-'85; prices are those paid by dealers to commission merchants; venison de-with eds a Worker most are in commances (is underlimited).

	scribed as western meat, or in some cases, is undesignation.						
		First	Second	Third	Fourth		
	Saddles.	Week.	Week.	Week.	Week.	Average.	
	1883		12@13c.	12@14c.	12@14c.	121/4@183/4c.	
	1884		14@15c.	14@15c.	14 m15c.	1834@15 c.	
	1885		12@14c.	14@16c.	13@14c.	1234@1414c,	
		First	Second	Third	Fourth		
	Whole,	Week.	Week.	Week.	Week.	Average.	1
	1883		.@ 83.	8@, 9c.	800, 90.	. @ 83/4C.	
	1884		8@ 9c.	E@ 9c.	800 9c.	8 @ 9160.	
	1885		5@10c.	10@12c.	10@120.	9 @11 C.	
	Saddles in	1885 lower	than in 1884	higher th		Whole deer	
	in 1885 highe	r than in 1	884 and 1883	The onl	v quotation	s of "State"	
	In Idoo mgdo	ak) most	given by th	A Price Chi	rrent for 18	83-'84-'85 are	
	as follows:	ica) meau,	given by the	ULL FECO OTE			
	as tonows:		Se	cond	Third	Fourth	
			Werk.		Week.	Week.	
1				er E.	TICCR.	WICCA.	

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g. It is alleged that more persons may participate in the hounding of deer than in the capture by any other method.

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' From the Utica Herald, March 19.

a. Advocates of hounding urgs that it is "the historic and most sportsmanikk method of hunting deer."
Deer hounding, as conducted in the North Woods, is not his toric, and the general sentiment of American sportsmen condems it as unsportsmanike and indefensible. A discussion of this point is out of place here. The economic phase of the subject is of graver importance than its ethical side. The av does not concern itself with a consideration of the sportsmanship of any mode of capture; it does concern itself with the preservation of an unimpaired deer supply, of which the citizens of the State, now and in the future, may eujoy the usefuels to the methods as may be compatible with the preservation of the parent stock. The "Pot-Hunter" Argument.
b. It was alleged that the general sentiment of sportsmen
b. It was alleged that the general sentiment of sportsmen

only what a pot-hunter would do, and what a real sportsman would disdain to do. There is necessity for protective legis-lation, if we intended to protect the game and make the persuit of it possible in our game preserves for years to come. There is a spirit among real sportsmen which looks be-yond the present, and that is bighly creditable to them. It is hoped that this sensible view of the subject will serve as a foil against the attacks of the hungry crowd who wish to secure to themselves the butchery of game at the expense of true sport. If the Adirondacks are to be regarded as mere cattle yards for the kceping and slaughtering of venison, then let the scheme of pot-hunters go through. But even then a little common sense would suggest that some means be restored to keep up the supply, instead of using the chief means of extermination. The FOREST AND STREAM, a paper always found on the side of the sportsmen's true in-terests, eloquently defends the present law, and sounds a note of warning which it will be well to heed. It is not without significance that the oldest and wisest guides of the North Woods are so strongly opposed to the efforts which would result in depopulating the forests of their most graceful as well as their most valuable game. The cut on our sixth page handsomely Illustrates the situation which the deer hounders would bring about, and to which the opponents of the repeal of the present wise law are opposed. They are against slaughter of the deer, as such, in every form. There is a difference between hunting and slaughtering.

HUNTING AT ARMY POSTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

HORTING AT ARMIT POSTS.
Editor Forest and Stream:
Having had a longer experience with the game in this vicinity than any other officer at this cantonnent I have been requested to reply to your inquiries.
No large game ean be said to be abundant within less than fity miles of this place, except during October, when hundreds of nule deer are crossing the Uncompany Valley within a mile of the post on their migration from the high mountain ranges forming the continental divide east and north of us. They are driven from the higher country by the first snow storms in October, and cross this valley by regular trails which date back to the time that this country has a occupied by the Ute Indians. As proof of this, several Indian "platforms" are still to be seen in piñon trees overhanging these deer trails in the foothills on both sides of the valley. Most of the deer cross the open valley at night, consequently not very many are shot while erossing. A few small bands of deer remain in the wooded foothills within five miles of the post during the whole year, and some fifteen or twenty are killed every year within these limits by officers and enlisted men from the post.
The Springfield and other .45 calibre rifles are used for donly method in use here. The mule deer's senses are very keen –especially his sense of hearing, and few men can hunt with sufficient care not to startle him by some unusual noise before getting within range. Consequently among our numerous excellent target shots who hunt deer very few are successful.
There are no whitetail deer in this vicinity. Judging from old antlers found in the foothills, elk were once common here. They are now extinct in all the country nearer that hunter's paradise, the Grand Mesa, fifty miles north of us.

mon here. They are now extinct in all the country nearer than that hunter's paradise, the Grand Mesa, fifty miles north of us.
A few grizzly bears, called here "silver tip," have been killed within fifteen miles of this post, but they are rare. I have not heard of any of them exhibiting any special ferocity.
Two "mountain lions," that is the high sounding title given to the common American panther in this land of exaggeration, have been killed within fifteen miles of here in the past eighteen months. They seem, from the tracks seen, more numerous than the hears.
Mountain sheep, now protected by law, are found in the mountains thirty miles south of us. They are said to be quite abudant.
Antelope are said to be found about Grand Junction, seventy miles northwest of us, I have heard of none nearer. Of small game only cotton-tail rabbits are abundant. The Springfield 20-gauge shotgun (61-caliber and not .20-caliber as some of your articles have made it appear) is well adapted for rabbit shooting, and many rabbits fall victims to it almost daily, from July, when the young rabbits are old enough to eat, until April, when they begin to bree. These rabbits, with an occasional deer, constitute the only noteworthy addition to the food supply of the command that is contributed by the game of the vicinity.
Jack-rabbits of Colorado seems to be the same as the great northern hare. It is gray in summer and white in inviter, a very different animal from the jack-rabbit of California that remains brown at all seasons. Unless one can appreciate a strong wild flavor he had better not attempt to eat a jack-rabbit.

appreciate a strong which are a brown duck of undetermined eat a jack rabbit. Ducks, mallard, teal and a brown duck of undetermined species, pass over in autumo, and a few small flocks stop on the river near the post. Some are killed, but no large bags are made. The Springfield shotgun is a poor gun for ducks. The more successful duck huntrs use 10 and 12 gauge double guns. Sandhill crane and a few English snipe are

double guns. Sandhill crane and a tew English single sometimes seen here. The only other game birds are grouse. These are meremarkable for variety than numbers. They are rapidly or creasing. Sage grouse have been shot occasionally within few hundred yards of the post, but they have become version. These are more within a

few hundred yards of the post, but they have become very scarce. Ruffed grouse, also called pheasant grouse, are occasion-ally found in pairs in the piñon and cedar woods on the foot hills near the post. Willow grouse are more abundant. They are found on the higher grass-covered slopes from ten to fifteen miles from the higher grass-covered slopes from ten to fifteen miles from the higher grass-covered slopes from ten to fifteen miles from the higher grass-covered slopes from ten to fifteen miles from the space. Blue grouse, called also spruce grouse, spruce partridge, Canada grouse and, in Utah, for heas, are found on in the spruce timber in winter. This is decidedly the finest table bird of the grouse family, but it should be drawn instantly on being shot, otherwise it acquires a disagreeable flavor from the spruce needles in its grop and gizzard. The sage flavor of the much underrated sage hen can be almost entirely prevented by the same pre-caution. This bird, by the way, has no crop, but its large gizzard will be found stuffed full of sage leaves so-called, the "sage bush" is really a wormwood. Ptarmigan, called here mountain qual, are shot in the high mountains around Ouray thirty miles south of us. A

very few upland plover are shot here in the spring. This about completes the list of our game birds. I have not heard of any wild turkeys being seen nearer than Fort Lewis, ninety miles north of us; nor of any quail in Colorado except where they have been introduced in the eastern part of the State. There are no prairie chickens in Western Colorado.

castern part of the State. First and the first and the second sec

CANTONEMENT ON THE UNCOMPANGRE RIVER, Colorado, March 11, 1886.

CLUB RULES.

FOLLOWING is the organization of the Beaver Dam Ducking Club: Its purposes are to afford opportunity to its members for healthful recreation and occasional relaxation from business care and pursuit, and to cultivate gentlemanly intercourse and pleasant social relations.

preasant social relations. I. The domicile of the club shall be in the city of Mem-phis, Shelby county, State of Tennessee; its club house or shooting lodge on Beaver Dam Lake, Tunica county, State of Mississippi.

Its membership shall be limited to thirty-eight active

and five honorary members. III. The officers of the organization shall be a President, Vice-President and a Secretary, who shall act and discharge

the duties of Treasurer. IV. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the officers and two members, elected at the annual meeting of the club.

the officers and two members, elected at the annual meeting of the club. V. The President shall preside at all meetings of the club, call special meetings at the request of three members, or when, in bis judgment, the interests of the club require it, and he shall also exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the club. VI. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to discharge the duties of the President in his absence or at his memory.

VI. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to discharge the duties of the President in his absence or at his request. VII. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all meetings and transactions of the club; collect dues and assessments; keep and have possession of all papers, funds and property of the club. He shall pay all bills, when ap-proved by the President, conduct all correspondence, and as the agent of the Executive Committee employ, control and discharge all employes of the club. VIII The Executive Committee shall alone authorize the expenditure of the funds of the club (except the ordinary current expenses), employ and discharge the assistants at the club house; and make such club house rules as may be neces-sary, which shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the club house.

Sary, which shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the club house. IX. It is the duty of members to attend all meetings of the club, and to observe all rules while at the club house and shooting grounds; report derelictions on the part of em-ployes to the officers; pay promptly the club house charges, and manifest due consideration for the pleasure of the less 'experienced members. X. Honorary membership shall be conferred on those only who have become distinguished in field sports, or have made liberal donations to the club, and they shall be elected by a unanimous ballot.

experienced members.
A. Honcrary membership shall be conferred on those only who have become distinguished in field sports, or have made liberal donations to the club, and they shall be elected by a unanimous ballot.
XI. The privileges of the club may be extended to persons who have placed the club under obligations for favors, courtesies, etc., and to ministers in charge of congregations. The entry of the club under obligations for favors, is a second to the club and the place, by ballot, at the annual meeting, on the first Monday in September.
XIII. The Executive Committee shall prepare and submit to the club an estimate of the annual expenses, each and every year, at the annual meeting in September, and no other assessments shall be made during the fiscal year for which the estimate is made, unless authorized by a majority vote of the active members of the club.
XIV. No member shall have any right to or ownership of the property of the club, and on termination of membership, all his rights, privileges, etc., shall cease.
XV. All applications for membership shall be indorsed by two members of the club.
XVI. The initiation fee shall be \$100.
XVII. Failure to pay dues or assessments, after thirty days notice by the Secretary to each membership, withour further action of the club.
XVIII. The privileges of the club can be extended only to non-residents of Shelvy county, State of Tennessee, except as her clubfortor of the club, and off a so cond violation of the Executive Committee shall have the same forse and effect as if ordered by the Executive Committee, or for any conduct unbecoming a guileman and sportsman, a fine of twenty-five dollars shall be indored by the shall center and effect as if ordered by the club, until rescided by resolution of the club.
XII. The Executive Committee shall have the same forse and effect as if ordered by the same forts and the basts secure and indered as a regular meeting in specific privil

the conduct and expenses of their groups when the house. XXV. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to prefer charges against any member for a violation of the rules of the club. XXVI. A register shall be kept in an exposed place at the club house, in which all members and guests shall register their names, date of arrival and departure. XXVII. The election of persons to membership in the club, or for the expulsion of a member, shall be by secret ballot.

XXVIII. No member shall claim or have exclusive use of

any convenience or fixture on or about the lake; except, that he may provide his own boat. XXIX. ORDER OF BUSINESS. 1. Roll call. 2. Reading minutes of previous meeting. 3. Reports of committees, 4. Miscellaneous business. 5. Election of officers. 6. Adjourgment.

XXX. These articles may be altered or amended at any meeting of the club by a three-fourths' majority of those present

present.
HABTS OF THE RUFFED GROUSE.—Brookfield, N. Y.— Before market hunting became profitable and the sportsman, so called, became the "pot-hunter," grouse were of the more stay at home kind, inhabiting the same thicket year after year; or you could always flush him down near the swamp where the young cedars and hemlocks are the thickets. I have crept up quictly and cautiously, parting the branches noiselessly, have seen the grouse in its home just in front of me on the south side of an old rotten hemlock log, half buried in the soft, rich brown decayed bark and wood, basking in the mellow summer morning's sunshine. I have watched the mother grouse with her covey of thirteen, unconscious of the picture she formed. For three consecutive seasons an old ruffed grouse reared her brood in the same place. Could I be mistaken in the identity? I think not, so many times have I flushed her, always within a few yards of the decayed hemlock, just thirty-six paces from the spring-hole. You may ask if my gun ever came into position—but fingers that were trained to unloose those hammers became motionless. Hunting one day in the vicinity I came around to that charmed spot. Down near the spring-hole in the soft ground were the foot prints of man and dog. Too well I knew the story.—A. C. M.

SWANS IN THE NIAGARA RIVER.—Ten large wild swan were discovered swimming in Niagara River, just below the falls, at an early hour yesterday morning, some of them apparently in a wounded condition. Mr. Frank Nasoiy, Jr., of this village, succeeded in capturing one of the beauties.— C. E. LEWIS (Suspension Bridge, N. Y., March 21).

A WHITE QUAIL.

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with my prize. MARSHALL COUNTY, Miss., Feb. 24, 1884.

01 -

A MODEST WOLF STORT. -Lawrence, Kas. March S -Re-cently a farmer living in the southern part of this county came into the city with the report that he had discovered a cave on his farm that was inhabited by prairie wolves, and from what he could find out they amounted to about 300. He had killed a rew, but they would not come out, and he was afraid to enter the cave. Preparations were at once made to raid the den. A large party arrived at the place made to raid the den. A large party arrived at the place made to raid the cave, and were at once torn to pieces. A force of men then began operations and in a short time had a hole into the cave, back of the wolves. Two men entered, and all the dogs that could be found, and advanced on the rear of the mass of animals, who had by this time assembled in the front part of the caver. The dogs became frightened and beat a retreat, and the men, after firing a few shots also got out. After an all-day's skirnish, the hunters decided to make a dash and drive out their prey and kill as many as possible. All drew back from the front and kept quiet, and two men again entered in the rear. This time they succeeded in causing a stampede, and in a short time the cave was empty. The shootsrs did some good work, and by the time they were through about 100 dead wolves strewed the ground. The others scaped, and the party returned minus four dogs. A grand hunt is proposed. It is supposed the animals wintered in the cave.

Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publish

NEW ENGLAND ANGLING.

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this week. They will go by sleigh, not to fish, but just for the novelty of riding down. Oquossack to the camps, on the ice. By the way, the rebuilt Upper Dam puts the flowage of Mooselucmaguntic Lake some four feet higher, and some of the camps are being moved back. The most of the camps on that lake, however, will be "high and dry." What the new flowage will do for the fishing is a question. At Trout Cove it will doubtless be better, since it has always required moderately high water to bring success at that well-known point. When Richardson Lake—the lake below the Upper Dam—was raised eight feet by the rebuilding of the Middle Dam six years ago, it was followed the second and third years by remarkably good fishing. It is concluded that flowage creates use feeding grounds for trout, but breaks up spawning beds. At the Upper Dam itself there has been no fishing for two seasons. The repairing, begun one year ago, caused the drawing off of the water and the shutting of it off by coffer dam at Trout Cove, so that visitors there last season found the bottom dry where the rushing pool used to be, and a lot of logs, dry enough to burn, at the very spot where the celebrated eleven-pound trout, the largest true *Salmo fontinalis* on record, was taken six years ago. A recent letter from the superintendent says that the re-pairs at the Upper Dam will be about completed, and the water, unobstructed, turned on by the beginning of the fish-ing season. What the long-continued holding back of the water at this point has done for the fishing remains to be told. One experienced sportsman suggests that since "trout always go up stream in the fall and down stream in the spring," there will be no fishing below the new dam, but it will be as good as ever above it. Another theory is that the trout will follow the minnows up from Richardson Lake be-low the same as usual, but that there will be no fishing above the dam. Probably the true position is that the trout have been driven away and much disturbed by the long absence of wat

spring. The popularity of steam launches on the Androscoggin lakes is great. Capt. Fred Barker adds a new steamer to the Mooselucmaguntic fleet this year. Messrs. Betton & McKane have put a nice little steamer on Richardson Lake. This makes five steamboats in all on that lake—three private boats and two public. Alas! for the march of improvement. It builds dams and cuts down the forests. Row boats are too slow, and the camp must give way to the hotel and the summer cottage. This march of improvement is like the coming on of old age. Both are determined to end our sport-ing days, and it is sometimes a question which will first succeed. SPECIAL.

A LARGE TROUT.

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keeping up a steady strain on the line, the fish began to show signs of weariness from its great efforts. I had a landing net ready, and as soon as the fish approached the boat, I slipped it under him, and came near going into the water in-stead of taking the fish out. The battle occupied fully fif-teen minutes at least, although it seemed to be much longer, and Mr. Greene was in a violent perspiration. After the capture he took the evening boat for Buffalo, which in those days occupied much time on the trip, and as there was no ice at the Sault, I had fears that the trout would not reach New York in good condition. If Mr. Greene is still living, I'am in hopes he may see this article. P. R. Hov, M.D. RACINE, Wisconsin.

RACINE, Wisconsin.

ANGLER, GUIDE AND TROUT.

ANGLER, GUIDE AND TROUT. A NEW YORK man went with his guide to Brandy Point in 1885 to catch trout. After much laborious sitting still the guide managed to hook on the end of a hand line with a struggling worm for bait, an enormous trout which weighed ten pounds and a quarter. When the fish had been safely landed and incontinentally knocked in the head with a club, the unsuccessful but ingenious angler looped a gaudy "toddle bug" fly upon the end of his line, and fastening the hook in the mouth of the gasping fish, he bent his rod double by the strain he put upon it. Upon reaching the Mooselue-maguntic house where he lodged for the time, the angler told how the big trout had been caught upon the toddle bug fly and had bent double the pliant rod, but he did not re-member the guide nor the handline nor the worm. When, however, the New York angler had returned to his home and had put the big trout and the toddle-bug fly in a glass case, the guide remembered the rest of the story and made merry over it. merry ove er it.

merry over it. This fable teaches us how New York can give points to the rest of the country in capturing big Rangeley trout, but it also teaches us that the angler should first set it up with the guide before extolling the gaudy fly at the expense of the humble but industrious red-worm. A. MORCE.

A GAME CATFISH.

A CAME CATFISH. Editor Forest and Stream: I have just been reading the "Adirondack Fishes" and the work has interested me very much. I must differ from Mr. Mather concerning the edible qualities of the black bass, as I am fond of them, but no two persons agree upon tastes and relative value of foods, yet I appreciate with him the com-mon catfish of the East, Amburus catus. There is one of the cats, however, which is very much better; this is the Southern channel cat, Ictalurus punctatus, of the South, west of the Blue Ridge—not to be confounded with the catfish, also called "channel" found in Pennsylva-nia, Virginia, etc., I. albidus. The punctatus loves clear running streams and likes a bottom of stone or gravel. It is an excellent table fish, and I think is one of our most val-uable fishes. It is very gamy and rises spleadidly to the dy, and shows, I think, as much and even more fight than some trout. Many, I may say most, people in the Eastern States do not know that this is a first-class game fish, and by first class I mean one that takes the figh finely and fights well. Though mostly fished for with bait, these cats rise splendidly to the fly and are full of game. I have heard of many being caught in Texas with the brown hackle, but I have never been successful with it and have always found a gaudy, bright black bass fly was better. The best fly for these cats is made with a white body. A fly which I have never been able to find in tackle stores, or in dealers' lists, but which is used in the South as a home-made article, is one of the best flies for this fish. It has red wings, white body, white backless (deer tail hairs) and a black head, like the heads on some of the salmon flies. The cat in question I believe grows to the weight of thirty pounds—Jordan says twenty to twenty-five pounds – I have

Ridge, that is, in the streams flowing into the Tennessee, and so eventually into the Gulf. East of the Blue Ridge another genus of cats—the *Amiuri*—takes its place. This genus is very different, however, in its habits, haunts and value, either for food or game. Like many other fishes the channel cat is generally fished for with bait, by those who know of no other way, but it is a first-class fish for the fly-fisherman, CYRTONYX.

BLACK BASS ANGLING.

DEACK BASS ANULING.
ENDIFICIENT AND CAST MULTING.
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THE CATFISH AS GAME.—We have on several occasions printed letters-from correspondents which stated that a cat-thish had taken an artificial fly. This was regarded as a sort of accident, or in the light of unusual conduct on the part of the catty, whose instincts seldom incline him to such trivial things as flies, but rather incite him to search for both dhe early and the late worm upon the bottom. Now comes our valued correspondent "Cyrtonyx," who tells us, in another column, of a genus of catfishes which rises like a trout to the lure and fights like a black bass. We know that the writer of the article is an accomplished fly-fisher, who sel dom or never uses bait, and is possessed of more ichthyologi-cal lore than most anglers dicam is known to any man, for the average angler is content to angle and to know a trout from a bass by its general appearance, without burdening his head with such triffes as which has spinous flues or teeth like buistles. Therefore, we commend the observations of "Cyrtonyx" and indorse him as one who knows of what he speaks. By a happy coincidence, Mr. John Daridson, of Mooroc, Mich, dropped into the office while we were read-ing the letter referred to, and began relating what a beauti-hi, gamy-looking catfish he saw in Spring River, south of Kasasa, in the Indian Territory, while down there working bis dogs recently. He said that he saw many caught by boys with bait in clear, rocky streams, and that the fish was as shapely as a mackerel and looked as gamy as a trout. His description of the spotted sides agreed with that of *I. punc-taus*. Here is a chance for fishculturists.

LARGEST RANGELEY TROUT.—Boston, March 20.—Editor Forest and Stream: In your issue of March 18, George Wild calls upon "Stephen Morse, Lawrence Sargeant, Marshall Whitney, and all good honest guides" of the Rangeley Lake region to send in their records as to the largest trout (Salmo fontimatis) ever taken in Rangeley waters. In this connec-tion I would like to say that one of the Rangeley guides, Capt. Barker, well-known in Boston for his annual visits and his addresses before the boys of the Chauncey Hall school, gave an address one evening in the winter or spring of 1885, before the Appalachian Mountain Club. At that meeting, in answer to a question from me as to the very largest square-tailed or speckled trout ever taken in Rangeley waters, he stated that the very largest of which there was undoubted record weighed thirteen pounds and some ounces. The ex-act ounces I do not remember, but am positive that the weig't was over thirteen pounds. Will not Capt. Barker repeat his statement to FOREST AND STREAM for the benefit of Mr. Wild and all interested?—C. H. AMES.

THE NIAGARA COUNTY ANGLER'S CLUB has been organ-ized at Lockport, N. Y. The officers are: President, David Millar; Secretary, Wash. H. Cross; Treasurer, J. E. Emer-

fishculture.

SHORT LOBSTERS.—Recent developments show that the coast have really got themselves into deeper trouble than at truck shows that the fines imposed upon one man in Portland mount to over \$1,000. That number of lobsters under 10% of the max where the fines imposed upon one man in Portland or to over \$1,000. That number of lobsters under 10% of that State Imposes a fine of \$1 each. This man swore that of that State Imposes a fine of \$1 each. This man swore that or the lobsters in it. But the commissioners say that they shall have no difficulty in proving that the key to prove the short lobster business. At this end of the head or do not be and they say he will have to give up the short lobster business. At this end of the fine a phoyed, and as the appropriation by the State is insufficient, the Massuchusetts Fish and Game Protective Association is paying the bills. Its members are determined that he head was that the the experiment it is lawful to take lobsters where the property of the statute at least. But the waste from canning is the work feature. In Maine it is lawful to take lobsters where the the experiment of the statute at least. But the waste from canning is the work feature. In Maine it is lawful to take lobsters where he best obster grounds in the country, will be setulously opposed at the next session of the Lobster is the West. An earnest endeavor will also be made for lobster busines will be setulously opposed at the next session of the Lobster have here the lobster is further the lobster busines are not optimate the first proving the distribution of the the distribution in the country, are been almost depleted by wasterful and indiscriminate fish to boster busines. The lobster is done forever. They appear the for the statute at least is success in stopping the proving the work of the best lobster is done for whe the man and they appeared the persist in retaining lobster is done forever. They appeare the tobster is done forever. They appeare the lobster is done forever. They appeare the persist in re

March 19. FISHCULTURE AT BLOOMING GROVE PARK.—Editor Forest and Stream: The club here has about twenty miles of good trout streams, such as Shohola, Blooming Grove and Taylor's creeks, and some others. Leaving the railway station we drive up the mountain seven miles to the club house, along the Blooming Grove Creek most of the way from Millville. All along here are found spring tributaries suitable to deposit trout fry in. Ample provision has been made to protect these streams as well as the lakes belonging to the association, by the employment of guardians who also look after the hunting grounds. These men are invested with power to arrest tree-passers by the charter of the association given by the State of Pennsylvania. In a former letter, published in your issue of March 11, I gave an account of the hatchery and the fish now in the troughs. Lakes Laura and Giles abound in black bass, but for some reason they will not take any lure in the latter although it has been repeatedly tried. The frv in the hatchery are doing well and will be planted in the streams next month.—WHITE MILLER.

A FISHERMAN'S ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of fisher-men and citizens of Duluth, Minn., was held on March 13, and au association was formed. An address on tishculture was made by our correspondent, W. D Tomlin, Esq., in which he showed how the fishermen should work with the fishculturists for common good. He referred to the millions of whitefish fry being turned out yearly by Mr. Frank 'N. Clark at the U. S. hatcheries at Northville and Alpena, Mich., as showing what can be done at little expense and advocated the establish-ment of a hatchery at Duluth. Mr. Tomlin quoted a fishcul-turist as saying that spawn taken from fish found dead in the nets can be hatched. This is an erior; the eggs die shortly after the fish dies, perhaps in a few minutes. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution to be submitted at a future meeting, and the following officers were elected: Martyn Wheeler, Chairman; W. D. Tomlin, Secretary; Capt. E. Smith, Treasurer.

SUNAPEE TROUT,—This fish. which has attracted so much attention lately, notices of which have appeared in our last two issues, has yielded its eggs to Mr. Hodge, Commis stoner of Fisherics of New Hampshire. It is no doubt a form of the Salvelinus oquassa. or blue-backed trout of Maine, which grows to a larger size. Mr. Hodge has presented to Mr. Fred Mather, Superintendent of the New York State Hatchery on Long Island, 1.000 eggs of this fish and some hy-brid eggs. One lot of the latter are Sunapee eggs impregnated by brook trout, and the remainder are brook trout eggs im-pregnated by the salbiling, Salvelinus salvelinus, a fish im-poited from Germany some years ago.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES. DOG SHOWS. March 30 to April 2.—Third Annual Dog Show of the New Haven Kennel Crub, S. R. Hemingway, Scoretary, New Haven, Com. April 6, 7, 8 and 9.—Second Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club, Edward A. Moseley, Secretary, Boston, Mass. April 13, 14, 13 and 16. First Annual Dog Show of the Hartford Kennel Club, A. C. Collins, Secretary, Hartford, Com. April 7, 28, 29 and 30.—Third Dog Show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association. C. M. Monhall, Secretary, Cleveland. O. May 4, 5, 6 and 7.—Tenth annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, New York, James Morti-mer, Superintendent, P. O. Box 1812, New York. May 18, 19, 20 and 21.—Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. Munson, Manager.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bo. 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed **3481**.

THE UNPAID SPECIAL AT CHICAGO.

THE UNPAID SPECIAL AT CHICAGO. Editor Forest and Stream: In your paper a short time ago appeared an article entitled "Unpaid Special at Chicago." and that the same was paid by the donor into the treesury of the Illinois Kennel Club; also that said amount (\$16) was never paid to the gentleman who won the special. I therefore offer this explanation, and am willing at any time to substantiate the same by oath: That I do not know Mr. Waters: I never asked him for a special: he never paid me any amount of money, nor was the same paid into the treasury of the Illinois Kennel Club by Mr. Waters or any other person; that I never had anything to do with Mr. Waters's special or any other special connected with the Illinois Kennel Club bench show, nor did I know anything of such special until my attention was called to the matter, and by referring to the catalogue I found a special offered by Mr. Waters for the best pair of American standard black coekcrs. I write this in order to place myself properly, and innocent of having anything to do with this or any other special at the Illinois Kennel Club show. As the letter by Mr. Wade may be taken and understood as reflecting on me, or that I had some hand in the matter, I hope you will insert this at your earliest convenience; and other proof that may be required by the public I will gladly submit in order to learn my character from any stain. Jonn K. Navroa, Sec.Treas. Illinois Kennel Club.

Sec.-Treas. Illinois Kennel Olub. Curcaso, Ill., March 13. CANINE LORE. Editor Forest and Stream: The New Jersey Kennel Club have offered one hundred dol-lars reward for a living dog with the rables. About every dog that is now taken sick, the cry is raised (not only by the urchin in the street, but in the many sensational newspapers now published), mad dog; and as the members of this club know that the disease now raging among the dogs is a malig-mant form of distemper and not rables, the club has taken this method to counteract and allay the public excitement over this med dog scare. I do not believe there is any such disease as rables. Dogs, like all other animals, must pay the debt of nature and die from disease. A dog's brain may become affected from a disease, and when so affected the animal may even bite his own master, but if the wound is properly treated by a physician, no bad effect will follow. History teaches us that for thousands of years the dog has been domesticated and has become the almost constant companion of man. That man has made the most extensive use of this animal in every way, and I now think it is time we should begin to give the dog his dues, and do justice to him and his race. I find that David was among the first to show his aversion to the dog. "For dogs have compassed me, the assembly of the wicked have enclosed me. They pierced my hands and my feet." Psalm 22nd, 10th. Now, widently, in the days of David they had dogs and dogs would then bite. Yet we will find upon examination of the traditions and writings of the ancients that the disease rabies or hydrophobia is never mentioned. Yet we do find that in the case of persons afflicted with sores it was a trended to heal and soothe the angry flash, and even to this day in country places where the mad dog cruze has not ponetrated, you will find the same custom Whenever a dog has a sore or wound on his body he will lick it, and it is a very common saying "the lick of the dog is good for the bite."

No, the disease called rabies is a modern disease created by superstition and kept alive through the influence of sensational newspapers. The first authentic case of rabies I find is recorded by Plu-tarch in his tract on superstition, in which he says that "A risto-demus, the King of the Messenians, was in the war which he maintained against the Lacedemonians so alarmed at the dis-mal demunciations of the prophets when the dogs howled like wolves, and a wild herb had grown near the hearth of his house that he laid violent hands upon himself in a paroxysm of despair." Evidently in the days of the ancients the only rabies they dreaded was created out of the "howl" and not ruled the world and governed the actions of men. In Stehelius's rabbinical literature on the traditions of the Jews contained in their Talmuds, and other mythical writings, we are told the two following passages give a very curious rabbinical account of the different behavior of dogs in a to wn, sometimes grumbling and howling, at other times gamesome and full of play. "Our rabbins of blessed memory have said when the dogs how then cometh the angel of death into the city," and in rabbi Menechem Von Re Ranats's exposition on the same books it is said, "Our rabbins of blessed memory have said when the dogs howl then cometh the angel of death into the city," and in rabbi Menechem Von Re Ranats's exposition on the same books it is said, "Our rabbins of blessed memory have said when the angel of death enters into a city the dogs do howl," and I have seen it written by one of the disciples of rabbi alpenda the Juct, that upon a time a dog did howl and elapped his tail between his legs and went aside for fear of the angel of death, and somebody coming and kicking the dog to the place from which he had field the dog presently died." Le Bruyn says dogs seem to have been looked upon among the Jewin A insagreeable light; yet they had ther in consid-erable numbers in their cities. They were not shut up in their

houses or courts, but seem to have been forced to seek their food where they could find it. Busbequius says that the Turks reckon a dog an unclean and filthy creature, and therefore drive him from their houses; that these animals are there in common, not belonging to any particular owner, and guard rather the streets and districts than particular houses, and live off the offal which is thrown out.

out. In Morocco, says "Host's Travels," there are dogs in abund-ance, and as the greater part of the Moors have scarcely enough to live on for themselves, much less to feed dogs, they suffer them to lie about the streets so starved that they can hardly hang together, and almost devoured by fleas and vermin.

suffer them to be about the streets so starver that they can hardly hang together, and almost devoured by fleas and vermin. Poiret, in his "Travels in Barbary," says the dog loses in Barbary, as in the East in general, a part of those social qualities which make hun the friend of man. He is no longer the domestic, mild, instinuating animal, faithfully attached to his master and ever ready to defend him, even at the expense of his life. Among the Arabs he is cruel, bloodthirsty, always hungry and never satisfied. The Moors grant him a corner of their tent, but this is all. They never caress him, never throw him anything to eat. To this treatment, in my opinion, must the indifference of the dogs toward their master be ascribed. Very often they have not even a master. They choose a tent as a place of refuge, they are suffered to remain there, and no further notice is taken of them. Refuse, carrion, filth, everything is good enough for them if they can but appease their hunger, and they are lean, emaciated, and have scarcely any belly." Mow, in these Eastern countries we can see the dogs under the most unfavorable circumstances. Dog pounds do not ex-ist. There is no general killing of dogs. They go on from year to year fighting for life, and usually die from starvation. Yet, in these countries the cry "Mad dog" is never raised, and they have never had a case of the rables. Now, does it not seem strange that it is only in the civilized countries we find the existence of the dreaded disease, and does it not seem that it is only where the dogs are well housed and fet that we find it? An urchin in the street sees a dog attacked with a fit (pro-duced by worms or distemper), the boy shouts "Mad dog,"

find it? An urchin in the street sees a dog attacked with a fit (pro-duced by worms or distemper), the boy shouts "Mad dog," some enterprising reporter gets hold of the item, which is produced and reproduced by the many sensational papers now published. Is not this the true story of the mad dog scare?

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dreaded discase. Pasteur says he can create, produce and reproduce the rabies by injecting some kind of virus into the brains of a dog or rab-bit. I think if the French Government would inject some of the same virus within this Prof. Pasteur's skull, mankind would be greatly benefited C. J. PESHALL,

THE PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW. [From our Special Reporter.]

[From our Special Reporter.] UP to the latest hour at which FOREST AND STREAM could be advised by telegraph of the progress of the Pittsburgh dog show the regular class judging had been nearly completed. The telegram containing the awards made up to midday, on Wednesday, March 17, also stated that the attendance so hours later the remark respecting the attendance would have been very decidedly changed. In the afternoon the people passed through the doors in steady streams and the accommo-dations for visitors at the Central Rink were taxed to their uttermost until the doors were closed at 10 clock. On Thursday and Friday the attendance was also large and the result undoubtedly must have been satisfactory to the club. Judging was continued up to 10 o'clock on Wednesday might, by which time all but the impossible-to-decide special prizes had found happy owners. These special prizes are beed coming an incumbrance at many shows, and in place of assisting in the finding out of the best dog of the several breeds, are in many cases so offered as to become a gift to one animal and that the one meant by the donor, while in other instances they are the vehicle for a little chaap advertising. At Pitts-burgh there were about eighty special prizes offered and not over a third of these were of any practical value as a guide toward designating the best of the breed. Many of the specials were not awarded and the judges might very properly have declined deciding several others. Comment on the judging was last week contined to Mr. Mortimer's classes, finished on the first day, and in resuming the subject Major Tarybor's classes will first be passed under review, beginning with pointers. The only entry in either of the pointer champlon classes

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The Gordon setters escaped general condemnation by the appearance of Royal Duke, who here won his birst champion ship besides the special. Irish setters were also indifferent classes, in which the bitches were the best. In toxhounds, Major Taylor discarded the English type for the natives. Squire Handle's hounds were, however, rather a mixed lot, with a touch of the pointer in the looks of some of them. As is was, we preferred Kiser to anything shown by the Squire, while better than any of them was Dan O'Shea's Hanger. The beagle classes were well filled and the quality is still on the improve. Lee is not entitled to rank in the champion class, though he was entered and shown as such. Rattler, however, beat the old dog, as well as Bannerman. King Pat, a very smart little hound, was first in the dog class. He talls of in muzze and is inclined to be bitch headed. Dandy is a weedy dog and was placed too high. Banker, though not up to the O'Shea's thand and head, should have been second, while for third we fancied G and Duke, who is of the right size and is good everywhere except in his short head. Driver is far too long in couplings, and we could see no merit in any of Mr. Durgey's entries. The bitches were placed to our liking, and in the puppy classes there were one or two of good promise. Mr. Krueger won the kennel prize with a very sorty lot of five.

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Won second; under Solos, champions, bitch, St. Louis Aenhei Chuo s Vanit, Open, bitches, Graphic Kennels', heally won second instead of tbird.
 FOXHOUNDS.-CHAMPION-D. O'Shea's Roxey II.-OFEN-1st, 2d, 3d and very high com., 0. O'Shea's Ranger, High com, and corr., Scubenville Kennel Chub's Belland King. Com., J. H. Naylor's Lady Stewart; prizs for best pack, H. Handle:
 BEAGLES.-CHAMPION-Dogs: 1st, D. O'Shea's Rattler, Bitches: D. O'Shea's Miscnief.-OFEN-Dogs: 1st, M. Hans Krause's Klug Pat; j', C. Richaroson's Dandy and D. O'Shea's Rattler. Very high com., E. A. shaner's Driver. High com, C. Richa dson's Grand Dake and P. Dorsey's Fleetwool. Com., P. Dorsey's Juce. Elitches: 1st, Mrs. C. White's Bonnie II. Very ligh com, and com, A. C. Krueger's Pet, Krueger's Myrtle and Maida. High com, P. Dorsey's Mill Belle II. High com, and com, D. O'Shea's Hasty and Fair Maid. Com., G. H. Hill's Marjory and Topsy.-Puprisz-Dogs: 1st, W. H. Chuld's Tony Weller; 3d, J. Shendon's Bob. Very bigh com., C. Richardson's Gyp, Bitches: 1st, A. C. Krueger.'
 DACH: HUNDE.-Dogs: 1st and 2d, W. Loeffler's Prince Lulu and Waldmann II. Very high com.. C. Kloek's Mink and P. Merker's Solomon. High com., Mrs. E. M. Byer's Waldman. Com., J. P. Schaefer's Hecker. Bitches: 1st and 2d, W. Loeffler's Leonora and Tuusnelda. Very high com., J. P. Schaefer's Adelaide. Puppies; 1st, W. Loeffler's Olea. Best pack. W. Loeffler
 Tushefla. Very high com., J. P. Schaefer's Adelaide. Puppies; 1st, W. Loeffler's Olea. Best pack. W. Loeffler
 Tushardia. Very high com., J. P. Schaefer's Adelaide. Puppies; 1st, W. Loeffler's Olea. Best pack. W. Loeffler
 Tuchampion fox-terrier dogs, Richard Gibson's Fennel won instead of Belgrave Primrose. In one nd og and puppy classee, W. T. MeAices's General Grant won 3d and 1st respectively.
 COLLES.-CHAMPION - Dogs: Sans Souel Kenzels' Ben Nevis.

Construct Primose, In open dog and puppy classes, W. T. MCALees's General Grant won 8d and 1st respectively.
COLLIES.-CHAMPION - Dogs: Sans Souch Kennels' Ben Nerjs, Bitches: Hempstead Farm Compnay's Zuin Princees, --Open-Dogs: Ist, Associated Fanciers' Roy Boy: 2d, J. Lindsay's Strephon; 2d, J. A. Long's Clifton Hero. Very high com., J. Lindsay's Cratt. High com., AlcEwen & Gibson's Gideroy, J. Lindsay's Joe Netdes, Com, Geo Even's Truup. Bitches: 1st, J. D. Suotweil's Lady of the Lake; 2d, Mitchell Harrison's Gen; 3d, Hempstead Farm Company's Gener, Structure, The State Com, Geo Even's Truup. Bitches: 1st, J. D. Suotweil's Lady of the Lake; 2d, Mitchell Harrison's Gen; 3d, Hempstead Farm, Company's Konad. Very high com. reserve, W. Sower's Rob Roy 1H., T. Lindsay's Bonne Scoland. High com., Mempstead Farm Company's Ghadys and Heather Belle. Very high com, reserve, W. S. Hower's, W. Stower's, W. Athe Surger Yield, State State, Gen, State, Com, W. Athe Surger's Lady Scott. Com, Associated Fanciers' Cault. High com, M. Athes Durpet's Lady Scott. Com, Associated Fanciers' Com, State State, Glence Collie Kranels' Zuiu, High com, W. Athes Durpet's Lady Scott. Com, Associated Fanciers' Cocke, H. B. McKnight's Annie Laurie. YORKSHIRE TERKIERS.-Over Suss.-1st, J. H. Kramer's Midge:

Torner's Wurst over's Queen Visiona, Giencoe Collie Krunels' Zuiu, High cou, W. Alles burper's Lady Scot. Com, Associated Fauciers' Cockle, H. B. McKnight's An.ne Laurie.
TYORKSHIRE TERRIFERS. - Overs fits. - Ist. J. H. Kramer's Midge de Control of the Data Ceres' Cockle, H. B. McKnight's An.ne Laurie.
TYTRKSHIRE TERRIFERS. - Overs fits. - Ist. J. H. Kramer's Midge do La Arnhein's Bonnie 38, 6, Wui's Pearl. High cont, J. Myer's Don Fedro. - UNDER 5125. - Prizes within the control of t

Best pair of black pointer bliches, Flotsam and Jetsam, Best Enrelish setter bi ch and two pupples, Queen Laverack, Blue Prince and Dush ing Prince. Best occker in Class 54. dog, Keno. Best occker in Class 55. bitch, Bene Silk. Best Irish setter puppy under 18 mos. Cora. Best greybound dog, Paris. Best greybound bitch, Beitrey (3). Best preybound dog, Paris. Best greybound bitch, Beitrey, Norahl Best preybound dog, Paris. Best greybound bitch, Beitrey, Norahl Best preybound dog, Paris. Best greybound bitch, Beitrey, Norahl Best park field spaniel. Pereless Closs, Jr (3). Best black field spaniel. Pereless Closs, Jr (3). Best black field spaniel. Pereless Closs, Jr (3). Best park field spaniel. Pereless Closs, Jr (3). Best park field spaniel. Pereless Closs, Jr (3). Best park of the spaniel of the spaniel spaniel. Bost park of the bost, with two of his get, under 12 motions, and theur dism, quality of their dam and progeny to be costidered, Dashing Noble, Queen beagles, Ji neh or under, A. C. Krueger. Best beagle, dog or bitch, Best beagle dog or bitch under 12 inches, Bannerman. Best Enzlish ster, dog or bitch, special entry required. Daisy Dachar. Best pack of fochounds, H. Handle. Best kennel Cl. Boglish setters, pointers and Anchhande, Pittsburg Kennel Club, Graphic Kennels and W. Loeffler. Best kennel of three Messtiff, Winlawn Kennels. Best St. Ernarish unpy under one year, Loyal. Bestmastiff, in open class, Hero HI Mest St. Bernard, open class, Apollo. Best colice, open class, Hero HI Mest St. Bernard, open class, Apollo. Best colice, open class, Hero HI Mest St. Bernard, open class, Apollo. Best colice, open class, Hero HI Mest St. Bernard, open class, Apollo. Best colice, open class, Hero HI Mest St. Bernard, open class, Apollo. Best colice, open class, Hero HI Mest St. Bernard, open class, Apollo. Best colice, open class, Hero HI Mest St. Bernard, open class, Apollo. Best colice, open class, Hero HI Mest St. Bernard, open class, Apollo. Best colice, open class, Hot Moz, Best Lirish setter birch. Rex H.

SWEDPSTAKES PRIZES, SPECIAL ENTRIES, Pointer dogs over 55 pounds, Robert the Devil. Pointer bitches over 50 pounds, Revel. Pointer dogs or bitches, Robert the Devil. Pointer dogs under 35 pounds, Bracket. Pointer bitches under 50 pounds, Keswick II. Brace of pointers, dogs or bitches, Revel and Brackel. Kennel of five pointers owned by one person or club, Graphic Kennels

THE NEWARK DOG SHOW.

THE NEWARK DOC SHOW. The first dog show of the New Jersey Kennel and Field Trial Club, held at Newark this week, was a first-class show. There were 546 dogs entered and nearly all of the m were present. The judging did not commence very promptly on Tuesday, but very good progress was made, and all but the collie pupy classes and the miscellaneous class were fuished on the first day. The dogs were well benched, but the build-ing is not quite large enough for the number exhibited, and in consequence the space for visitors was rather limited. The show was well managed and the dogs well cared for. Many members of the club devoted their time to the care of the dogs and visitors, and everything connected with the show ap-peared to run smoothly. The attendance on Tuesday was very good for the first day, and on Wednesday the building was lincomfortably crowded a portion of the time, making is almost impossible to get near the dogs. The club are well satisfied with the success of their this attendance of the classes there was not a poor one in the lot. A great deal of interest was manifested in the judging for the large pointer special. The contest was between Beaufort and Graphic, and when Mr. Davidson, atter a long and very careful examination, handed the riblot to Beaufort, the long-continued applause from the crowd around showed that the decision was well indorsed. WASTIFFS,-CRAMION list Willawn Kennels' Prusian Princess.

AWARDS. MASTIFFS, --CHAMPION-ISt, Winlawn Kennels' Frussian Princess. OPERS DOPS: 1st, C. R. Colwell's David; 2d, W. S. Johnson's Dread; 3d, Winlawn Kennels' Hector. Very bigh com., Winlawn Kennels' Hidebert. High com., J. L. Winchell's Boss. Com., C. B. Colwell's Brother. Bitches: 1st. Winlawn Kennels' Queen II; 2d, C. B. Colwell's Brother. Bitches: 1st. Winlawn Kennels' Queen II; 2d, C. B. Colwell's Brother. Bitches: 1st. Winlawn Kennels' Derestes Dops: 1st. Queey's Nana. Perpress-Dops: 1st. Win-lawn Kennels' Hannibal; 2d. W. S. Johnson's Dread, Jr. Very bigh com., J. F. Oakey's Rab. Hieh com., T. McMurray's Young Newison. Bitches: 1st. Mrs. J. H. Oakey's Dido III.; 2d, Clovernook Kennels' Madge. ST. BEENAPDE. Desert

Bitches: ist, Mrs. J. H. Oakey's Dido III.; 2d, Clovernook Kennels' Madge.
 ST. BERNARDS.-ROUGH-COATED -CHAMPION-Ist, E. R. Hearn's Duke of Leeds.-OPEM-Dogs: ist, J. W. Burgess's First Cholice; 2d, Arthur Wallack's Courage II; 3d, Mill Brook Kennels' Konik. Very bigh com., invincible Eanals' Zeno. High com., Mrs. A. M. Mo-(hregor's Hosco II. Com., Chequasset Kennels's Rutchpi II. Eitches; Ist, J. S. Sheppard's Lady Athol; 3d, E K. Hearn's St. Ende; 3d, High poles Kennels' Shella. Very high com., Elema Vista Kennels' Soella. High com, J. W. Burgess's Regis. Com, Dr. E. J. Bermingham's harchloness, Puppies-Dogs: Ist, Buean Vista Kennels' Loyal; 3d, Iuvincible Kennels' Sirathmore. Very high com, F. E. Osborae's pon Hugo J. Hen com, Hospice Kennels' K. Triaban. Bitches: Ist, Hospice Kennels' Fleur de Lis; 2d, Hospice Kennels' Loyal; 3d, Iuvincible Kennels' R. G. Scaley's Lady Kate. High com., Hospice Kennels' Heetor; 3d, W. W. Tucker's Rigi. Very high com., W. Y. Tucker's Zeno Higu com., Mill Brook Kennels' Beig, Uon, Miss Kennels' Leetor; 3d, W. W. Tucker's Rigi. Very high com., W. Y. Wucker's Zeno Higu com., Mill Brook Kennels' Beig, Com, Mw. Yucker's Zeno Higu com., Mill Brook Kennels' Beig, Com, Mw. Hub Gabuch's Cast. Ritches: Ist, W. J. Leinein's Tirra II; 2j, E. R. Hearn's Alma II.; 3d, Mill Brook Kennels' Snowhall. Very higu com., Hospice Kennels' Beline II. FUPPIES-Dogs: 1, Mill Brook Kennels' Beigle com., Hospice Kennels' Beline II. FUPPIES-Dogs: 1, Mill Brook Kennels' Genme.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.-1st, Dan O'Shea's Bruno; 2d, W. Lendrum' ascha, Very high com., J. Williams's Frince. High com, Wm

NEWFOUNDLANDS.-ist, Dan O'Shea's Bruno; 20, W. Lendrum's Pascha, Very high com., J. Williams's Prince. High com, Wm. Burke's Major. GREAT DANES (ULMERS).-ist, Mrs. M. Shaw's Ramyr; 2d, J. W. Clark's Cafe-au Lait. Very high com., Thomas Cosgrove's Major. High com, Associated Fanciers' Duchess. GREYHOUNDS.-ist, C. D. Webber's Pembroke; 2d, L. S. Rutan's Czar. Very high com., P. Lorillard, dr.'s Rex and Don. *Puppies*; Ist. C. D. Webber's Pembroke; 2d, W. Blackham's Dray, Very bigh com., W. Blackham's Dora. High com., W. Blackham's Theo. Com., (J. Bandistel's Rector. DEDEO(UNDE) Courseout tri Clorennock Fannle? Mode

Czit, Very Bigli Colla, J. 125 Mail, J. 5 Reskham's Dray, Very Bigli Coll., Webber's Pennoroket; 24, W. Blackham's Dray, Very Bigli Coll., Webber's Pennoroket; 24, W. Blackham's Theo. Coll., G. Baddisle's Heltor.
DEERHOUNDS.-CRAMPON-Isi, Clovernook Kennels' Mack.-Dress-Dogs: 1st, J. E Phayer's Wanda. Very Bigli Coll., Clovernook Kennels', Heather, Ritches: 1st, J. E. Thayer's Wanda. Very Bigli Coll., Clovernook Kennels', Mack.-Wernook Kennels', Heather, Ritches: 1st, J. E. Thayer's Wanda. Very Bigli Coll., Clovernook Kennels', Heather, Ritches: 1st, J. E. Thayer's Wanda. Very Bigli Coll., Clovernook Kennels', Heather, Ritches: No curres.-Opes.-Digs. 1st, G. H. Muson's Beanfort, Ritches over Solbs. No curres.-Opes.-Opes. 1st, Graphic Kennels', Graphic Kennels', Kennels

Freeler's Gren Achte. BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.—('HAMPION—ist, J. E. Thayer's Ar us.—Open—Doya; 2d, Argyle Kennels' Bock; 3d, M. Alling's Baron om. E. T. Spragne's Boy. Briches: ist, H. C. Glover's Nora; 2d, G

3. Brown's Topsey; 8d, G. W. DeWolfe's Mand. Very high com., C' W. Tuitle's Cremorce. High com., A. H. Aldrich's Heather Lass Puppies: 1st, O, H. Day's Don.

Tutile's Cremorce. Hieb com, A. H. Aldrich's Heather Lass uppies: 1st, O. H. Day's Don.
Tutile's Cremorce. Hieb com, A. H. Aldrich's Heather Lass uppies: 1st, O. H. Day's Don.
TuSIH EETTERS -CHAMPION-DOGS: 1st, Max Wenzel's Chief.
tiches: 1st, T. G. Budington's Faun. -OPEN-DOGS: 1st, E. W. Clark, r's Birners; 2d. L. H. Roberts's Bruce; 3d. Max Wenz 1's Tim. Very igh com, R. C. Van Horn's Patsey, L. B. Wright's Glencho's Boy.
nd R. A. Spalling's Garry. High com, C. W. Roedenburg's Chip.
I. R. Goetetbins's Chief II., and J. Grosvenor's Banker. Com., T. S. unmon's Patsey. Bit. W. Dunphy's Molly Bawn; 2d. Max Yerz.'s Yoube; 8d, 1 H. Roberts's Jessie. Very high com., J. Grosenor's Banker. Com., T. S. Unmon's Patsey. Bit. Ches: 1st, V. Dunphy's Molly Bawn; 2d. Max Yerz.'s Yoube; 8d, 1 H. Roberts's Jessie. Very high com., J. Grosenor's Banker. Com., F. G. L-roy's Lill and H. T. Henshaw's Bessle Glencho.
Churen's Queen L. High com., G. Langram's Vic.
CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.-No entries.
IRISH WATER SPANIELS.-Ist, withheld; 2d, W. Ehler's Ono-noo. Com., P. J. Ohliger's Prince.
FIELD SPANIELS -CHAMPION-ANY COLOR. OVER 28LES -1st, A. G. Wilmerding's Back Prince.
FIELD SPANIELS -CHAMPION-ANY COLOR. OVER 28LES -1st, A. G. Wilmerding's Hack Prince.
MUBOR KING's Grüte, A. C. Wilmerding's Newton Abbot. Com, V. O. Partridge's Critic, A. C. Wilmerding's Newton Abbot. Com, Y. Hybirt, OM, J. A. Roche's Fan II. High com., Y. O. Partridge's Critic, A. C. Wilmerding's Newton Abbot. Com, Y. Hybirt, Backton's Gatoria Carlotta Patti, E. M. Old am's Dash, Associated Fanclers, Bonana.
COCKER SPANIELS.-CHAMPION -ANY COLOR, UNDER 28Les -1st, A. C. Kilmerding's Pinto. J. A. Roche's Fan II. High com., Y. O. Partridge's Critic, A. C. Wilmerding's Newton Abbot. Com, Y. Hybirts Pinto. J. A. Roche's Fan II. High com., C. CARDAN, Associated Fanclers, Bonana.

W. O. Partridge's Critic, A. C. Wilmerding's Newton Abbot. Com, G. H. Whitehead's Pluto, J. L. Woolston's Carlotta Pattl, E. M. Old-ham's Dash, Associated Fanciers, Bonanza. COCKER SPANIELS.-CHAMPION - Ary CoLOR, UNDER 25LBS - 1st, A. E. Rendie's Compton Brahmin.-Open-LIVER or BLACK-DOGS. Ist, J. P. Willey's Black Peter 2d, A. Laidlaw's Obo, Jr.; 3d, J. P. Willey's Young Obe. High com, S. R. Hemingway's Dunroble. Com, A. E. Rendle's Compton Bedoulo. Bitches: Ist, J. P. Willey's Suina: 2d; J. W. Kelly's Wood tock Norahi 3d, A. E. Rendle's Comp-ton Gladys. Very High com, J. Grospenor's Black Pearl, W. H. Tuck's Alice Obo, High com, J. B. J. Rae's Young Belle, S. R. Hem-ingway's Miss Nance, A. Latdlaw's Londlaw's Belle. C. Van Vorst Sweell's Helene, J. P. Willey's Beauty W. J. W. Kelly's Woodstock Ruby,-ANY OTHER COLOR THAN LIVER on BLACK, UNDER 28LBS.-Ist, J. W. Kelly's Little Red Rever; 2d, A. C. Wilmerölng's Marion; 3d, A. Laidlaw's Don. High com, E. F. Thomas's Wanda T. PUP FIES.-Very birb com, E. M. Oldham's Lay Abbot. High Compton Bedouin, W. West's Oneeu Obo, Hormell Spaniel Club's Hornell Neil, L. R. Hemlngway's Dunrobin.

CLUMBER SPANIELS.-1st, M. Richardson's Newcastle; 2d, M. ichardson's Type.

FOXHOUNDS - CHAMPION-1st; Essex County Hunt's Vinegar,-PEN-Dogs: 1st, Essex County Hunt's Truman; 2d, Dan O'Shea's anger. Bitches' Ist, J. H. Taylar's Lady Stewart. Puppies; 1st, J. Naylou's Lady Stewart.

langer, Bitchesi Ist, J. H. Taylır's Lady Stewart. Гарриея: 1st, or. I. Naytoi's Lady Stewart.
COLLIES. — Снамрюх—Ist, Sans Souci Farm's Kennels' Ben Nevis. - Орем—Dogs: 1st, J. D. Shotwell's Glengarry; 2d. Associated Fan-iers' Royboy; 3d, T. Lindsay's Bonnie Scotland. Very high com. J. Vatson's Heather. High com., J. Watson's Clipper and J. Yan ichaick's Svibiton. Com., J. G. Speed's Laddie. Bitches: 1st, J. D. hotwell's Lidy of the Lake; 2d, J. Watson's ——; 3d, Hempstead 'arm 'Oo stass of Lowne, Very high com., G. H. Whitehead's Lark and M. Herrison's Gem. Hi'h com., William G. Martin's Jean. 'tPPIcs.—Dogs' ist, J. D. Shotwell's Glengarry; 2d, T. Lindsay's Jonnie Sco'land. Very high com., J. Watson's Heatner. High com., D. Shotwell's Lidy of the Lake; 2d, J. Watson's Heatner.
Hilp Com., J. D. Shotwell's Clengarry; Expensis Tobpe, Bitches; 1st, J.
Shotwell's Lidy of the Lake; 2d, J. Watson's Heatner. High com., D. Shotwell's Lidy Eilt. High com., J. Watson's Heatner.
Heyr high com., J. Stowell's Glengarry; 2d, T. Lindsay's Jonnie Sco'land. Very high com., J. Watson's Heatner.
Heyr high com., J. Shotwell's Mabel, be Abouwell's Lidy Eilt. High com., J. D. Shotwell's Mabel, he Hempst-ad Faru Co's Bonnie and Heather Belle, H. B. Moc-night's Annie Laurie, C. K. Buckle's Jessie Dcan and Houghton 'arm's Phylis. m., J. D. Shot e Hempst-ad light's Annie rm's Phyllis.

MISCELLANEOUS.-Equal 1st, F. M. Brasher's Daimation Vixen gyle Kennels' retriever Black Bess and G. O. Zeller's Leonberg arry, Very high com., Argyle Kennels' Prince Charles spanie

arty. Very high com., Argyle Kenners Frince Charles spaner harley. BEAGLES. -CHANFION - 1st, A. C. Krueger's imported Bannerman, ry high com, Dan O'Shea's Rattler. High com., A. H. Wakefield Co,'s Bush. - OPEN-OVER 12 INCHES-1st, A. H. Wakefield & Co.'s lttle Duke; 2d, W. S. Duffenderffer's Rattler III. Very high com., H. Ashburner and O. H. McClure's Blue Cap. Com., A. H. Wake-ld & Co.'s Trifa-, Bitches: 1st, A. C. Krueger's Pet; 2d, A. H. Wake-eld & Co.'s Trifa-, Bitches: 1st, A. C. Krueger's Pet; 2d, A. H. Wake-ld & Co.'s Trifa-, Bitches: 1st, A. C. Krueger's Pet; 2d, A. H. Wake-ld & Co.'s Trifa-, Bitches: 1st, A. C. Krueger's Pet; 2d, A. H. Wake-ld & Co.'s Trifa-, Bitches: 1st, A. C. Krueger's Pet; 2d, A. H. Wake-ld & Co.'s Trifa-, Bitches: 1st, A. C. Krueger's Pet; 2d, A. H. Wake-ld & Co.'s Co's Chase, Dom. H. M. Schelhas's Trinket, -UNDER 12 Inches-lst, W. F. reeter's March Boy 1L; 2d, W. F. Streeter's Magnet. Very high om., Dan O'Shea's Foirmaid. BASSET HOUNDS - 1st C. B. Gilbert's Bertrand; 2d, Brooklyn

Count, H. M., Scheinhästs Trinker, - CNDER 12 INCHES-181, W. F.
Streeter's March Foy IL; 21, W. F. Streeter's Magnet. Very high com., Dan O'Shea's F.drmaid.
BASSET HOUNDS,-1st, C. B. Gilbert's Genated.
DACHSHUNDE,-1st, Invincible Kennels' Dina; 2d, W. B. Vogel² sang's Fretzel, Jr. Very high com., C. B. Gilbert's Canace.
DACHSHUNDE,-1st, Invincible Kennels' Dina; 2d, W. B. Vogel² sang's Fretzel, Jr. Very high com., W. B. Vogelsang's Gretchen.
FOX-TERRIERS,-CHAMPON-Dog; 1st, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Belgrave Primorse. Bitch: 1st. J. E. Thayer's Richmod Olive.-OPER Dogs: 1st, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Belgrave Primorse. Bitch: 1st. J. E. Thayer's Richmod Olive.-OPER Dogs: 1st, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Splanger; 2d, J. W. Clank's Rusic Plash: 81 W. T. McAless's General Grant. Very high com., R. Lyon's Richmod Jockev, Clovernook Kennels' Scarsdale, A. Boore's Orange Pippin. High cor., John E. Thayer's Richmed Olive. Clovernook Kennels' Scarsdale, A. Boore's Orange Pippin. High cor., John E. Thayer's Nina; 3d, J. H. Shepherd's Lady Winnle, V-ry high com., at M. Rutherfurd's Belses General Grant. Very high com., L. & W. Rutherfurd's Conwall Duchess: 2d, J. John E. Thayer's Risk Blosson. Com., Clovernook Kennels' Clover Fliget aud Clover Bell. Puppins.-Dogs: 1st, C. A. Steven's Cocaune. Very high com. and reserve, M. T. McAlees's General Grant. Very high com., and reserve, J. E. Thayer's Nutmeg III. Com., Clovernook Kennels' Clover Fliget aud Clover Bell. Puppins-Dogs: 1st, O. Alven's Narnel. Kich endition. Bitches': Stop Jacker's Nutmeg III. Com., J. W. Clark's Marnino. Bitches': 1st, J E. Thayer's Flirt. Very high com. and reserve, J. E. Thayer's Flirt. Very high com., and reserve, J. E. Thayer's Stolly. High com., T. Moey's Violet V.-WIRE-HARDE.-CHAMPION: 1st, J. P. Barmard's Brinstone. Bidoes, 1st, J E. Thayer's Bellossima. OFEN-Dogs: 1st, J. E

Belloua. Belloua. BULL-TERRIERS.-CHAMPION: R. & W. Livingston's Grand Duke. OPEN-Dogs: 1st. F. F. Dole's Count; 2d, T. Blackburn's Judas. Very bigh com, J. R. Suydam's Jack. Bitchest: Ist. T. R. Varick's Little Nell. Puppies: C. A. Steven's Anthony. Com, Argyle Kennels' Nell. Very high com, H. W. Holmes's Alice. BLACK AND TAN FERKIERS.-OVER 7LBS.-Withheld. IRISH AND ROUGH-HAIRED TERRIERS.-Ist, Dan O'Shea's Norma.

IRISH AND ROUGH-HARDD TERRIERS.—Ist, Dan O Snea's Norma. DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.—Ist, Associated fanciers' Binnie; 2d, G. G. Cleather's Meg. BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—Ist, W. S. Jackson's Sentinel; 2d, D. O'Snea's Wasp. Hilen com., D O'Shea's Sting. SKYE TERRIERS.—Ist, Mrs. L. E Bilinger's Touzie. PUGS.—(TAMPION-Ist, Ci y View Kennels' Bradford Ruby.—Open -Dogs; 1st, Cheq-asset Kennels' Young Toby; 2d, Argyle Kennels' Dick. Bitches; 1st, A. H. Moore's Miss Katy; 2d, Chequasset Kennels' Dick. Bitches; 1st, A. H. Moore's Miss Katy; 2d, Chequasset Kennels' Dick. Bitches; 1st, A. H. Moore's Miss Katy; 2d, Chequasset Kennels' Dick. Bitches; 1st, A. H. Moore's Miss Katy; 2d, Chequasset Kennels' Dick. Bitches; 1st, Chequasset Kennels', Young Toby, 1d, Argyle Kennels' Beauty. Puppies; Withhed.

Puppers: Withled.
YORKSHIRE TERRIERS. - OVER 5LBS. - Ist, Argyle Kennels' Ben;
2d, Argyle Kennels' Solder.
TOY TERRIERS. - OTHER THAN YORKSHIRE, UNDER 7LBS. - Ist, Miss
E. E. Browne's Thuey.
KIN 3 CHARLES * PANIELS. - Ist, J. B. Reddie's Nellie; 2J, J. B.
Reddie's Picou. Very high com., Associated Fanciers' Duke of Edinburgh.

burgh. BLENHEIM SPANIELS -- 1st, W. Phillips's King Victor; 2d, Miss M. Philips's King Puppin. ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.-- No entries.

POODLES.-BLACK-1st, J. W. Clark's Sabot; 2d, J. W. Clark's Jet Com., Miss Granam's Puffey.-OTHER THAN BLACK-Withheld.

II. Com., Miss Granam's Puffey.—OTHER THAN BLACK --Wubbeld. SPECIALS. Best kennel mastiffs, Winlawn Kennel. Best kennel rough-coated St Bernards, Hospice Kennels. Best kennel smooth coated St. Ber-nards, W. W. Tucker. Best rough-coated St. Bernard, E. R. Hearn's Duke of Leeds; best smooth-coated, W. W. Tucker's Apollo. Best rough-coated St. Bernard in open class, J. W. Surgess's First Choice. Best St. Errn rd under best coatrol, Miss Luiu Balbaci's Czar. Hest St. Bernard puppy under 5 mos., E. Sprague's strathmore. Best mastiff under 7 mos., W. S. Johnson's Dread, Jr. Best Newfoundlard, D. O'Shea's Bruno. Largest St. Bernard, E. R. Hearn's Duke of Leeds.

PROPOSED DOG SHOW AT BUFFALO.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of Buffalo, N. Y., pro-poses to hold a dog show in that city April 13 to 16. Mr. John Davidson will budge. The show will be managed by Mr. Edward H. Rounds, No. 75 White Building, Buffalo, N. Y

WORMS IN PUPPIES.

WORMS IN PUPPIES.
 Editor Forest and Stream:

 For the benefit of fellow sportsmen and lovers of the dog, I wish to give a little of my experience in doctoring for worms. These pests have been the bane of my most cherisbed hopes and ambition in breeding fine setters; my choice pups, evenly marked and best of form, were sure to fall victims of these fell destroyers. I have used most every worm remedy with little success, except one, this remedy in most cases proving as fatal as the disease, my pups often dying after the worms were discharged, and on a postmortem I found a high state of inflammation with effusion of blood throughout stomach and intestines. The remedy referred to is Dr. C. MoLane's vermifuge, which I think the great panacea for worms, and with which I have had grand success. I am satisfied many pups could be saved by treatment such as here related. Two of a last litter in my kennel, while in fine form and condition, were suddenly taken with spasms, the fits following in quick succession until they were perfectly prostrate and lay apparently unconscious, my bope of saving them was so slight that I ordered my man to chop off their heads to end their suffering. He begged to be excused the uopleasant task, and I confess I hadn't the courage to do it myself. I had, however, given each a small spoont of McLane's vermifuge, and as I left for my office I remarked, "Well, let them live, they will be dad before night any way." On my return I found them living, the spasms had ceased, no worms had been ejected and they were ejected. In less than forty-eight hours they were on their feet, and are living to-day, fine, healtby dogs. I believe if the above remedy was given in small doese when pups are but two vecks old, before these pests get such head way, very few pups would die with worms.
 Mathematical material export results. If you can't get the vermifuge, and I try and report results. If you can't get the vermifuge, your druggist, send to Flem

THE CALIFORNIA KENNEL CLUB,—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the California Kennel Club on Feb. 4, it was decided to report to the club a recommenda-tion that a bench show be held in this city in May next. A resolution was adopted that any member losing a dog shall advertise same in a daily paper for three days, after which the Executive Committee will take the matter in hand and offer a reward of \$50 for the arrest and conviction of any per-son stealing a dog, and \$100 for the arrest and conviction of any person who has poisoned any.—San Francisco Call.

THE HEMPSTEAD FARM COMPANY.—New York, March 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: The Hempstead Farm Company, Limited, of Hempstead, L. L, of which I am presi-dent, and A. D. Lewis, Esq., of this city, secretary and trea-surer, has purchased my entire kennel of collies. It is a com-pany incorporated under the laws of this State, its busness being the raising and sale of the higher class of farm products, and the breeding of thoroughbred live stock.—THOS. H. TERRY.

NEW ENGLAND KENNEL CLUB.—Boston, March 24.— Editor Forest and Stream: The entries to the coming show of the New England Kennel Club closed with 625. Many re-turned coming after the 20th. Everything promises a suc-cessful show. The quality of those entered is of the highest standard, and Mechanics Hall a magnificent building with every convenience.—JOHN READ, Supt.

CLEVELAND BENCH SHOW.—The judges are: English setters—B. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa. Irish and black and tan setters—Maj. J. M. Taylor. Cleveland O. Pointers—Judge to be announced. Mastiffs. St. Bernards, collies, hounds, fox-terriers, spaniels, and all other non-sporting dogs—John H. Naylor, Chicago, Ill. The entries close April 17.

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTES. KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.-For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them.

NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.
IST Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.
Mignon. By Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., for orange tawny, with white makkings, smooth coated St. Bernard butch, whelped Nov. 6, 1855, by Hermit (A.K.R. 25), out of Alma (A.K.R. 27).
Tadd Duncan. By Stone House Kennels, Woonsocket, R.I., for black, tan and white collie dog, whelped Nov. 16, 1855, by Macmit (A.K.R. 27).
Tadd uncan. By Stone House Kennels, Woonsocket, R.I., for stable and white collie dog, whelped Fob. 6, 1856, by Macbeth (A.K.R. 27).
Tadd white colle dog, whelped Fob. 6, 1856, by Macbeth (A.K.R. 27).
Tadd white collie dog, whelped Fob. 6, 1856, by Macbeth (A.K.R. 27).
Tadd white collie dog, whelped Fob. 6, 1856, by Macbeth (A.K.R. 27).
Tadd Stone House Kennels, Woonsocket, R. I., for sable and white collie bitch, whelped Fob. 6, 1856, by Macbeth (A.K.R. 27).
Tadd Stone House Kennels, Woonsocket, R. I., for sable and white collie dog, whelped Fob. 6, 1886, by Macbeth (A.K.R. 27).
Moton I. By Stone House Kennels, Woonsocket, R. I., for sable and white collie dog, whelped Fob. 6, 1886, by Macbeth (A.K.R. 27).
Moton I. By Stone House Kennels, Woonsocket, R. I., for sable and white collie dog, whelped Fob. 6, 1886, by Macbeth (A.K.R. 27).
Moton I. By Stone House Kennels, Woonsocket, R. I., for golden and white colle dog, whelped Feb. 6, 1886, by Sacbeth (A.K.R. 27).
Tado of Jumper (A.K. 27).</ 127" Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Queen Anne. By Jacob Meyer, Newark, N. J., for tawny and white rough-coated St. Bernard birch, whenced Feb. 11, 1856, by First Choice (E. 14,287) out of Flora II. (A.K.R. 2016).
 Con. By Walter E. Tooker, M., Vernon, N. Y., for orange, white on cluest and fore feet, rough-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped Feb. 11, 1856, by First Choice (E. 14,287) out of Flora II. (A.K.R. 2016).
 Constance. By Jacob Meyer, Newark, N. J. for tawny and while rough-coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped Feb. 11, 1856, by First Choice (E. 14,297) out of Flora II. (A.K.R. 2016).
 Constance. By Jacob Meyer, Newark, N. J. for tawny and while rough-coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped Feb. 11, 1856, by First Choice (E. 14,307) out of Flora II. (A.K.R. 2016).
 Louise. By I. H. Roberts, Mocrestown, N. J. for red Irish setter bitch, whelped Dec. 19, 1855, by Blarney (Bruee-Luray) out of Lady Clare (Elcho-Rose).
 Glendare. By S. L. Burgess, Meriden, Conn., for red Irish setter doz, whelped June 30, 1885, by Glencho (Elcho-Noreen) out of Red Study. By I. H. Roberts, Moorestown, N. J., for red Irish setter bitch, whelped Aug. 6, 1885, by Bruce (Elcho-Noreen) out of Creole (Grafton-Megg).
 Slyd. By I. H. Roberts, Moorestown, N. J., for red Irish setter bitch, whelped Feb. 11, 1826, by First Choice out of Flora II. (A.K.R. 2016).
 Pochonitas, Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth and Mrs. Langtry. By Jacob Meyer, Newark, N. J., for tawny and while Si. Bernard bitches, whelped Feb. 11, 1826, by First Choice out of Flora II. (A.K.R. 2016).
 Proddy O'Donoghue. By Robt. Somerville, Chicago, II., tor Irish water spanlel dog, whelped Dec. 28, 1885, by The O'Donoghue out of Metion.
 Moumouth Chief, Br Jacob Meyer, Newark, N. J., for tawny and white Si. Bernard dog, whelped Feb. 11, 1886, by First Choice (E. 14,297) out of Flora (A.K.R. 2016).
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bitcu Little Nell (Elcho - Rose) to his Bruce (Elcho - Noreeu), Feb. 11.
WHELPS.
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WHELPS.
Welle (A.K.R. 219), March 14, two (one dog), by R. H. Dudgeon's Dutch, Jr. (A.K.R. 257).
Kebel Windem - Fleeta), March 14, two (one dog), by R. H. Dudgeon's Dutch, Jr. (A.K.R. 255).
Colquit? Comedy (A.K.R. 255).
Colosyl, N. V. Ketchund's (Expanda (A.S. 2006)), by C. B. Conder (A.S. 2006), and the second of the second complexity of th Jumper. Stone House Kennels' (Woonsocket, R. I.) collie bitch Jumper (A.K.R. 2715), Feb. 6, eight (four dogs), by thir Macbeth (A.K.R. 2718).

SALES.

Jimper, Stone House Kennels' (Woonsocket, R. 1) collic bitch fumper, (A.K.R. 2718).
 SALES.
 SALES. Construct the sect on the Propared Blanks. *Bessie Noble-Buckellew.* Oscar D. Thees's (New York) English setter bitch Bessie Noble (Count Noble-Lady May) to W. A. Coster's Buckellew (A.K.R. 20), March 1.
 Triaker. White, black and tan be argle bitch, age not given, by Flute out of Queen (A.K.R. 1726), by J. W. Morroway. Southington. Conn., to H. F. Scheilhass, Brocklyn, N.Y.
 Bonnie. Black, tan and white collie bitch, whelped Jury H. 1885 (A.K. 8109), by Jack. Builger, Barton-on-Sound, N.Y., to J. D. Shotwerl, Rahway, N.J.
 Puge. Scone faw, black points, pug bitch, whelped Jury St. 1885, by Young Toly out of Thania, by Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass. to Chas. A. Leonhard, Newport, K.Z.
 Mangoto, Chas, A. Leonhard, Newport, K.Z.
 Mardon, Chas, Chaske, Doints, pug dog, whelped Due, 1, 1885, by Young Toly out of Thatmin, by Chequasset kennels, Lancaster, Mass., to Essex Kennels, Annover, Mass.
 Theon (A.K.R. 49), by Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., to Essex Kennels, Annover, Mass.
 They. Silver fawn, black points, pug dog, whelped Due, 1, 1885, by Trump out of Bars, by N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to C. C. Prer. Foresson, II.
 Trailer (A.K.R. 2022). *Music (A.K.R.* 1411) whelps Beagles, whelped Nov. 20, 1855, by Trump out of Bass, by N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to C. C. Prer. Foresson, II.
 Trailer (A.K.R. 2022). *Music (A.K.R.* 1411) whelps Beagles, whelped Dec. 4, 1855, by Trump out of Bess, by N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to C. C. Prer. Foresson, II.
 Trailer (A.K.R. 2022). *Music (A.K.R.* 1411) whelps Beagles, whelped Dec. 4, 1855, by Trump, Ularisville, Tean.
 More and lemon markings bull terrifer dog, whelped Dec. 4, 1856, by The Barl out of 1, 1111 whelps Mellow, Mater, 101, May, 1000, New Haven, Conn., to J. K

DEATHS.

Mary Scott. Black, white and tan English setter bitch (A.K.R. 8155), owned by C. Duvall, Louisville, Ky., from distemper. _____

ATTENTION IS CALLED to the advertisement of "Tiogs" inour For Sale column. Any one pegotiating with him will, we have no doubt, be fairly frasted,

[MARCH 25, 1886.

Bifle and Tray Shooting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publi RANGE AND GALLERY. REST SHOOTING. THERE is a good deal more in rest shooting with a ride than one the st chance would suppose. There is no question that it) the first chance would suppose. There is no question that it) will apply the knowledge, and a refinement of nervel. If a riflem ing to off hand predice with the rifle, he will become a better sho the crack shots in the city are trying it. It will be seen from the try gets below, which are basis string measure, that ten shots in he made not measure shots string measure, that ten shots in the rest shooting is the old time style, and when Mr. Conlin issued to refer the off the lew programme he induced one of the NY York artists who frequent the shooting gallery to add to the attra-tion should be avery to a shot artist booter, no less personage than Rip Van Winkle, of Catskill goolin fame. Old its REST SHOOTING. in such plat "Vat vas dat"!

78865537

11.1	BOSTON, March 20.—The riflemen met at Walnut Hill to-day. The attendance was very good, and the weather conditions, aside from the rain and fog, were fair. Captain Souther and Captain Davis chose trom among the riflemen present and shot a team match, in which the former won.	THE TRAP. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re- juested to write on one side of the paper only.
lish-	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	WELLINGTON (MASS.) GUN CLUBMarch 13Match at 5 black- birds:
ne a ^t t re- man loot- sbot	A C White 5 8 7 .0 9 7 9 10 10 7-85 E B Souther 6 6 6 7 7 5 9 7 10 7-78 J P Bates 6 5 3 10 9 8 6 4 4 8-63	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
y of tar- nay the the	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Match at 5 clay bird: Milling Olling Wardwell
his New act- ss a Rip,	C B Ed wards	Ties-Wardwell and Adams, first: Curtis, second; Shumway, Schaefer and Snow, third; Switt and Wilson, fourth,
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Match at 0 clay birds:
	W Charles (mil.). Special Team Match-Captule So, ther. W Charles (mil.). 8 5 9 8 5 10 $+5-28$ C B Edwards 8 10 8 7 6 7 6 10 5 -76 E B Souther 6 8 4 6 7 10 6 -76 F Carter (mil.). 8 7 9 6 4 6 -71 F Carter (mil.). 8 7 9 6 8 4 6 -71 N F Tuffs 7 9 5 9 6 4 6 -71 J B Fellows (mil.). 6 7 8 6 4 5 6 3 $4+5-67-433$ Captain Davis. 7 0 7 8 7 9 6 -79	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Captain Davis. A L Brackett 710 7.8 8.7 9 9 6 $6-79$ A C White. 7 6 7 8.6 9 9 6 $10-74$ R Davis. 6 7 7 6.9 3.9 6.8 $10-71$ R Reed 6 9 7 6.9 9 9 $6-70$ H H Aiken 7 9 7 6.8 5.6 7 $6-9$ H Withington 9 9 6.6 5.6 $5-6-70$ H Withington 9 9 8 9 9.6 $5-6-9-422$	Wardwell 11101-4 Hutchinsan 11 00-2 Adams 1111-5 Short 01111-4 Crosby 10101-3 Curtis 10001-2 Snow 11101-4 Mutchell 11011-4 Scharfer 01111-4 Subtrom 11011-4
	McDonald to Brattleboro to see that they had a fair show in the tole- graphic shooting match between the two teams. J. W. Smith was sen from Brattleboro to see the demoralization of the Massachusetts	Wilson
	Erattleboro (Vt.) Ride Club.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Short
	H K Cooley $$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
hat d to ight ome vere ter:	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Addition $1001-3$ Curtis $1000-2$ Swift $00110-3$ Curtis $1000-2$ Stanton $00110-2$ Moore $00110-2$ Holden $0111-4$ Bradstreet $0011-3$ Schaefer $0111-4$ Bradstreet $0011-3$ Ties—Short, Schaefer and Sanborn first, Wardwell, Holden and Wilson second, Shumway and Crosby third, Curtis fourth. Match at 3 pairs clay-pigeos: Match at 3 pairs clay-pigeos: $1000-2$ $1000-2$ $1000-2$
in. io.	J A Wilson 10 7 10 6 9 10 9 9 10 7-87	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	H Mayott S K Hundley and T T Cartwright of the Bod and Gun	Match at 5 blackbirds:
ing ork nots de- up, oor l of	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{to-morrow. The day was perfect for file shooting and the American off-hand target was used for the first time. The marksmen arc planning several other 30-shot matches. The scores were us follows: \begin{array}{c} 5 & 910 & 8 & 7 & 7 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 6 & -73 \\ 5 & 910 & 8 & 7 & 7 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 6 & -73 \\ T \ T \ Cartwright. \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
to ge igh -120	$ {\bf L} \ {\bf H} \ {\bf Mayott} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 & 9 & 9 & 5 & 8 & 7 & 8 & 6 & 8 & 7 - 75 \\ 6 & 5 & 8 & 5 & 9 & 9 & 71 & 0 & 6 & 7 - 73 - 975 \\ 9 & 8 & 10 & 4 & 6 & 9 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 9 - 69 \\ 3 & 8 & 8 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 8 & 8 & 6 - 65 \\ 9 & 9 & 7 & 3 & 6 & 8 & 91 & 6 & 5 - 64 \\ 5 & 8 & 410 & 9 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 5 & 5 - 63 \\ 10 & 5 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 910 & 3 & 7 - 74 - 337 \\ 7 & 10 & 5 & 7 & 410 & 7 & 710 & 6 - 73 \\ 5 & 6 & 9 & 5 & 5 & 9 & 6 & 9 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 5 & 9 & 5 & 5 & 9 & 6 & 9 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ \end{array} \right. $	born tuird.
-110 -117 -111 -107 -107 -106 - 95	S K Hindlley $\begin{cases} 10 & 5 & 7 & 4 & 10 & 7 & 10 & -33 \\ 7 & 10 & 5 & 7 & 4 & 10 & 7 & 10 & 6 & -33 \\ 5 & 6 & 9 & 5 & 5 & 9 & 6 & 9 & 6 & 6 & -6 \\ 7 & 10 & 6 & 8 & 8 & 4 & 6 & 7 & 10 & 6 & -72 \\ 5 & 5 & 6 & 5 & 5 & 10 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 6 & -50 \\ 5 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 5 & 3 & 10 & 7 & -56 & -326 \\ \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
883	1088 MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 11.—The regular weekly shoot of the ride club occurred this afternoon at their range on the East-side. The couditions were 200yds. off-hand, possible 100. The score was as	fourth.
-106 101 - 99 - 96 - 84		$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
ifle	WORCESTER, Mass., March 12.—The following scores were made at the weekly shoot in the Record match of the rifle club at the Pine Grove Range: White	$\begin{array}{ccccc} {\rm Match \ at \ 5 \ blackbirds:} & 00101-2 & {\rm Holden} & 00111-3 \\ {\rm Adams.} & 00011-2 & {\rm Wiscon} & 00011-2 \\ {\rm Ward \ well} & 11010-3 & {\rm Stantcon} & 0011-3 \\ {\rm Bradstreet.} & 01101-2 & {\rm Swift.} & 1101-5 \\ {\rm schaefer} & 1011-4 & {\rm Pond.} & 1100-2 \\ {\rm Schaefer} & 00111-3 & {\rm Shumway.} & 0101-3 \\ {\rm Sbort.} & 00111-3 & {\rm Shumway.} & 0101-3 \\ {\rm Sbort.} & 0111-4 & {\rm Swihorn} & 1110-4 \\ {\rm Swift \ first, Schaefer, Curtis and Sanborn \ second, Crosby \ and Stanton \ to \ thirds, Show and Bradstreet \ Fourth. \\ \end{array}$
em- 3 8	SPECIRE APLEMENCheldhan, march inThe case of Fred	
2 1 2 9 3 ar-	Notin against schift the police court to day and developed some inter- esting restimony, showing that a communistic order of rifemen ex- ists m this city, of which the two defendants are members. This group, as it is called, con its of twelve members and meets every other Sunday for rife practice. The treasurer of the club testified that there were no books kept by the commune in order to prevent any identification of the members; also that there were 500 to 600 of	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
rhe and 12 9	LACKE LOOKOUT, Mass., March 18 The Rod and Gun Club shot a	Wardwell 11111-5 Sanoorn 11111-5 Snow 01110-3 Swift 11111-5 Wilson 11111-5 Stanton 11111-5 Curtis 00011-2 Short, Swift and Stanton first; Adams, Shuuway and Schaefer second; Snow and Crosby third; Pond and Curtis fourth. Match at 5 clay pigeons: 11010-4 Short 11111-5 Bradstreet 11010-4 Short 11111-5
	They selecting times then from the spring text team to show a start three of their own. The day was perfect and the attendance fair. The rules gave each man 50 shots. The local result was as follows: T. T. Gart wright 374 , L. M. Maycott 338 , S. K. Hindley 320; total 1,035. This was the first of a proposed series of telegraphic matches. SARATOGA, March 19.—Notwithstanding the bad weather a fair number of the members of the Saratoga Rille Club appeared at the	Match at 5 clay pigeoss: 11101-4 Short 11111-5 Snow
the e is rith ble in-	Short. The slight wind prevailing came from the northeast. The snow storm made the hight very poor. The conditions included the Massachusetts target, distance Solyds, off-hand. The score: Wm B Gage	Match at 5 blackbirds: 11110-4 Short 11111-5 Snow 1101-4 Adams 1111-5 Bradstreet 11011-4 Holdep 0111-4 Crosby 11110-4 Holdep 0111-4 Wilson 11011-4 Stanton 0111-4
np-	H M Livengston, Jr	Schaefer

Match at 5 clay-pigeous, straightaway:	te
ort	k
00w	R. O
ardwell	0
umway	n
ond	-11 -11
Ties-Shumway first, Short and Adams second, Wardwell third.	ti
Match at 5 straightaway blackbirds:	te
10w	3
vift	0
umway	
ardwell	p
Ties-Swift, Short, Wardwell and Stanton first, Shumway and	t: fl
ow second, Schaefer third.	t t
FOUNTAIN GUN CLUBThe Long Island Sportsmen's Associa-	n
on was well represented March 17, at the shoot of the Fountain Gan	
ub, on Prospect Park Fair Grounds. The birds, supplied by Bondan.	e ji
ere of first-class quality, still the shooters managed to kill 94 out of	
shot at. The performance of W. A. Stnart, in Class C. killing 7	p
raight, in which 1 shot with his second barrel at nearly 60yds, was	
acceedingly good. R. Grace, in Class B, was unfortunate. Two birds	1
hat got away were both hard hit. This gave J. Rathjen the prize,	h
r, Wynu won in Class A. The score is as follows:	c
Class A.	1
Duryea. 29yds 1001110-4 B W West. 27yds1111100-5	5
Eddy, 27yds	
Class B.	1
Grace, 24yds0111111-6 C Kendall, 25yds1001010-3	
Lenington, 24yds11.1111-6 J Rathjen, 24yds0111111-6	
Class C.	1
A Stuget 22rds 1111111_7 I Thompson 21rds 1011001_4	
A Stuart, 22yds1111111-7 J Thompson, 21yds1011001-4 Ware, 21yds0001100-2	I
Tias in Class A	
Ties in Class A. r Wynn, 27vds	1
W West, 27yds 110-2	
Ties in Class B.	
Rathien 24vds . 111_3 F Lenington 24vds 0 -0	1

Referee, C. W. Wallwright. BRADFORD, Ont., March 12.—A match took place here to day etween the Newmarket and Bradford gun clubs, at Canadiau black-irds with following result: Bradford. Newmarket. Lawrence...001010101111-9 W Brunton....0111101111011-13 Y Rogers....11011100011100-10 CA Terry....1000110000100-8 S Boddy.....0011111111111-13 C U Morris....0110011100011111-11 P Green....01101111111101-13 A E Roe.....011001111111111-13 R Morris....0010101110011-0 T H Lloyd.....0100111110101-9 Edmanson...0110110100100-6 T T Bailey....000111111000111-9 60 62

Edmanson....0111011001000000 6 T T Bailey. ...,00011111100011-9 9 60 63
WELLINGTON, Mass., March 20.-The regular shoot of the Wel-irgton Gun Chub resulted as follows: 1. Five pigeons-Swift first, doore and Adams second, Shumway first, Swift and Sanborn second, Wilson and Moore third. 3. Five blackbirds-Swift and Sanborn first, Noore and Robinson second, Nilson and Lewis third. 4. Five pigeons -Lawson first, Swift and Adams second, Robinson and Sanborn first, Nueve and Robinson second, Wilson and Lewis third. 4. Five pigeons -Lawson first, Swift and Adams second, Robinson and Schaefer Five clay-pigeons-Shumway first, Swift and Sanborn first, Shum-way and Robinson second, Wilson and Sanborn first, Shum-way and Robinson second, Wilson and Sanborn first, Shum-way and Robinson second, Lewis and Sanborn first, Shum-way and Robinson fourth. 8. Five blackbirds-Schaefer Five clay-pigeons-Shumway Wilson and Sanborn third, Swift and Wilson and Moore second, Lewis and Sanborn first, Stamon and Wilson and Noore second, Lewis and Sanborn third, Swift and W. A. Sauoorn fourth. 9. Five pigeons-Moore and Adams first, Schaefer and Wilson second, Lawson third, W. A. Sanborn, Bradstreet fourth. 11 Five pigeons-Warren, Stanton and Schaefer first, Nulson and Stanton second, Sawon third, W. A. Sanborn, Bradstreet and Sauborn fourth. 12. Five blackbirds - Adams first, Wilson and Warren first, Swift, Stanton and Lawson second, Short third, 14. Five blackbirds-Stanton first, Adams and Lawson second, Short third, 10. Five pigeons-Stanton, Lawson and Warren first, Schaefer second, Shumway third, 16. Five blackbirds - Adams first, Y. Tivo pigeons-Stanton, Lawson and Chaefer first, Y. Tivo pigeons-Stanton, Lawson and Chaefer third, Y. Tivo pigeons-Stanton, Lawson and Schaefer third, Y. Tivo pigeons-Stanton, Lawson and Sch

Mr. Floyd Jones used second barrel63 times. "Mr. Fredericks" used ond barrel63 times. Referees, Howard Jaffray and R. B. Law-nee; time of shoot, 2 hours. The birds were an excellent lot, nearly id dark blue or slate. Of the 200 trapped only 5 failed to get up the stant the trap was sommy. They were handled in excellent, skyle y Phil, whose dogs D. II and Ralph, especially the latter, retrieved andscniely The guns used were a Scott hammerless, by Floyd ones, weighing 74 pounds, with 4 drams of Wood powder behind 134 ances of No. 7 shot. "Mr. Freedericks" used an under lever hammer nu, by Turner, that weighed 734 pounds, with 334 drams of black wider behind 134 ounces of No. 7 shot. "In cartridges loaded by Purdy, LAMADON (UNY, Dr. Name, data and

of London. MAHANOY CITY. Pa., March 17.-To day a pigeon match was shot in the city park at this place by Stride, of Mahanoy City; Broadbeck, of Tamoqua; and Burk, of Shenandoah; 24yds., 3 ground traps: Harry Stride......10000011111-7 Charles Burk......110001101100-6 Frank Broadbeck, 01001111111-9 Broadbeck is young but a fine shot. Many matches will be shot here during the summer as much interest is shown, and a great many here are really excellent shots.-X.

STAUNTON GUN CLUB — Match of March 18, 30 single clays, 8yds, 3 traps, 12-gauge guus: sarganda..111111110011110-16 Weyman..10110100010100010110-10 umm'son 011111101011111-13 Jones....0001010111100111111-13 bochran...10110001001100111-11 Alby..... 101000101110111111-14 elson....00111101000101100111-11 Alby..... 1100011111011111011-14

Summerson won bie. NEWARK, N. J., March 20.-The annual crow shoot of the South ide Gun Chub was held this afternoon at the club grounds, near the oal dumps, with a full attendance of the members. Over 300 crows, apped on the shotes of the Delaware, near Trenton, were on hand champagne baskets. They were rapidly placed in the trap at 25yds. se. Their sable plumage and lumbering flight made them easy ising anote than 1 birth disses were made. Fully one-half of he members made clean scores in the 5-bird sweepstakes, and few issed more than 1 birth dead crows. The cost of the birds was con-derably less than that of pigeons, and they were placed in the traps to the means at the work of the dead crows. The cost of the birds was con-derably less than that of pigeons, and they were placed in the traps to the members at twenty cents each. The few that escaped struck beeline for Trenton,

CRUEL HANDLING.—A special correspondent from Reading, Pa., lisa a backing story of crueity practiced by L. B. Campbell, a well-nown New Jersey pigeon shooter, noon the birds trapped for his ponent. He was accused of pinching off the toes and bilinding one the eyes of each bird to make them ity to the left and in a frenzied anner. The report stated that he was incarly mobbed when the ick was discovered, and then he was finally arresided and taken to net house. It also said, that the match was stopped at the action house. It also said, that the match was stopped at the nath bird, but later reports gave the Reading man credit for killing burds and the Monmouth county man 37, showing that the match as concluded. The fact cannot be disguised that misguided men ractice many cruel irieks upon pigeons hefore placing them in the ight. Observation shows that it is a fallacy, and that no matter how to birds' feathers may be pulled out or trimmed off, the result can-ot be foretold. Piecon shooting in itself is cruel, but there is no crues whatever for breaking the birds' tocs, pulling til feathers, ijecting turpentine or peppermint under the skin, or sticking tooth-icks through their nostrils.

CINCINNATI, March 12. — Weekly shoot of the Price Hill Gun Chub. Teather all that could be wished. The club trued their new plan of aving two sets of traps going for singles and doubles; it was a de-ided success, and none were kept walting as is generally the case. If , J. E. Miller broke 30 cut of 100 singles and doubles. Match at 20 ingle American clay birds; J. E. Miller 20, O. Sopf 17, J. Maynard 15, Dreste 12, Judge 12, Bing 12, Chick 16, D. Bemis 14, C. Beery 17, C, Match at 10 pairs, J. E. Miller 20, O. Sopf 17, J. Maynard 15, South 10 pairs, J. E. Miller 20, O. Sopf 17, J. Maynard 15, South 10 pairs, J. E. Miller 20, O. Sopf 17, J. Maynard 15, South 10 pairs, J. E. Miller 20, O. Sopf 17, J. Maynard 15, South 10 pairs, J. E. Miller 20, O. Sopf 17, J. Maynard 15, South 10 pairs, J. E. Miller 20, O. South 10 pairs, J. E. Miller 20, O. Sopf 17, J. Maynard 15, South 10 pairs, J. E. Miller 20, O. Sopf 17, J. Maynard 15, South 10 pairs, J. E. Miller 20, O. South 10 pairs, J. South 10 pairs, J. E. Miller 20,

esor 13. Match at 10 pair: J. E. Miller 18, O. Sopf 15, J. E. Maynard 14, C. rostc 13, Judge 13, Bing 10, Chick 12, Bemis 9, C. Beery 10, C. Resor

Matchi at 10 pair: J. E. Miller 18, O. Sopf 15, J. E. Maynard 14, C. Droste 13, Judge 13, Bing 10, Chick 12, Benis 9, C. Beery 10, C. Resor 10.
 Matchi at 20 singles: J. E. Miller 19, O. Sopf 16, Maynard 15, C. Droste 14, Judge 14, Bing 12, Chick 16, Beery 17, Resor 13, Benis 13, Fourth match, 10 pair: J. E. Miller 18, J. Maynard 10, O. Sopf 14, C. Droste 16, Judge 14, Bing 12, Chick 16, Beery 17, Resor 13, Benis 13, E. Oroste 15, Judge 17, Bing 10, Chick 16, Beery 17, Resor 13, Sopf 14, C. Droste 15, Judge 17, Bing 10, Chick 16, Beery 17, Resor 13, L. Fifth match, 20 singles: J. E. Miller 18, O. Sopf 18, J. Maynard 18, C. Droste 13, Judge 17, Bing 10, Chick 19, Benis 10, Beery 14, Resor 13, -W. A. L., Sec'y.
 CASSELTON GUN CLUB.—Casselton, Dax., March 5.—The Casselton Gun Chub met at W. H. Beet's office last Wednesday evening, and reorgan zed with the following board of officers: President, I. Wood; Vice-President, John McLeod; Secretary, W. H. Best: Treasurer, E. F. Gilbert; Field Captain, G. M. Babcock. The club consists of two sectious, A. or the shotgung; B, or the rifles. The membership is about 15, initiation fee \$150.
 RECKLESS GUN CLEANING.—Albert Hoelzet, of this city, wishing to clean his gun on Sunday last, found the lock dirty and hard to unscrew. He put the weapout on the stove, and on Hithing it up it was discharged and a full charge of shot entered his breast, killing him almost inmediately.
 ENERALD GUN CLUB.—The challenge matches of the Emerald Gun Club of New York, at pigeons, were shot at Sea View Park, New Dorp, S. , on March 18. The match between John Glaccum and John Goodwin, 25 birds to Goodwin's 19. The match between E. Cody and H. Hudson, 10 birds each, 21yds. rise, 2 traps, both Barrels, club rules, Meex, was by Hudson, who killed 8 to Cody's 7. Sweep stakes shooting followed.
 OTTAWA, Ont , March 13.—The match at Carleton Place to day for the Ligowsky clay-pigeon championship medal was won by W. L Cameron, of th

JOIN THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION,-Send 10 cents, for handbook giring all information, to the Sceretary MATR R. FREEMAN, General Manager. F. C. ETHEWIDGE, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon, Ga. Board of Directors: Dr. L. E. Russell, Springfield, O.; C. M. Stark, Winchester, Mass.; J. Von Lengerke, New York city; Washington A. Coster, Flatbush, L. L; Wm. G. Cooper, Savannah, Ga.; E. A. Craw-ford, Tallahassee, Fla.; M. R Freeman, W. W. Parker and F. G. Etheridge, Macon, Ga.-Adv.

Dachting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

FIXTURES. May 30.—New Haven Y. C., Opening Race. May 31.—Knickerbocker Y. C., Spring Regatta. May 31.—Sandy Bay Y. O., Cup Race, Rockport. May 31.—Toledo Y. C. Pennant Matches. June 9.—Portland Y. C. Annual Regatta. June 9.—Frishe and Em Ell Eye, City Point, Match Race. June 12.—Sandy Bay Y. C., Cup Race, Gloucester. June 13.—Atlantic Y. O., Rouge Race, Gloucester. June 17.—N. Y. Y. C. Regatta. June 17.—Dorchester Y. C., Nahant, Open. June 17.—Borchester Y. C., Nahant, Open. June 17.—Sandy Bay Y. C., Cup Race, Squam. June 17.—Sandy Bay Y. C., Cup Race, Squam. June 17.—Sandy Bay Y. C., Cup Race, Squam. June 19.—Hull Y. C., Pennant race. June 26.—Sandy Eay Y. C., Cup Saltoff, Squam. June 26.—Sandy Eay Y. C., Annual Regatta. July 3.—Hull Y. C., Annual Regatta. July 3.—Hull Y. C., Annual Regatta. July 3.—Hull Y. C., Annual Regatta. July 4.—Boston Y. C., Annual Regatta. July 4.—Boston Y. C., Annual Cruise. July 4.—Boston Y. C., Regatta. FIXTURES.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

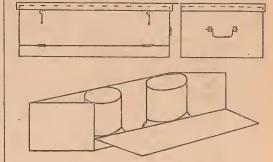
ELECTION OF OFFICERS. Quebec Y. C.—The following officers for 1886 were elected on March 6: Commodore, J. U. Gregoly; Vice-Commodore, John Ritche; Captsin, John S. Thorn: S-cretary, Jas, Fiddington; Treasurer, Geo. C. Scott; Managing Committee—Albert Peters, John Gilmour; Sailing Committee—Bugene Chinie, Charles McKenzie, E. G. Meredith, John Shaw, F. A. Falkenoerg. Porliand Y. C.—Officers for 1886: Commodore, Wm, Senter, Jr.; Vice-Commodore, Geo. C. Owen; Fleet Captain, N. D. Gould; Fleet Surgeon, C. W. Bray; Secretary, George Doane Rand; Treasurer, Harry R. Virchin; Mcasurer, J. H. Dyer; Trustees—W. Senter, Jr., K. D. Atwood, J. P. Thomas, J. M. Brown; Membership Committee—T. Hale Chase, C. J. Farrington, E. H. York, George Doane Rand; Tre-ratat Committee—W. Senter Jr., F. L. Moseley, H. P. Larrabee, H. R. Vrgin, P. T. Griffin; House Committee, Geo T. Scott. Salem Bary X. C.—Officers for 1886; Commodore, King Up'on; Vice-Commodore, Gordon Dexter; Reast Commodore, Dr, Geo, S. Osborn; Sccretary, Horaee A. Brooks; Treasurer, Geo. W. Mansfield; Meas-urer, Thomas J. Sarrent; Regatta Committee, John Newcomb, L. G. Wehicomb, D. B. Gardner and George W. Mansfield; Directors, John Newcomb, D. B. Gardner and George P. Berry; Membership Com-mittee, Henry A. Hale, J. W. Dedge and Chernera Jurgh. *Mewer* Mawa, Y. G.—Officers for Hesting Committee, John Newcomb, C. M. Peek; Sceretary, F. W. Gulon; Treasurer, J. Gallagher, Jr.; Meas-urer, P. H. Andrews; Heet Surgeon, Dr, Paul C. Sliff. *Prediventer Y. C.* — The following officers have been elected for 1886; Commodore, F. R. Moore; Vice-Commodore, J. M. Crossin; Measurer, J. Goodell, Trustees Chai, H. Stacy, F. H. Quimby, Thos, Conley; Measurer, J. Goddell, Trustees Chai, H. Stacy, F. H. Quimby, Thos, Conley; Measurer, J. Goddell, Trustees Chai, H. Stacy, F. H. Quimby, Thos, Conley; Measurer, J. Goddell, Trustees Chai, H. Stacy, F. H. Quimby, Thos, Conley; Measurer, J. Goddell, Trustees Chai, H. Stacy, F. H. Quimby, Thos, Conley; Measurer

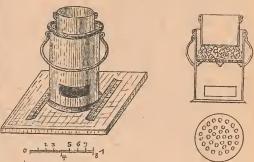
THE YACHT CLUBS OF OHIO.—The formation of the Inter-Lake Yachting Association promises to unite all the clubs of Ohio at least, and to benefit greatly yachting on Lake Erie Last season the Ohio Y. C. was organized at Toledo and new has 164 active members, the newly incorporated Toledo Y. C. has 120 members, the Cleveland Y. A. has now H2 members, the Puritan Bay Y. O. has 35 members, and the Michigan Y. C., of Detroit, Mich. has 151 active members. All of these organizations are interested in the new Inter-Lake Y. A., and will aid in making the meet of 1856 a success. CYTHERA.—This yawl, with Mr, and Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart and and Mr. C. S. Lee on board, left Wivenhoe on March 10 for Gosport, where she will take on some sails before leaving for Madeira. Mr, Stewart has purchased the Cythera, a yawi 84t, on waterline and 17t, beam, and will sail her across after a visit to the Mediterranean. Captain S. D. Porter is in command as navigator. SMALL LAUNCHES.—Messrs. Kane & Co., of Racine, Wis, are now building several small launches in which water gas is employed for fuel. They have now in hand one 25t, long, 4ft, beam, 2din, ex-treme draft, for Mr, Will Wood, of Racine, Ste will have a 3-cylinder valveless engine of a new type, and a porcupine boller, burning water gas.

valveless engine of a new type, and a porcupine boller, burning water gas. THE CUP RACES.—A meeting of the Cup Committee of the New York Y. C., was held lask week. The artangements for the races will probably be the same as last year as regards courses and other de-tails. Mr. J. F. Tams has been requested by Mr. Beavor-Webb to act as Galates's representative.

YACHT STOVES.

YACHT STOVES. Editor Forest and Stream: Having read with interest the communication of Mr. Chas. L. Work, published in your issue of March 11, on gasoline stoves for yachts, and also the reference which Mr. Kunhardt makes to kerosene stoves in his "Cruise of the Coot," I am led to conclude that my own experi-ence may be of service to some of those, who, like myself, love a boat. My only knowledge of gasoline stoves is what has been gained by observation. With kerosene stoves for coolding purposes I have had au experience of ten years, and during the last five ycars have neither changed my stoves nor the method of using them, notwithstanding ms cruises have aggregated hundreds of miles. I have two little cast iron kerosene stoves, with two burners each, known as the Whitney Hot Air Blast. They are made in Philadelphia, In appearance probably the least attractive of any on the market. There may be others as good or even better, but I have never had any serious trouble, either from smoking or odor, and the two together will cook a good meal for five men in the time it takes to the tow of stove, say in about thirty minutes. My method is to place the two stoves side by side, in a zine-lined wooden box, constructed as shown. It will be observed that the top





Scale: 1/8" = 1"

of the box lifts off, and the front lets down by means of hinges placed three or four inches above the boltom, which leaves a reservoir suf-ficiently large to hold and confine any of the oil that may escape from the stoves, or any particles of grease that may be thrown off in cock-ing

the stores, or any particles of grease that may be thrown on in cover-ing. When sailing to windward in an open boat the front or drafts of the stores are placed to leeward, and are thus protected from too strong a current of air by the back and sides of the box. When not in use for ecoking, the whole is closed up, and the top of the box affords a very good seat or a place to deposit temporarily some of the many necessary articles in constant use on board of a crowded little boat. At the time of cooking, the front, when let down to a horrzontal position, offers a convenient place for putting the dishes in waiting to be cooked, or those ready and waiting to be served. Thus the whole arrangement will be found to be a very convenient one.

Thus the whole arrangement will be found to be a very convenient one. Besides the advantages so far stated there is another and probably a greater one. Science has conclusively shown that the most perfect combustion in a flame is obtained by heating the air just before igni-tion. This is partly accomplished by confining at least a portion of the radiated heat around the flame. An advantage is gained by laaving two small stoves instead of a large one. The space which is left between the burners of each stove enables the cook to place the pots or pans directly over the flame, which gives a quicker result than when crowded to the sides, as would be the case with a three-burner stove with two pans or a pan and a coffee pot over the flame at the same time; and again, about one half the time a single small stove will do all the work that is needed, saving thereby a large percentage of oil. [The other cuts represent "Piscators" stove, described in the Fon-EST AND STREAM of Dec. 17, 185.]

[The other cuts represent "Pisc EST AND STREAM of Dec. 17, 1885.]

Editor Forest and Stream: I see by an article upon yacht stoves by "W.," in the paper of Marcu 11, that he claims as an advantage for gasoline stoves, that gasoline when upset or spilled. Will burn quietly if lighted, leaving no trace of its overflow. In burning it is liable to set fire to surrounding object, however, regard this a disadvantage rather than an ad-vantage. For looking at this fact in a scientific sense the superiority of kerosene is seen at a glance. It is a fact well known by all chemists that kerosene of high fire test, will not unite when a flame is applied unless it be heated to a temperature high enough to vaporze some of its taken in the filling of them. When the oil gets low the heat from the wicki vaporizes some of the oil, which vapor filling the empty space mixes with air, forming an explosive compound which is ignited by destrose, Mass.

CRUISING YACHTS. - The schooner Norna collided on March 4 with the Norwegian bark Guldfaxe, bound from St. Pierre, Martin-ique, to Pensacola. The yacht was bound from Mobile to Havana, and was about 40 miles from the former port at the time. The bark struck her on the starboard quarter, cutting down below the water-line, and carrying away her mainmast and mainsail. The break was stopped temporarly, and the sea being calm she made her way safely to Mobile. The Guldfa xe lost her jibboon, cutwater ann topmast. Mr. Leith has libelled her, as the collision is laid to her. Montauk was at Fortress Monroe on March 18. Her owner left her there, re-turning to New York by rail. The steam yacht Ibis was lately at Key West. Atalanta was at the same port on March 10. Gitana was triends going ashore on a hunting trm. She will soon return North. Montauk and Atalanta both arrived in New York on Tuesday. CAPOU NA Y. C. -The mees of the Cambina Y. C. hest season

Montank and Atalanta both arrived in New York on Tuesday, CAROLINA Y. C.-The races of the Carolina Y. C. last season, proved so pleasant, that the coming summer bids fair to surpass any of its predecessors. The four new yachts built by McGlehan last summer have proved themselves very speedy and their work this year is looked rorward to with great interest. The Mascotte, the ehampion of '84, was prevented from competing last season, but is now being refitted and made ready for this summer's work. The Vixen and I/ler (McGlehan's boats) will not have the walkover which they had last summer. New boats are being built, and the first re-gatta, which takes place on the Cape Fear River in May, will be the start of 1866. The club now registers twenty six yachts and the ques-tion now to be solved is who will be the champion. THE NEW YACHTS - Work is going on ramidly with both of the

THE NEW YACHTS...Work is going on rapidly with both of the new racers, and they will, in all probability, be finished in good time. The Atlantic is now planked up, with trunk completed, and deck frame, clamps, ceiling, etc., in place. Work on the sails, rigging, jonerwork and ironwork is going on at the same time, so that all will be ready when the hull is ready for launching. Similar progress has been made on the Mayflower. Lawleys are busy with the end desting. The frames of Mr. Fay's 49ft. yacht are also ready at the new yard.

CRUISE OF THE COOT. XVII.

THE Coot was the only one to fetch to windward across the mouth of the Patapsco. But this feat was attended with a risk of being swamped, and scores of hair-breacht bescapes from heing rolled over in the tripping sea. Prudence would have counselled going round with the smack to the northward for the land west of Pool's Island, but having underestimated the capacity of the Patapsco, that river was well opened hefore I rued the venture. Having started in, how-ever, the Coot proposed fighting it out to the last moment. Matters would not have been so had had the hoat not failed in windward qualities in rough water, and substantiated to the extreme all that has been said acainst shoal, beamy craft in critical situations. The wind was blowing N.W. by N., yet the best the Coot would lay was V. S. W., or seven points from the wind. The chart will show that, from black huoy No. 1, below Pool's Island, where the reefing was done, such a course would have lead well under shore in smooth water up to North Point, the opening of the Patapsco, and given me the choice of anchoring under a weather shore. But to such an ex-tent did the Coot chop off in the sea that she made good nothing higher than S. W. ½ K., or nine and a half points from the wind. This was not very efficient and would easily have been surpassed by a keel boat of the cutter kind, to say nothing of the total immunity from capsizing. Finding the Coot folling to leeward so fast, I made a short hitch or two up to the land, but these awailed so little that she weather shore to the southward. This took the hoat far ou side of from knew Lizh, of Craigbill Channel, and even below the Seven Foot Knoll Light, exposing her to the full hrunt of sea and wind, and yorst of all, carrying her plump across the boat of sea and wind, and yorst of all, carrying her plump across the S and Eff. lumps on the exposing her to the full hrunt of sea and wind, and ing her plump across the 5 and 6ft. lumps on the

Front kanze Lish, of Craigfill Channel, and even below the Seven Froot Knoll Light, exposing her to the full hrmst of sea and wind, and worst of all, carrying her plump across the 5 and 6ft. lumps on the Front Shou. The boat had to be carrying her plump across the 5 and 6ft. lumps on the her boat had to be carrying her plump across the 5 and 6ft. lumps on the boat had to be carrying her plump across the 5 and 6ft. lumps on the boat had to be carrying her plump across the 5 and 6ft. lumps on the boat had to be carrying her plump across the seas knocked down time and spin till the vater rushed in over the cockpit coaming. She had to be lufted and sheet let go by the run to save her from falling over. Headway, which was scant at hest, would be lose altogether and shemboard invationally whethen was at all times none too certain, which to the pitching and the way the boat was jifted bodly to lec-was finither to consiste uppermose, but for the most vigilant at can be imagined the probabilities of fetching across the river did to be encouraging. The not wester also frought with it a frigid temperature. It was burrels full aboard and huckets of salt water luio my face, down my big rubber hoot, down my neek and up my sleeves, assisted to make the situation trying to the last degree. The cockpit was speedily alont and the bilge water sloshed about ahove the cabin floor in an immous way. The Cock was setting and heroening dull. My fliggers had frozen and steering had to be done with one arm, the she of ten spipping frough the river and a raft of huge logs which had got approximg for what I was point. The and textup her drift on improvise sea anchor till I could puacquained with the pilotage of the sands in the river and not. How many the elear, warm up below and study the chart, being wholfy the bucket water was bailed out at odd times from the cock could be maneuvered as a last resort, that idde was abandoned. With the bucket water was bailed out at odd times from the cock could the maneuvered as a last resort, that idd

LICENSES FOR SMALL LAUNCHES.

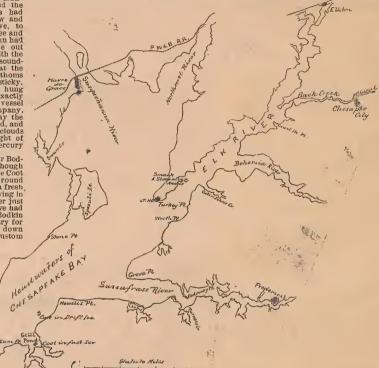
LICENSES FOR SMALL LAUNCHES. Editor Forest and Stream: In two recent numbers of the Scientific American I have noticed answers to inquiries relative to the licenses required for steam numches. That journal is evidently of the opinion that launches under five tons measurement require no licenses, either for boat or crew. I am the owner of a 20th launch propelled by a Sbipmau oil engine, and I have been informed by both the Shipman Engine Man-flatting Company and the Customs officer at Socus Point, that the ordinary yacht license is required. Also that there must be a licensed plot and engineer aboard. Now, as the Customs efficers are not always posted in yachting matters, and as small single-land launches are rapidly comma find from along the great lakes. It would be a matter of considerable interest to many yachtsmen and pleasure sekers to know exactly what the regulations require. I am nov per-mitted to run my launch on Great Sodus By until the holier has been tested by the supervising inspector and a license issued by the local board. Of course I never use her for other than pleasure purposes, and then only when lack of breezs keeps my sailing yact at ber moorings. keeps my

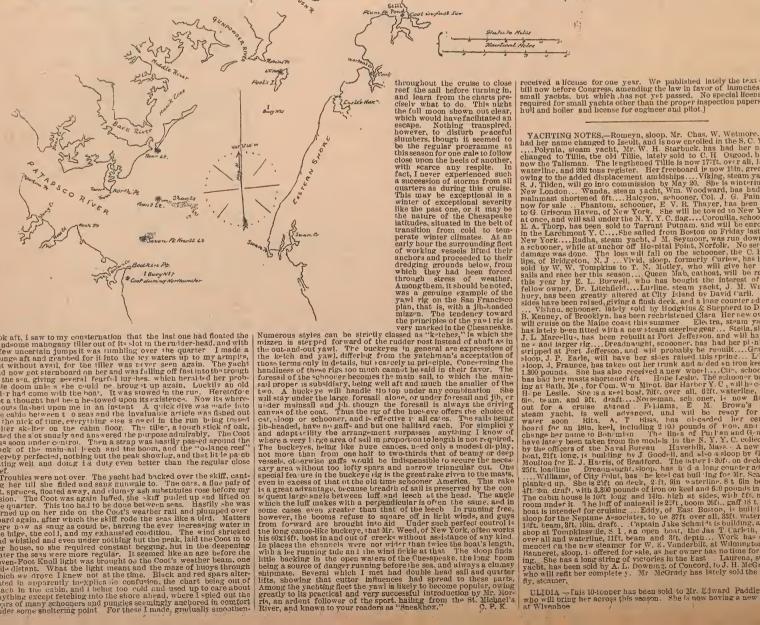
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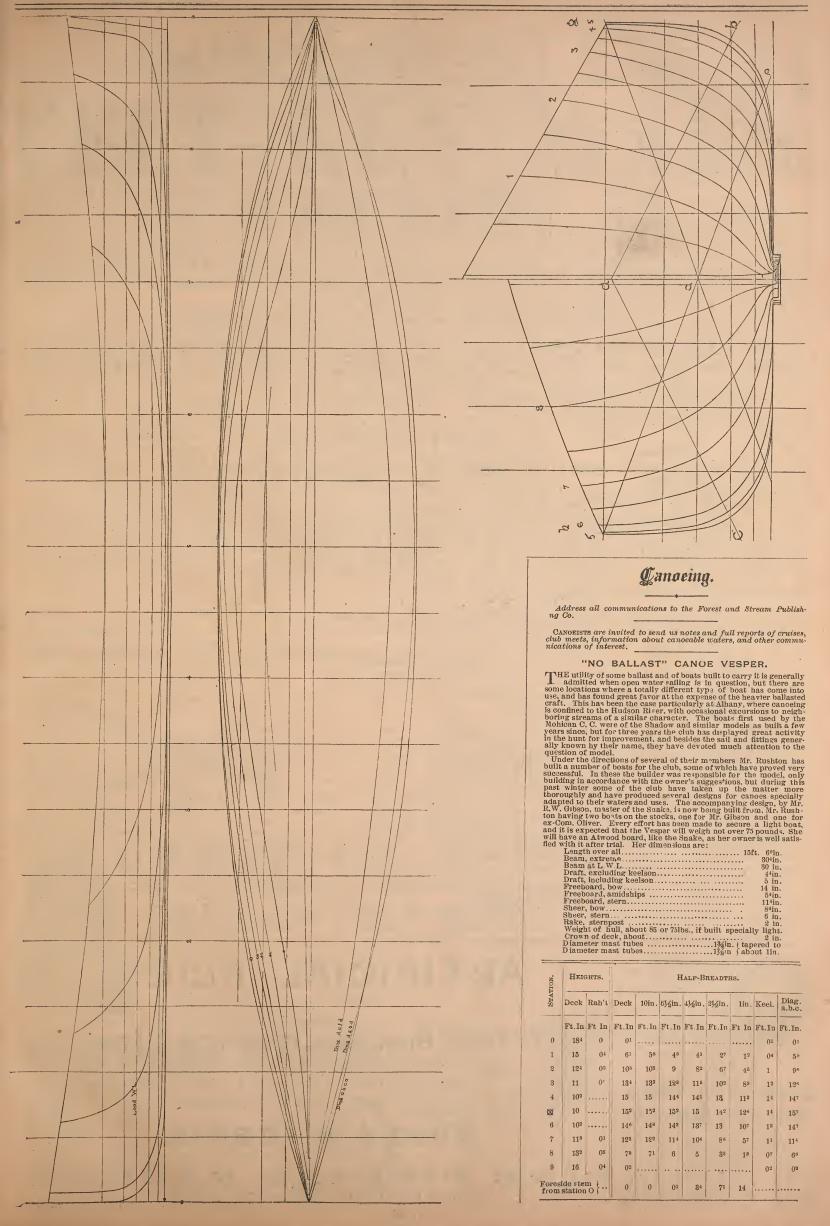
The FOREST AND STREAM settled a controversy between ya moorings. The FOREST AND STREAM settled a controversy between ya and the Revenue Dep rument in relation to commissions fo yachts, and here seems to be another question equally impor equally complicated. If you can help us out of this dilen will have conferred a great favor upon sportsmen generally pecially upon CAINP. H. [Under the prisent laws all steam vessels, of any size w and used for traite or pleasure, must be regularly inspected and hollers at least once a year, and a certificate of such in must be given. She must also cirry a llocased engiver and pilot, each having passed an examination as to his compete whatever,

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A CHALLENGE FOR THE CUP.

THE secretary of the New York C. C. has lately received the fol-lowing letter from the secretary of the Royal C. C.: 11 BUCKINGHAM STREET, LONDON W. E. March 8, 1886. Chas. J. Stevens, Esq., Secretary New York C. C.: Sin-The Royal C. C. begs to enter for the challenge cup of the New York C. G., in accordance with the conditions contained in your letter of Jan, 19, the date of the race to be fixed at a time most convenient to the N. Y. C. C. after the A. C. A. meet. I remain, sir, yours truly, T. G. F. WINSER, Secretary R. C. C.

THE A. C. A. TROPHY.

THE A. C. A. TROPHY. Editor Forest and Stream: Ne letter in your issue of March 11 was not in answer to one in your issue of March 4, signed "S.," nor was it suggested by that letter. It is a merely my view of this trophy business, and as "S" has got very the stream of the strophy business, and as "S" has your is very the strong impressions from it (see his letter in last week's num-business and the strophy business, and as "S" has your a strong impressions from it (see his letter in last week's num-business and the strophy business, and as "S" has your a strong impressions from it (see his letter in last week's num-business and the strophy business, and a see the strophy in all the strophy must be a domation to the A. C. A., flags only are offered a source to the Regatta Committee for a special race and it must in all therefore. The Regatta Committee is responsible for all raceing muters, and they report to the Executive Committee. If the Regatian committee accept the trophy when it committee argete to this, then the winner, and the Executive Committee argete to this, then will be constitutional and no one can object -except on the strong of the strophy any say as the what it was for or what it should be and what hould be done while and the tradent will make and "A and the function of the strophy, "I mean should be done while and the strong in your subscribers to the key any right of experise an opinion till it is should be and what hould be done while the strong in your subscribers to the Regatian should be done while and the tradent will make and the stream and the function for a special race to a splicit at all, and it can't be donated till thas an existence. This splice and the stream of the stream of the stream of the stream should be done while the should be done with the last paragraph of the "S" we official tall, and his cance would run four subscribers to the stream should be done with the should run should the stream the should surely turn this and the stream the st

A PLEA FOR THE HEAVY CANOES.

A PLEA FOR THE there on the data of the problem of the consistence of the canoes. The only of the canoes is under a superared in the FOREST AND STREAM, all of them casting discredit on such craft. As the owner of one of these despised canoes, and a member of a club, the majority of the sailing members of which believe in such craft for their purposes, I claim permission to say a few words in de-

As the owner of one of the despised times, and a member of a shub, the majority of the sailing members of which believe in such reaft for their purposes, I claim permission to say a few words in delete in the first place it may be well to ascertain why the members of the forout of . C. first built such canoes and still continue to do so. In 1851 we found our then cance too small for our rough waters, and lecided to have something larger. Looking around for information, we found the following in a price list issued by W. P. Stephens, then me of the leading cance builders. In describing the Pearl, he says: Besides rating, her owner has cruised in her through the season, and she is thus far the best cance built for racing and open-water sailing. She can sail in water that no other cance would venture out n, and is the best boat for the great lakes and the bays and open-water for the descriptions of the flittings of such cances. About two years ago, the Forestra AN STREAM had an editorial of nearly a page on Pearls, oralising them highly. Now I am still quite satisfied with such cances if I ordered a new cance to our members have since ether cances of the reat alters is correct. Some of our members have built other cances, if a restrict a new cance to intromy, she would be—not necessarily a 2earl of the 12S1 model—but a large cance with a heavy centerboard. If stephens's assertion that such cances are built ofter cances, if is indered a raid way bays of a stephene is a set ther changed or beavy board or intend doing so. Now I have is ince either changed or beavy board or intend doing so. Now I and without heavy boards, but they have since either changed or beavy board or intend doing so. Now I have to are acrievance that was the best all rourd cance, and ret our cances were in 'S at least—practically barred from outer the propose of finding out what was the best all rout cances, and the reace programme to single them out from other tances there changed in a othere. Our cances are built to or as tas eason or get new

season. If any of the A. C. A. crack sailors scnt a challenge to a heavy C. B. and ballast man. such as Messrs. Tredwen or Powell, would they think of stipulating that their opponents should sail with a 15-pound board and no ballast? I don't think they would; but if such was done, the challenged person would be quite likely to demand that if he

FOREST AND STREAM.
Accepted such conditions he should also have a race in his way, viz., beth to sit on the floor of the cance.
The A. C. A. have a Class B For saling cances. Such cances are dearly defined in all particulars; then let each man—so long as he remains within such rules—sali his cance in the way which he considers best. Surely the men who have lately been crying out for recognition for larger craft than the present A. C. A. The ealow. Thus to be the each man—so long as he may that we were allowed in one on even terms; practically barred from the second, and handicapped by limited sali area in the third. Id on to so much object to the 75tt, but I do object very strongly to the light board and no balast rule.
The Connocist poes on to ask—almost in a triumphant sort of way, as if a favorable answer could not be green—if cruises have ever been and in such cances. Therember read ug in the London *Field* that they are to be shade in such cances. A remember read ug in the London *Field* that have. Possibly some of your readers may be able to quote the exact statement. I think such a statement proves that these cances can be proven. It is such a statement, I think such a statement proves that these cances can be adjuded at a fair rate of speed. As to cruising quite as effectively as the same or out club (or even the old Boreas) will get over in a bay quite as much water as the cance mentioned. When her board is out she will weigt ho more, possibly less, and in the question of the state of a cruises uch a cance as the sampline of nor club nor be the slightest difference. Members of dour club (or even the old Boreas) will get out to be able to under the deviest cances core of the slightest difference. Members of the daviest cances of our flet. During the past season five of work, as splinke of all couses that the same place. We slight stone of a cruises and in the question of the stone daves are acces of our flet. During the past season two ip adding there was the more for a cruise su

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THE CANOE EXHIBITION.—Mr. E. W. Brown has charge of the manufacturers and builders' exhibit at the coming Canoe Exhibition. Builders desiring space for their goods should address him at No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

SHATTEMUC C. C.,-This club gave an entertainment on March 23 at the residence of one of the members.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. P. C., San Louis Obispo.—The woodduck nests in trees. E. H. R., New York,—We cannot recommend any special make of

T. L. S., New York.-Write to W. Graham, Newtownbreda, Belfast, Ireland.

H.T.B., Alton, Ill.-Hickory is not suitable for boat work, oak is much better. H. L. Q., Yonkers, N. Y.-The A. C. A. dues are \$2 per year. In-itiation fee \$1.

H. S. SUBACI, M. 1. THE A. C. A. dues are \$2 per year. In-GEO. WEBSTER, Hamilton, Ont.-Uleosote is made by H. F. Taintor, Pearl street, New York.
R. S. V. P., Paterson.-Multiply one side of the sail by one-half the least distance to the opposite angle.
H. C., North Ferrisburgh, Vt.-The sail should be triangular, 12ft. on f oot, 15ft. on luff, and 12ft. 6in. on leach.
L., Menominee, Wis-Unless the bitch is well grown would advise you not to breed her until her second season.
W. D. A., Montchair, N. J.-There is no one who makes cance aprons for sale. Pith helmets can be had at any large hat store in New York.

New York. HIPPIAS, Boston.—The crown of deck is measured at midships. The length of the beam is laid off on a board and a circle is struck that will give the required round. V. D BACON -We have had no experience with the patent hoists, but they are recommended by those who have used them. There are several "Hard Oil Finishes" in the market, but only a glossy varifsh will stand the weather. A. H. H. Woodtrick Va. J. send you by mail head and here of a

A. H. H. Woodstock, Va. I send you by mail head and leg of a bird I shot yesterday. Please tell me what it is througn your paper. Ans. The bird is a coor (*Pulca americana*), which belongs to the rail family, and is abundant throughout North America.

POT LUCK FROM EXCHANGES.

London Truth says: Here is an advertisement from the Cork Constitution. Is it not monstrous that thousands of sea-gulls should be made victims of fashion and woman's whims? Wanted-1,000 dozen sea-gulls; 4s. per dozen for clean birds. "William Kinmonth, egg and poultry merchant, Western Road, Cork."

The authorship of "The Old Canoe," which has been so often attributed to General Pike, is now ascribed to a young man from Pittsburg named Shepherd, who some years ago drifted to New York and became an occasional contributor to the press of that city. He is said to have given high promise as a poet, but died early, leaving only a few fugitive pieces as his legacy, and these not always easy to identify.

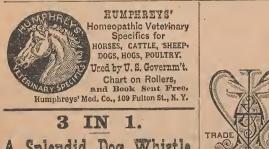
The Italian Ministry of Agriculture has just undertaken an interesting experiment. Half a million of fish eggs were artificially hatched, and the young brood has been distributed all over the center of the Lake of Como. If the experiment succeeds fairly well, it will be taken up on a large scale, and the department will undertake the restocing of the Italian waters. Efforts will be made immediately to revive and ex-tend the rearing of lobsters.

A naturalist in the West has concluded either that owls are without memory or that they do not mind going about with owl traps fastened to their legs. He set a trap to catch an owl, and it mysteriously disappeared. He set a heavier trap, and caught in it an owl which had the first trap attached to one of its legs. The phrase "stupid as an owll" seems a fitting reflection upon a bird which would set about making a collection of owl traps in such a manner as this.—Harper's Weekly.

The call of the data of the first pripe attached to be of its legs. The primes "stupic as a novell" seema it iting reflection upon a bird which would set about making a collection of owl traps in such a manner as this.-*Hurper's*. *Weekly.*The death is announced of Count Emeric Sommisch, a traordinary hatred of horses. This aversion amounted to a tradingry hatred of horses. This aversion amounted to a tradingry hatred of horses. This aversion amounted to a tradingry hatred of horses, asses and mules may call of the set of the tradingry hatred of horses, asses and mules a man of sound idea at an advanced age on his testate in Sclavonia. He was a distinguished agriculturist, an excellent landlord, and on all subjects but that of horses, asses and mules a man of sound idea the would not allow any animal of the equinc kind to come upon his lands, so that visitors who rode or drove to see him had always to alight at his park gates. He himself for may years used a vehicle drawn by trained deer, but latterly he went about his estate in a carriage with a team of oxon. His borr of horses is said to have been innate, as there was a could not allow any animal of the equine kind to come upon this lands, so that visitors who node of rove to see the hole words to say to his professional burethere. There is one particular phase of personal journalism that deserves especial attention. I refer to the habit which editors have of abusing one another in their respective papers. What shall verticate attention. I refer to the habit which decides have of abusing one another in their respective papers. What shall we resting a stose of family or professional quarrels. There are few American cities which have not been the scenes of oncounters between rival editors, growing out of these little plausanties. There are few American cities which have not been there, the value, you whow you give the add wenonous reptile. Judge Noah also spoke thands the there that been inducing in sone shigh the there and venonus reptile. Judge Noah also spo

But know not what's resisted." Often we do not say half we might—half we might and tell the truth. The best way is to keep out of newspaper fights as long as possible, but when once in them it is right to hit as hard as you can, always remembering that it is facts and not words that count. The man who is best armed in journalism, as in war, is least annoyed. It is all right to hit the heads that need hitting; to fight the good fight and fight ithard. Serve your conscience and your people. Davy Crockett's rule— "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead"—is the best pre-cept in a few words.

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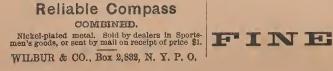
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NOS. 58 AND 90 I ARE 110W.	NEW YORK OIII.			
CONTENTS.				
EDITORIAL.	SEA AND RIVER FISHING.			
Railroads in the Park.	Tip-Ups For Pickerel.			
Why Not Wait?	A Close Count.			
Shall Selfishness Win?	FISHCULTURE.			
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.	The American Fisheries Society.			
	THE KENNEL.			
Salmon Fishing in SwedenII.	The Newark Dog Show.			
NATURAL HISTORY.				
The Audubon Society.	New York Dog Show.			
Spring Bird Notes.	The New Haven Show.			
Grouse in the Snow.	The Boston Show,			
Taxidermists and Milliners'	The Irish Setter Club.			
Agents.	American Kennel Club.			
GAME BAG AND GUN.	Kennel Management.			
Recollections of a Sportsman.	RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.			
The Anti Deer Hounding Law.	Range and Gallery.			
Ontario Game Seasons.	The Trap.			
Rifles and Bullets.	CANOEING.			
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.	What the Toronto C. C. are			
Trout Season Opens.	Doing.			
Boston's Trout Display.	A New Cruising and Racing			
New York Bass Law.	Canoe,			
Bass Flies.	A Trip to Unknown Lake.			
Trouting.	YACHTING.			
The Sunapee Trout.	The Cruise of the CootxvIII.			
Trip to the Intermediate Lakes.	A Handy Keel Sloop,			
Our Big Bass.	ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.			
our Dig Dubbt	TENO WALLS TO CONTINUE ON DATITED			

RAILROADS IN THE PARK.

THE Yellowstone National Park is a beautiful reservation which belongs to the people of the United States. Each citizen has in it certain rights which are equal to those of every other eitizen. At various times in the past, individuals and corporations have endeavored to secure in this public reservation certain exclusive privileges, which cannot be enjoyed without detriment to the rights of others. Such attempts to infringe upon the rights of the people have hitherto been prevented. A bill now before Congress, and favorably reported by both Houses, gives to a private corporation the right to build a railroad through this Park. The building of a railroad means introduction of settlements, destruction of the forests, driving off of the game, interference with the natural wonders of the reservation. Even more important than this, it means the building of other railroads in the Park, so that the natural beauty of the region

will be utterly destroyed forever. We believe that the people will not submit to this. We believe that this continent is long enough and broad enough to accommodate its population without encroachment on this little spot, which has been set aside as a park, in which every American man, woman and child, and the children of our children, have an equal right.

The bill granting the right of way to a railroad through the National Park has been sent back by the Senate to the Committee on Territories, to which all matters concerning the Park have hitherto been referred. This committee knows something about the Yellowstone Park, and may be ex-pected to take an intelligent view of the matter. Senator Manderson, we are quite sure, understands the situation, and the deep interest which he is known to feel in the Park justifies the belief that he will give the subject a thorough investigation.

The report of the House Committee on Public Lands, who reported a substitute for the original House bill granting this right of way, is almost precisely similar to the Senate Committee report on which we commented last week. The two documents furnish abundant internal evidence that if they were not prepared by the same hand they were at least in-spired by the same head, and that the information which they purport to contain came from one source. The same foolish and untrue statements are made in both, the same testimony quoted and the same conclusions drawn. The projectors of the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Railroad seem

to have prepared both reports, and both are so weak as to show conclusively that no good reason can be furnished for asking for the railroad.

The fatuity of the statements made is utterly in-comprehensible. It is distinctly affirmed that there are no objects of interest, nor any timber, nor any game along the line of this proposed railway. Now, every one at all familiar with the Park knows perfectly well that on the line, as proposed to be run, there is at least one great body of timber along the East Fork; that Soda Butte Springs, an exceedingly interesting group, which flows an effervescent a locality unequaled of its kind for interest and extent anywhere in the world, is on the line where the proposed railroad is to run; that one of the most important bands of bison in the Park ranges between Slough Creek and Specimen Ridge, or in other words on both sides of the proposed railroad line.

It will not be forgotten that about a year ago, when the report reached Livingston that the Vest bill had become a law, there was a rush of land claimants from that town into the Park, and that one of the first claims taken up was Soda Butte Springs. It will also be remembered that it was stated at the time that plans had been laid by which all the great body of timber on the East Fork would be taken up by a corporation. These steps sufficiently indicate that there are some people who believe that there are objects of interest, game and timber, in the region through which this railroad is to run, and this may furnish a hint as to the eagerness of its projectors to obtain their right of way.

There is good reason for believing that a railroad cannot be built through the Third Cañon of the Yellowstone. This great trough is about 800 feet deep, and is cut out of rock which is in part voleanic and in part granitic. Its sides are in many places almost vertical, it is tremendously rough, and if it be practicable to build a roadbed through it, this can be donc only at vast expense. This may not be known to the projectors of the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork scheme, but it is the fact.

On the whole it seems probable that these people desire to obtain a right of way for their railroad in order that they may be able to take up under cover of this grant certain extremely desirable locations within the Park, from which after three years' occupancy-when, the railroad not having been built the right will lapse-they can only be expelled with great difficulty.

It is curious and interesting as showing their methods of work, to note the attempt made by this corporation to get all that they can in the way of a grant. The House bill, introduced and referred Jan. 7, 1886, provides that unless the road be constructed and in running order within one year from date, the franchises granted by the act are hereby declared to be forfeited. The Senate bill, introduced Jan. 11, declares that unless the road be completed and in running order within two years, the right of way shall be forfeited. And the third bill, recommended Feb. 23, 1886, by the House Committee on Public Lands, and favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Railroads, provides that the right of way shall be forfeited unless the road is completed within three years. Given a session of reasonable length, and these people would introduce bills enough to give them a quarter of a century in which to complete the road. This would, perhaps, be equivalent to a twenty-five years' lease of Soda Butte Springs and the fossil forest, to say nothing of other points of interest.

One more point deserves attention-a point which bears directly on the whole question of railroads in the Park. Section 3, after declaring that the right of way shall be forfeited after three years in case the road shall not be completed within that time, continues:

Provided, That the grant hereby shall not be held or construed as exclusive, so as to prevent the allowance of the locating other roads along the valley or route adopted under this act, under such grants and regulations as Congress may make and provide and the courts equitably administer.

This clause is susceptible of more than one construction. It may either mean that other railroads are to be permitted to penetrate the Park, or it may be a practical nullification of the time limit on the building of the road. It was probably introduced with a double purpose. Those who framed it can point to it with an air of conscious virtue as evidence that they are not monopolists, that they ask for no exclusive privileges; and if the bill passes and the road is not com-pleted within the time specified in the act, they can then form another corporation, have another bill passed giving it a right of way over this line, and can then turn over the property of the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Railway Com-

property of the company to-themselves. The Park grabbers, as we have abundant reason to know, are shrewd. They will bear a lot of watching.

WHY NOT WAIT?

W E have come to the flayed end of another winter The earth's white carpet is worn to shreds, and nature is making ready to weave her a new one of green, with all sorts of flower patterns that ought not to "fail to please the most fastidious." Some of the bluebirds have escaped the guns and snares of the milliners' collectors, and are with us again, the return of the robin has been announced, and the song sparrow is tuning up his pipe for the spring concerts. The crystal hatches will soon be off the streams, and the fishes will once more get a look at the sky, and at the angler, who is now beginning to overhaul his tackle in anticipation of the opening day of the season.

The ducks and geese and snipe and shore birds will presently be on their way to northern breeding grounds, and too many sportsmen are making ready to give them a most inhospitable greeting as they pass or tarry for a few days of rest. Too many sportsmen will be ready with the old and poor excuse for this wrong doing, "If I do not shoot them, some one else will," which is worth nothing, for it is not at all certain that some one else will kill the bird that you spare, and that it will not go safely to its breeding ground and return to pay ten fold interest in the fall for the lease of life you have given it. You would recoil with horror from the thought of killing a doe beavy with young, for you are an honorable and conscientious sportsman. And yet, all the females of these birds of passage are earrying eggs more or less developed, the hope of the abundant continuation of their species. And your example is worth something, as every man's is, yours perhaps worth far more than another's. If you did not get shooting in the spring, it is not unlikely that some one else would stay at home, simply because you did.

Another excuse and a no better one is, "If we do not shoot ducks and geese and snipe in spring, we shall have no shooting till summer woodcock shooting comes," which ought not to come at all. Why not wait till autumn for sport worth having, and concerning which one need have no qualms of conscience? Is not sport, like love, "the sweeter for the trial and delay?"

Let the gun rest for a few months longer, and then when the steel blue skies of autumn endome the bluer waters and the varied hues of frost-painted woods and russet marshes, you shall reap your reward if it is no more than the consciousness of having faithfully done your duty. It is some-times nobler sportsmanship to spare than to kill. Assuredly it is so at this season.

SHALL SELFISHNESS WIN?

THE eitizens of this State are awaiting with much solicitude the action of the Senate at Albany with respect to the bill repealing the anti-hounding law.

The principles involved are clearly defined; the issue is well understood. The advocates of the repeal at first posed as philanthrophists, desirous only of preserving the deer from the market pot-hunters, and contending for the privilege of hounding, only that the deer might be made "shy" and their salvation from the still-hunter thereby assured. The shy theory has been exploded, and by the hounders perforce abandoned. The market still-hunter has been proved a bugaboo and the hounders have practically given him over. From concealment behind one false pretense and another they have been driven to finally avow their true purpose to be present gratification of their own desire to hound deer.

The issue is one between individual selfishness and publicspirited concern for the true interests of the State. The question for the Senate to decide is whether it will grant to the hounders temporary gratification by permitting them to put the dogs on the trail and exterminate the deer, or whether the deer shall be preserved for the people of the State, a perpetual source of wealth and public benefit, to be used and enjoyed in any manner compatible with its wise conscrvation.

On the side of the present wise law is public economy, present and future. On the side of repeal of that law are improvidence and selfishness. Between the two the Senate ought not long to hesitate. The bill to repeal the law should not pass. Selfishness should not win the day.

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF A SPORTSMAN, of which the first paper in the series is given in our Shooting columns to-day, will cover experiences in New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Vir. ginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Texas. They are written by a gentleman whose wide acquaintance among sportsmen will make these reminiscences doubly interesting.

A BIRD PROTECTIVE BILL.—That rising young states-man of Franklin, Mr. Floyd J. Hadley, introduced in the New York Legislature on Tuesday a bill to prohibit for five years the killing of "any bird of song, or any linnet, blue bird, yellow-hammer, yellowbird, thrush, woodpecker, catbird, pewce, swallow, martin, blucjay, oriole, kildee, snow-bird, grosbeak, bobolink, phœbe bird, humming bird, wren, robin, meadow lark, or starling;" but especially exempting from this protection the English sparrow. The effect of the bill is to forbid the killing of certain birds, as the robin and meadow lark, which are at present legally regarded for a month or two as game birds. It is a pity that Mr. Hadley's bill had not taken the form of the one recommended by the Amagican Ownithelicity. American Ornithologists' Union, but even in its present shape it will do good by calling attention to the growing evil of indiscriminate bird slaughter. If the graceful eloquence of that old practical hunter of forty years' experience. Mr. Palmer, the silver-tongued orator of Clinton, is not heard in support of this bill, we are much mistaken in our man. It is hoped, too, that Mr. Barnes, of Essex, may for the moment arouse himself from the contemplation of his diseased cat on the back fence, and make a sturdy fight for the birds.

SPITTING ON SHOT FOR LUCK .- Our correspondent, "Bedford," relates that when he was a boy in Middlesex county, N. J., it was considered the proper thing to spit on the shot for luck, just as an orthodox bait-fisherman spits on his bait. We never heard of this before, though familiar with some of the other more or less superstitious but commonly accepted beliefs and rites connected with loading a gun effectively.

The Sportsman Tourist.

SALMON FISHING IN SWEDEN .--- II.*

SALMON FISHING IN SWEDEN.--11.* "THE prince of good fellows is Baron Oscar Dickson." So shouled I as I finished reading a polite little note from him, generously placing his far-famed salmon river--the Atran-at my disposition for the first half of July, 1885. Stockholm was getting hot and becoming deserted; most of my friends had already betaken themselves to their sum-mer villas, and I was longing for the green fields, the salt sea breezes, and the foaming *fosses* of the west coast. So this kind invitation of the Baron was, of all things in the world, just what I most wished for. I took the night train from Stockholm to Gothenburg. Next morning at So'clock I was on board the superb steamer Halland, coasting southward through the labyrinth of rocky islands that form the Swedish Skärgard. At noon westeamed after a hasty lunch at the hotel, I jumped into an ancient but comfortable, and no doubt honorable carriage, and rattled away over the rough stone flagging of the village streets. Soon we were driving through the green fields of the open country. It was a warm, still, hazy, lazy summer's day, this 2d of

Soon we were driving through the green fields of the open country. It was a warm, still, hazy, lazy summer's day, this 2d of July, 1885. The blue Catiegat lay sleeping to the right. The tall winter rye moved slowly and majestically in the soft breeze, larks soared from the meadows and poised on high, with quick-beating wings poured out their little souls in song, the driver beat time with his cracking whip, our little north-ern ponies trotted sturdily along the dusty highway, and I dozed away on my comfortable seat and fell into sort of a half sleep, through which I saw everything as in a dream. I awoke as we rattled into the pretty little village of Falk-enberg.

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* For the first paper, see issue of Aug. 28, 1884.

but drinking a bowl of milk hurry back to the stream. The salmon are still rising, and I land five more before sundown. Then a group of villagers sauster up the Doctor's way by the river bank to see me fish. I put on a large "silver doc-tor," and land yet two more salmon before darkness gathers over the turbulent river. Thirty salmon. A good day's work. More than I ever event the form

salmon. A good day's work. More than I ever before. More than 1 ever expected to catch in one caught before.

over the turbulent river.
Thirty salmon. A good day's work. More than I ever caught before. More than 1 ever expected to catch in one day.
Next day I took it easy, landing two salmon in the morning and three at evening. At noon a man drove me two miles over a winding road, through fields of waving rye, to a little bath house at the seaside. Here I took a plunge into the Cattegat and washed the sweat and tire of salmon fishing out of me. I had a neat little room to dress in, clean towels and every attention, and the price was 12 öre, or 3 cents of our money. Wonder what our fashionable bathing places on our Atlantic coast would think of that?
Sunday came round and I was glad to give my rod and myself a rest.
The inn I am stopping at is over 200 years old. I have a large how studded sitting room, 22 feet square, and a bedroom opening out of it. The sitting room looks on to the paved street, but the window of the bedroom opens out upon a large flower garden and orchard, which slopes down to the river. Climbing rose bushes are trained up the walls of the house, and my window is embowered with white and red roses in full bloom. The summer wind drifts lazily in, cooled by the river and perfumed by the flowers. Then I walk in the garden, I find a hammock hung between two trees and lie and swing in it. It is noon; too hot to walk with comfort in the sun, but lying here in the shade, swinging between a maple and a cherry tree, the temperature is perfection. The sound of the rivpling river just reaches my ear, a bee dronces among the flowers hard by. I would like to stay here forever. And where else, pray, can I catch thirty salmon a day, or get a good sea bath for 8 cents? A cevening I rambled over the river to a little centery I had seen on the upland, attracted thither by a rude granite shaft that stood like an ancient Rune stone.

His epitaph is touchingly simple and beautiful. On the rough granite is chiseled:

"Här holler läkuren och meniskovännen.

His epitaph is touchingly simple and beautiful. On the rough granite is chiseled: "Hir holfer Väkuren och mentskowinnen." "Here rests the physician and the friend of mankind," For ten days longer I had all the salmon fishing my heart could desire or my hands accomplish. The weather was hot, sky clear, sun bright the whole time. The river was low when I arrived and it grew smaller and smaller with every day; rocks showed themselves out of water that had not been seen for many years, but the fishing continued good every day. The salmon left the upper pools, how-ever, but the deep pools at the foot of the falls were full of them. One day some friends fishing on the Nissa River at Oscarström, drove across country and dined with me. I passed my rod to one of them as he came down the bank and he hooked a salmon at the first cast. On Thursday, July 9, I was very early at the river. All up and down the stream as far as you couid see, salmon were leaping incessantly. They were all bright fish, evi-dently a new run come in during the night. There had been no rain, no rise of the river, no wind and no cause for a run as far as we knew, but here were the fish nevertheless. They rose splendidly. At 9 o'clock I had landed ten salmon. The fay was overcast, and using a very small Fairy, the fish rose well, even at noon. At three in the afternoon I had landed in all thirty-one fish. I rested fifteen minutes, at a light luncheon Carl had brought me and whipped the stream again. But the salmon were not so eager; they rose more warily. At 9 o'clock I had landed thirty-seven and not another rise could I get. There was a bit of swift water half way from the falls to the village, where I had frequently seen the fish jump, but where I had never succeeded in catching any. Now, we pulled down to this and running the bow of our punt on a rock that was just awash and, slipping on a silver doctor I wound up the day with four more salmon, taking the last one when the clock was nearly at eleven and making

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Hatural History.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY. New York, March 9, 1886. Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: My reply to your favor of the 18th ult, has been delayed by the pressure of numerous engagements. I heg you, how-ever, to believe that you have my heartiest sympathy in the proposed organization of the AUDUBON SOCKETY. I am of the opinion that you deserve thanks for bringing to the notice of the community the extent to which the slaughter of American birds is going on, a fact which I think few realize. The success of your society will also tend to refine the public taste. Our savage ancestors decorated themselves with the practice of wearing the stuffed skins or the plumage of birds in a hat is perhaps less barbarous, but is after all inspired by the same primitive fancy. Very truly yours, FELIX ADLER,

Editor Forest and Stream: Though somewhat tardily, I nevertheless cordially indorse your worthy movement for the salvation of the birds. I should never dare face them again without the consciousness that I had enlisted my name upon the toll of those pledged to protect them Sincerely yours, with congratulations and hopes of success for the movement, W. HAMILTON GIBSON. AUTHOR'S CLUB, New York.

hopes of success for the movement, W. HAMILTON GIBSON. ACTINON'S CLUB, New York.
Mr. George T. Angell, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and editor of Our Dumb Animals, is rendering "yeoman's service" in the interest of bird protection.
In the April number of that periodical there will appear a very powerful appeal to its readers, to read the collected statistics of the heeatombs of "bright spirits of the air." annually sacrificed to the fashion, and the impression this heartless sacrifice of innoceut life makes on thinking men and women, whose utterances on the subject are quoted; and then join in one universal demand for the legislation seked for in the body of resolutions and petition, prepared for presentation to the Massachusetts Legislature, and having for its object the compulsory introduction into the Massa-clusetts schools for systematic instruction on the economic importance of protecting insect eating birds and their nests, and the general importance in its influence on character of treating the lower animals kindly, together with some knowl-edge of the State laws for bird protection.
That the Legislature may have some expression of public opinion to guide it in its consideration of the proposed act, Mr. Angell addressed the collective bodies of the Congrega-tionalist, Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist and Universalist clergy of Boston and its vicinity, the Massachusetts Horti-cultural Society, the Saturday meeting of farmers at Massa-chusetts Hall, and the Unitarian elergy, all of whom passed unanimous resolutions in favor of the movement; the Epis-copulian clergy dissenting only to the extent of preferring a similar resolution in the form of a petition to the Legisla-ture.

copatian clergy dissenting only to the extent of preterring a similar resolution in the form of a petition to the Legisla-ture. A second section in the proposed act provides "that all fines collected upon, or resulting from, the complaint or in-formation of an officer or agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for violation of the laws of Massachusetts, relating to the birds and their nests, shall be paid over to said society in aid of the benevolent objects for which it was incorporated." The Society hinting what it will do, if it succeeds in get-ting both sections of the act passed, leaves it to be shrewdly inferred, that whatever of taint of inherited destructive im-pulse or passionate lust of vengeance the president and members of the Society may have received from savage ancestors or leaven of the old Adam, shall all be concentrated on the offenders against the laws for the prevention of cruelty of animals or the protection of birds of importance in the general economy of nature.

SPRING BIRD NOTES.

SPRING BIRD NOTES. LOCKFORT, N. Y., March 22.—A large flock of wild geese passed over this city, going north, between 7 and 8 o'clock Saturday morning. The first robin and bluebird were seen a week earlier, and to day I saw a number of male robins, but no females. The first purple grackle (crow blackbird), was also seen on Saturday last, and to-day quite a number were seen. We also had severe lightning and thunder on Friday evening, which is very unusual at this season of the year.—J. L. DAVISON. March 24.—About two years ago I reported to the Fornest AND STREAM that a Mr. Pomroy, residing about three miles from this city, captured a baker's dozen of wild geese on their being enticed into his barn during a storm by his tame geese—with which they mated and bred—and he now has a flock of about fifty of the original wild and mixed breed. I was informed last evening that for the past few days there had been a flock of about one hundred wild geese feeding on and about Mr. Pomroy's farm—probably this is the same flock that I reported to you on Monday as passing over the city on Saturday morning last.—J. L. D. Mrogwar, Pa., March 22.—Robins, bluebirds and yellow-birds are here. Many flocks of wild pigeons have been seen on their way north, also wild ducks and geese. There are but few pheasants left and they are very wild. A few deer and bear were shot during the past season, but are not as numerous as they were four or five years back.—X. Tear-ores. CENTRAL LAKE, Mich. March 18.—Robins first seen to

PORE.

PORE. CENTRAL LAKE, Mich., March 18.—Robins first seen to-day. The first crow of the season appeared on the 15th, and audibly expressed his opinion that spring was at hand. Weather mild, up to 50°.—KELPIE. NEWFOUNDLAND, N. J., March 22.—A dead woodcock was found to-day near the N. Y. S. & W. R. R., about one-half milc from here. Supposed to have been killed by flying against the telegraph wire. It was in fair condition and a full-sized bird. Saw meadow lark March 20.—S. S. W. HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., March 21.—Bluebirds arrived March 11; robins, 15; red-wing blackbirds, 19. I believe Meadow larks have been here all the winter.—J. OTIS FEL-LOWS.

LOWS.

A HAIR SEAL UP THE HUDSON.—Cheney A. Burhans, of this place, had the good fortune to shoot a fine specimen of the hair seal yesterday morning. Mr. Burhans was hunting ducks on the river opposite Barrytown, when he saw the seal on a cake of floating ice, and had no difficulty in get ting within gunshot. The animal weighed 65 pounds.— HOWARD BURHANS (Flatbush, N. Y., March 24).

GROUSE IN THE SNOW.

CROUSE IN THE SNOW. Editor Forest and Stream: Ever since the day, away back in the ultima Thule of my memory, when I ran into the first flock of grouse and got my first surprise at the flying powers of grouselings the size of two-day-old chickens, no bird on the whole "check list" has possessed for me so much interest, or come in for so large a share of my observation. Therefore, when I read the com-munication of "Dry Snow" to-day, in your issue of 18th inst., Ithought that perhaps a word from me would be "in senson." First let me say to your contributor that I come not in my war paint, but as a brother woodsman who has spent the major portion of his life within sound of "the soughing of the pines," and whose woods-lore is not in any way commensurate with his woodland experience. If when we are through with this, we still differ, let us do so in the kindly spirit of fellow-sportsmen, giving each other credit at least for honesty. I preface with these remarks, because I must necessarily show that some of the reasoning in the com-munication referred to is somewhat illogical, and I thought I detected in it a slightly sareastic undercurrent, which might come to the surface when the author's opinions were con-fornted with rebutting testimony. I never trail the tail of my coat on the ground ehallenging some one to tread on it; but I have sometimes tried to make it interesting for the man who raised his foot high enough to reach it when in its ormal position. "The Show's' letter gives no clue as to the part of the

who raised his foot high enough to reach it when in its normal position. "Dry Suow's" letter gives no cluc as to the part of the continent from which he writes, or which is covered by his experience, but were I to hazard a guess, I would say: Some part to the south of this and far removed from the sea-board. He has evidently never seen one of our northern "ice "Dry Slow"" letter gives no cluc as to the part of the continent from which he writes, or which is covered by his experience, but were 1 to hazard a guess, I would say: Some part to the south of this and far removed from the sea-board. He has evidently never seen one of our northerm "ice storms," loading every tree with tons of ice, and bending some of the more pliant clear to the ground. There is just a breath of wind from the "noath east," the thermometer stands at about 15". First come four or five inches of the light "goosefeathers," then the snow becomes finer and more heavy; next a few inches of hail. Then there is a lul, the wind shifts a point or so to the east, and a dash of rain strikes, every drop freezing the moment it touches, and it keeps on till it forms a hard smooth crust, from the thick-ness of a window-pane (and almost as sharp) to the strength and solidity necessary to bear a loaded team. Now suppose a grouse dives into the light snow before the rain comes, what then? He is scaled in like an oyster in a ean. If the erust be thin enough for him to break, all right; if not he must die. (Begging 'Dry Snow's' pardon, a grouse's head is not near the surface when he burrows in the snow, for I have put my snow shoe over them many a time; they take their oxygen through two or three inches of light snow.) "But 'East, 'Dry Snow,'' have you any evidence?" Only a little. By referring to my books, I see that Fridry, Jan. 29, 1886, treated us to just such a storm as described obove, the snow/fall being about ten inches with five inches of hail above that. At 8 P. M. my week's work was pre-cically over, and I was six milles from home and snowshoes. I started to tramp it through the sand like hail. At 4 P. M. it commenced to rain, every drop that touched my rubber oreat freezing as it struke. Five P. M. found me still a mile from home, on a much used trail leading between two popu-sus settiments. I was six miller show in the middle of the road, right at my boot-toc. The next morning we skated anywhere ov

escape. Whether the fox scenard the offor of recognised the mark, I can only conjecture.
Thave snowshoed thousands of miles through the woods, and even now I am lame from an cight-mile tramp yesterday in a rain storm, when the snow accumulated on the rearpart of the shoe, till its weight reminded one of the proverbial 'leaden heel of justice.'' I once worked six months, and the gross amount of my wages was just ten cents a mile for the tramping done between 'stations, and I had to work thirty-five hours per week besides. So I am not speaking rashly when I say ''thousands," and the above is all the direct evidence I have collected. To some it may seem like the 'Behold this walrus tooth," of Othere, the Saxon discovere of the North Cape but to me it is conclusive. We should remember that if we knew the remains of a grouse were in a certain plece of woods an acre in extent, we might have touble in finding then. Anyway, it goes a long distance to show that a man may spend the greater part of his life in the woods on that particular morning when a boy, and been traveling at an unseemly time when a man, it would have been all supposition with me.
(P) Obes Nature make any such blunders?' In my opinion Nature never blunders. Every one knows that the due is and geese sometimes get ''frozen in," but are these to be stamped as 'blunders' of Nature, or exceptional misapplications of the instinct that Nature gave these birds? To me ''nature'' in the above connection simply means God, who, the poet tells us, ''moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform.'' He gives His dumb creatures a good general fund of instinct; but He doesnot fortify them against exceptional circumstances. He would not leave the grouse liable to be erusted in at every thaw, but He would permit them to perish in an occasional sleet storm, coming once in seven or eight years, and as well might He do so, as to allow them to fall to the gun of some sportsman or in the snare of some porthunter.

(3) "If the snow is dry can a crust form over it?" Yes, see above.
(4) "The exact number that came under your observation?" Also answered above.
(5) "How many hens did you ever see go in swimming?" Though the last eounds strangely like what the late lamented "Josh Billings," the prince of phonetic spellers, would call "sarkasm," I will do my best to answer. I can't tell the exact number, but I assure your correspondent that I have often seen them do it—not the mud-hen either, but the common domestie fowl. However, it was like the grouse being frozen in—they had no vote in the matter. Perhays your contributor would'say it was because Nature had "blundered" in not either paralyzing the arms of sundry small boys and old women, who put them in "to take the set out of 'em;" or giving said individuals bmins enough to know better than to adopt such a course.

or giving said individuals bland cover to adopt such a course. So in my misty mind melt the arguments of "Dry Snow," and with a hearty parting shake of the hand I will let my-self down on that last sentence by quoting a remark from the immortal Mrs. Edgar: "Sure we be till be havin' our tokes." L. 1. FLOWER. JEMSEG, N. B., Canada, March 25.

TAXIDERMISTS AND MILLINERS' AGENTS.

TAXIDERMISTS AND MILLINERS' AGENTS.
Editor Forest and Stream:
Thave cut the inclosed article from the Boston Globe of recent date, and forward same hoping you will insert it in your columns. It is from the prominent axidermist in Bos-posed to be 'dead set' against protection, but it is also the 'ground ticr' of the Massachusetts Association of Taxider-mists and Ornithologists, a society recently formed, and which includes every taxidermist in Boston but one, and one out of town, besides numerous true sportsmen:
T'would like to say a few words in defense of the taxi-dermists, and show that they are not such a class of bird destroyers as Fish Commissioner Lathrop and others tried to make them appear before the Fish and Game Committee at the State House, on Wednesday last. The bill presented by the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association, for the better preservation of onr singing birds, is a good bill, and all egitmate taxidermists are in favor of doing what they can to have a stop put to the wearing of birds on hats or any part of a lady's dress. I, for one, would like to see the abide sidesontinue the use of birds as dress trimmings; if they will do this, there will be none do make laws to pre-serve our birds, as there would be none killed by men who now make their living by collecting birds for the filliners; and, as birds increase very rapidly, the loss of the few used in business in Boston for the past seventeen years; have had a permit to collect birds, and the largest number collected in one year was some thirty-six or thirty-seven specimes, out enduce game birds killed in open season. Now it is a well-known fact that the sparrow hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, iven souty off our small song and insectivorous birds, and when it is computed that every pigeon and sharp-shinned havk kills on an average at least two birds per day (and they hut Sundays as well as week days), it will be seen in business and Ornithologists vishes the public to understand, and that is the difference between a

dorsing them. KAYMOND LEE NEWCOME, SALEM, Mass. SPARROW VS. ROBIN.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of the 18th inst., my attention was attracted to the clipping from the Boston *Advertiser*, in which they venture "to say that not one among ten thousand pretended friends of our birds ever saw an English sparrow kill or maim a native songster." This calls to mind a tragedy I witnessed while in Eric, and one that was looked upon by a score or more of other people: The trees in the park have a number of boxes for the birds, all of which the sparrows have taken posses-sion of. One afternoon while sitting there, I noticed arobin singing on a tree. Soon a sparrow stuck his head out of a box and began scolding. Finding that did not stop the song, he sounded his war cry and was soon surrounded by others of his clan, when a pitched battle was immediately engaged in and earried on with such vigor that thcy drove the robin to the ground, and by picking and flying against him from all sides soon reduced him to submission. When we drove the sparrows away the robin was so badly used up he could neither stand nor fly, and was carried off by one of the spec-tators. On another occasion I heard a great commotion among the sparrows in our yard, and looking out saw them attaek one of their own species that had a broken leg and pick it to death. I am much pleased with the stand the FOREST AND STREAM has taken in regard to bird protec-tion, and hope the Audubon movement may go on until the slaughter of birds for their plumage is abolished.—ONE oF THE TEN THOUSAND. THE TEN THOUSAND.

THE SPARROW HAWK IN WINTER.—Washington, D. C., March 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of March 25 Mr. Henshaw says of the sparrow hawk after twenty years study of birds, "He lives almost exclusively on grasshoppers and crickets." What does he do for grub in the winter time? Does he keep a silo or a cannery? About here there are some seven months in twelve when there are a few classic "crickets on hearth stones" around and nary "brown old grasshopper." What does poor sparverius do then? Hop in the barn to keep himself warm, and hide his head under his wing, poor thing? I merely ask for information.—M. G. ELLZEY, M. D.

A WOODCHUCK IN THE SNOW.—East Auburn, Me., March 22.—Is it not uncommon for woodchucks to come out of their holes when there are two feet of snow on the ground? Some children sliding on the crust near this place found one on the snow, and tried to kill it by crushing it under their sleds.— W



Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE full report of the FOREST AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SPORTSMAN.-I.

CANNOT begin these reminiscences better than by quoting from the much worn "Old Oaken Bucket:"

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,

1 quoting from the much worn "Old Oaken Bucket:" "How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood, When fond recollection presents them to view." Only I should substitute the word boyhood for childhood, for it was in boyhood that my natural fondness for field sports became a passion, that led me to study the habits of birds and animals as a naturalist, as well as a sportsman. I took delight in watching the qual pair, nest, and raise their young; and spent hours of moonlight nights in the early spring, during the first flight northward of the woodcock, quietly watching them feeding, pairing, and performing their interesting gyrations, as from the time they left the ground whistling upward, until they reached the desired elevation to perform the "chip, chip" act in mid-air; then drop-ping suddenly to the ground, announcing their arrival by the usual guttural note. The whole process of nesting, hatch-ing and raising their little brood was of great interest to me. To learn the call notes of varions birds until I could almost call them at will; to witness the battles between the red and gray squirrels; their loves and jealousies during the breeding season; performing of a delicate surgical operation by the old males upon the young ones, was the delight and pastime of many an hour. The study of wooderaft, the locatiou of animals' dens, squirrel and bee trees, were not so well known to any boy of my acquaintance. Yet, I doubt not, many of your readers have found amusement and instruction in the same way, and perhaps obtained greater proficiency. Such will agree with me in believing, in spite of the eroaker's and money-grubber's cry of wasted time, we have what many of them would like to buy, but eannot, what nature gives to her ardent admirers—contentment and a field for enjoy-ment beyond the comprehension of those whom nature has not taught. It was in boyhood, in the year 1861, that I first became

and alternative terms of those whom nature has not taught. It was in boyhood, in the year 1861, that I first became possessed of a double barrel gun-muzzleloader of course, as it was before the days of breechloaders—an English gun, costing fifteen pounds sterling, handsomely ornamented in German silver. Shortly afterward I secured a fine double-nose English pointer, Dash by name, a dog of large bone and musele, great endurance and untiring energy. From that time I have unblushingly acknowledged myself a sports-man. Previously, my proclivities in that direction had been limited to a narrow field, bounded on all sides by the fears of my parents, and securely fenced in by my inability to command the necessary amount of currency, then known as shinplasters, to gratify my desires. My experience, there-fore, had been much the same as other boys with a single barrel gun and an inborn love of sport. First firing at the ice house door from a rest, feeling proud to find it hit fair and square. Next firing from a rest again into a flock of blackbirds, being delighted to see five fail to the ground, only one of which proved to be dead, the wounded ones ap-pealing strongly to boyish sympathy. It was easy merely to pull a trigger, dealing death and suffering to a number at one stroke, but when it came to picking up the wounded, and putting them out of misery it could hardly be called pleasure. Then came the delights of squirrel hunting. I use the

puint a trigger, texting teach and suffering to a hunder all one stroke, but when it came to picking up the wounded, and putting them out of misery it could hardly be called pleasure. Then came the delights of squirrel hunting. I use the word hunting because there is more of hunting than shoot-ing in this sport, the pitting of cunning against conning in stead of skill in the use of the gun. I shall never forget a certain wood in Middlesex county, N. J., containing a large number of shellbark hickory trees, where I killed hundreds of squirrels. I would rise before day and quietly creep to a good position among the shellbarks, generally near cross fences, and silently wait until just as day was fairly break-ing, I would suddenly hear and see a great commotion in some neighboring treetop, when it took but an instant for me to change my position to within gunshot, as silently as an Indian follows the trail. The next moment the report of my gun would echo and re-ccho through the wood, break-ing the profound stillness of early morning. A squirrel, sometimes two, would come tumbling through the branches, catching and hanging for a second or two, falling limp and dead to the ground, the victim of a charge of No. 4 shot, which had been carefully spit upon "for luck." There was an ancient tradition among the boys of Middlesex that to spit on the shot made it earry closer and stronger. At any rate my old single barrel, after I adopted this practice, got into the habit of "fetching" almost every time she spoke. I might, however, qualify this assertion by saying I had not then attempted wing-shooting, and thought it a great demon-stration of skill when I killed a squirrel jumping irom tree to tree or running along the fence. There was also in the wood I speak of a number of tall dead trees, famons resorts for high holders, or flickers, many of which found their way into my game bag. As I have already said, I started on these hunts before daybreak, usually remaining in the woods an hour or so, returning home in time to

average. I soon contracted the habit of keeping my gun always near me while at work about the farm and firing at robins, crows, doves, etc., as they happened to fly within range. I soon had the satisfaction of being able to make certain wing-shots with great accuracy. This knowledge I kept to myself, fully realizing that until I could stop quail, woodcock and grouse I had better keep quiet. I frequently tried them, but as such birds were generally in the thickest cover, my gun long and unwieldy. I never got a feather, and seldom even a chance to shoot at the revelation of brown streak before it had dis-appeared. appeared.

appeared. I was invited on several occasions to join hunting parties who had fine dogs and guns, whose bags of game made me almost green with envy. I always declined, determined not to be laughed at, secretly believing were I as well fixed as they I could soon learn. I had one great advantage over them; I could always find the game, even when dogs had

hunted the ground and failed. This came from having many times followed hunting parties, learning to mark, and noticing where the birds took refuge. I knew every thicket and little piece of "cat brier" swamp, almost the number of woodcock and where they sat. All the logs where grouse drummed, and the proper time of day to find them home. They seemed to have but little fear of mc or my gun, and always whirred "good-bye" to me in a most sarcastic way. This was why hunting parties wanted me with them. I knew it, and didn't go.

hunting parties wanted me with them. I knew it, and didn't go. One day one of these parties got into my favorite covey of quail and killed thirteen of them over single points before my eyes. I couldn't stand it any lorger. A double-barrel just formed this determination, I was sitting on the fence sadly ruminating on the havoc made in my quail, when I heard one of the payty calling up some of the others as two dogs were pointing in thick undergrowth. I mechanically cocked my gun, when I heard a tremendous whirr, and bang went four shots at a spleudid cock grouse, which came toward nue like a streak of "greased" lightning. As I had a cl ar space, I took deliberate aim along my little 16-bore single burrel, held well ahead, and fired. The heavy thud of my first grouse striking the ground sent a thrill of enthusi-astic delight and triumph to my heart which could not be excelled.

excelled. Two of the men saw the bird fall. One of them rushed toward it and told his dog to fetch. I sprang for the bird just in time to kick the dog off and secure it, when the man excitedly demanded to know why I kicked his dog and violently claimed the grouse, which he said he had hit. In an instant my gnn was clubbed and its stock splintered, the bird thrown to the ground, as I had no pocket to put it in. When the third party stepped in as an arbitrator, I wanted no arbitration; I wanted that grouse, and I got it. When it was picked I found only No. 4 shot in it. My gun had been loaded for squirrel.

was picked I found only No. 4 shot in it. My gun had been loaded for squirrel. Thus far I have traveled backward in my recollections, but in future articles I propose to narrate occurrences from the time I came into the possession of Dash and a double-barrel gun up to the present time—an experience of about twenty-five years in the field, woods, and on the water. BEDFORD.

BEDFORD

THE ANTI-DEER HOUNDING LAW Editor Forest and Stream.

Editor Forest and Stream: I am very much amused when reading about the benevo-lent and easy-going dogs that the deer hounders use in the Adirondacks. The advocates of deer hounding would have us believe that the hound is a slow-going animal that cannot get up to a deer, and would not bite it if he could. Hounds have been bred within rifle-shot of my residence and used all about me

Bet up to a deer, and would a solv-going animal interchands is the period. Hounds have been bred within rifle-shot of my residence and used all about me.
In have repeatedly heard guides and hunters discuss the training of deer dogs and the best crosses for practical use. The full-blooded hound for deer is not very highly prized here, as they are not fast enough. A deer for some time will not take to the water before a very slow dog, but plays around on the hills and knolls and listens and watches for him. Some so-called still-hunters take one of these dogs into the woods to stir up the deer and are often quite successful in getting chance shots. All hunters agree in saying that the faster the dog and the harder the deer is pursued the quicker it will take to water. The dors most used in the Adiron-dacks are a cross between a cur and a hound; but the best dog, and the one of the fact of the death. It has speed to overtake it, and ferocity enough to catch and kill or cat it alive, which it often proceeds to do.
There are two ways of training deer dogs. One is to put out a young dog with an old one and let it learn by example; but the best training and one that makes the most valuable dog, is done in this way: In February or March, when the snow is deep and crusted, the trainer takes the young dog into the woods and finds a yard of deer. As soon as the poor deer leaves the yard it founders helplessly in the snow. The trainer then sets on, and encourages the dogs and the age at a slow agint it is only necessary for the hunter to open the deer as soon as killed and give the dogs at a slow agint, its head down, its tongue hanging out and its mate the white its trainer then ago on other leaves the poor thing loging along at a slow agint, its head down, its tongue hanging out and its not a pleasant sight. I must say it is anything but the best the white hear to and one of these dogs and the age and solve and and poing along at a slow agint, its head down, its tongue hanging out and its not a pleasant s

BAINBRIDGE BISHOP, NEW RUSSIA, ESSEX County. N. Y., March 22, 1886.

Editor Forest and Stream: The Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association held their regular monthly meeting Wednesday evening at the Parker House, full thirty five members being present. Thirteen new members were elected, and also three proposals were presented, speaking well as an indication of the pros-percus condition of the association. Sympathy for the opposits of the deer hounding bill in the New York Legis-lature was expressed and the following resolution was adopted:

adopted: Alter was expressed and the following function adopted: Resolved, That the association express its appreciation of the good work of FOREST AND STREAM in its opposition of the hounding of deer, and its hope that those efforts may not be made in vain. The prospect for successful legislation in our own State were discussed, but as a game bill had not as yet been re-ported by the committee, no definite arrangement can be de-termined upon. It can be said, howeven, that the prospects are decidenly better than for a year or two past for the enact-ing of a better law than is at present in force. H. J. THAYER, Secretary. Denset Mass. March 24.

The advocates of the repeal of the anti-hounding law began their campaign by misrepresenting facts, and they seem determined to carry these tactics through to the bitter end. Mr. H. J. Cookingham, of Utica, writes to the

Herald of that city: "Every market man is opposed to it the bill of repeal], and wants the law to remain as it now is. The chief, yes, almost the entire opposition to the bill comes from that source." In reply to this Mr. John D. Collins says in the Herald that Mr. Cookingham's statements are "buncombe." B-u-neco-m-be is a roundabout way of solling it, but it is more subscription. are "buncombe." B-u-n-c-o-m-b-e is a roundabout way of spelling it; but it is more euphemistic and less harsh than the commonly accepted characterization of statements not in accord with the truth.

MR. GEORGE W. PALMER, who made the funny "shy" speech in the Assembly, is jealous of his fame as an old practical hunter, and resents the imputation, in our issue of March 18, that he did not know whether deer were hounded by day or by night. According to the stenographer's report of the oration of the silver tongued orator from Clinton, Mr. Palmer said: "I assert here that a party of six gentlemen going into these forests with half a dozen dogs, two or three nights on an average, every deer they bring out costs them more than one hundred dollars," Mr. Palmer thisks that he must have said days instead of nights. We take pleasure in taking this occasion to correct the erroneous impression conveyed by the stenographer's report of Mr. Palmer's speech. MR. GEORGE W. PALMER, who made the funny "shy

From the Utica Herald, March 23.

From the Utica Herall, March 23. An esteemed correspondent sends us what seems to be a very honest and straightforward appeal for the deer hound-ers. While admitting that he has never hunted deer with hounds himself, he declates that his sympathics are on that side, and proceeds with several ingenious arguments in favor of the repeal of the present law. His appeal is largely based ou the theory that if the hounding of deer was likely to be the cause of their speedy extermination, the hotel keepers and guides would not favor the repeal of the present law. He intimates that the sentiments expressed in the Herald have only represented one section of the sportsmen, and do not represent the regions further north. He alleges that there is a chivalric spirit among the guides, hotel keepers, proprietors and sportsmen, which will and has preveuted the slaughter of deer, and the use of hundai is no more cruelthan them. He urges that the number killed that way is no greater.

e shall endeavor to treat these suggestions in the same spirit of fairness in which they have been offered. There is an honest difference of opinion among genuine sportsmen in regard to the matter, though from published evidence the majority against hounding deer is large and eminently

in regard to the matter, though from published evidence the majority against hounding deer is large and eminently weighty. The argument that the hotel keepers of the Adirondacks and guides always do what is for their highest interests, is unfortunately not proved by the general experience of human nature. As against their true interests in the future, to favor their present interests, they are apt to choose the latter. The extermination of the game in the course of twenty years is a matter of no special moment to the present proprietors, many of whom look at that result as a matter of course undr any system. If the principle here laid down by our co-respondent held good, what would be the necessity of legislation against taking fish in nets, setting weirs in the streams, and of making laws for the preservation of the forests from ruthless destruction by the lumbermen, whose interests it is supposed to be that the forests be conserved as long as possible? It is evident that all proprietors or all sportsmen can not be trusted to carry out the very chivalric but somewhat too optimistic theory of our correspondent in the treatment of game. Moreover it will be seen by a glance at the petitions submitted against the repeal of the anti-hounding law, that those guides aud sportsmen who are regarded as best representing the interest of the game, are found favoring the present law. The hunters of the whole State, and not of any section, must have their interests consulted. This opposition to the repeal of the law is not gotten up by those who know what they are talking about. The articles published in this journal have been written by practical hunters and sportsmen, who have hunted deer and who regard them as game, and not as so much venison running wild. Now as to the final argument of our correspondent, that the hunting of deer with hounds is no more cruel than still-hunting, we readily admit that, when hounding is properly carried on, it is a legitimate and exciting sport. And has received the sanction of ages of spo

New York was still part of a boundless wilderness, with an unlimited supply of game, the situation would be such that no restrictions of this kind would be needed. But such scenes as pictured in last Friday's issue^{*} are not the mere results of an artist's lively imagination. The hunter of to-day is not always as chivalric as he might be. The possible escape of the coveted game is now too much of a stake to hesitate long at using very unfair and unsportsmanike methods of capturing it. As to the number of deer killed when both methods of hunting are allowed being less than when only one, that of still hunting, is used, the absurdity is apparent. Is not an army with both cavalry and infantry more effective than an army with infantry aloue? Which will cause the most destruction? Which will most rapidly annihilate the enemy? The opponents of the repeal law believe that in so doing they are not only serving the best interests of the sportsmen, the tourist and the proprietor, but are also showing a humane and chivalric spirit toward the noblest, and what would soon become the rarest of our native game. native game

*The "Hounding a Deer" illustration, from the Forest and Stream March 11.

WILDFOWL IN IOWA.-Burlington, Ia., March WILDFOWL IN 10wA.—Burlugton, Ia., March 23.—The spring shooting, which commenced at the grounds of the Crystal Lake and Eagle Grove Club grounds about the 15th, has not proved to be as good as was expected. When the ducks came up from the south they found no water in the swamps and no feed. The ice is now out and the spring rise has come, but too late, for the ducks are gone. The game register of the Crystal Lake and Eagle Grove Club was opened on the 15th by Mr. Goldthwaite, with a score of 18, 2 mallards, 1 canvasback, 1 redhead, and 14 blackjacks. From the 15th to the 23d but 373 ducks have been shot on the club rrounds, an average of 5 guns shooting each day. From the toth to the 25d but 573 ducks have been shot on the club grounds, an average of 5 guns shooting each day, not a very good showing. Camp hunters in various parts of the State and on the islands have made very poor scores. Parties who were out from one to two weeks bringing back all the way from 50 to 100. In one instance a party of four, and they are all good shots, who were out two weeks, got only 150,--C. L. E. G.

RIFLES AND BULLETS.

RIFLES AND BULLETS. Editor Forest and Stream: Mr. Van Dyke is quite right when stating, in your paper of Feb. 18, that "J. J. M." "certainly will not assert that a bullet whose axis of rotation is correct up to 40 yards could, without touching anything, begin to wabble before it reach 100 yards;" but I do assert that a bullet may be so slightly tilted sideways when leaving the muzzle, that its deviation from accuracy is hardly, if at all, perceptible at 40 yards, and yet very evident at 100. At extremely short ranges, the great rate of the spin keeps the point of the bullet nearly as straight as when starting, but when the spin becomes slower the pressure of the air forces the point more and more aside, causing a rapid increase in the curve from the true line of flight.

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gauge by employing explosive shells, but they often exploded before penetrating to a sufficient depth, and it was soon found that the bullets were much more effective when the hollows were filled with beeswax or plugs of wood. The powder charges have been increased since them to 50 grains in the .86, 80 in the .40, 125 or even 150 in the .45, and 165 in the .500 breechloaders. This is, I believe, the real history of the discovery of the modern express rifle. J. J. M. Lonox England March 15 186

LONDON, England, March 15, 1886

Editor Forest and Stream: I was very much interested in your trajectory test. The result rather surprised me in several instances. I wish to ask some of your correspondents who have had experience with muzzleloading rifles to please come out and tell for the benefit of tenderfeet like myself how to load and manage that arm

benefit of tenderleet nike injsen as a tent that arm. I have always had a great liking for the muzzleloader, so last spring when I was in St. Louis I hunted the city over for a good one. At last I got hold of one, it was a 42-inch barel 10-pound gun, very well put up and was evidently a doughn, but the bullet mould was not good. I have made a vand have accomplished some very good shooting, but serged as I think the rifle is capable of. Will some statisme what kind of a bullet to use (the gun shoots to the pound) and how to load the gun to get the best results.

use a .45-caliber Pacific Ballard for deer and find it an excellent gun. As far as accuracy is concerned I think it good enough for anything, but the charges cannot be changed to suit the game as I like to do. C. L. S. FORT CLARK, Texas.

ONTARIO GAME SEASONS.

A NEW law of the Province of Ontario (to take effect July 1, 1886) provides the following open seasons: Deer, elk, moose, reindeer or caribou, Oet. 15 to Dec, 15. Grouse, pheasants, prairie fowl or partridge, Sept. 1 to Jan. 15 Woodcock, Jan. 1 to Aug. 15. Snipe, rail, golden plover, Sept. 1 to Jan 1. Swans or geese, Sept. 1 to May 1. Ducks and all other water fowl, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1. Hares, Sept. 1 to Mar. 15. Beaver, mink, muskrat, sable, martin, otter, fisher, Nov. 1 to May 1. Quail protected to 1888; wild turkeys to 1889. Imported game may not be shot with-out consent of land owner. Unlawful to kill dcer, clk, moose, reindeer and caribou for exportation.

New BRUNSWICK GAME.—Campbellton, N. B., March 25. —Winter still retains its icy hold here, the snow lies deep over the land and the ice remains firm and strong on the lakes. A few caribou have been killed in this vicinity during the past season, but no moose, so far as we can learn, has been bagged. One party claims to have caught a moose in a caribou snare, but he proved a tartar, smashed things up, broke the rope and escaped, a wiser and madder moose. Quantities of fine trout are brought in here, which are taken through the ice on the small lakes in the interior, by the Micmaes. The catch of fur-bearing animals has not been a large one, which proves that they are also decreasing in numbers. Wild geese have put in an appearance down the bay. A woodcock was seen on the 22d near St. John, N. B. — STANSTEAD.

JEXYL ISLAND CLUB,—The Jekyl Island Club is in the nature of a hunting, fishing and yachting establishment on Jekyl Island, on the coast of Georgia, off Brunswick. A meeting of the club was held recently in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city, and the following gentlemen were eleveted directors: Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, New York; Erastus Corn-iug, Albany: Wirt Dexter, Chicago; Judge Henry E How-land, New York; Commodore R. L. Ogden, San Fiancisco; O. K. King, Wm. B. DeWolf, Thos. W. Pearsall, Lewis Edwards and L. M. Lawson, New York, John Eugene du Bignon, Georgia; Franklin M. Ketchum and N. S. Finney, New York.

Long IsLAND SNIPE.—The text of Section 2, Chapter 485 of the Laws of 1885 reads as follows, the counties designated being Queens and Suffolk, which comprise the shoot-ing along the Atlantic coast: "Section 2. No person shall, in said counties, kill or have in possession any bay snipe, sandpiper, shore bird or plover, from the first day of January to the tenth day of July in any year, or any rail bird, or meadow hen, from the first day of January to the first day of September in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird killed or had in possession."

EMMETSBURG, Ia., March 22.—Geese are just commencing their flight. Only one has been killed that I know of so far, but as soon as the weather opens there will be plenty of hunting. Ducks have not made their appearance yet. We had quite a fall of snow on the 20th, but nearly gone to day. Prairie chickens have wintered well in this section, and the shooting promises well the coming scason. Cotton-tails are abundant, with an occasional lone jack. Wolves have not been hunted much on account of the deep snow this winter. —E. H. S.

GAME IN SULLIVAN COUNTY — Monticello, N. Y., March 22. — Foxes and wildcats have been very plenty the past win-ter. Rabbits and squirrels are too numerous to mention. Ruffed grouse have wintered finely and in good numbers. The male grouse are now drumming in every direction. To the many gentlemen and sportsmen who have hunted here with me for the past twenty years, I will say that the pros-pect for next fall's shooting is better than for many years.— HARLES F. KENT.

A therefore the two presences of the second second

MAJ, W. D. FULLER.—Sedalia, Mo., March 25.—Editor Forest and Stream: Major W. D. Fuller died at the Sicher House, this city, March 11, of heart disease. I have no doubt but that this notice will meet the eye of some old comrade who may be at a loss to know what has become of an old friend. His effects, which are valuable, still remain at the office of the hotel awaiting the claim of legal owners.—Occr-DENT.

MAINE RUFFED GROUSE.—East Auburn, Mc., March 22. —I feel quite sure that our ruffed grouse didn't suffer as much from the severe ice storm (that formed an icy crust an inch thick) we had in February, as many of our sportsmen feared. I saw four a short distance from my house since the crust that were lively enough, and my neighbor only a few rods from my house saw three budding his apple trees in his garden a few evenings since. I hope many more escaped.—W.

A DUCK ASTRAY.—Brooklyn, N. Y.—The other morning Mr. Bahr, a butcher, at the head of New York avenue, Brooklyn, saw a large bird on the telegraph wires, opposite his shop. He got a shotgun and killed it. It turned out to be a duck about as big as onr common ducks, but with a long sharp bill, plumage black, rather long wings. Nice place to shoot ducks.—E. K. L.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE Association, organized in 1886, has the following officers: President, Frederick G. Leroy; First Vice President, W. E. Warren; Second Vice-President, Wesley H. Wood; Sccre-tary, George Laick, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Treasurer, William E Tompkins; Counsel, George C. Andrews; Special Game Constable Oscar Purdy Constable, Oscar Purdy

CALIFORNIA LAWS.—We have received from S. P. Maslin, Esq., of Sacramento, a compilation of all the California laws relating to game and fish. The compendium is com-prehensive, well arranged, fully indexed, and a model in its way. It is published under the authority of the State Board of Field Compensioner. of Fish Commissioners

MR. XENOPHON CLEVELAND, of Waltham, Mass., has sent to us for exhibition a number of crayon and oil pictures of fishing and camp scenes.

VIVA LOS GACHUPINOS (March 18).—For "Harpads" read Harpado; for "Algara" read Algava.—Kelpie.

ENGLISH SNIPE have been killed the past fortnight on the Newark meadows.

Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

TROUT SEASON OPENS.

California, April 1; Colorado, July 1; Connecticut, April 1; Dakota, May 1; Iowa, Feb. 1; Maine, May 1; Maryland, April 1; Massachusetts, April 1; Michigan, May 1; Minne-sota, April 1; New Brunswick, Feb. 1; New Hampshire, May 1; New Jersey, March 1; New Mexico, May 1; New York, May 1 (in Queens and Euffolk counties, April 1; not to be transported into other counties); Ohio, March 15; Ontario, May 1; Oregon, April 1; Pennsylvania, April 15; Quebec, Feb. 1; Rhodc Island, March 1: Vermont, May 1; Virginia, April 1; West Virginia, June 1; Wisconsin, April 15; Wyoming, June 1.

BOSTON'S TROUT DISPLAY.

BOSTON'S TROUT DISPLAY. To follow the growth of fishing tackle, from the juniper pole, cut green, stripped of the bark and nailed against the woodshed to season out the crooks, up to the beautiful split bamboo rod, is an interesting study. Thirty years ago a few fish rods—stiff bamboo poles or heavy rods of ash— were kept in the country store; but to day the fishing tackle store is one of the most novel and interesting within the limits of our cities. Indeed, his outfit has come to be one of the angler's chief sources of pleasure, and his eye is open for every novelty, and they are numerous, both useful and pleas-ing. But the tackle window, always attractive to the passer-by, has come to mean something more. Messns. Appleton & Litchfield, No. 304 Washington street, Boston, have institu-ted a new departure in the display they opened on the morn-ing of April 1, the beginning of the trout season. Their entire window is a scene from nature. There is the rushing stream, the pool containing live brook, rainbow and Lake Superior trout, with the lake and the forest be-yond.

At one side is also an aquarium, in which trout spawn is shown in every stage from the time life begins up to the

fingerling. The entire window is novel and artistic, and shows a genius in love with its calling, which must have been moulded by the magic touch of the departed Prouty.

NEW YORK BASS LAW.

NEW YORK BASS LAW. TO-DAY I notice for the first time—simply because I have been obliged to put my FOREST AND STREAM one side of late, to be read at a more convenient season—that FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 25 purports to give the provisions of the Husted bill. You have been led lato the same error that was committed by the Albany Argus. Journal, Express, Troy Times, and a dozen other papers. The Husted bill made no change in the open season for black bass. The season for this fish opens in Lake George and Brant Lake July 20, not July 13; in St. Lawrence, Lake Erie, etc., May 20, not May 13. Bullheads from Lake George shall not be exposed for sale before July 1, not July 18. In short, the only change made by the Husted bill is to permit having in possession of salt-water striped bass. In Section 21 the words "firesh water" are inserted in two instance before the words "striped bass."

water" are inserted in two instance before the words "striped bass." The clause reads thus: "No persou shall catch, kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any black bass or fresh-water striped bass weighing less than one-half pound or less than eight inches in length frem end of snout to end of caudal fin, at any time." This clause is then repeated, except for "black bass or fresh-water striped bass" read "salt-water striped." In the next clause "fresh water" is inserted before "striped bass," and again in Section 24 "fresh water" is inserted be-fore "striped bass." I wrote an article for a local paper, quoting the law as you have it. Then followed, in other country papers about here, the greatest rubbish of fish laws that were ever put on paper, so that the people were all at sea.

when in Albany I saw the original draft of the Husted bill and got a certified copy of the law from the Secretary of State. A. N. CHENEY. GLENS FALLS, March 26.

BASS FLIES.

BASS FLIES. Editor Forest and Stream: In notice in this week's FOREST AND STREAM one of your correspondents seeks information on the subj-ct of killing bass flies. I have not fished in Minnesota, but I have had twenty-five years experience in fly-fishing for black bass, and rarely take them any other way. Bass are much more particular than trout in taking flies; often what is good in one water proves useless in another. I would advise your friend to get one or two of each of the following flies: Bass grizzly, match wing ibis, bass miller, Lord Baltimore, Hol-berton, Whitney, post jungle, St. Patrick, bumble bee, Gov. Alvord, Lottie, turkey. The a nine-foot slugle leader with any two of the above flies, which should be on single gut snells, double at the head. Cast as far as possible and let the fly sink well under water. Then move the fly slowly a foot at a time. Cast near the shore or over reefs, always remembering that hass mer very shy fish, and if you get near enough to see them they also see you, aud will refuse the most attractive bait. Let him try these different flies; and find out which is the most taking. New York, March 25.

TROUTING.

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THE SUNAPEE TROUT.

THE SUNAPEE TROUT. Editor Forest and Stream: Will you allow me a word in regard to the Sunapee Lake trout? The specimen that I sent to the National Museum at Washington, and which was at first pronounced a com-mon brook trout, but is now decided to be a gigantic speci-men of Salvelinus of the Oquassa or blue-back type, and identical with the little 3-ounce or 4-ounce blue-back of Rangeley, Me., is in no way connected with the plant made by the Commissioners in 1870. These fish are natives of the lake, and were known to have been there over forty years ago. It is an impossibility that in six years the little Rangeley trout would reach a weight of 10 pounds. Such a radical charge in size and habits, merely by its transfer from the Rangeley to the Sunapee waters, would imply a deviation from well known and fixed laws in nature. E. B. H.

Editor Forest and Stream: In April, 1878, the New Hampshire Commissioners planted in Sunapee Lake 3,000 fry of blue-back trout, the eggs hav-ing been obtained from the Rangeley Lakes through the courtesy of the Maine Commissioners. It is probable, there-fore, that the variety of trout recently obtained from the lake by Mr. E. B. Hodge, and identified by Dr. Bean as oquassa, is not indigenous to those waters, but has been in-troduced from the Rangeley Lakes. This, it will be remem-bered, was mentioned as their probable source by Mr. Samuel Webber, late Fish Commissioner of New Hampshire. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.

LARGEST RANGELEN TROUT.—A letter from Con. H. O. Stanley, of Dixfield, Me., to Com. Stilwell, Nov. 19, 1834, con-tains the following note which we are permitted to copy: "In regard to the big trout you want to know about, I cam-not vouch for the truth of it, yet I think it is correct. They were caught after I came away. I made arrangements with Frank Hewy to take some blue-backs' eggs for me. He caught the fish with a large landing net attached to a long pole. Ue was dipping them from under a jum of cedars be-low the dam on the Rangeley stream, and could not see un-der the jam. He first dipped the big fish (a female). It was so large that he had the curiosity to weigh it. It weighed 12 pounds. A few minutes later he dipped a male of 10 pounds. Both were ripe fish. He put them back in the pool below the dam. I am inclined to believe this, though, of course, I cannot vouch for it."

ILLEGAL FISHING.—We have two complaints of illegal fish-ing in the State of New York, both relating to the same waters. One writer charges a State officer with participa-tion in the work of unlawfully taking fish; but as neither of these correspondents has complied with our rule of requiring name and address to be signed to letters, we cannot publish the complaints. We require this as an evidence of good faith on their part, and with no intention of publishing their names if they desire to use initials or any other signature. They can thus see why no attention is paid to their questions and complaints,

A TRIP TO THE INTERMEDIATE LAKES. A TRIP TO THE INTERMEDIATE LAKES. I was in the fall of 1854 that Charley A., from Columbus, O., came to visit me in my new home in Missouri, bringing a rifle, shotgun and fishing tackle with him. Qual, prairie chickens and other small game were abundant, and a part of each day when the weather was good, we spent in hunting. The FOREST AND STREAM came to us every Mon-day evening, and one or the other would read aloud every-thing contained in its pages. The reader was often inter-rupted with "What a scandalous lie," "I should say it was a remarkable shot," and similar remarks. It was during these fall and winter evenings that we planned a trip to Michigan for the coming summer, and it is about this trip that I am going to write. I shall leave out poetry, Indian legends, and what the natives said about the game and fish laws.

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APRIL 1, 1886. the log camp, which is about a quarter of a mile below the State road bridge and a few yards from the river. On arriving at camp we were told to put the baggage in the hall and make ourselves perfectly at home. It was now 10 c'lock, and we set up our rods and started for the river to catch our dinner; in two hours we came back with a nice lot of trout. The Captain would not allow us to get our own dinner, made us sit down with them. We were awful hun-gry and enjoyed the pork and beans immensely, and it is as-tonishing how much a man can eat when he is roughing it in the woods. We are both good feeders, but to-day we ex-celled ourselves, and when we pulled out from the table the Captain said, if we did as well every meal he would have to send to town for more supplies before Sunday. The Captain told us we need not bother with cooking our meals, but should eat with them. We did not like to accept so much; however, if he would board us we would keep the table sup-plied with trout. The Captain laughed, and said it was a bargain. Anxious to make our word good, we struck out for the river. The Captain laughed, and said it was a bargain. Anxious to make our word good, we struck out for the river. The Captain went part of the way with us and showed us a road leading through the woods, which we followed and came out about half a mile above the State Road Bridge. At first we thought we were not going to get enough for seven men, but as trout after trout came to the creel, that fear vanished, and we felt sure our part of the bargain would be Sept. We reached camp at half past six with eighty trout, The Captain and the boys were surprised at our getting so many. We had cleaned the fish at the bridge, so they were all ready for the pan. In a little while supper was called, and we sat down with the crowd to trout, bacon, pork and beans, fried onions, potatces, bread and but-ter, stewed prunes, but otherwise we thought it a royal feast. The trout was a treat to the men; f

who had never seen trout but once and had never caught any. That night we slept under a roof for the first time in two weeks. The next morning I was up at daylight, and got a couple of hours' fishing before breakfast, for a mile below the log caugh the river is very rapid, and two years before I had eaught the most and largest fish here, one of them a grayling, weighing twenty-four ounces. So to-day I thought I would try some of the old places, and see if I could hook another grayling. I took a lunch with me, intending to stay all day, but by noon my creel got so heavy I had to return to camp and empty it, returning at once to the place, I continued to fish until night. There is one place a half mile below camp where a big log lying across the river forms a dam. The stream here is quite narrow, and the water runs over this place like a mill race, scooping a hole ten feet deep just below the log, and making as pretty a place as any trout could desire. I took nine out of this hole, two of them weighing twelve ounces each, and lost several flies and also several trout while trying to pull them up over the log. Those lost I imagined weighed from one to three pounds each.

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Mullen's Mill and stopped for dinner. While 1 picked berries Charley got a three-pound bass in shape to eat. It was necessary to make a carry here, and McMullen's ox team, cart and boy conveyed our boat and traps to the head of Six Mile Lake, a half mile below the mill. The cart was nearly in pieces, and the oxen became frightened when we put the boat on the cart and came near running into the lake. We began to think we were not going to make it with that team; but the boy was confident that he would get us through all right, and he did, for in half an hour we were once more afloat at the head of Six Mile Lake. We pulled down the lake a short distance, and set up our tent in a clearing on the edge of the lake and close to a pretty little stream that ran down from the hill. After arranging camp we went fishing in the lake, and came back in an hour with four good-sized pickerel. We would not eat these ourselves, so Charley took them to a farmhouse near by, and while there the laky of the house told him of a trout stream a mile from the house. To have a trout stream so close and not visit it was not to be thought of. Mext morning we struck out across the country in the direction the lay, bad told Charley to a.

have a trout stream so close and not visit it was not to be thought of. Next morning we struck out across the country in the direction the lady had told Charley to go. The woods were beach, maple and elm, and were quite clear of underbrush. In a short time we came to a small stream which we thought must be the one we were in search of. It was such a little brook we thought it could contain only small fish, but con-cluded to try it before going further. Hastily jointing our rods we began to fish. I had gone but a few yards down stream when I came to a little fall with a dcep hole below. I put on a sprightly grasshopper and dropped it just below the fall. With a rush it disappeared, and I got a tug that almost paralyzed me. I was expecting a fingerling and got a twelve inch trout. I hooked another good-sized one out of this place, and then moved on down stream. Every few rods I came to one of these little falls, and got one or two trout from each place. We returned to camp at 11 o'clock with a fine lot of trout, some of which were prepared for dinner. At 9 o'clock we put our traps aboard and pulled on down the lake, arriving at the head of St. Clair's Lake at 6 o'clock. The tent was put up in a grove of beech trees, near a fine spring of water. In the evening we called on Mr. St. Clair, who lives near where we had camped. Mr. St. Clair is an old resident, and his stories of deer and bear hunts are quite interesting. After a pleasant chat of an hour we went back to the tent, rolled up in the blankets and were soon fast asleep. In the morning the wind was in our favor, and our square

is an old resident, and his stories of deer and bear hunts are quite interesting. After a pleasant chat of an hour we went back to the tent, rolled up in the blankets and were soon. The second set the provided of the plank of the second set of the second second set of the second second set of the second se

dinner we had pipes and tobacco, then our friends bade us good bye and good luck. In the evening we moved down the lake and Intermediatc River to Bellaire, made the carry around the dam, and camped just below the bridge. We stayed here three days. The first two we fished in the Cedar, having fine sport and taking 150 trout, one of them the largest caught on the trip; it was 13 inches long and weighed 17 ounces. On the third morning we got up bright and early, and after a hasty break-fast struck out on the Mancelona road, following it for three miles. We came to Shanty Creek, which empties into Grass River a little above Cold Creek. This is a pretty little stream and fairly alive with trout. I believe that this and Cold Creek were the only streams where we found the orange-colored trout. At 3 o'clock my creel was nearly full, so I reeled in and went back to the road and found Charley stretched out on the bridge fast asleep. I sat down and cleaned my fish and put them in the creel, fastened the bid down and sinking it in the creek. By this time Charley was awake, and after filling up with berries we sat down on the bridge to wait for the stage from Mancelona, which was due here at half-past 5. The stage arrived on time, and we were soon on our way to Bellaire. The driver was or had been a great hunter and fisherman, and in that three-mile drive we learned some remarkable things about deer and

trout that we never knew before. Thit evening while eathors, support we were surprised with a big pan of pork and given them trout several times, and here was a present for the antice the strength of the storkeeper's wife had send us. We had given them trout several times, and here was a present for the transman, and the transman and transman and the transman a

As soon as dinner was over Charley went to get a team to take us to Traverse City, and by the time he returned I had our goods all packed for moving. The team was to come at 4 o'clock, so we had three hours to put in trout fishing. I went to the old mill and fished down, and Charley started in at the bridge to meet me. It was a lovely afternoon, the fishing fine, and the time passed quickly away—too quick for us, for we would fain have had the afternoon drawn out

a few hours longer; but 'time waits for no one, and with regret we reeled in for the last time, and walked back to eamp. The team was waiting for us, and when everything was in the wagon we took a last look across Elk Lake and away beyond to the north where we had spent so many happy days, jumped into the wagon, and were driven rap-idly away. Two miles from Follet's we passed the pretty little village of Williamsburg on our lett. Six miles further on we came to Acme, a little town on the east shore of Tra-verse Bay. The drive from here to Traverse City, eight miles, is the finest in the land. The road is perfectly level, hard, smooth gravel, and runs alongside the bay and through groves of evergreen trees almost the entire distance. A more beautiful drive could not be imagined. We arrived in Traverse City at 7 o'clock and stopped at the Oceidental Hotel, where we had left our trunks. We gave the 'proprietor of the hotel some fifteen or twenty pounds of trout, which we had brought from Sutberland's and Follet's. As soon as we got our store clothes on and had supper, we went up street to get our hair cut and faces shaved. It scemed real awkward to get on pavements again, and we went stepping along like a blind horse in high oats. At 11 o'clock P. M., we took a sleeper for the south, reach-ing Chicago the next evening at 7; we stayed here until the following evening, arriving in St. Louis Sunday morning, and California at half past two the same day; a twelve-mile drive and we were once more at home. We had been gone just six weeks and twelve hours. How Powr, Missouri.

OUR BIG BASS.

WE were camping on the Juniata that summer. We had camped on the Susquehanna several times and also on the Yellow Breeches and Conodoguinet creeks, but we were all agreed that along the Juniata River was to be

We were camping on the Juniata that summer. We had camped on the Susquehana several times and also on the Yellow Breeches and Conodoguinet creeks, but were all agreed that along the Juniata River was to be found the most sport. We were lying stretched out in front of our tents. The hot August sum shone flerely down on the open river in front of us, but searcely penctrated the thick foliage of the trees under which our tents were pitched. Right at our sides bubbled up Poorman's Spring, pure limestone water and as cold as ice. In front of as flowed the beautiful Juniata, its usually placid current broken at this point by a jagged mass of rocks which extended clear across the river, and over which the water dashed with a ceaseless rore. Below the fails the water was very deep and afforded excellent fishing. But that afternoon we were lay and somewhat lived, for in the morning we had climbed four miles across the mountains to visit Simon Girthi's cave, which it is said to have been that famous renegade's retreat. "Hole, obys!" came a voice suddenly from behind us. "Why ain't you out on the rocks pulling in the bass?" "Hole it's more comfortable here in the shade." "Well, it is nice and cool here. Dave wants to go out to the falls a while. It seems like a good afternoon for bass." "Any one going along?" called out Dave, who was a farmer living along the mountain a mile below our camp who supplied us with fruit and vegenables, and coecasionally a melon or a young clicken. Dave Hard ywas a vertable love flasherman, and he possessed the rare patience common to that class of individuals. The second day in camp we had noticed him at daybreak fishing below the falls. A thoone, we were corsing the river to clook for flint arrowheads, which were quite plentiful ta along the shore, be still sat there with his rod. "What luck?" I inquired. He shook his head slowly. "They don't bite well to day. The water is too cloudy." They could the obse, the were the posse toward shore. He had been a frequent vision a cony, and is the obse

he replied. "You don't mean to say you fish with bait of that size," I exclaimed.

exclaimed. "Yes," said he, "I don't use any other kind. If you want to catch big bass you must use large bait. I hooked that fish out there on a larger chub than either of those," We stared at him in amazement. Fish of that size for bait! Why they would have almost made a supper for the

crowd.

orrowd. "I'ves," resumed Dave, "there's big fish out in that deep "Yes," resumed Dave, "there's big fish out in that deep water. Go down along shore here and catch some big chubs. Then go out where I was and fish. You must have patience, though. They won't bite as soon as you throw in." By this time we had reacheed camp. The boys had pre-pared supper, and the loss of the big fish certainly did not impair our appetites. After supper Charlie and I slipped off from camp, and going down the river a short distance suc-ceeded in catching half a dozen large chubs, put them in a small fish box and placed the box in the river near camp. "Now," said Charlie, "we'll see to-morrow how Dave's style

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his cunning. HARRISBURG, Pa

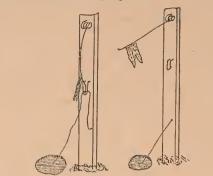
A CLOSE COUNT.

A CLOSE COUNT. On a fine ould day of 'SI my friend H. and myself started into wade the forks of M—— River, for a day's sport with the wary trout. He took the right branch and I the ky wending our way leisurely down the purling stream, which was at times darkly shaded with overgrowth, again dashing over its pebbly bed in the sunshine, with here and there deeper water and dark pools wherein the larger of the finny tribe love to linger. It was a haleyon day and an ideal trout stream. Words, or the limner's art, but inadequately depict the glories of a typical stream and its surroundings, with its lights and shades, its rippling and dashing waters, or recall the trill of the forest bird, and the pertume from the pines and wild meadows along its course. It was an e.m.c.m.c.m.c.m.c.m.d.we enjoyed it to the full. But all good things must have an end; and as the day ware sand we are but mortal, we must be fed. So we retrace the larget to the appointed rendexous and the lunch basket first. Arriving there before my friend, the contents of sizetched upon the grass, with a post-prandial cigar, my hypineses was complete. His first remark was, "Well, B. Have you this time." He had been endexoving for some time to get even with me. I had my deubts, but simply is figured 119. Mine footed up 120. He used four flies, where the relied on a single fly and a picbian worm. He assured to that at one time he had hooked three trous at one cast. B. Bass vs. Pickernet.—Hamburg. Conn.—A few years are

me that at one time ne had hooked three trout at one cast, B. BASS vs. PICKERFEL.—Hamburg, Conn.—A fcw years ago the State stocked Rogers Lake and also Hog Lake with black bass and then protected them by laws for three years after. It was at first regarded as an excellent move as it would in-crease the fish and afford those who to a very great extent depend on what these lakes produce better opportunities. It has been demonstrated, however, that it was a very dis-astrous step. Previous to that time pickerel and perch were very plentiful and any one could go almost any time and get a nice string of them, but the bass have proven very destructive to the original inhabitants of these lakes and seldom can one get many of these. They are admired by professional sportsmen for they are a very game fish and afford much sport when one is fortunate enough to book one. But the poor people regard it differently, as they find more sport in eating the fish than they do in catching them. Jas. A. Bill, one of the fish commissioners, worked hard for their introduction into our lakes, believing as he did that it would be a great benefit; but we regret that such is not the case.—Middletown Herald.

TIP-UPS FOR PICKEREL

INP-OPS FOR PICKEREL. IN our issue of March 4 we gave several illustrations of the contrivances in use to signal the fact that a fish had taken the bait when several lines were set by the fisherman through holes cut in the ice. Here are a few other forms: *Editor Forest and Stream*; I send you herewith a model of a pickerel trap which I think the best I have ever seen. It may be a common style but I have only seen four dozen made by a friend and my-self. All that is needed for the construction is a bundle of laths and a pound of brass spring wire.



To set the trap bend down the flag wire through the brass wire loop; then take a loop in line the depth you wish the bait to hang. Pass the loop of line through wire loop over flag wire and it will hold it down until the bait is disturbed when the flag will fly up and Mr. Pickerel will have a lot of spare line to swim round with, giving him time to get the bait well swallowed before his suspicions are aroused. This model is about one-quarter size. A lath cut in two being what we have used. They are easy of transportation and easy to set, just laid flat on the ice. The way that little flag will get in its work when anything touches the bait will more a heavy pair of overshoes with a fat man in them over the ice at an astounding rate. A. A. D. Bosrox, Feb. 27.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.

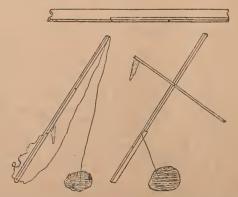
Editor Forest and Stream: I send you a drawing of tip-up and reel which 1 think your correspondents will like. It is made of either pine or white wood, 20 inches long and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick; wire of iron or brass $\frac{3}{32}$ of an inch; balls 15 to the pound.



The drawing shows the position when set and also when F. H. K. Sprung. West Gardiner, Mass.

Editor Forest and Stream:

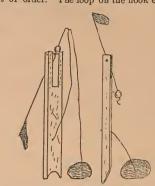
Editor Forest and Stream: I fish through the ice occasionally, and have tried differ-ent ways to tell when a fish took hold. First I tried tying the line to an oak bush, expecting to see it move up to the hole when a fish was on. This did very well on a still day, but when the wind blew, the bush would travel off and take the minnow out on the ice. I then tried the most common method in use at the present time, called a tip up, made of a prece of shingle or thin board, with a hole through it near the end, to which the line was fastened. Then putting a rod through the hole in the tip and laying the rod across the hole in the ice did very well. but I have often, in going around to the lines, taken off a 5-pound pickerel and the tip would lie down just as it was when the first bait was put on. When a bait was taken off down went the tip, and unless you saw it tip just the moment the fish bit, you would not know any-thing about it. I bought a dozen small bells and tied one to the end of a line. That worked like a charm, and it was really exciting to hear the bells tinkle along up to a stick over the hole; but my novel idea was soon frustrated. The first snow that came filled the bells, and I heard no more of the merry jingle of the misused sleigh bell. Then I made a set of sticks, and when Mr. Pickerel ran off with the min-now the little flag went to the top of the stick, and there it stayed until I took off a pickerel or put on a new bait, as the case might be. case might be



This is the way I now fix my lines: Take of any tough elastic wood a piece 3 feet long, 1 inch wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick at one end by $\frac{3}{2}$ inch wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at top. Make a small hole through the top and a saw cut in top and bottom, 1 inch in depth to wind the line on when not in use. Stand this stick upright, near a hole cut in the ice to fish through.

Take an axe and strike a few blows in the ice, put the butt end of the stick in the cut thus made, scrape in snow and ice and pack down with foot. Then tie on, or do it before you leave home, a strip of black or red cloth on one end of the line, put on a good lively minnow, and let it down under the ice. Put the end of line through the hole at top of stick and put the cloth at bottom of the stick and when you see it at the top, run for a pickerel. T. F. G. DAVISBURO, Mich.

Editor Forest and Stream: I send you by mail a sample of the kind of "tip-up" that I use in fishing through the ice, a sport I very much enjoy. They are the best for all round kinds of weather of any I have ever seen or used. They are simple, durable and can-not get out of order. The loop on the hook enables one to



take the hook off the line when through fishing, and thereby to wind up the line without rusting the same by contact with the hook. After finding the depth of water with the sound-ing lead, the loop on the line is affixed, thus bringing the bait at the right distance from the bottom, and always show-ing just how deep the water is. A. FIN. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

We have a few more letters on this subject which it will not be necessary to publish, as they describe apparatus already illustrated.

not be necessary to publish, as they describe apparatus already illustrated. THE HOPATCONG LAKE OUTRAGE.—In answer to a politely-worded petition, signed by a large number of residents and interested persons at Lake Hoptacong, President De Castro, of the American Forcite Company, has written a letter in which be claims that the escape of acid into the lake was the result due to floods and heavy rains. He says that precau-tions have been taken to prevent its recurrence, and that any suggestions made by those interested in the lake will be ac-ceptable to the company. The Dover *Iron Era* takes a queer stand on the subject of the pollution of Lake Hopat-cong by the Forcite Company. The gist of the argument appears to be that the powder company pays more wages and spends more money in the vicinity than the anglers do, and it contends that the powder company pays more wages and spends more money in the vicinity than the anglers do, and it contends that the powder will be ac-ceptable. Now, the money spent by the people who go to Hopatcong every season, attracted by the angling, cannot fall short of twice or thrice that amount. Even if the anglers only spent \$10,000 at the lake, is there any reason that the powder manufacturers should be allowed to openly violate the laws, with the tacit indorsement of the news-papers? Why cannot the company continue to pay its 100 men and yet give the anglers, as well as the poor men of the nighborhood, a chance to catch bass and pickerel? What it to prevent the construction of cesspools or cisterns to ab-soft he waste of acid. It certainly would be cheaper to do this than to pay a few fines such as the law provides for the offense that they are said to be committing daily.—New-ark (N. J) Call.

MASSACHUSETTS SMELTS.—The fish and game protective laws are not all well obeyed. March 15 is close time on smells in Massachusetts waters, and yet the Fish and Game Protective Association of this city has a complaint from reliable sources setting forth that 10 tons of these fish were dipped, by means of a purse seine, from Weymouth River recently—since the close season—and have been shipped to New York by the Old Colony Railroad. The State does not appear to have any money to enforce the fish laws, but Deputy Shattuck has put detectives at work upon the case. They report the smelt seiners a hard lot to catch. There is little chance to lie in ambush, and the law-breakers threaten violence upon any one caught watching their operations. Recent letters from the Maine watens state that the short lobster stealers have taken alarm, and have given Boston the "go-by," and are taking their illegal booty to New York for a market. That State also has a 10j-inch law, but only poor enforcement is rife there. But a few detectives will be put to work in that city. The Maine commissioners have information against two or three smacks and schooners which have sailed either for Boston or New York with short lobsters. Close watch is being kept here, and any such lobsters. Close watch is being kept here, and any such lobsters at low the forwarded to New York with short will be seized.—Boston Herald.

CHATHAM, N. H., March 24.—One day last week Mr. E. B. Hodge, Commissioner of Fisheries, was here and in Con-way and had three men arrested and fined for catching trout out of season. One was fined five dollars, one twenty dol-lars and one twenty-five dollars. This makes some twelve or fourteen convictions which Mr. Hodge has made in Con-way and Chatham within the past four weeks.

THE SONG OF ROLAND.—We have heard with interest Mr. B. Robert's unpublished song descriptive of Roland and Olivier in the pass of Roncevalles—a composition of much merit. The words are by Auguste Barbier. The subject which Mr. Robert has chosen is a grand one and the treat-ment of the theme skillful and finished. The martial pre-lude and opening movement carry us into the rugged and forest-clad mountains, and lead us gradually through more stirring passages to the noble finale. The composition brings out effectively all the energy and fire of the incident, and yet a half-hidden strain of sadness seems to run through all the theme, prophetic of the melancholy sequel to the story. The composer has thoroughly entered into the spirit of his subject, and as we listen to its music we seem to hear the horn of Roland echoing through the glens of Roncevalles.

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Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publish ing Co.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY.

WE have already announced that the fifteenth annual meeting will be held in Chicago, April 13, 14 and 15. We are in receipt of circulars saying that it will be held in the club rooms of the Palmer House. Members are requested to forward the titles of the papers which they will read to Mr. Wm. A. Butler, Jr., Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Wm. A. Butler, Jr., Detroit, Mich. MICHIGAN.—At a meeting of the Michigan Fish Commis-fion held at Detroit, resolutions embodying the following propositions were adopted: 1. That a law should be enacted reating a sufficient number of fish inspectors or wardens to properly inspect each portion of the fishing coast and enforce and regulations and laws as may how or hereafter be in force. 1. Demanding the passage of a law to punish any fish-go small as to be unmarketable. 3. That pound-nets for the satching of whitefish should not be less than 4½ inches in the post of whitefish should not be less than 4½ inches in the so small as to be unmarketable. 3. That pound-nets for the statching of whitefish should not be less than 4½ inches in the so small as to be unmarketable. 3. That pound-nets for the state close of the year. 4. That discretionary power should be close of the year. 4. That discretionary power should have a finaller twine than that prescribed as the legal size, mider what may seem to them proper conditions, times and ing the waters of the State with mill refuse, fish offal or other organization was appointed; also one to draft laws embodying the above declarations for presentation to the next legislature; to the importance of the fishing interests of the State; and of the waters of our State for the taking of fish is a question of the waters of our State for the taking of fish is a question portant source of food supply, and legislation upon the subject of importance as affecting, it a marked degree, an in-portant source of food supply, and legislation upon the subject of upot importance as affecting, it a marked degree, an in-portant source of food supply, and legislation upon the subject of upot or class, as its future influence on the ability of varievidual or class, as its future influence on the ability of varievidual or class, as its future influence on the ability of varievidual or class, as its future influence on the ability of varievidual or class, as its future influence on the abilit

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FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 8.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 22.—Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings at High P coupty, N.

b High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Fiatoush, Kings Jourky, N. Y. DOG SHOWS. March 30 to April 2.—Third Annual Dog Show of the New Haven ennel Club, S. R. Hemingway, Secretary, New Haven, Coun. April 6, 7 stand 9.—Second Annual Dog Show of the New England cnnel Club, Edward A. Moseley, Secretary, Boston, Mass. April 13, 4. 15 and 16. First Annual Dog Show of the Cleveland Bench how Association. C. M. Munhall, Secretary, Cleveland. O., May 4, 5, 6 and 7.—Tenth annual dog show of the Westminster ennel Club, at Marchaon Square Garden, New York. James Morti-ler, Superintendent, P. Oky, 142, New York. May 18, 19, 20 and 21.—Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis un Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. Munson, Manager.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early, Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bo. 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed **3431**.

THE NEWARK DOG SHOW.

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catalogue. The owners of the animals protested placed in the hands of the committee a record of their winnings, and as this was satisfactory the protests were not sustained. Ex-hibitors should carefully study the rules, which are intended for their protection as well as the Association, and comply with their requirements. There was also a protest lodged against the award of the special prize for the best cocker stud dog with one of his get on the ground that it was judged in the absence of the competitor, and that the puppy taken before the judge was not the one he intended to show; but the matter was amicably arranged, and will be decided at Boston where all the competing dogs are entered under the same judge. Following is a list of the judges: Mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands and Grcat Danes, Mr. Edward Dudley, Camden, N. J.; deerhounds and grcyhounds, Mr. H. W. Smith, Worcester, Mass.; pointers and setters, Mr. Ed-ward Porter, New Haven, Conn.; collies, spaniels, foxhounds, basset hounds, dachshunde, Chesapeake Bay dogs, wire-haired, Irish, Scotch, Skye, Bedlington, Dandie Diumont, black and tan terriers and miscellaneous, Mr. J. E. Kirk, Toronto, Can.; beagles, Mr. J. A. Stovell, Philadelphin, Pa.; fox-terriers, Yorkshire terriers, pugs and toy dogs, Mr. James Mortimer, Babylon, L. I.; poodles, Mr. John G. Heckscher, New York; veterinary, Mr. H. Clay Glover, New York. The dogs were fed by Spratts Patent. In commenting upon the dogs were fed by Spratts Patent. In commenting upon the dogs were have avoided repetition of description of well-known animals except in case such description is needed.

MASTIFFS-(MR. DUDLEY).

animals except in case such description is needed. MASTIFFS-(MR. DUDLEY). In the champion class Nevison was absent and Prussian Princess had a walk over. She was looking well. In the open dog class David was selected as the best. He is nuch too small to win in good company with such a head as he has. A dog of his proportions must be exceptionally strong in head properties to successfully compete with fair-headed specimens of good size. Second went to Dread, in elegant condition. He is far removed from first-class form, being faulty before the eye, short between the couplings and cow-hocked. Hector, placed third, is well known, and so is Hildebert. The latter is still leggy and faulty in muzzle. Boss, hc., was much the best dog in the class. He is a large, well-formed dog, and has a good skull, fairly good cars, and stands well on his feet. His fault is in muzzle which is not square enough. While he is not a crack, he is a much better specimen than David, and we shall expect to see the decision reversed under other judg-ment. Of the three bitches shown, Queen II., although faulty in muzzle but too small, came next, with Nana, faulty in head, muzzle and feet, third. This was a poor class. Hanni-bal, noticed in our report of the Fanciers' show, was again to the front in the dog puppy class. He will not develop into a winner in good company. Dread, Jr., has a long face and a domed skull of little volume. Rad, vhc., is very faulty in head, eyes and tail, and should not have been given a card. Young Nevison, although much younger than his opponents and faulty in ears, was our choice for second place. The bitch puppies were a very ordinary lot. The winner is domed in skull, has heavy ears and a long face. Beatrice, placed second, is heavy in ears. Madge is not a mastiff. ST. BERNARDS-(MR. DUDLY). These classes were well remersented and made a very grand

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light all over, and has an abundance of dew lap, which is very objectionable. Cafe-au-lait, a fairly good specimen on the small side, was second, and we liked him better than the winner. We did not see Major. Duchess is small and not of correct type.

GREYHOUNDS-(MR. SMITH).

GREYHOUNDS—(MR. SMITH). There were no entries in the champion class. In the open dog class Pembroke, weak in muzzle and badly shown, was the best. Cz.r. leggy, shallow and faulty in eyes and stilles, was placed second; he is not a show dog. Rex and Don are heavy in head and weak in muzzle, neither was worth a card. Paris was absent. This was a poor class. There were no entries in the bitch class. Pembroke had an easy win in the puppy class. The highly commended Theo was next best. Dixoy, placed second, is faulty in head, muzzle, eyes and in ears. It would have been better to have withheld second money for want of merit, as Pembroke alone will be heard of in the future, and he not in the first class. We were sorry to see the classes so poorly represented. DEERHOUNDS—(MR. SMITH).

DEERHOUNDS-(MR. SMITH).

DEERHOUNDS-(MR. SMITH). There were only six entries in the three classes and Mac, a useful but not first-class specimen, was well aliead in the champion class. Chieftain fairly smothered Heather in the open dog class; he is a magnificent specimen and can win in any company; his head is as near perfect as anything we ever hope to see, and ho has great size and rare quarters, good shoulders, chest, legs, feet and coat; his ears are a triffe large and he would be improved by more strength of forearm. Heather, just a fair specimen, was his only opponent. Wanda, a grand and gome looking bitch, won very easily from Mercia, who was scarcely worth a vhc, card in such company. company,

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BLACK AND TAN SETTERS-(MR. DAVIDSON).

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS-(MR. DAVIDSON). Only twelve black and tan setters were entered, all were present except champion Turk, his death was published last week. Argus consequently had a walk over in the champion class. In the open dog class first went to Don, winner of second at the recent Fanciers' show. Buck, winner of second, is obje coarse dog with a heavy head and light cye, whe would have been plenty for him; neither of the others de-heave been plenty for him; neither of the others de-perved notice. Baron, third, is a very ordinary dog with no hite on class to say nothing of his white feet. Boy, c., is a proper specimen with a very slack back and without tan mark-hards on the to blich class was much better. First went to Nora, winner at Philadelphia last fall; she was looking vecond, is of the heavy Gordon type; she probably has been a proper to Maud; she has a good head but is leggy and they. Cremorne, vhc., has a good head but is leggy and the she was short body and head coat, but is weak in head and has poor markings. Heather Lass, he, was too fat; she has a short body and head coat, but is to isadvantage. There was but one puppy show, he is a but and the spoor markings. Heather Lass, he, was to isadvantage. There was but one puppy show, he is a but and the spoor markings. Heather Lass, he, was the short body and head but is leggy and bas and bas poor markings. HEIN SETTERS-(MR, DAVIDSON).

IRISH SETTERS-(MR. DAVIDSON).

IRISH SETTERS-(MR, DAVIDSON). The Irish setters in the aged classes were a good lot. There were thirty-eight entries with only one absentee. Chief was the only entry in the champion dog class. We never saw him looking better. In the corresponding bitch class Faun carried off the honors. Lady Clare was much too fat. In the open dog class first went to Blarney. He was not in his usual good form, but well deserved the place. Bruce, looking well, was second, and Tim was third. He has improved since we saw him last. Patsey, vhc., is a nicely-made little dog, and were it not for his plain head and high tall he would have undoubt-these; we thought them well placed. Molly Bawn rightly won in the bitch class. Next to her we preferred Miss Nellie Husted, but she has not quite bone enough to please the judge, who placed both Yoube and Jessie over her. There was noth-ing else in the class calling for special mention, although sev-eral of them were fairly good. There was but one dog puppy shown, a big fellow with immense bone. In the bitch class, Nanon, rather a pretty bitch, was the best of an ordinary lot. IRISH WATER SPANIELS-(MR. KIRK).

IRISH WATER SPANIELS-(MR. KIRK).

Thism WATER SPANIELS-(MR. KIRK). There were two dogs entered in this class. First was with-held and second given to Onomoo. He has a poor head and was far from good in coat. Prince was c. This would have been well enough had he been in the miscellaneous class, where he belonged, but in this class the card should have been withheld.

SPANIELS-(MR. KIRK).

where he belonged, but it this class the Card should have been withhed. SPANELS-(MR, KIRK). The field and cocker spaniels were out in force. There were for the spaniels were obsent. The quality throughout was excellent. This was evidently the opinion of the judge, as with the exception of about half a dozen, all in the open classs; irst went to Newton Abbot Lady, Black Beau Jr. coming second; we liked him as well as Lady. He is a very typical specimen, long and low with a beautiful head and good coat. Lad o' Devon, winner of third, looks a workman all over, but he is a bit too short in body and stands too high. The others were all noticed except on the second is a class. In the obsen class, is the obsen class, low with a beautiful head, were than we remember to have seen at the tail end of a class. In the champion cocker class, Compton Brahmin scored a win. He was well shown. The open dog class, liver and black, brought out a clinker in Black Peter He has a beautiful head, except that there is a fulness about the eyes, his muzzle is much better than we often see. If he does not grow too large, he will make it hot for the best of them. Obo Jr. won second over Young Obo. The latter is botter in head, and much better in fore legs. We thought that the yshould have changed places. Durobin, he, and the bitch class, first went to Shina; she deserved the place North, which is her only selicus faulty be a second, is a very nice puppy of good type. She is slightly undershot, which is ther only selicus faulty be a stand store class of the second prize winch were scened the place and easy to the second will undoubtedly be bar a distingt of the second prize winch second, but were solved, he were solved, the puppies were a capital lot, the first and second prize winches been also with the aged classes. In the class for "any other color," Little Red Rover scored an easy with the second prize winches been also be addited where here were spectively first and second, prize winches being also winches and second prize winches b

Only four of the foxbounds entered were shown. Vinegar, looking well, won in the champion class. In the open dog class Truman won first; he is getting old and his mouth is bad. He is more the type of the English foxhound than his competitor Ranger, although the latter is much the best look-

ing animal. There was but one entry each in the bitch and puppy classes; both were absent.

ing animal. There was but one entry each in the bitch and puppy classes; both were absent. COLLIES-(MR. KIRK). Ben Nevis, Robin Adair and Jersey Lass represented the champions. Ben scored an easy win. Jersey Lass is short in coat and faulty in head. In the open dog class Glengarry, a well-bred youngster, was the best in the class. His head is not clean enough. He has a good coat, but he gets his tail up too high. Roy Boy is not so good in coat as the winner, but he has a better head and frill. His ears are a bit heavy. Bon-nie Scotland, placed third, was a peg or two higher on the list than he ought to have been. He is faulty in brow, ears, coat and tail, and moves with his hocks too near together, theather, a litter brother to the winner, was our choice for third prize. He is quite as good in head as Bonnie Scotland, and better in coat and legs. Clipper, from the same litter, should beat Heather when in good condition, but he was out of coat, Surbiton is too thick in head, and has a Pomeranian expression that we do not like. He would do with more coat, especially in the quarters. Laddie, c., is short in coat and plain in head. Lady of the Lake, a nice bitch, scored an easy win in the bitch class. She is nicely put together and has a good head. She was short of coat and she gets her tail up too high. A daugh-ter of Rutland came second and Lass o' Lowrie next. We liked the vhe., Gem, better than Lass o' Lowrie. The former is faulty in muzzle and ears, whereas the latter is soft in coat and faulty in mead. Hengarry and Bonnie Scotland were first and second in the dog puppy class. Gifford and Heather are bit heavy. She was in splendid condition, and has a capital coat and a head above the average. Lady Ellis, a sweet. Hitle bitch, was our choice for second prize. Lutte, awell-bred one, is a bit off at both ends. Annie Laurie is round in eye, heavy in ears, and faulty in muzzle. Bonnie, heavell-bred one, is a bit off at both ends. Annie Laurie is round in eye, heavy in ears, were twenty-one heades or trize. Lutte

n ears, and faulty in muzzle. Bonnie, hc., is too soft in DEAGLES-(MR. STOVELL). There were twenty-one beagles entered and the average quality was good. Bannerman, looking well, won in the champion class. In the open dog class, over 12 inches, Little Duke, in good condition, was placed first. Next came Rattler III., also looking well. The two others we thought properly placed, although we expected to see Trille higher up, as he more nearly resembles Bannerman than any of the others. The bitch class was good. They were well handled, except that Chase and Trinket might have been given another letter each. The class under 12 inches was not large but quite good. Mr. Stovell judged by points and took a great deal of time and pains to place his dogs, and made few mistakes. BASET HOUNDS AND DACHSHUNDE-(MR. KIRK). These classes were better represented than we have seen in some time. Mr. Gilbert was well to the front with Bertrand, and we fancied Canace, from the same kennel, for second place. There was nothing first-class in the dachshund class, but the eight entries were above the average we generally see exhibited. Mr. Mortimered.

place. There was nothing first-class in the dachshund class, but the eight entries were above the average we generally see exhibited. FOX-TERRIERS-(MR, MORTIMER). The Mortimer worked hard, but failed to get his dogs right. His awards were badly received in more thau one instance. Belgrave Primrose, the only entry in the champion dog class, has grown very checky; he was in poor condition. Diana, a good bitch, had to succumb to the peerless Richmond Olive in the corresponding bitch class. Delta was absent. In the open dog class the Messrs. Rutherfurd were again successful with Splauger, a very ordinary specimen, failty in skull, muzzle, eyes, ears and loin. There were at least half a dozen better specimens in the class. General Graut was much the best dog in the class. He is at present a little light before the eye, but is a terrier all over. Earl Leycester, hc., should have been ago than the winner. The others in the class, excepting per-haps Oranze Pippin, are well known. He is wide in front and faulty in feet. Cornwall Duchess won in the bitch class. She is rather long cast and is faulty in loin, muzzle and coat. Nina is full at the brow, but in other respects is the better terrier. Warren Winsome is too long, Lady Winnie is also too long and light. Clover Fidget is wide in front and faulty in ears, Clover Bell is long cast and round in skull. There was only one entry in the class for wire-haired. He will be heard from again. How Cocaine ever came to win first in the dog puppy class is more than we can say. His ears are badly carried, he use full at the best of the bitch class. She is faulty in skull and muzzle, and is long and shallow in body. General Grant, vhc., is worth a hundred such as he. Nutmeg III., a well-bred one, shows character, but is much too large and leggy for a puppy. He is a big dog now, although entered as seven months old. He should not have received the vhc. card. Filt was the best of the bitch pupples. She is too full in brow, has beautiful ears, and stand

BULLDOGS-(MR. PORTER). Only five dogs were entered in the bulldog classes, so that Mr. Porter had an easy task set him. Bellissima was all alone in the champion class, and Remus outclassed Brimstone in the open dog class. We liked Bellona better than Hespian; the latter is very pinched in muzzle.

latter is very pinched in muzzle. BULL-TERMERS-(MR. PORTER). There were thirteen entries all told, and Grand Duke sus-tained his reputation by beating Dutch, Jr. and Victoria. The latter was badly shown. Grand Duke has grown very cheeky of late, and must scon give way to better and cleaner-headed specimens. In the open class, Count, the best dog before the public, scored an easy win over the thick-skulled and lippy Judas. We would have placed Jack second; he is better in head and muzzle than Judas and as good 'n body. Little Nell, looking well, was alone in the bitch class. The puppies were a very ordinary lot. Anthony is too wide in skull for a puppy and is long cast and coarse in tail. Alice is cheeky, faulty be-fore the eyes and coarse in tail. Alice is cheeky, faulty be-fore the eyes and coarse in tail. Alice is cheeky, faulty be-fore were but three entries in this class and the prizes were withheld for want of merit. This was a mistake, as Spirite is above the averagein good looks. HISH, BEDLINGTON, DANDIE AND SKYE TERMERS-(MR. KIRK).

Sprite is above the average in good tooks. RISH, BEDLINGTON, DANDIE AND SKYE TERRIERS--(MR. KIRK). These classes were badly filled and only one of the exhibits will leave a mark in good company at future shows. Norah, the winning Irish terrier, is soft in coat. Binnie, the first prize Dandie, is faulty in head and coat. Sentinel, the winner in the Bedlington class, is a good dog, albeit too low on the legs for our fancy. Touzie, the winning Skye, is faulty in ears. He has plenty of length and will improve in coat.

He has plenty of length and will improve in coat. PDGS-(MR. MORTIMER). We were surprised to find but eleven entries in the four classes, and of these two were absent-Master Tragedy and Miss Ruby. Bradford Ruby, shown in elegant condition, was alone in the champion class. It would be no easy task to beat this typical little dog when shown as he was on this occasion. Young Toby had the open dog class to himself until Dick was transferred from the pointer class. The latter is faulty in skull, muzzle and ears. Miss Kitty, well known, scored an easy win in the bitch class after having been transferred from the champion class. Is it not about time exhibitors were held responsible for blunders of this kind? YORKSHET TERMENS-(MR. MORTIMER).

were held responsible for blunders of this kind? YORKSHIRE TERLERSS – (MR. MORTMER). There were only four entries in the two classes, and all were from one kennel. Bcn, short in coat, was the best of the lot. TOY TERLERS THAR YORKSHIRE—(MR. MORTMER.) There was only one entry, Tiney. She was fully described in our report of the last New York show. TOY SPANELS—(MR. MORTMER). Of the three entries in the King Charles class Nellie was

placed first. We are pleased to notice that the judge has reversed his decision made at the Philadelphia October show, where Pitou was given first. Duke of Edinburgh is a better dog than either Nellie or Pitou, and we shall expect to see Mr. Mortimer reverse his decision if these dogs ever come under his judgment again. King Victor was properly placed over King Pippin, his only opponent in the Blenheim class. ITALIAN OREYHOUNDS-(MR. MORTIMER). No entries.

POODLES-(MR. HECKSCHER). These classes were not well represented. Sabot and Jet II. re moderate specimens.

MISCELLANEOUS-(MR. KIRK). In this class prizes were awarded to Vixen, a Dalmatian, faulty in head, bone and markings; Black Bess, an English retriever, faulty in head and tail, and to Barry; we did not ascertain what breed the latter represents, although he is said to be a Leouberg. Charley, a Prince Charles spaniel, is faulty in head and lacks in bone and feather, but he was as good looking as anything in the class.

ascertain what breed the latter represents, although he is said to be a Leonberg. Charley, a Prince Charles spaniel, is faulty in head and lacks in bone and feather, but he was as good looking as anything in the class. SPECIAL FRIZES. There were 55 special prizes awarded. In many cases the awards followed the decisions in the regular classes. The event of the show was the coming together of Beaufort and Graphic, to decide which should carry off the honors as the best large pointer. Both were in elegant condition, and the contest between them was watched with absorbing interest. Many intelligent admirers of each dog, while claiming supremacy for their favorite, freely admitted that there was not much to choose between them, and that the victor would by no means have an easy win. Two years ago we said of Beanfort, "He is without doubt the best large pointer we have." We have seen nothing since causing us to change this opinion, although we confess that the first glimpse we caught of Graphic at Phila-delphia last fall led us to think him the better dog, but a care-ful examination and comparison of the two showed Beaufort "still the king." Beaufort has the advantage of Graphic in muzzle, beauty of eye, in skull and set of ear. Graphic has a little the best of it in neck, it being better arched and free from throati-ness, while Beaufort is somewhat throaty, although his neck is not so thick as Graphic's. In shoulders, chest, back and forelegs both are grand. In loin Beaufort is well arched, while Graphic is comparatively flat. In quarters and stiffe Beaufort is the best, and much the best in second thigh, and has by far the best tail. There is not much difference in quality of feet. Beau-fort has the largest, but the toces are well arched and the pads are firm and of good thickness. Graphic is just a bit too short coupled, while Beaufort is the sorme and Graphic in the latter. On Thursday evening, in the former and Graphic, in the advan-tor while Beaufort in the special for the best pointer. She has not so good

AWARDS. In Newfoundlands, Major, high com., was a mistake, as he was ab-sent. In deerbound bitches, 2d was withheld. In champicn pointer dogs under 55lbs., Robin Adair won. In small pointer bitches, very high com. was won by G. W. Mitte's Polly instead of Keswick II. In the open class for black and tan setter dogs, C. W. Tutle's Don won ist. In field or cocker spaniel puppies. J. W. Kelly's Woodstock Norah and Little Red Rover were 1st and 2d, W. H. Tuck's May Obo and B. J. Rae's Young Belle were very high com. The only entry in foxhound bitches and puppies was absent. In collie bitch puppies, Bonnie won first. SPECIALS. SPECIALS.

forhound bitches and pupples was absent. In colle once pupples, Bonnie won first. SPECIALS. The remainder of the special prizes were awarded as follows: fest smooth-coated St. Bernard Ia open class, W. W. Tucker's Apollo. Best kennel of pointers, Graphic Kennels, Best kennel of English setters, Kamapo Kennel. Best kennel of Irish setters, Max Wenzel. Best kennel of collies, J. D. Shotwell. Best bengle, A. C. Krueger's hound, C. D. Wilbur's Pembroke. Best bull-terrier, R. W. Living-ston's Grand Duke. Best pug. City View Kennels' Bradford Ruby. Best heavy pointer dog. C. H. Mason's Beaufort. Best light pointer bitch, Graphic Kennels' Meally. Best collie, J. D. Shotwell's Lady of the Lake. Best bulkdog, J. E. Thayer's Bellissima. Best English setter, F. Windholz's Rockingham. Best collie, J. D. Shotwell's Lady of the Lake. Best bulkdog, J. E. Thayer's Bellissima. Best English setter. P. Windholz's Rockingham. Best pointer bitch, Graphic Kennels' Glengary. Best picturer puppy, G. Davey's Tory. Best dog, the get of Jimmie, G. W. McNeil's King Dan, Best bitch, V. M. Haldeman's Leda. Best descendant of old Phill, O. J. Peehall's Jimmie. Best peico flier, C. W. Rodenburg's Chip. Hest bitch the get of Dashing Monarch, P. C. Ol's Juno. Best English setter brood bitch that has been placed at a field trai, with wo of her progeny, Ramapo Kennels' Besie with Prince Imperial and Princess Helen. Best beager over 18 inches in open class, A. C. Krueger's Pet, Best under 18 inches W. F. Streeter's March Forg Ish satter in open classes, Rinnapo Kennels' Lady Suffern. Best Springer, A. C. Wilmerding's Newton Abbot Lady. Suffern. Best pringer, Sheat Pete, Best retrieving spanel, A. C. Wilmerding's Black Prince Best black and tan setter, H. Clay Glover's Mora. Best pringer (Wool, Grashic Kennels' Lady. Suffern. Best pringer, A. C. Wilmerding's Sewton Abbot Lady. Suffern. Best pringer, A. C. Wilmerding's Sensation's Lad. Best heavy pointer bitch, Grashic Kennels' Revel HI. Best strade of pointers, Grashic

NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

NEW YORK DOG SHOW. Editor Forest and Stream: Following is the list of judges for our coming show: Mastilfs, Dr. J. Frank Perry, Boston, Mass. St. Bernards, not yet appointed. Pointers, J. M. Tracy, Greenwich, Conn. English setters, B. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa. Irish and black and tan setters, H. Clay Glover, New York. Fox-terriers, Messrs. L. and W. Butherfurd, New York. Collies, beagles, dachshunde and basset hounds, Dr. Downey, New Market, Md. Foxbounds, A. Belmont Purdy. Newfoundlands, spaniels (all classes), deerhounds, grey-hounds, bulldogs, bull, Skye, Bedlington, Dandie Dinmont, Irish, Scotch, Yorkshire and toy terriers and pugs, J. F. Kirk, Toronto, Canada. Podles, J. G. Heckscher, Esq., New York. Special arrangements have been made with all railway com-pamies, also with all express companies except Adams, to return dogs free from the show on having company's rates prepaid. ALE OUNDES OF THE NEWADER DUC SHOW. App.

CATALOGUES OF THE NEWARK DOG SHOW.—Any one wishing a catalogue of the Newark dog show. can receive one by sonding address with stamp to the secretary, Mr. A. P. Vredenburg, Bergen Point, N. J.

WINNING DOGS AT NEWARK. ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE "AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER."



MR. F. WINDHOLZ'S "ROCKINGHAM."



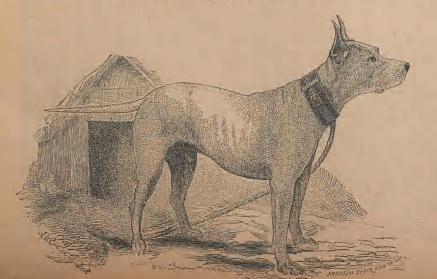
MR. A C. WILMERDING'S "BLACK PRINCE" (A.K.R. 69).



BLACKSTONE KENNELS' "FOREMAN."



MR. E. W. CLARK'S "BLARNEY" (A.K.R. 2501).





MESSRS. A. H. WAKEFIELD & CO.'S "LITTLE DURE (A K.R 1994).



CITY VIEW KENNELS' "BRADFORD RUBY" (A.K.R. 2997).



THE NEW HAVEN SHOW.

THE NEW HAVEN SHOW. The third annual bench show of the New Haven Kennel Club opened Tuesday, March 30, with 400 and odd entries, and is now in progress, closing to-morrow evening. The ex-hibition is in the drill room of the Second Regiment Armory, a building which is unsurpassed by any other outside of New York for bench show purposes. The quality of the dogs is very good; they are well benched, and the management is excellent in every respect. The rainy weather interfered with the attendance on Tuesday, but a fair number were present. The judging progressed through nearly all of the classes Tuesday, and was completed yesterday. A list of the awards is given herewith: MARTIFTS-CHAMPION -DOG; Winlawn Kennels' Homer. Bitch: Winlawn Kennels' Prussian Princess-Opten-Dogs; est, Ashmor Kennels' Llord Cromwell; 21, E, H. Moore's litord Caution. Very bight com., Wm S. Johnson's Dread and Winlawn Kennels' Heetor; Com. J. A. Hawarth's Cedric's Gurth. Bitches, No entries. Pup-pier: Withled. ST. BERNARDS-Rough-COAFED - CHAMPION: Dog; Hermitage

Dies: Withheld.
ST. BERNARDS,-ROUGH-COATED - CHAMPION: Dog: Hermitage Kennels' Bonivard. Bitch: Hermitage Kennels' Rhona-OpEN-Dogs: ist, J. W. Burgess' First Choice: 2d. E. H. Moore's Merchant Prince. Very high com. and reserve, J. W. Burgess's Rene. Very high com. Chequasset Kennels' Rudolph II. High com., Artbur Wallack's Courage II. Com., M. C. Warner's Pope. Bitches: 1st, E. A. Moore's Mranda; 2d. Buena Vista Kennels' Stella. High com., E. F. Mans-fields' Venus. Com, Hermitage Kennels' Lodi. High com. E. F. Mans-fields' Venus. Com, Chequasset Kennels' Lodi. Bitches: 1st, Her-mitage Kennels' and II. Puppies: 1st, Chequasset Kennels' Lodi. Smoorm-CoarED.-Opes: 1st and 2d. W. W. Tucker's Rigi and Apollo. High com. Chequasset Kennels' Lodi. Bitches: 1st, Her-mitage Kennels' Lodi. Structure B. O. O'Shee's Bruno; 2d, L. Sommer's Major.

Major. GREYHOUNDS.—CHAMPION—H. W. Huntington's Bouncing Boy. OPEN—Ist and 2d, H. W. Huntington's Hawthorn Belle and Harlequin. Very high com., S. H. Crittenden's Fido. DEERHOUNDS.—CHAMPION—Edward Kelley's Mac. — OPEN—Ist and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Chieftain and Wanda. Very high com. and com., Edward Kelley's Heather and Mercia.

com., Edward Kelley's Heather and Mercia. POINTERS,-Снамрюм-Dog: C. H. Mason's Beaufort. Bitch: No entry.-ОРЕЖ-LARGE-DOgs: 1st. A. Collins's Captain Fred; 2d. C. A. Parker's William Tell. Very high com., R. Wilson's Zeb. High com., A. R. Morrison's Sancho. Bitches; 1st. A. H. Aldrich's Nell. SMAIL-Dogs: 1st. C. J. Peshall's Nick of Naso; 2d, W. H. Moller's Bon Ton. Very high com., D. Scott's Ned. High com., E. K. Sperry's Bixon and Warwick Kennels' Rex. Com., F Feller's Dick. Bitches; 1st. S T. Colt's Phyllis; 2d. F. Stevenson's Mistrel. Very high com., and high com., F. F. Harris's Songo, Bowdoin, Sachen and Santee. Very Diston vell & Wilson's Lady Snow. High com., C. A. Parker's Daisey Bell. ENGLISH SETTERS-CHAMPION-Dog'. F. Windhels's Becking.

high com., F. F. Harris's Songo, Bowdoin, Sachem and Santee. Very high com., Vall & Wilson's Lady Snow. High com., C. A. Parker's Daisey Bel. ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHAMPION—Dog: F. Windholz's Rocking-ham. Bitch: No entry.—Opers—Dogs: Ist and very high com.. Blackstoue Kennels' Foreman and Mack E.; 2d, Yale Kennels' Yale Belton. Very high com., G. W. Neal's Pride of Orleans. High com., E. A. Todd's Dash. Com., O. L. Washburn's Ivanhoe and R. T. Mer-win's Yale Belton II. Bitches: Ist, Yale Kennels' Blonde II.; 2d, P. C. Ohl's Juno. Very high com., Blackstone Kennels' Daisey Laverack and Lulu. High com., Waterloo Kennels' Nacog Dawson and P. C. Obl's Nettie B. Com., A ssociated Fanclers' Czarine. Puppirss— Dogs: Ist, Yale Kennels' Filesh and J. H. Redding's Dick, Bitches. Ist, F. D. Freeman's Lulu; 2d, O. L. Washburn's Countess Helen. Very high com., J. E. Evelith's Ramone, Yale Kennels' Belle Bel-ton and Princess Beiton. Com., D. O'Shea's Cuntess, H. Raymond's Meg Belton, W. C. Root's Minka. IRISH STITERS.—CHANPION—Dog: Ist, E. W. Clauck's Blarney; 2d, I. H. Roberts's Ence. Very high com., M. Wenzel's Chief. Bitch: 1, H. Roberts's Ence. Very high com., M. Wenzel's Chief. Bitch: 1, H. Roberts's Ence. Very high com., M. Redel's Biles, Elleme-ga, I. H. Roberts's Ence. Very high com., M. Wenzel's Chief. Bitch: 1, H. Roberts's Lady Clarc.—OPEN —Dogs: Ist, E. W. Clauck's Blarney; 2d, I. H. Roberts's Ence. Very high com., M. Wenzel's Chief. Bitch: 1, H. Roberts's Lady Clarc.—OPEN —Dogs: Ist, E. W. Clauck's Blarney; 2d, I. H. Roberts's Lady. Carney's Duke. Very high com., H. La Brune's Nana, J. Grosvenor's Zelda. Puppies: 1st, F. E. Wata kins's Perdita; 2d, T. Carney's Duke. Very high com., Miss. L. Kun-celman's Lizzle. BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.—CHAMPION—Dog: Ist, E. Thayer's Argus. Bitchee: No entries—OPEN-Dogs: Ist, R. M. Searles's Dash; 2d, J. Howe's Gift. Very high com., J. Connor's Black Thorn. High com., A. Colhu's Kaehler's Dash. Com., W. L. Spencer's Cliff II. Bitc'es. Ist, H. C. Glover's Nora; 2d, G. O. Terhune's Q

high com., A. H. Aldrich's Heatber Lass. High com., E. A. Doolitile's Beauty. Puppies: 1st and 23, G. D. Terbune's Ned and Rex.
SPANIELS. -IRISH WATER - NO entries. CLUMBERS - Dogs: 1st, M. Richardson's Newcastle; 2d, G. C. Trowbridge's John Halifax Gentle-man. Bitchest ist, M. Richardson's Tyne - FIELD-CHAMPION - Dogs: A. C. Wilmerding's Black Prince. -OPEN - ISL. O. KAMPION - Dogs: A. C. Wilmerding's Black Prince. -OPEN - ISL. O. KAMPION - DOgs: A. C. Wilmerding's Black Prince. -OPEN - LIVER AND BLACE - DOgs: Ist and 2d, J. P. Willey's Black Pete and Young Obo. Very bigh com., F. L. Weston's Onyx, and J. H. Perry's Brahma. - COCKERS -CHAMPION: W. O. Partrilze's Helen. -OPEN - LIVER AND BLACE - DOgs: Ist and 2d, J. P. Willey's Black Pete and Young Obo. Very bigh com., F. R. Hemingway's Dunrobin High com., G. Lamping: Nig. Bitches: Ist, J. P. Willey's Shina; 2d, W. H. Tuck's Alice Obo. Very bigh com., J. P. Willey's Beauty W. S. R. Hemingway's Miss Nance and W. H. Moseley's Zona. - ANY OTHER COLOR--18t, A. C. Wilmerding's Marion; 2d, E. S. Bird's Sprinkle. High com., A. E. Rich's Marione, 2d, E. S. Bird's Sprinkle. High com., A. E. Rendle's Comp-ton Bedouin and S. R. Hemingway's Dunrobin. Very high com., E. E. Hall'S Dorohy. High com., A. E. Rendle's Comp-ton Bedouin and S. R. Hemingway's Dunrobin. Very high com., E. d. Hall's Dorohy. A. H. Wakefield & Co.'s Bush. -Open-Jogs: 1st, 2d and high com., A. H. Wakefield & Co.'s Little Duke, Leader and Trifle. Very high com., Ashburner & McClure's Blue (eq., Bitches: Ist, 2d, very bigh com., Ashburner & McClure's Blue (eq., Bitches: Ist, 2d, very high com., Ashburner & McClure's Blue (eq., Bitches: Stard, Very high com., Ashburner & McClure's Blue (eq., Bitches: Stard, Very high com., Ashburner & McClure's Blue (eq., Bitches: Stard, Very high com., Ashburner & McClure's Blue (eq., Bitches: Stard, Very high com., Ashburner & McClure's Blue (eq., Bitches: Stard, Very high com., High com, Associated Fan-chers' Midget. DACHSHUKNE —-1st, Associated

Errs Indget. DACHSHUNDE.—1st, Associated Fanciers' Judy. BASSET HOUNDS.—1st and 2d, C. B. Gilbert's Bertrand and Can-

ace. FOX_TEERRIERS. - CHAMPION - Dog: Absent. Bitch.: J. E. Thayer's Richmond Olive. - OPEN - Dags: 1st, J. E. Thayer's Raby Jack; 2d, E. Kelly's Earl of Leicester. Very high com. and reserve, E. Kelly's Scarsdale. High com., A. C. Thompson's Bob. Bitches! ist, J. E. Thayer's Nina; 2d, D. S. Collins's Geraldine. Com., E. Kelly's Clover Fidget, J. H. Shepherd's Lady Winnie. PUPPLES. - Dogs: 1st, F. Hoey's Nutmeg III.; 2d, R. E. Warner's John. High com, W. H. Hoy's Music. Com., R. E. Warner's Jun. Bitches; 1st, J. E. Thayer's Flitt; 2d, F. Hoey's Mace II. High com., F. Hoey's Violet V. COLUMP. COMPUT. No. 1995. Construction. Over. Journ. Dates in the Acceptate

Flirt; 2d, F. Hoey's Mace II. High com., F. Hoey's Violet V. COLLIES.—CHAMPION—No entries,—OPEN—Doys: 1st, Associated Fanciers' Roy Boy; 2d, J. Watson's Heather. Very high com, re-serve, J. Lindsay's Strephon. Very high com., J. Lindsay's Bonnie Scotland. High com. A. J. Bruff's Kally B. Com., McEwen & Gib-son's Red Gauntlet and Gilderoy. *Bitches:* 1st, J. D. Shotwell's Lady of the Lake; 2d and very high com., J. Watson's Blackberry Girl and Lintie. Com., E. Riley's Mignonette. *Puppess:* 1st, J. Watson's Braw and Bonnie; 2d, J. Lindsay's Little Mac. Very high com., Twatson's Braw and Bonnie; 2d, J. Lindsay's Little Mac. Very high com., J. Wat-son's Heather and Lintie. MULLDOGS.—CRAVIDON—Down: J. F. Theraris, Polinear, Chinard, Science, Chinard, S. K. Start, S. Start,

Son's Heather and Lintie. BULLDOGS.—CHAMPION—Dogs: J. E. Thayer's Robinson Crusoe. Bitches: J. E. Thayer's Belhssima.—OPEN—Dogs', 1st, J. E. Thayer's Remus. Bitches: No entries. BULLTERRIERS.—CHAMPION—Dogs', R. H. Dudgeon's Dutch, Jr., Bitches: W. J. Comstock's Victoria. OPEN—Dogs: 1st, F. F. Dole's Count. Bitches: 1st, T. R. Varick's Little Nell. Puppies: 1st, F. F. Dole's White Violet; 2d, P. O. Schwaab's Frince. Very high com, G. E. Vaughn's Belle. High com, F. Harris's Famle. DI ACM AND TAN TERPLIERS.—Ist F. Lever's Britt.

, reagan shene. Ingreona F. Harl's's Famile. BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—Ist, E. Lever's Britt. ROUGH-HAIRED TERRIERS.—Ist, D. O'Shea's Major II. DANDIE DIMMONTS.—Ist, Associated Fanciers' Kelpie; 2d, G. G. Jeather's Kez.

DANDIE DINMONTS.-Ist, Associated Fanciers' Kelpie; 2d, G. G. Cleather's Mez. IRISH TERRIERS.-Ist, withheld; 2d, D. O'Shea's Norah. BEDLINGTON TRERIERS.-Ist. W. S. Jackson's Sentinel; 2d, D. O'Shea's Sting. High com., D. O'Shea's Wasp. PUGS --CHARTON-Dog: City Yiew Kennels' Bradford Ruby.-Open-Dogs: 1st, City Yiew Kennels' haster Tragedy; 2d, Chequas-set Kennels' Young Toby. Very high com., H. R. Surle's Duke II, Bitches: 1st, City View Kennels' beauty; 2d, Chequaset Kennels' Lady Flossie. High com. H. O. Herz's Plug. Phoples: 1st, City View Kennels' Tiny; 2d, Mrs. S. B. Hubbard's Mo. Very high com., City View Kennels' Miss Ruby. High com., S. S. Holliday's Beauty. TOY TERRIERS.-Ist, Dr. H. R. Surle's Dot; 2d, E. E. Pratt's Dot. KING CHARLES SPANIELS.-Ist, Wm. Phillips's Roscius; 2d, As-sciated Fanciers' Duke of Edinborough. Very high com., F. B. Fay's Dolly and Milwaukee Charlie. High com., F. B. Fay's Alick,

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—1st, W. Phillips's King Victor; 2d. Miss M. Phillips's King Pippin. Very high com., F. B. Fay's Joan of Arc. ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st, Warwick Kennels' Posey; 2d, A. B. Norcross's Spider.

MEXICAN HAIRLESS,-1st, Mrs. H. T. Foote's Me Too; 2d. M. C. ayer's Judge. Very high com., S. I. Mayer's Nellie. High com., S. Palmer's Mede.

MISCELLANEOUS.-OVER 25LBS.-Equal 1st. Glencoe Collie Ken-nels' Sir Lucifer and Bob, and W. D. Huboard's Nestor.-UNDER 25LBS -Prize withheld. SPECIAL PRIZES.

--Prize withheld. SPECIAL PRIZES. English Setters-Best kennel, Blackstone Kennels; stud dog, Yale Kennels' Yale Belton; bitch with field trial record, Blackstone Ken-nels' Daisy Laverack. Best pupp, Blackstone Kennels' Lalu; dog or bitch in open class, Blackstone Kennels' Foreman. Irish setters, best kennel, J. H. Roberts'; best dog, M. Wenzel's Chief; best bitch. Mr. Dunphy's Mollie Bawn. Pointers-Best kennel, Fred F. Harris: stud dog, C. H. Mason's Beaufort; best bitch, S. T. Colt's Phyllis; best pointer, C. H. Mason's Beaufort; best bitch, S. T. Colt's Phyllis; best pointer, C. H. Mason's Beaufort; best bitch, S. T. Colt's Phyllis; best pointer, C. H. Roffield's Glen II: best dog or bitch, H. C. Glover's Nora. Best English setter bitch owned and bred in New Haven, G. W. Neal's Daisy Foreman. Handsomest pointer or setter that has run in a field trial; C. H. Mason's Beaulort. Best foxhound, D. O'Shea's Ranger. Best kennel preyhounds, H. W. Huntington's Harben's Bawkon's Harbe-lequin; best bitch, H. W. Huntington's Harben Hell. Symeids-Best Kennel, J. P. Willer, Bost cocker: pup and best owned in New Haven, A. B. Trent's Doc and S. R. Henningwa's Dum-robun. Best spaniel, over 281bs, owned by member of Spaniel Club, A. C. Wilnerding's Black Prince. Under '281bs, same conditions, J. Ewst bulkerrier, F. F. Dole's Count. Best kennel of pugs, best stud dog and best puppy, won by City Yiew Kennels. Best King Charles spaniel dow. W. Phillips' Roccus, bitch, F. Fav's Doly. Best Bleuhelm. W. Phillips' King Yietor. Best Marieles dog or bitch (Mrs. Foote not to compete), M. C. Myer's Judge.

THE BOSTON SHOW,

THE BOSTON SHOW. Editor Forest and Stream: We have six hundred and twenty-six entries for our show, as follows: Mastiffs, 31. St. Bernards, rough, 23; smooth, 23. Newfoundlands, 9. Pointers, 59. English setters, 57; Gordon, 17; Irish (61. Irish water spaniels, 3; field, 10; cocker, 35; Clumber, 4. Chesapeake Bay, 1. Greyhounds, 14. Deer-hounds, 13. Foxhounds, 5. Beagles, 23. Blasets, 5. Dachs-hunde, 10. Collies, 41. Fox-terriers, 23. Black and tan, 8. Skye, 9. Yorkshire, 11. Scotch, 3. Dandie Dinmonts, 5. Irish terrior, 1. Bedlingtons, 4. Bulldogs, 14. Pugs, 20. Toy terriers, 15; King Charles, 13; Blenheim, 2. Italian grey-hound, 1. Poodles, 5. Mexican hairless, 5. Miscellaneous, 9. 1 also inclose additional special prize list. Our entries exceed those of last year, and we look forward to a very successful show. EDW. A. MOSELEY, Secretary.

THE IRISH SETTER CLUB.

THE IRISH SETTER CLUB. A Ta meeting of prominent breeders and owners of the Irish setter at the Continental Hotel, Newark, N.J., on March 29, a club was organized for the purpose of improve-ment of the breed and the development of their field quali-ties. Following is a list of the officers: President, William Dunphy, Peekskill, N. Y.; Vice-President, Max Wenzel, Hoboken, N. J.; Secretary, Luke W. White, Bridgeport, Com.; Treasurer, I. H. Roberts, Morristown, N.J. A com-mittce on constitution and by-laws, consisting of Dr. Wm. Jarvis, Claremont, N. H.; F. G. Leroy, New York; H. T. Hen-shaw, Brooklyn, N. Y., and W. H. Pierce, Peekskill, N. Y., was appointed. The initiation fces were fixed at \$5, with \$5 annual dues. Twenty members subscribed, and undoubtedly many more will join. The meeting adjourned to meet at New York May 5, at 8 P. M.

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.

New York May 5, at 8 P. M.
AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.
A MEETING of the executive committee of the American Kennel Club was held at Newark on Wednesday, March 24. The clubs represented were : New Haven, by L. L. Morgan ; Westminster, by T. H. Terry; Cleveland, by C. J. Peshall ; fproxy); New Jeresey, C. J. Peshall; Hartford, E. K. Sperry; Philadelphia, W. H. Child. Elilot Smith, President; E. Comfort, Treasurer, and G. E. Osborn, Secretary, were also present. The minutes of the previous meeting and the treasurer's report as chairman of the committee on discipline, relating his difficulties in getting any business done. The executive committee then took up the St. Elmo and Miro protests. In the former case St. Elmo was disgualified as winner of first at New York last year, and First Choice was declared the winner in the open St. Bernard class. The Miro protest was not allowed.
M. Smith being unable to remain longer, Mr. Childs was elected chairma.
The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Peshall, was passed unanimously: "That when a protest has been decided by a club, it may be then and there appealed to the local member of the A. K. C. "
Mr. Wade preferred charges against the Illinois Kennel Club for non-payment of a special prize. As the club had been expelled the papers were ordered placed on file.
Mr. McAlees presented a complaint against the Western Pennsylvania Society for transfer ing a puppy entered in the open class to the puppy class. The secretary was instructed to three be apolitien to catalogue' be added to Rule S.
Moved by Mr. Osborn and carried, that a committee of the case of the securize of the A. K. C. rules.
Moved by Mr. John M. Morgan and carried, that a committee of the securize to the notice of the committee is Elliot Smith, C. J. Peshall and L. L. Morgan.
The watson brought to the notice of the committee is Elliot Smith, C. J. Peshall and L. L. Morgan.
The Max bo brought to the notice of the committee was with drawn by Mr. John W. Musson without any authority whatever. The committee having no a

DANDIE DINMONTS AT PITTSBURGH.—Editor Forest and Stream: I see in your last issue that you have got James Rice vhc. in the Dandie Dinmont class, with Bobbie Burns and Cleg II., at Pittsburgh, which should be James Rae vhc., with Habbie II. and Cleg II., as Bobbie Burns met with an accident and I sent Habbie II. in his place. I wrote to the secretary, informing him to that effect, thinking that he would see that the names of the dogs would be corrected.— JAMES RAE (402 Clinton street, Buffalo, N. Y.).

SPANIEL JUDGE AT HARTFORD.—Hartford, Conn.. March 30.—Editor Forest and Stream: Mr. James Mortimer, of Babylon, L. I., has very kindly taken the cocker, Clumber and field spaniel classes for our show.—A. C. COLLINS, Sec'y.

NEW JERSEY VETERINARIES.—Dr. Lowe, of Paterson, State Veterinary Inspector and secretary of Veterinary Medi-cal Association of New Jersey, announces that the next meet-ing will be held at Morristown on Thursday, April 8.

THE CLEVELAND DOG SHOW.—We have received the premium list of the Cleveland Bench Show Association for their third show, to be held in the People's Tabernacle, Cleve-land, O., April 27, 23, 29 and 30. The judgess so far as appointed are: English setters, Mr. B. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Irish and black and tan setters, Major J. M. Taylor, Cleveland, O; mastiffs, St. Bernards, hounds, fox-terriers, spaniels, and all non-sporting dogs, Mr. J. H. Naylor, Chicaeo III, The judge for pointers has not yet been appointed. The premium list gives S15 in the important champion classes, with \$15, \$10 and diploma in each of the dog and bitch, and \$7 and \$3 in the puppy classes. In some of the less important classes the champion prize is \$10, and the open classes have \$10 and \$5. There are \$9 classes in all. There will also be a large list of special prize. The entries close April 17. The secretary is Mr. C. M. Munhall, room 25, Washington Building, Cleve-land, O.

BENCH SHOW RECORD IN CATALOGUES.—Editor Forest and Stream: I have a query to put to you which, in the present season of bench shows is, I think, decidedly perti-nent. In many catalogues of the dogs entered the perform-ances of some of them are given in full. Now, it is undoubt-edly in the discretion of the club, whether they shall print these or not. But is it in their discretion, in ordinary fairness and justice, to print the list given of performances of one entry and to omit those given in another? Has not every exhibitor the same right in this respect? I know of three instances where this has been done, and I wish to know if it is right.—T. B. DORSET.

BELGRAVE PRIMROSE.—New York, March 27, 1886.— Editor Forest and Stream: We hear that at the Pittsburgh show it was asserted that Belgrave Primrose was not eligible for the champion class. We had not noticed that it was necessary to put the winnings in the entry form. We beg to state that his winnings in this country are: First, open class, New York; first, open class, Philadelphia, 1884, and first, open class, Non-Sporting show, New York, 1885.—L. & W. RUTHER-FURD.

AMERICAN SPANIEL CLUB.—March 24.—Editor Forest and Stream: Through an oversight the Cocker Produce Stakes for 1887 have not been duly announced. Members will please take notice that entries for the same will be accepted by the secretary for pupples whelped between the 1st of Jan-uary, 1886, and date of this announcement if mailed, with entry fee of \$2 for each bitch, not later than the 7th of April next.—J. F. KIRK, for Committee.

THE SPECIAL POINTER PRIZE AT THE ALEXAN-DRIA TRIALS.—Editor Forest and Stream: In your report of the Alexandria field trials it was not mentioned that the special prize of a \$25 silver collar to the pointer displaying best natural qualities was won by Mr. Amory R. Starr's black pointer Wat (Bronco—Fan II.), who also won second in All-Aged Stake. Will you kindly make this insertion?—J. R. THORNTON, Secretary Alexandria Rod and Gun Club.

PRICE PAID FOR GRAPHIC.—New York, March 27.— Editor Forest and Stream: You will greatly oblige me by in-forming me what Mr. Charles Heath paid Mr. Anthony for the imported pointer dog Graphic. I have been informed that he paid over \$2,700 for it. Am I correctly informed?— GEO. T. LEACH. [Mr. Heath informed us at the time of the sale that the price paid was \$2,000. See FOREST AND STREAM Nov. 19, 1885.]

AN ABSENTEE,—*Editor Forest and Stream;* I see that the daily papers and you, in your last issue, give my Major as having received hc. at the recent Newark dog show. The dog was somewhat out of condition just previous to the show. and I did not send him to Newark. He could not, therefore have been passed upon by the judge.—W. BURKE (New York, March 27). I see the y Major as The

THE HEMPSTEAD FARM CO. —We understand that the Hempstead Farm Co., which was noticed last week as having purchased the collies owned by Mr. Thomas H. Terry, will pay especial attention to the breeding of these animals, and that no expense will be spared to procure the best, and to maintain the high reputation of the kennel.

THE HARTFORD DOG SHOW.—We are informed that the prospects for a good show at Hartford are very flattering. Intending exhibitors should bear in mind that the entries close to-morrow, April 2.

Bifle and Gray Shooting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

CINCINNATI, O., March 21.—Cincinnati Rifle Association, Four-Mile House Range; day dark and stormy, with a strong 4 o'clock wind, which tore two of the targets from their frames, and delayed the shooting for some time. Standard target, 200yds., off-hand. Morning Scores.

Gindele
Simon
kivers
DUST.
DUICKIES
Beaurist
Gableman 4 6 5 7 4 5 5 7 7 9-59
Louis
Orton 5 8 5 6 8 4 8 7 5 6-57
Hoven 6 5 5 6 4 7 9 0 3 8-53
Q Miemon 2 9 7 5 2 2 9 3 6 0-48
Wagner (with rest)
Afternoon Scores.
Gindele
Rivers,
Gableman
SUCKIES
H NICHAR
Hosea
Stegner
LOUIS and and a state of the st
Drube
Wagner LINK.
MARYSVILLE, Cal, March 14 To day was very unpleasant for
marksmen on account of the chopping, blustering north wind. Never-
theles, very good shooting was done. The following are the best
scores at the 200yds, range: Manning
White
White
Colford
center of the bullseye the thicker the bullets were planted in the tar-

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries.

E R Foster.... R Reed R Davis... L Herbert (mil.)..... J B Fellows. E B Souther F Tufts.... G Warren. W Henry (mil.)..... C Williams (mil)..... 8 6 4 4 3 7 4 2 Victory Medal Match. 9 9 9 10 9 9 5 5 10 5 9 10 10 7 7 9-84 9-80 7-74 8-74 4-68Reed..... B Fellows... F Tufts.... 98787 R Davis..... E B Souther. E R Foster... J N Frye.... C B Edwards E B Souther N F Tufts.... B G Warren, J P Bates... 8 9 8 10 6 7 7 9 5 8 7697859 7 6. 8 10-7 9 ary Match. ... 9 10 9 10 8 9 5 ... 4 5 9 8 10 5 7 ... 6 6 6 8 8 6 6 Charles ... State Military Match. Cadet Foster. .

J N Erye, D D Chase. G W Whitcomb. S Winchester. of the Worcester Rifle Asso-ised. The result in detail

Jones. Fuller Jark. Vorman Practice Score Ful er.... Clark.... Leigbton . Normam Bernard ... At the r

to the theorem of the second s

	Jan. 18.	Mar. b.	Mar, 17. Mai	c. 24.
E N Cummings		25	22	20
G W Weymouth,	19	16	24	
A W Baker, Jr	17	16	15	29
J P Sheldon		11	9	
H E Houghton		9		
W J Fox			20	ġ
G J Wallace				ĝ
The tie between Weymou	th and Baker	was won l	v Baker and	the
tie between Fox and Walla	ce was won h	v Fox	SJ Bookers and	CII C
		J a Oaki		

HAVERHILL RIFLE CLUB. - Badge shoot, Mar. 27, standard tar

n	E Bray	
	C Bliss	
ight	F Merrill.	4334533444-3
wn	OH Poor	434434448-8
on4545445845-48		
TOTAL AND MANY THE PARTY		10
NGFIELD, MassThe rece	ent telegraph i	ine match betwee:

Rod and Gun Club, of Springfield, Mass., and the Rifle Club, of ska, Kan., was won by the former by 16 points.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST - Editor Forest and Stream: In your ssue of the 4th inst., "D. W. Z." commenting upon the late trajectory ests between the .40 60-310 Winchester, and the .40 70 230 Bullard, latins that the latter, owing to its sharp twist-one turn in twenty necks-made the flattest trajectory at 200%, "each being loaded practically in the same proportion." I fail to see the point, as the sharb ways of lead to 1 of powder, while the latter only here 3½ grains of lead to 1 of powder, while the latter only here 3½ grains of lead to 1 of powder, while the latter only here 3½ grains of lead at a stream of powder, with shells unlike in sharb hare. The only gun tested that came near the Winchester in length of harrel, powder and lead-as I view the report-was the Whiney-tennedy .40-60 240 with one turn in 23 inches, hut which failed to nake as flat a trajectory by more than half an inch as did the Win-hester at 200 yards. So far, therefore, as a settlement of the question whether a quick twist is superior to a medium one-for 200 yards at east-is to my mind an open questiou shill, and to be fully settled only y testing several arms of like alther, loading both with ammunition from the same box, practically alike in every espect except the twist.-CAP Lock (FrewShurg). PLAISTED VS. ZEUGNER.-New York, March 22.-Contest at

be ammunition from the barn of Frewshurg), spect except the twist.—CAP LOOK (Frewshurg), PLAISTED VS, ZEUGABR.—New York, March 22.—Contest at eenfield Schuetzen Park. \$100 a side, between George Plaisted of e famous Zettler Rifle Club of New York, and August Zeugner of Greenfield Rifle Club. Many rifemen were present; C. G. Zettler fereer; conditions, 25 shots, German ring target, 200 yards off hand, y rifle; Geo Plaisted—21, 24, 25, 29, 21, 18, 10, 20, 19, 22, 16, 18, 24, 24, 25, 22, 21, 17, 19, 22, 20, 25, 24, 16; total. 217. August Zeugner-16, 10, 18, 17, 21, 16, 11, 16, 32, 12, 18, 22, 18, 23, 28, 20, 21, 20, 17, 24, 20, 22, 22; total, 466. After the shooting the marksmen and in-superhead to the Belvidere House, where a fine collation A soo. After the shooting the marksmen ched to the Belvidere House, where a fine c: Mr. Kattenstroth as host. Speeches wert d guests. The next match will probably feither Riffe Club against ten of the best rifle Jersey, for \$500 a side.-G. W. B.

LAWRENCE, March 27.—The Lawrence Press Rifle Club chal-mgred the Lowell Press Club to shoot a team match on Fast day, and le latter has accepted. The conditions of the shoot are: 200 yards, Y hand; team of eight men. five shots each; Creedmor target; ditary rifles allowed two points in score. The prize is a silver cup, inches high, lined with gold, presented by Bicknell Bros. of this t, to be held by the winning team until won back by the opposing am, and to be shot for annually.

 MIDDLESEX GUN CLUB, Dunellen, N. J.—This new shooting club numbers about 60 active members, with Mr. E. Robinson as the president of the shooting ground is only a short distance from Dunellen station, nlcely laid out with a new club house, which will be inclosed by a high board fence, making one of the best shooting grounds in this State. The club will soon issue a challenge to the crack Jersey (It's Height Gun Club to shoot a friendly team match, 15 or 20 men a side. 10 birds each. Shooting meetings are held every Saturday at live birds, glavs balls, or clay birds. Appended is to-day's score at live birds shoat fines and out:

 First Sweep.
 Second Sweep.

 Quimbo, 25yds.
 11110–5

 Quimbo, 25yds.
 11110–5

 Miller, 24yds.
 11110–5

 Miller, 24yds.
 11110–5

 Williams, 22yds.
 11000–2

 Miller, 24yds.
 11000–2

 Miller, 24yds.
 11010–4

 Syds.
 11010–5

 Miller, 24yds.
 11010–4

 Syds.
 11010–5

 Miller, 24yds.
 11010–5

 Miller, 24yds.
 11010–5

 Miller, 24yds.
 11000–2

Williams, $23\gamma ds$, 101000-2 Miller, $24\gamma ds$, 011000-2SAN FRANCISCO.—An interesting shooting match took place on March 13, at Bird's Point, Alameda, between Kilgariff and Hamilton, and Beek and Woodward, for a \$50 dinner, 24 single birds, flurling-ham rules. Hamilton and Woodward 12-bores and allowance of 2yds. Kilgariff and Beck at 30yds. The birds were a fair lot, and among them were some rathers. Kilgariff.....1101011100-9 [19] Beck.......11111010111-9 [20] Match between O. K. Hopsins and John Kerrigan. on the afternoon of the 14th, at Bird's Point, Alameda, 36 single birds, 30yds., \$150 a side:

Some united effort might be made to have such changes carried into effect.—W. L. CAMERON, Secretary (Box 85). MILFORD, Mass., March 85 — At the annual meeting of the Milford Soortsmen's Club, held last evening, officers were elected as follows: President and Treasurer, C. B. Fletcher; Vice-President. George Whitney; Secretary, J. W. Jones; Executive Committe, G. W. P. Hancock, Frauk Mann, W. Dickinson, O. Joslyn. It was voied to have a shoot at their range on Fast Day. April 8, and to invite all persons interested in the sport to participate. SCORE BLANKS have been prepared for the convenience of club secretaries who may wish to send their reports to the Forest ax STREAM for publication. These blanks will be sent free on application BURLINGTON. I. A. March 23.—In my last I said Mr. C. H. Vyman usee a. 23 Bullard; it should have been Ballard. He will attempt this week the feat of breaking 950 out of 1.000 glass balls, tossed in ihe air 5'ds. The sportsmen's tournament in Jone promineut 'shotgum artists' have already signified their intention to attend, and the man-agement is daily in receipt of letters from manufacturers tendering shotguos, reloading tools, amunition, traps, targets, dc. A. cordial lovitation is extended to all sportsmen. Any information will be cheerfully given by addressing A. H. KURLEMEMERS, Excretary, Bur-lington, ia.

JOIN THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION.-Send 10 cents, for handbook giving all information, to the Secretary MATT R. FREEMAN, General Manager. F. C. ETHEBIDGE, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon, Ga. Board of Directors: Dr. L. E. Russell, Springfield, O.; C. M. Stark, Winchester, Mass.; J. Von Lengerke, New York city; Washington A. Coster, Flatbush, L. L; Wun, G. Cooper, Savanab, Ga.; E. A. Craw-ford, Tallahassee, Fla.; M. R Freeman, W. W. Parker and F. O. Etheridge, Macon, Ga.-Adv.

Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES. 1-Brooklyn C. C., Challenge Cup and Paddling Race. 15-Brooklyn C. C., Salling Race. 23-Knickerbocker C. C., Sprinz Regata. 39-Connecticut Meet, Calla Shasta Grove. 12-Connecticut Meet, Paddling Race. 10-Connecticut Meet, Paddling Race. 7-Connecticut Meet, Carindstone Island. 4-Connecticut Meet, Faddling Race. 18-Connecticut Meet, Salling Race. 25-Connecticut Meet, Challenge Cup. May May June July Aug, Sept. Sept. Sept.

Sept. 18-Connecticut Meet, Sailing Races. Sept. 18-Connecticut Meet, Challenge Cup. WHAT THE TORONTO C. C. ARE DOING. THERE is great activity among the members of the club as the spring approaches, and many are the alterations taking place in last year's craft. It is runored that a number of the members are in-vesting in new hats, their present ones being too small to hold the big expectations that are daily accumulating in their upper stories. This activity is not due so much to the outlook for the A. C. A. as for the club races which of late have become very interesting, and the sum-mer of 1886 will find a fleet of fifteen cances that will enter in all the sailing and combined padding and sailing races of the club, besides the half dozen or more that turn up for the padding events. The following are a few of the many alterations going on at present arrives 051t, nainsail, but he has come to the concusion that since every one is getting in two boards, hell polish up his aff board, add 20ft of canvas to his mizzen, and still hang on to that sailing cup which he has won three times already. The vice-commodore, Fred W. Mason, is having a brand new set of Mohican sails made for the Whinbrel, and is thinking of putting a moderately heavy plate board into her. With these alterations he will show up well in the principal club races. The secretary-treasurer has English, of Peterboro, building a new reaft for him 15x3t, with a brass plate board of about twelve poinds, that he work be at the tail end of sailing races either. D. B. Jacques has grown out of the open Peterboro and lateen sail and this season owns the Wenona, the best general purpose cance in the club, built by English in 1855, 15x3t, decked, boxwood, Atwood own ble sate house for the amount of canvas he intends to hoist over the searce to the det into the same set general purpose cance in the club, built by English in 1855, 15x3t, decked, boxwood, Atwood owned set a the tail end is specific specific allocations from avhiches he or the hardest workers in

a wholesale house for the amount of canvas he intends to hoist over her. J. L. Kew, one of the hardest workers in the club, being a married man, is very fond of taking things easy while out satiling What be has not tried in the way of centerboards is not worth mentioning. His first cance had an iron keel, then he purchased the Ada K. with an Atwood board; as he carried ballast he soou tired of this and in-vested in a Radix. After a few months' trial be had the Ada K. on dry dock and a plate board of 50 pounds put in her, this he found very comfortable; then there was only one thing that marred his happiness while addat, it was that beastly sharp combing on his cockpit, that made him squander twenty-five cents in St. Jacob's oil to anoth thinself after an afternoou's racing; he has had side flaps cut in his craft and is going to have a season's sport with solid com-fort.

cut in his craft and is going to have a second of the fort. Arthur H. Mason has disposed of the Evora to his brother, W. G. Mason, who will in future command her helm. Arthur has purchased a new cance from Clendenning, 14.6×334, She will carry a 55 pound centerboard, and balance lug sails of about 110sq. ft. He thinks the close of '50 will see his room decorated with more silver ware than it contains at present.

centerboard, and balance lug sails of about 1069, ft. "He thinks the close of '86 will see his room decorated with more silver ware than it contains at present.
W. A. Leys, the wielder of the double blade, is getting one of Rushton's fastest boats, 15/80, Radix board and drop rudder, sails of 75 and 15 sq. ft., and is the promising novice of the club for the A. C. A. J. W. Bridgeman, with his 14.6%81%, is not a racer. He carries a bopound board and sails of 85 and 15sq. ft, still he likes to make fast time occasionally, and is going to add a few feet to his mainsail.
Robert Tyson, cance Isahel. Business will prevent him from taking as active a part in the affairs of the club as formerly, bat when he does not turn up at the races you may calculate he is either very sick or out of town.
F. M. Nicholson is wishing he could run across some one who wants to huy a good cance with a dagger board. The probabilities are that the Saile N. will be on the dry dock shortly and have a 50-pounder in her hull, and then "hurrab! look sut for your places in the club. Rusines, will st season in the carder you in '610 miner, solid eas and three, solid eas and three howed shorts in '610 miner at the Saile and paddled away from the whole club one day last season in the could not sway his open basswood for the best clinker built boat he ever saw; no wonder he loves the homely Kate, he has to take her tenderly up in his arms so often (when portaging).

clinker blint boar he renderly up in his arms so often (when portaging).
A. B. Eadie is getting a big set of sails for the Nautilus and will make things very lively in the sailing race.
F. M. Johnson. A murmur comes from Ottawa, where he is at present, that he will get one of the longitudinal strip cedar cance and make things warm in the padding line.
W. B. Raymond thinks he can get all the exercise he requires out of his open Peterboro.
F. E. Parsons will paddle his Rob Roy for another season.
Major Leigh, the veteran canceist of the club, can be seen almost any warm summer evening gliding quietly along in a little open cance, propelled by his skilfur single blade. The Major has used the outy means of traveling, and would not give up his single paddle for the house, with their lines, reefs, centerhoards, hatches, rudders and all the "truck" connected with them.

TRIP TO UNKNOWN LAKE.

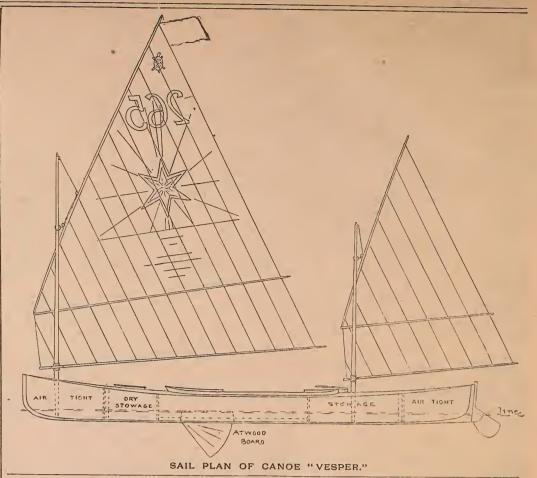
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"Yes," says another, "that proves that we didn't go far out of our way." "Kick him out," says Boston, "he's too cunning for anything." But here we are at the camp. It really looks like bome. There is no trace of frost here, save in the water maples, and they have im-proved with its touch. And so the time passes away, and all too soon we have to skow the cances for the homeward trip. This is the saddest part of outloc, hreaking camp; hut it must be done. We have no time for regrets. Blankets are rolled, tents struck, cances lanched, and with a last look at the now forlorn spot we are of. A few hours' paddle, a short carry, and we are at home, with only the memory of our trip to Unknown Lake. TARPON.

anoes for the noneward trip. This is the saddest part of outlog, reacking camp; but it must be done. We have no time for orgents, slankets are rolled, tents struck, cances launched, and with a last carry, and we are at home, with only the memory of our trip to folknown Lake. The struck, cance annothed, and with a last carry, and we are at home, with only the memory badle, a short other of the Greeke, Mr. B. W. Richards, of Brockville, is muthed in the same built another boat. The new reart, 1547, 11in, 2509, 11i, 11in, 2509, 11i, 11in, 2509, 11i, 11in, 2509, 11i, 11in, 2509, 11in, 2500,

in. CANOE LITERATURE, —The committee on cance literature of the ince Exhibition, will be glad to receive any loans of books, charts, awings or models from publishers and canceists. Articles may be nt to W. P. Stephens, care FOREST AND STREAM, 30 Park Row, New Ork, not later than April 21. HAMILTON C. C. —This club has lately been organized at Hamilton, at., with twenty-five members.



Dachting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

FIXTURES.

- FIXTURES. 30.-New Haven Y. C., Opening Race. 31.-Knickerbocker Y. C., Spring Regata. 31.-Stady Bay Y. C., Cup Race, Rockport. 31.-Toledo Y. C., Pennant Matches. 41.-Toledo River Y. C., Union Regatta. 41.-Toledo River Y. C., Union Regatta. 41.-Torthead Y. C., Cup Race, Hore Natch Race. 42.-Buffalo Y. C., Cup Race, Gloucoster. 43.-Sandy Bay Y. C., Cup Race, Gloucoster. 43.-Atlantic Y. C., Regatta. 47.-N. Y. C. Regatta. 47.-Dorchester Y. C., Nahant, Open. 47.-Sandy Bay Y. C., Cup Race, Squam. 47.-Boston Y. C., Cup Race, Squam. 49.-Hull Y. C., Cup Race, Sty Point. 40.-Sondy Bay Y. C., Cup Race, Sty Point. 40.-Sondy Bay Y. C., Cup Race. 40.-Corlinchian Y. C., Cub Race. 41.-Buffalo Y. C., Annual Regatta. 41.-Knickerhocker Y. C., Annual Cruise. 41.-Knickerhocker Y. C., Annual Regatta. 41.-Knickerhocker S. C., Annual Regatta. 41.-Knickerhocker

July 3-Bulfalo Y. C., Annual Regata.
 July 3-Bulfalo Y. C., Annual Cruise.
 MR ISELIN'S NEW YACHT.—This yacht is now partly planked, the deck frame laid and cockpit floor and sills of the cahn house in place. Those who are interested in the very important questions of yacht construction will fird much that is worthy of a careful study in this card, as her framing has never heer equalled in any yacht of the kind built about New York. If some of the "experts" to whom in their own estimation the yachting world owes so much, were to visit her now they could gather many good ideas to be palmed off some day as original inventions. There is really nothing specially novel or amazingly ingenious in her construction, but every part to visit her now they could gather many good ideas to be palmed off the quarter timbets and general construction of the stern, the use of hackmatack wherever possible, the through fastenings of corpora and the conspicuous absence of galvanized spikes and wooden treenails, as well as the shaping of the floor and hanging knees, forget to a correct shape instead of being bent out of plain bar iron.
 SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN Y. C.—The Seawanhaka C. Y. C. held a meeting at Delmonico's on March 20, with Commodore Canfied in the chair. Mr. Frank S. Lawrence, of the sloop Vixen, was elected vice-commodore. In place of Mr. W. E. leslin, who has declined to serve. The secretary read his report showing that notwithstanding the late differences in the club it is still in a prosperous condition. The present membership is 122, compared with 212 at this time last year. The date of the spring regata will be sether as the height at the by acht Yenture will soon be in commission for the use of members. The date of the spring regata will be sether at helpfor the use of m

Mathematical and the name Andrea and a seven decided upon. YACHT AND CANOE FITTINGS.—Messers. Topping & Fox. 66 Chambers street, have now a large stock of ship hardware of all kinds, including hlocks, chains and anchors. Their stock of brass goods includes many handsome patterns of rowlock and other boat and canoe fittings, and they are adding to the latter to meet the wants of canoe fits.

of cancelsts. A NEW STEAM YACHT.--Mr. John Harvey has just completed the design for a steam yacht 52ft, over all and flt. 6in, beam, drawing 3ft, 6in. The yacht, which will be planked with mahogany and proh-ally double-skinned, will be built by John Mum. The Westinghouse Co. are the owners and will fit her with one of their engines. <u>AMERICAN STEAM Y.C.-Messrs. Frank R. Lawrence</u>, W. B. David and George W. Hall have been appointed a committee to ar-range for an international race of steam yachts. Designs for the A. Y. C. Cup have been presented to the club.

 CANCE * VESPER.*

should like to see the Admiralty authorities give the Howder searching trial and make known the results to the shipping: *The Shipping World*. GENERAL PAINE'S YACHT,—The new yacht is plank decked and the joiners are busy inside. The mainsail will hy J. H. McManus & Son, while the jib, jiptopsail and staysay made by Wilson. General Paine is now on a visit South. Th will be ready for the launch by the latter part of this month.

CRUISE OF THE COOT.

NYIII. THE contemplated run for the Coot this day was the short distance of fitteen miles round Sandy Point, up the Severn to Annapolis the capital of Maryland. The day was fine for a wonder, with a moderate wind from S.W., which made it a comfortable full and by lown to the shoal, which makes out three-quarters of a mile from sandy Point. A new screw pile lighthouse, while light varied with red fashes, has been erected on the extremity, the old tower still stand ing on shore as a landmark. The Coot passed inside the light and found spots several feet shoaler than figured on the chart. Two miles above this point you pass the narrow mouth of the Magothy River an estuary in which öystering is carried on extensively. The entranceis buoyed. After passing in, Deep Creek, on the port hand, afford anchorage, with the wind from E. round to W., while Dobhin's Island ne large bight on the starboard hand, acts as a breakwater for everything from W., N. and E. There are also many other coves and long and a mile wide, with two fathoms of water and nine feet on the har hetween buoys. The shores are bold buffs, alternating with low ground, and very attractive. This confluent itself, though hut on ut of scores of similar stretches connecting with the Chesapeake will supply weeks of interesting cruising and sport to a cattoat likk the Coot. In local vernacular the river's name is pronounced Mag goty, with the stress on the first syllable. The wond and provide the const line there is many count and the the stress on the first syllable.

rends away southwesterly to Hackett's Point, which you give z bile berth if bound round into the cove, with Mill and White preeks at the head for snug anchorage. But if hound for Anies, you hau lup to S. W. for Greenbury's Point across the cove the headland, the northern extremity of the Severn River, there is all lighthouse, with building attached, and a clump of green With less than 7ft, draft, give the point a fair berth and cu is to pick up the channel huors, which will lead you up to the If drawing 7ft, or more, keep well out coming from Hackett's nake the red can huoy off Greenhury to starboard, as it marks here hand, as there is 16ft, inside of it for some distance before i ther hand, as there is 16ft, the thermid heading to the south

stretched well across to Kent Island from Sandy Point, then round for the harbor, with the dome of the historic old State ol towering majestically above the town clustered beneath and in the sun In the many-colored tints of its houses. Prominent is, familiar objects, met the gaze ahead. Right up the channel, l'eiw, the trim park of Uncle San's far famed Naval Academy and public editices, piers, fort, armories and gunnery ships, did in fresh paint, spoke of the care and solicitude bestowed by at nation upon this seat of nautical training and instruction, e the sight was one of utmost gratification. It was fifteen years, to the tune of "The Girl Left Behind Me," we "broker ranks" the final dress parade on the sward facing the Admiral's quaranid cheers we rushed for our quarters to don full regimentals, tail coats with gold lace and shoulder knots, gorgeons swords a parchment certifying our grand old "class of "0" armed a parchment certifying our grand old "class of "0" armed a parchment certifying our grand old "class of "0" armed swords from the grand chieft on the stards of General Grant ad received these documents, in person, with a few commendatigh Uncle Sam's both batty, but as the generous-minded soul had graticular quarrels on hand, we drew our pay with utmost pithude lastead. As the Coot approached and the ports of the anter could be counted, the very muzzles of the guns which had a taitee such be counted, the very muzzles of the guns which had a taite start was the worker model and the guns which had a taites out a way command to my "division," peered from the a taites out which had be out of the guns which had a taite at any command to my "division," peered from the

ever to their fold. One by one objects of great interest were t. A whole row of buildings was gradually opened, then a ur dwelling, then a particular door, and last, a particular with which I had for years a most intimate acquaintance: v on the ground floor which served me well, from which you mp when belated to slip unobserved into the rear rank of the 't'formation' hefore the roll call had reached your name; short-could be defily purloned from 'Freuchy.' wich had lege from high quarters of wheedling us out of spare pennice is dainty sweets piled on top of his basket, which was, of eyes would catch the officer of the day on his rounds and ai till the noisy tumult within and send us flying to our books the stern official's 'inspection'' with the looks of innocenn unleless as the angels above; a window from which the hen passing to and for; from which fair damsels could be a

> rom the greased pole, or sent the big, pulfy lesther be al by a dexterous kick, or made a home run round th vindow which, if it could speak, might many a tale. Ks and conspiracy unfold. And yet a window whit is shamefully false, as the cloud of smoke leakin hes hetrayed the sacrifice to the fragrant weed goin put us all on the "tobacco pledge" and brought og teal. Fifteen years ago, but it all came back as if rday, and the incluation to dodge round the corn gar as the beardless, juvenile officer of the present d a the brick-laid walk was an almost irresistible in alm

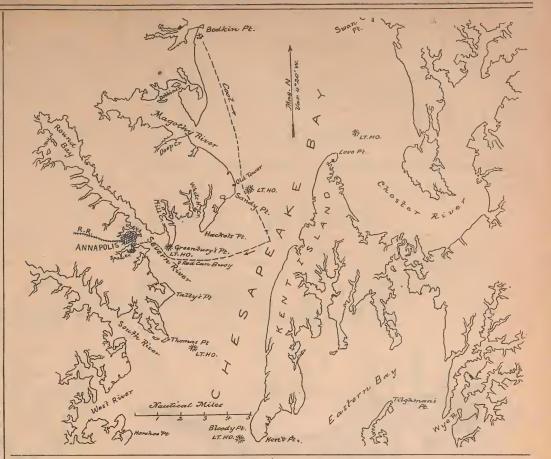
t black buoy the Coot swept with a rush, as sheet wan h well up the harbor, in close company with a score mosed cances returning from their day's tonging e all manned by our colored hrethren, and most dex nanged their craft almost gunwale to with their vere racing to get alongside the piers first to unload uses and larger vessels awaiting the filling of their study off for more distant markets. As the colored the aim of his day's ambition, he hurriedly took in vigorous shouting and halling and mouth-righting in maintain his right of position, that the waters rang th his African patois, till a riot seemed imminent. O ne, the colored citizen being happly given to fighting rest. Sue struck them most favorably, as any yach or paint and a large caching of a great way by com rougher looks and more restricted conveniences o

ee, crossing Spaw Greek, and dropped the hook in 9ft. ast market wharf, being familiar enough with the harbor ner residence at the Academy. s easily entered night or day, and is snug and perfectly From 12 to 18ft at low water is found all over, unless you inshore. The Severn River extends miles in a northection, ending in Round Bay, a mile and a half diameter, are hold, prefix bluffs and unbulgting country You

re bold, pretty bolds and undilating country. You of fathoms clear up to the head, and 15t, in the lateral ys gone by we used to work the Dale, an old-time slooperigged, all the way up to Round Bay for practice, so formed of the magnificent and imposing nature of the tributary arms, to which Long Island Sound pales by There is no such cruising water as the Severn any-Yew York or Bosten short of the Maine coast, and that ek bound, blustering, uncongenial and forgy, except t months in midsummer. Yet in the Onesapeake, what oncerning the Severn applies with equal force to hosts arises bays, rivers and so-called creeks, cruising being, oyable all year round, unless an exceptionally severe e one just passed, should be experienced. O casional y cause a few days' interruption, but the way is always e in the south. Still these latitudes remain practically

the largest "fore-and-aft port" in the country, won bits by the hundred, and that Norfolk would count be least. With the exception of the Chesapeake Y. C., r mized by a few gcutlenen of the eastern shore, the clination whatever on the part of men to the manor hor be water, and they are ignorant of the splendid opportun in their way. Ferhaps with the fashion once set by th and papearance of yachts from the North, the discover been so far missed will be made, so that the Chesapeal

quant little toy towu, which appears to have bee present age out of the basket of bygone times, na remnant of Washington's era, sud contrasts mully with the huge planning we are accustomed i ra descent. Evidently Annapolis grew and got rip 's team. It represents habor by hand from cellar i es stoop to carved dormer window. It is neat, fid and tidy because nothing is going on to keep ti ying betweeu the identical stone pavements whic



cornice of its little but very complete buildings. They show hy their ornamentation in brick and wood that once a fashionable class ruled from the streets converging at the capitol, and no doubt with all and more of the imperiousness, cabals, vanities and competition that characterize the *nouveaux riches* of New York's pet Murray Hill. Once upon a time Annapolis had its 'up town' and 'down town,' its 'west end' and its 'city.' But in these days of big distances and things, it does not even rank a mule-car line, and scarcely rises to the dignity of more than a village. The old dwellings have become stores, and small stores with a small assortment of goods. Some have degenerated into boarding houses, though where the legislative sessions bring a few stragglers from the country, and the Naval Academy furnishes the basis of some support. The State capitol, a fine structure even in the eyes of the present generation.

The have represented such an enormous effort and prodigal outlay hen first planned, that the handiwork of our worthy sires must ammand respect, though the town itself fails to arouse admiration, he capitol is situated on an elevation in an open circle, recently arred by a stupid attempt at modernization, totally out of harmony the building itself. From it radiate the streets, arenues of the capitol is situated on an elevation in an open circle, recently arred by a stupid attempt at modernization, totally out of harmony the building itself. From it radiate the streets, arenues of the control of the points, Minetta lanes and Baxter streets of a century to, the reveling hordes of which were also prohably a source of pustant anxiety to the one hown watchman, with his strends of a century on lance ratle. The capitol is replete with historic memorials and lices. It is enough for me to remind the reader that Washington the annoral resigned his commission as General of the Revolutionary rmy in this same huilding. For further information let him come disce himself, as it is not a guide book 1 am writing. In rear of ne capitol stands an ugly mansard-roofed "mansion" of modern ate. already out of date, flopped down among the remnants of an theresting past, an uninteresting reminder of the insipid taste and let's of conception characteristic of our own years. Then there are one very respectable church edifices, one solitary dwelling of the invertical Queen-Anne. Swiss Chalet-Pagoda-Rhine Castle conlome sort, a bahy gas works, and a very few fairly commodious nodern residences of some of the old "first families," left hebind. Authors & Chois Railroad for the transport of troops. When hands ad heen clasped across the charm, it had to he sold. Somehody was ash enough to buy it, As I knew the road, it still retained the old rails of aboriginal device, or what was left of them, and the conumptive engine of two cars totering to the grave. A shanty or two assed for depots, and one lonesone-looking side track of a few ards len

A general renovation has overcome the road and now the bold negine, with a flerce headlight, sweeps into the new shed at a twonile rate, whistling loud and long for the crowds to make way, whereupon the single small urchin within hearing walks off the track with his hands in his pockets. A steamboat also makes daily connecion with Baltimore. Industrially considered, henplase wald hally a small country store but for the trade in oysters, which has summed considerable magnitude. Socially considered, the place has ome of them held by wealthy men from Northern cities. The country stery healthy, and along the shores excellent and romantic sites for wellings are plentfull. I know several gentlemen from the North the have settled here to escape the rigorous wheres of higher latiudes and to pass their age in quiet contentment and fresh supplies eaped from a small patch of ground, chickens, cow and oyster heds, port is good, birds and fish plentfull. From a purely yachting point it were place can surpass or even equal the regions about Anapolis. Sheltered or open water, with all the variations lmaginable, whe hards and fish plentfull. Throw a variations lmaginable, port is good, birds and fish plentfull. Throw a variations lmaginable, which harbors in every direction, with shores clad in sylvan eauty, with harbors in every direction, with shores and water at wat and the route to the North or to the South open as you like, rith Baltimore and Washington within handy reach for metropolitan amad in honor of Queen Anne a charming and inviting headquarters or yachting purposes. I did grafif ym Jonging eyes upon one nice tite hlack cabin sloop of about 2017, called the Elfin, belonging to a entelman owning a farm on Hackett's Bay. She is the sole repreentative of the sport for many a mile around.

ands the lion's share. Within the high walls of the Government rounds is a city by iself, half milinary, half civic in character; a ity in which dwells refinement and intellect of the highest degree. Alf that is agreeable in the amenities of social life, all that is attracwe to the student of the art of warfare or of the sciences of peace is ithin easy reach through the iron gateway granting admission. The buildings situated in a well preserved park, engineering and gunery establishments, museums, libraries, laboratories, observatory, nodel rooms, collections of great historic value, armories monu-

118. churches, hospitals, public music by the most profident banc merica, the fine arts.—all are well represented and accessible in form or another, with scholars and experts and specialists preeg. Practice ships for drills, including frigates, a monitor, tor oes and steamers, a steam fire engine, gas works, and all the enda of a community upon the highest plane of civilization go to see up the institution which has long been a pattern to all other ons. The flash of nobby uniforms, the parade of the smart ets, the soldierty marine corps, the fashionable fair sex, form an endarrow the institution which the second second second second second ons. The flash of nobby uniforms, the parade of the smart ets, the soldierty marine corps, the fashionable fair sex, form an upon which the amateur mariner, fresh from a great city, can feast his eyes without stint as a relief to his rough roaming at sea. The Coot swung round her anchor for three days, during halmy weather and light southerly winds, which were an unmatural but welcome break in the monotony of winter gales for which she subsequently paid dearly. Provision for two weeks were laid in, a masf coal was tacked about the wedges to keep the water from penetrating helow, and sundry old jobs performed. New oars for the skiff were purchased and the water breaker refiled. To a light northwester she got under way the morning of the fourth day and sailed out past the Herreshoff steamer Gleam and the gunbat Gor, McLane, of the Maryland oyster police. The Coot was bound south for a harbor as far as wind and weather would permit.

NEW JERSEY Y. C.-The annual meeting of the New Jersey Yacht Cluw was held at their club house foot of 10th street, Hoboken, N. J., on March 25. Commodore John H. Longstreet presiding, forty nembers heing present. The reports of the various officers were read, that of the Treasurer heing the most important, showing the club to have a large surplus on hand. Mr. Cluarlest, Rogers, in his innual report stated the amount of cash on hand at the beginning of the past year, and the amount at the present time, and said that the club to mave a large surplus on hand. Mr. Cluarlest, Rogers, in his inne, since its organization in 1873. The trustees in their report through their charman Com Dilworth, spoke of their improvements made in the past year and of those contempleted, and said that on or shout May 1 the ferry from 14th street. New York, to 14th street, Hoboken, will be in operation, and will he a great convenience to he electric light that had been placed at the entrance to the club grounds, at the request of one of the trustrees. After concluding his report, on a motion to that effect, the trustrees. After concluding his readle, and by the eradle a hoat may be moved anywhere on the grounds. It is calculated that the ways will have a truck and bardle out over rollers. The proposed ways will have a truck and trudhe and by the cradle a hoat may be moved anywhere on the following gendlemen elected for the ensuing year. Commodore, Henry K. Ogden, Duplex (catamaran); Necording Secretary, William S, Charles I. Rogers; Financial Secretary, John D. Goetschius; Measurer, Charles I. Rogers; Financial Secretary, John D. Goetschius; Measurer, Charles I. Rogers; Financial Secretary, John D. Goetschius; Measurer, Charles I. Rogers; Financial Secretary, John D. Goetschius; Measurer, Charles I. Rogers; Financial Secretary, John D. Goetschius; Measurer, Charles I. Rogers; Financial Secretary, John D. Goetschius; Measurer, Charles I. Rogers; Financial Secretary, George L. Gardand; Treasurer, Charles I. Rogers; Financial Secretary, Joh

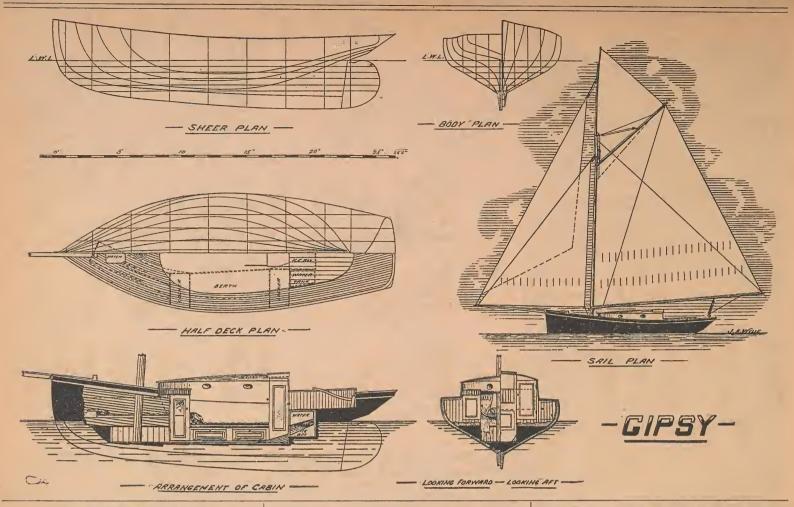
after an absence of three years from the chair, and being heartly interested in yachting, and all that pertains to it, will infuse new blood into the club. The fifteenth annual regutta will be sailed on Monday, June 14, over the club course, starting from Bedloc's Island, to buoy, 13 and 16 (red can off Coney Island), leaving both to port, passing to the westward of buoy on Robhins Reef going and coming to place of starting. The committee talk of chartering one of the Iron boats, for the guests of the club. The fail open race will prohably he sailed the latter part of September or first part of October, but the fate will depend in a great measure on the cup races. The regignation of Mr. Abram Hennin was undarinously elected an honorary member. Mr. Hennin was unanimously elected an formerly the owner of the sloop yacht Estelle. He is the first honorary member that has been elected in about ten years, and it is only on rare occasions that one is elected.

eed and accepted. A telegram was received from the Hon. Perry Belmont, announcing that the Sub-Commutee on Commerce and Navigation had reported favorably on the hill relating to steam yachts and pilotage. The Regatta Committee reported that a letter had been seut to Lieut. Henn, giving the same terms and conditions to the Galatea as were accorded to Genesta last year, namely, three acces over the same courses. The following memhers were elected: **7**. A. Schermerhoru, George L. Ingraham, Richard Henderson, J. Gyvolo, D. A. Levy, George L. Ingraham, Richard Henderson, J. Gyvolo, D. A. Levy, George L. Ingraham, Richard Annan, C. C. Marsh, W. K. Vanderbilt, John F. Lovejoy, Charles W. Chapin, Thomas A. Young, Jr., Effingham Lawrence. The list of yachts now neluces 60 schooners, 50 sloops and cutters, 55 steam yachts and 10 sureches

BURLINGTON ICE Y. C.—The third regatta of the Burlington Ice 7. C. took place Saturday, March 27, and the prize was a year's subcription to the Forest AND STREAM, offered by W. B. McKillip, a noninent member of the club. The pennant was sailed for on the 8d, and as no cash prizes are allowed the club, the FOREST AND TREAM seems very appropriate. The Mudjekeewis, owned by T. P. V. Rogers, took the prize, covering the course in 14min. The course ras 2½ miles to windward. Distance sailed about 9½ miles. Wind V. by N. and rather light.

ucket has lately been devised by a yachtsman for use about yachts. Is made entirely of ruhher, the outside being protected by three south hoops is in square in sectious. The hall is also of ruhber, very rougly made, and is fitted with a galvanized thimble. The makers re the Goodyear Ruhber Co., 508 and 205 Broadway, New York. A NEW IRON SCHOONER — The little Whim, designed last year y Mr. A. Cary Smith, has proved so successful that Mr. Smith has ow an order for a large schooner of similar design. 80t, on water-

[APRIL 1, 1886.



A HANDY KEEL SLOOP. THE accompanying drawings, for which we are indebted to Mr. J. A. Wylie, of Newhurgh, N. Y., show an excellent hoat of moder-ate proportions that will commend itself to many who desire a keel craft, but who hold initial stahility and moderate draft as of the first importance. The accommodations are very good for so small a craft, while the draft, 4ft., is not too great to permit a very wide range of cruising. The centerhoard is entirely dispensed with, and the space is increased largely in consequence. The headfroom in the cahin is good and the galley is very fair. The Gipsey was built in the winter of 1884 5 hy Daniel C. Bernard, of South Brooklyn, for Mr. Theodore C. Hall, of Newhurgh, N. Y., and her dimensions are as follows:

ows:	
Length on deck	26ft. 6in.
Length on lcadline	23ft. 0in.
Beam (extreme)	9ft, Uin.
Draft	4ft. Oin.
Least freehoard	1ft. 8in.
Ballast (iron cast to fit)	5.000 lhs.
Mast, deck to hounds	25ft. 0in.
Boom	27ft. 0in.
Gaff	14ft, 2in,
Bowsprit, outhoard	12ft. 0in.
Topmast, above masthead	11tt. 0in.
Hoist of mainsail	22ft. 0in.
Jib on luff	29ft. 0in.
Jib on foot	16ft. 0in.
Area of lower sails	749 sg. ft.
the out of the construction of the second se	

Area of lower sails or the same of oak, the keel heing idin.x6in.; frames hent 2/522in at neels, and 2x13/in. at deck, spaced 12in. he-ween centers; floors of haskmatack, natural growth; bilge strake inside) of white pine, 1x4in.; deck beams, 2x24/in.; wales of Georgia of 14/in. thick; planking of cedar 14/in. thick; deck of white pine lyin.square. The cabin slide and runners, cahin doors and cockpit using the floor.

tween centers, noors or naekmatack, natural growth; buge strake (inside) of white pine, Ixán; deck beams, Sztkán; wales of Georgia pine 1½(n. thick; planking of cedar 1½in. thick; deck of white pine 1½(n. squere. The cabin slide and runners, cahin doors and cockpit rail are of cherry. The interior which is finished in clear pine with cherry trimmings and varnish, is unusually roomy for a boat of this size, there being 5(f. in, headroom and 8ft. of floor between the transoms, which is all arailable as there is no centerhoard trunk to cut it up into two narrow alleys. The achin is arranged with a view to accommodate two, and there is a herth forward in case a hand should be shipped for a long cruise. There is an ample supply of locker room, the benefits of which will be appreciated by all who have cruised in a small yacht. There the cockpit and accessible from the cahin oy a sliding door, is the refrigerator, 2ft, square, and each slide of this is a water tank, the two tanks being connected by a galvanized iron pipe, in which is placed a cock, so that the water may be kept from running all to leawar off for use. The two tanks hold thirty-five gallors. Mat the after end of the cabin on each ide is a locker tish. long without shelves, hut provided with hooks so that clothing and oilers may he hung at full length. Eack of these colority, and as the cock-pit floor runs all the way out to the planking of the boat and hack to the arching stanchions, hoat hook, mony, broom, etc. which are stand to dires under the deck on each side is a clothing out off the so chard, this makes a narrow closet about 8ft. long, suitable for awing stanchions, hoat hook, mony, broom, etc. which are from to fue lockers, which, being hinged, let down, opening outward into the cabin. Forward of these herths on each side is a closet with shelves for the reception of crockery, glass and silverware, bed and into the cabin. Forward of these herths on each side is a closet with shelves for the reception of crockery, glass and silverware, bed and t

The forecastle also has ample locker room, income a the eyes. In the after end of the cockpit floor and just forward of the rudder trunk is a small hatch leading to a large open space under the cock-pit and aft of the refrigerator and water tank, where may he stored spare anchor and cable, extra sails, awning etc. The Gipsy has proved a weatherly and alhe hoat and in the matter of speed, in hoth light and heavy weather, has also proved herself exceedingly satisfactory to her owner.

xceedingly satisfactory to her owner. TORONTO SKIFF SALLING CLUB.—This club has opened its iaving left our several bay weeks earlier than last year, the ice iaving left our several bay weeks earlier than was expected. Several nembers have been out satling already, and it is proposed to have a lub cruise on Saturday, March 27, which in all prohability will open kiff salling on our hay. Several are having new hoats built this pring which they expect will leave astern everything else in the lub, but there are some good boats in the club yet, which will make ear at annual meeting, which will take place on the 6th prox.— LAMLIND S. HALL, Sec'y-Treas.

THE White Mountain Hammock Chair is a useful article for camp e in the woods, as well as for the house or lawn. It is self-adjust-g to any position, and the weary sportsman can rectine at full geth, or sit upright as in an ordinary chair. It is strongly made, id can be stowed in very compact shape. See advertisement in other column.—*Adv*.

Answers to Correspondents.

127 No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

. E.—See Shot columns. QUIZ.—For Long Island snipe law see Shot columns. H. F., City.—The gun can undoubtedly be so altered. Y., Belleville, Ont.—Write to J. C. Greeley, Jacksonville, Fla. E. S.—Le Page's Liquid Glue will probably answer your purpose. H. Easthampton.—Try a heagle; see advertisements of breeders

W. E. S.-Le Page's Liquid Glue will probably answer your purpose.
T. H., Easthampton.—Try a heaple; see advertisements of breeders elsewhere.
J. D. G.-The diameter of a "10-inch circle," as understood in target shooting, would be 10 inches.
H. F. M., Quebec.—The .32-caliner will do, though if you have the choice, choose a larger one.
Droc, Patterson, Ont.—Long's "American Wildfowl Shooting" is a good hook on the subject. Price \$1.50.
Stransers — 1. There is no law on snipe. 2. The season for summer duck in New Jersey is Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
A. B. H. St. Mark's.—Norris's "American Anglers' Book" is best suited to your needs. Nee price elsewhere.
C. M., Dauphin, Pa. —The trap may be ordered through any of the gun dealers; we do not know address of makers.
B. C. W. —Spring snipe shooting is forbidden in Suffolk and Queens connities, N. Y., by the law which is given in our Sh to clumas R. W. R., Boston.—Call on E. M. Messenzer, Bronfield House, Boston, and he will post you on the angling waters you wan, G. L., Tarrytown, N. Y.—You can probably procure the jack rahbits upon application to Chas. Reiche & Bro, Chatham str..et, New York.
J. B. B.—The county supervisors of New York State have authority J.

R. W. R., Boston. --Call on E. M. Messenker, Bromheld House, Boston, and he will post you on the angling waters you wan.
G. L., Tarrytown, N. Y. --You can probably procure the jack rahits upon application to Chas. Reiche & Bro., Chatham str.et., New York.
J. B. B., --The county supervisors of New York State have authority to increase the close season of any game fish, bird or animal, but not to decrease it.
A. P., Louisiana. --A special rubber cement is supplied hy dea'ers in rubber goods. You can order it through any of the sportsmen's goods' dealers.
G. H. T., New York. --There are trout streams on Long Island. Ferch may be caught in Croton Lake, has in Greenwood and Hopatong lakes. To be taken in proper season.
G. P. - Either one of the rifles you name is an admirable arm and will give you satisfaction. The Lyman sight will answer better than any other for the work you contemplate.
E. P. L.-1. "Jackhag" means hunting with a jack-light to show presence of game by reflection of eyes, or fishing with a jack-light to reveal the fish in the water. 2. No law on pickerel in this State.
A. K. T.-Mooge rut in September and Octoher. The does hring forth in May. Caribou nut in September and Octoher. The does hring forth in May. Caribou rut in September and Octoher. The does hring forth in May. Caribou rut in September and Areatment in diseason.
G. B. -1. -1. Ashmont's hook has some useful hints on care of dogs, but the bulk of it refers to management and treatment in disease. Hammond's "Training vs. Breaking" is the hest in its field. 2. The rife will do well for deer.
J. N. P. Springfield, Mass. -Can you inform me of any one who owns a good saluon stream that would rent it in the season to a smalt party for a week or the days? Ass. We do not know of any strates the stream of the shorter. The does hold out is the stream of the shorter. The does hing for the shorter.
T. N. P. Springfield, Mass. -Can you inform me of any on

not what to mangie your game beyond an region any too inform me ing. J. H., Charlestown, Mass.—Will you be kind enough to inform me if the black hass can he found in Greenhrier county or in Mecklen-hurg county. Virginia, also what files or hait are proper to use in that section, what other fishes are to he found (or caught) in Virginia, and what tackle you would advise taking. My primary object in going to Virginia is to drink the spring waters, hut I wish also to put in some days or weeks of fishing. Ans. Black bass may be found in the Greenhrier River, West Virginia, and also in Mecklenburg county, Virginia. There are also brook trout in the streams of Greenhrier

county. You will cometimes find that black bass are called "chub" in that region. Fike, locally called "jack." are found in Virginia. Take a trout rod and tackle and an assortment of hass and trout files. If you use baits you will get them there. Wooncocx. Bridgeport, Conn.-Please inform me what time of the year is hest for planting small trout in foroks and where I can get the trout? Ans. This is the proper time or as soon as they begin to take food. It is possible that the Connecticut Fish Commission may have them to spare. Write Dr. W. M. Hudson, Hartford. If they have none you may purchase of Mr. W. L. Gilbert, Plymouth, Mass.; Lwingston Stone, Charlestown, N. H., or James Annin, Caledona, N. Y.

have none you may purchase of Mr. W. L. Gilber, Plymouth, Mass.; Livingston Stone, Charlestown, N. H., or James Annin, Caledonia, N. Y.
P. D. D., St. John county, N. B.-1. Probably the hest course is to send the gun to a reputable firm and have the locks repaired or entirely replaced. Correspond with the gunsmiths who advertise in the Foazer AND STREAM. By application to your customs officers you may learn what will be required in the way of honds to pass the gun into the U. S. and hack again, duty free. 2. The shells are not. diff-ult to reload, and the manufacturers will famils the necessary ap-plances; send to them for descriptive catalogue.
VIRGINA.-TO waterproof a silk line, Mr. H. P. Wells, in "Fly-Rods and Fly-Tackle," says he has personally used with success 2 parts boiled linesed oil and 1 part best coach-body varish mixed together and warmed until it will singe a feather. Soak twice and ruh once, the mixture being at a temperature not exceeding 100° Fahr. Flinish and polish with parafiline candle (page 50). But it is suggested that the better and far more satisfactory way to secure a waterproof line is togo to a reputable dealer and buy it already prepared. For first-class rod makers consult our advertising columns.
H. B., Jr., New York.-I. Is there any good map of the interior of Newfoundland? 2. Is a license required to shoot in Newfoundland?
What is the fastest rate of speed made by any bawk? Ans. 1. There are vast tracts of unsylored country in the barrol of Newfound-land. The usual map has "conjectural mountains and hypothetical lakes," A you may find some help in the British Admiralty chart of the is is not known.
G. W. B., New York.-Our gun cluth hy-laws allow both barrels to a hawk. We have seen it overtake the passenger pigeon, hut how fast it the sis not known.
G. W. B., New York.-Dur gun cluth hy-laws allow both barrels to a hawk. We have seen it overtake the passenger pigeon, hut how fast it more progressive than the ordina

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED.
1. READER, of Debroit, wishes good small game shooting in Ontario, with trout fishing.
2. G W., Dunellen, N. J., writes that a party of sportsmen who design to hulid a wagon to serve as a portable camp for deer bunting, wish information as to cost, mode of construction, etc.
3. C, H., Birmingham, Coun., would like information in regard to the fishing in the neighborheod of Pembroke, Can. This is on the Canadian Pacific Railway and on the Ottawa River.
4. W. C. G.-Whereahouts in Maine can I have the hest general lake fishing-black hass, pickerel and perch?
5. E. F. H., of New York, wants to examine a run which has been changed from a hammer to a hammerless principle.
6. Exquirken.-Please tell me, if you can, whereabouts east of the 6. ENQUIRER.—Please tell me, if you can, whereabouts east of the Ohio River is the best pheasant shooting to be had in the month of

September? 7. M. B. H., Baltimore, Md., wants to know the address of the per-sons manufacturing portable houses with canvas walls in place of wood? They are mostly used in camping out. 8. C. H. S. wants place in New Brunswick for trout or salmon fish-ing, with some small game. 9. L. L. wants locality where fur is abundant, beaver, otter, fisher, etc.

10. "Avis," who contributed, Vol. VII. p. 395, note on occurrence of Hudsonian titmouse at Utica, N. Y., is requested to send us his name

IN DAYS OF HEALTH prepare for sickness; in youth prepare for old age; which means insure in the Travelers. of Hartford, while you are healthy and can get insurance, and while you are young and can get it cheap.— \mathcal{Ade} .

MARK.

DASS.



Brother angler, do you want to know where to chase a fine hand-made fishing rod, with numer improvements not found in any other rod mantcured, and at a lower price than a machine rod 1 be purchased? Send for price list containing

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Having been the pioneers in the manufacture and introduction of Section Bamboo Rods, we have always taken great pride in securing and perfecting every improvement in order to maintain our position as the makers of the very best rods. Knowing not only theoretically, but also by long experience, that a properly made round rod is the only absolutely perfect rod, we have invariably refused, and still do refuse, to put our name on any but our "Best" round section rods. While our prices for these round rods are only a trifle more than the prices asked by any other makers, the rods are widely known to be *incomparably superior* and *guaranteed* in the most liberal manner.

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THOS. J. CONROY,

197





APRIL 1, 1886]

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Cleveland Bench Show Association. THIRD ANNUAL

Bench Show of Dogs, PEOPLES' TABERNACLE,

PEOPLES' TABERNACLE, APRIL 37, 28, 29 & 80. For premium lists and entry blanks address O. M. MONHALL. Secretary, Room 25, Wilshire Building, Cleveland, O. ENTRIES CLOSE APRIL 17.

Hartford Kennel Club BENCH SHOW OF DOGS.

Union Armory, April 13, 14, 15 & 16, '86.

STUD FOX-TERRIERS. STUD FUA-HINGTON Joker, Bel-grave Primrose, Splauger, Warren Jim, Warren Dickon. Apply by post, L. & W. RUTHERFURD, 66 Liberty st., N. Y. City. mch11,2mo

mchili2mo **ROSSEBUD KENNELS.** F. E. LEE, Manager. Dors of all breeds boarded and conditioned for shows. Setters and pointers thoroughly hroken for field trials or private use. Best of accommoda tions and attendance. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dogs of all breeds bought and sold on commission. Consignments and correspondence solicited. Ad-dress with stamp for reply, ROSEBUD KENNELS P. O. Box 621, Southington, Conn.

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GIVING UP BREEDING, I WILL SELL TWO Newfoundland nitches, two St. Bernard bitches, one cocker spaniel bitch, one pointer bitch, all ped-igreed and young; also a few Newfoundland pup pies. J. C. LONG, JR, 63 Cortlandt st., New York apr1,1t

apri.lt I RISH TERRIER PUPPIES FOR SALE.-FIVE red dogs, whelped Jan. 20, 1886; sire, Garryowen (A.K.R. 301): dam, Sheila (A.K.R. 137). 1st. New (A K.R. 3091): dain, Sheila (A.K.R. 137), 1st. Ne York, 1682, 1884 and 1885. Price \$25 each. Addre MAIZELAND KENNELS, Red Hook, Dutchess Co N Y

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These hounds were originally a cross between the English beagle and the basset or dachshund, but they have been cirefully bred for many years in yeansylvania, Delaware and Maryland, until they now may be classed as a distinct breed. To reyr procky, or briery country where a rather slow hound is required, they are exactly the sort of hound wared. The process of the second they are based of the second start of the second sta

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hashionably bred and of the best known strains, Correct in color, markings, etc. Grown dogs and puppies for sale; full and guaranteed pedigree sent with each dog sold. Only superior specimens sent from the Kennels.

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ept17.tf

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A NITALIAN GREYHOUND, FEMALE, 6 MOS, old, for sale cheap. Full pedigree. Address HEBE, Forest and Stream office. It

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NEW YORK, APRIL 8, 1886.

VOL. XXVI.-No. 11. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, NEW YORK.

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

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Forest and Stream Publishing Co. New York City. Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

CONTENTS.			
EDTTORIAL. The Deer Hounding Bill. Bailroad Routes to Cooke. Canadian Salmon Rivers. The Sporreman Tourist. Signs of Spring. Notes from Key West. Martman Histrorr. The Audubon Society. Wild Celery. Hawks and Game Birds. GAME Bac AND GON. Our T.ajectory Trials. A Turkey and Chicken Shoot. A Study of Bullets. Deer Hounding. Management: of Muzzleleading Rifles. Spring Wildfowl. Another Cluo Constitution. Sea and Rivers Fishins. Casting the Fly. Hints on Bass Angling. Mangeley Lake Large Trout, Rangeley Lake Large Trout.	 SEA AND RIVER FISHING. A Trout Angler's First Salmon D ath of ira Wood. FIBHOSLAURE. RESTOCKING with Salmon. THE KENNEL The Boston Show. KEnrel Management. RIFLE AND TKAP SHOOTING. Our Militia Marksmen. Sir Henry St. John Halford. Range and Gallery. The Trap. CANOEING. A Word for the Waters of the Toothpick State. A C A. Members and A. C. A Matters. YAOHTNG. Lake Ontario Yachting. Collapse of the Cutter Boom. ANWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT. 		

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

THE interest in the movement to put an end to the slaughter of song and insectivorous birds is increasing every day, and the work is constantly gaining momentum Local secretaries have been appointed in many cities and towns, and the membership is already large. The plan of effort is very simple. There are no elaborate forms of local organization to cumber and hamper. The Society seeks to accomplish its end by moral sussion and the creation of right sentiment. It does not work in a roundabout way.

The hearty enthusiasm with which the plan of the AUDU-BON SOCIETY has already been received and the activity displayed by friends of the birds in different localities give abundant promise of the achievements sure to follow the efforts now put forth. The extent of the evil sought to be remedied is of such startling magnitude that the bare statement of the actual facts is sufficient to command attention to the movement and win approval of the methods adopted. After a vexatious delay the certificates of membership are almost ready to be issued.

Circulars of information and pledge forms will be furished upon application. As the ultimate success of the Society will depend largely upon the extent of its member-ship, it is hoped that every reader of the FOREST AND STREAM who is concerned for the welfare of our birds, may actively co-operate in the effort and either act as a local secretary or bring the matter to the attention of some one else who will.

THE DEER HOUNDING BILL.

THE Senate Committee on Game Laws favorably reported the bill to repeal the non-hounding deer law, and the measure was made a special order for yesterday; owing to the protracted discussion of other bills, however, it was not reached. It will probably be voted upon this week.

The full text of the bill is given in another column. The Senate Committee amended the hounding clause so that the season contemplated will be from Sept. 1 to Oct. 5. A fortnight more or less of lawful season will make little practical difference. If hounding be permitted for a month only, that will mean the maintenance of deer dogs all the year through to kill deer at all seasons. Nothing short of absolute pro-bibition of hounding will secure for the game the protection

essential to its conservancy. It is only a question between deer and dogs.

The provisions against marketing venison are plausible, but the good to be achieved by them is purely imaginary. Venison bounded in September and October is not fit to market. So long as the law permits city "sportsmen" to water-butcher deer in September and leave the carcasses to rot in the woods, legislation against market-hunting is foolishnes

In like manner the shortening of the season is only a pretext. The number of deer saved by this provision will amount to nothing compared with the numbers destroyed by the hounds. These clauses are offered by the hounders only with the deliberate intent to mislead the Legislature if it is in earnest in its purpose to properly protect the game, or to furnish it an excuse if it is more eager to heed the clamor of the water-butchers than to consult the true interests of the community. The real purpose of these agitators is not to secure any better protection for Adirondack deer. They are eager only to gain permission to pursue their own selfish sport, to be let alone in their indecent scramble for the game while it lasts, and to enjoy their brief term of hounding and exterminating.

CANADIAN SALMON RIVERS.

THE transfer of the salmon rivers from the Dominion, or general, to the Provincial, or State, governments, has proved very unfortunate as regards their protection and improvement. A gentleman residing in the Dominion, and who is exceptionally well posted in this matter, tells us that, with the exception of such streams as have fallen within the private control of moneyed men, chiefly Americans, the rivers are rapidly deteriorating. The local, or provincial, authorities confine their efforts to collecting rents from them, without making any adequate provision for their protection and guardianship. In fact, their limited funds will not allow them to do this. At various times we have heard reports that in consequence of this state of things all the old and destructive practices are reviving with marvelous rapidity with fatal effects.

We remember that this is just what Mr. W. F. Whitcher, late Commissioner of Fisheries of the Dominion, predicted would follow the changes made by the Hon. A. W. McLean, late Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who turned a deaf ear to all the suggestions of Mr. Whitcher, who was perfectly familiar with all the facts, and had labored to build up the system of protection which worked so well under his fostering care. Mr. McLean let slip the command of the resources from the rivers, and to this may be attributed their decline. This is much to be regretted, but whether it is past remedy by legislation or not, we cannot say. Certain it is that with the exception of a few rivers which are under private control, the salmon streams of Canada are failing fast.

SPRING SHOOTING is now in order wherever the wildfowl can be intercepted on their way to the northern breeding grounds. One by one the different States are coming to see the folly of permitting the untimely destruction of breeding creatures. The New York law forbids snipe shooting on Long Island; the same prohibition ought to hold all along the Atlantic coast and on all inland waters. It was hoped that the new Ontario law might stop spring shooting, but it did not.

No Soul IN IT .- The daily press reporter who is detailed to write up the "opening of the trout season" may make a readable story of it, and pack it full of information; but did you never note that there is no soul in such an article? For the true afflutus one must write of angling *con amore*; and a simple bit of actual experience told in plainest words by an angler is worth more than all the gaudy rhetoric of the space-writer.

BEARS.—Harper's Weekly of April o, nes a project of trations of the Central Park bear pit, the pride and glory of STREAM's grizzly cubs. The bears and their fame are growing daily; iron bars contain the one, but a continent's range is limit all too pent for the expansion of the other.

IN A NUTSHELL .- "I've had lots of fun in the Adirondacks myself, and when my boy is old enough I want him to have some deer hunting there, too. That's why I'm op posed to the repeal of the anti-hounding law." This was This was said to us by a Syracuse gentleman last week. It states the whole case in two sentences.

RAILROAD ROUTES TO COOKE.

THE results sure to follow the building of a railway in the I Yellowstone National Park will be most disastrous to that reservation. On this point there is but one opinion among those who are familiar with the region, and whose knowledge best qualifies them to pass judgment on the subject. The Park has been set apart as a pleasure ground for the people, and to devote any part of it to commercial pur-poses at this time will be to do a grievous injustice to all for the benefit of a few.

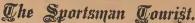
We have more than once pointed out the evils which would follow the construction of any railroad within the Park, and have shown how it would neutralize all the benefits which are certain to follow the wise action of Congress in setting aside the reservation, and the efforts which have of late years been made in the direction of a proper conservancy of this wonderful region. The inestimable economic importance of the forests about the headwaters of the Yellowstone and Snake rivers, the popular and scientific interest in the preservation of the various species of wild animals and of the natural curiosities of the region have been sufficiently insisted on, and are generally understood. They furnish the strongest possible reasons against the building of a railroad in the Park.

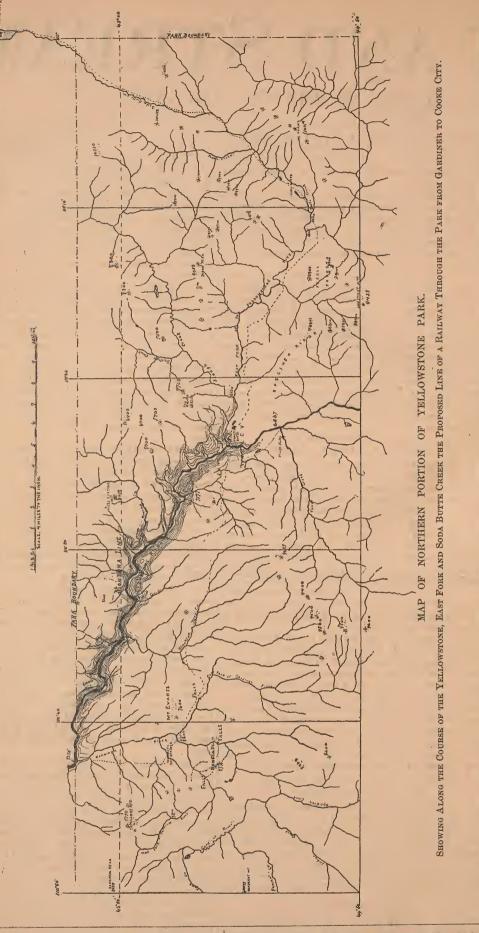
On the other hand we have the urgent demands of certain mine owners, interested in the development of a mineral region, situated in the mountains, in which rise Soda Butte Creek, Clark's Fork, and Stillwater Creek, for a railroad which shall enable them to bring their ore to a point where it can be reduced at comparatively small expense. These mine owners assert that a line up the Yellowstone, the East Fork and Soda Butte Creek is the only one practicable for a railroad. We have already shown that such a route presents enormous engineering difficulties, and have the testimony of reliable engineers to prove that there are other routes running up the streams which flow down the eastern slope of the range which present fewer difficulties of construction, lighter grades and less rock work and which do not infringe upon the territory set apart by Congress for the people's pleasure. Cooke City is not, as it is supposed by many, the center of this mining camp. It is on the extreme southern border of a mineral region, which extends about fifteen miles to the north and northeast. The only mines of any importance near to the town are the Great Republic and the Iron Clad, early discoveries of the region. The natural center of this district is some miles east of Cooke, in a little park on the head of Clark's Fork, a basin through which passes all the traffic from the east to Cooke and to the mines at the foot of Henderson Mountain. From this little park there are practicable wagon routes to nearly all the mines in the district.

There are three possible ways for a railroad from the Northern Pacific to the Clark's Fork mines, none of them crossing any portion of the National Park. These are (1) from Billings up Clark's Fork; (2) from Park City up Clark's, and then up Rocky Fork to a point near its head, thence across by a tunnel to Bear Tooth Creek to its head, thence across to Davies' Ranch and up Clark's Fork, and (3) from the mouth of the Stillwater up that stream to a point three miles above the upper west fork, where a considerable group of mines have been located. These routes have not been made the subject of detailed railroad surveys, but each of them has been carefully gone over by a civil engineer with a view to the possible construction of a railroad, and each one of them is pronounced perfectly practicable.

The Stillwater route is about the same length as the Cinnahar and Clark's Fork: but it is an easier one, and, as we have already shown, entails but little heavy work. The Clark's Fork route is longer, and there is but one difficult piece of work on it. This is at the cañon. By commencing to climb the hill some distance before the cañon is reached, however, it is practicable to reach a point some three hundred feet above the water and above the cañon, where a roadbed could be built along a steeply sloping, grassy hillside, which further up the stream runs into a flat bench. From this point to the head of the river there appears to be no difficulty in building a roadbed. About the Rocky Fork route less is known.

If there is any practicable way for a railroad to the Cooke City mines without infringing on the Park, Congress has no business to grant permission for a tie to be laid within that reservation. That such routes do exist on the eastern slope of the range can be easily shown, and until the most searching investigation has demonstrated their impracticability, Congress should refuse even to consider the proposition to lay rails within the Park.





There is a hidden motive for the eagerness with which this grant is sought; a motive that has not yet been acknowledged. has probably to do with the natural wonders which lie along the proposed line, and which may be included in any grants of land which may be made to the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork Railroad for stations and other purposes. We notice among the names of those who urge the granting of this right of way that of C. F. Hobart, who has before this right of way that of C. F. Hobart, who has before reached out an eager hand for the National Park, happily without much success. An inspection of the map will show that the proposed line would pass close by Soda Butte Springs and not very far from the wonderful fossil forest.

We print this week a map, carefully compiled from the best sources, which shows the falsity of the statement made by two committees of Congress, that the proposed railway line which follows the Yellowstone River and Soda Butte Creek will only pass through the Park for twenty-five miles. If any one cares to take the trouble to measure the Yellow-stone River from the point where it leaves the Park up to the East Fork, and then up that to and up Soda Butte Creek to where the latter enters the Park, he can readily calculate for himself what distance will be traversed by this line.

Lieutenant Daniel C. Kingman, Engineer-in-Charge of the Park, has been quoted in committee reports as favoring the railroad line up the Yellowstone. Let us see what he says

about it: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, LNOINEER'S OFFICE, OMARA, Neb., March 25. } Editor Forest and Stream: Your favor is received. I am surprised that my report of 1883 should be quoted as in any way favoring the construction of railroads for any purpose whatever within the Yellowstone National Park. I think this must be a mistake. I have always been opposed to the construction of railroads in the Park. I have given this subject the most careful thought and study, and I should regard their introduc-tion as the most serious injury that could be inflicted on the Park. And the construction of the Cinnabar and Clarke's Fork Railroad would be specially deplorable because it seems so unnecessary. There is every reason to believe that the route up the Stillwater (yring wholly outside of the Park) is a better one for a railroad to the mines than that via the Yellowstone River and Soda Butte Creek, DAN C. KINGMAN, First Lieut. of Engineers, in charge of Improvement, Yellowstone National Park.

SIGNS OF SPRING. [From Mrs. Huldah Lovel's Rag Bag.]

MORE'N a month the crows ha' ben a jawin' Where they'd her corn planted; Naow they've got it settled wi' their cawin', An' appears contented.

- Snow banks is a gittin' siled an' gritty All along the fences, Au' the bluebird 'long the stakes his diity In these days commences,
- The phebe on a mullein sets a-watchin' For the fust flies a-wingin', Frequent 'twixt her frequent scoops o' ketchin', Tew short notes a-singin'.
- The woo'chuck's top o' the world agin A-thawin' aout his whistle, A-wishin' the clover's growth to begin As spry as the thistle,

The pussy willers where brooks is runnin', An' a-prattiin' busy, Is yallerin' some, an' their tails so cunnin', Is a gittin' fuzzy.

From his ellum I hear the high-hole's cackle,

I s'pose he calls it singin', n' in alder swamps the sputterin' crackle, O' the frogs is ringin'.

The maples their slow sweet rain is drippin'

Int'one dish or number. When the blankit of the snow is slippin' From last year's leaves o' luther.

Onkiv'rin' logs for the patridges' drummin', An' liverworts a-blowin'; Where sunshine's sot wild bees to hummin,'

A-comin' an' a-goin.' O, spring hes come! The long days o' wishin Is ended fairly,

If the wind is saouth I'll go a-fishin' In the mornin' airly

s. L.

NOTES FROM KEY WEST.

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to be on the point of sailing. At Garden Key the whole island is covered, or rather inclosed, by Fort Jefferson, a Cyclopean structure of concrete faced with brick comprising an area of about six acres, of which the sea wall outside the most has a length of nearly seven-eighths of a mile. The edifice is in the form of a hexagon, with towers at the angles, and consists of three tiers of casements (only the lowest one of which has been completed), and is surmounted by a para-pet. Within are two large brick bdildings for the quarters of officers and men. As the foundation was laid on piles, the fort is settling in many places, and its unfinished condi-ing ruin. The roofs of the buildings within are also out of repair, and the floors are rapidly decaying with the conse-quent leakage. At a distance the great inclosure looms up, a monument of apparently misdirected energy, as it is im-possible with the unaided, vision to determine why such an immense fort should ever have been deemed necessary to protect so insignificant a harbor. The Tortugas have long been noted as a collecting ground for corals and breac output is a restinged yearly to dealers

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that it was owing to a volcanic eruption in the Everglades, which had caused the swamp water to flow into the gulf and poison the fish. The well-known citizen referred to on being asked his opinion replied, with a sententious air, "Gentle-men, there's no doubt but what Mr. B. is right, and there's been a *vulgar corruption* in the Everglades." F. J. H. MERRILL.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 12.

Hatural History.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.
W F had thought that Boston and Philadelphia were the chief centers of extended work for the AUDERON SOCIETY, but Buffalo, N. Y., bids fair to rival these larger cities in the interest which it shows in the movement. At a meeting of the Buffalo Field Club, held on Friday last, Prof. Linden read a report on the proposition to join or otherwise cooperate with the New York AUDURON SOCIETY, and the following was adopted by the club:
"The Buffalo Field Club declares its unqualified indorsement of the announced aims and purposes of the Audubon Protective Bird Society, and pledges hereby its hearty cooperation in any case that the same is requested for the furtherance of any legal measures which may be adopted to prevent the reckless decimation of our useful birds. Their sixins or feathers are still permitted to be exposed abroad like any other legitimate article of commerce, or are freely sold in the home market by unscrupulous venders for exclusive purpose of ornamentation, and in open defiance to the true spirit of existing legal restrictions which are on our statutes to insure the protection of our useful native birds." On Saturday Dr. John Parmenter delivered a lecture before the Woman's Union, at the close of which he devoted some time to our cause. His hearers were greatly interested and were almost unainous in their wish to support the movement. This was no small triumph and a great compliment to the powers of the lecturer, for the majority of the audience were bird wearers. The greatest energy is being displayed by the Buffalo members, who have before them always the destruction of birds constantly taking place at Niagara forornaments From all over the country warm expressions of interest are beard, and many thousands of pledges have been sent out in response to letters and store the movement and all are agreed that the birds must be saved.

people give most cordial support to the movement and all are agreed that the birds must be saved.
Editor Forest and Stream:

Ido not think that the milliners' assistants have invaded this region yet, but no one can tell how soon they may, if the abominable traffic is not presently checked. I think the effect of the ruthless slaughter elsewhere is noticeable here, however. Orioles were scarcer last season than for many years.
Forty years ago it was something worthy of note to see a "hang-bird" about, but they kept increasing in numbers, and till last summer, almost every roadside and door yard elm had one or more of their hammocks swung in it. And bobolinks grow fewer ycar by year; and so do mendow larks, though perhaps "sportsmen" are partly to blame for the falling off in the number of these.
This winter there have been no chickadees about our house, when for many winters past they have come in dozens to be fed with scrape of fat, along with many nuthatches and woodpeckers are daily visitors, but not one chickadee. This might be attributed to the English sparrows that are becoming altogether too plenty; but in a long tramp in the woods a few days since 1 heard but two of my little black capped friends, when in to day of any other winter do I remember going without having an inquisitive company of them about me every time 1 halted to light my pipe, or took my stand upon a runway. I heard and saw a few nuthatches and two or three bluejays, but these were noticeably scarce. Our farmers have a foolish prejudice against the jays, but to ral that these been sluck of snow buntings, and that flock but once. In past winters hardly a day, certainly not a week, went by that a flurry of these birds did not drift over the fields, or settle on the tops of the dend weeds. The Canadians have been slughtering these winter visitors for years for market. A friend told me that he saw strings of them six feet long in the Montreal markets last winter. Such as they or there is heads thavor

we can to help. In the "woods loafing," before mentioned, I saw three ruffed grouse, and the tracks of four more, a pretty good showing, I thought, for this season and these years. AwaHSOOSE.

FERRISBURGH, Vt., March, 1886.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: Your letter with accompanying circulars of the AUDUBON SOCIETY, has been received. I took the papers home to din-ner, and while disposing of my rations, discussed with the mistress of my affections and household, the tenor of three pledges submitted for signature. Main is the solution of the submitted in the submitted for signature. Said I: "I don't wish to kill any 'wild birds not used for food,' in fact I haven't done such a thing in a long time. You remember when, last summer the blackbirds were devouring our corn, and I charged the little muzzleloader and went forth to sweep them from the face of the earth, and when they rose in a mass from the corn and settled in the dry top of a tree and when I had walked up to a point distant about thirty yards and cocked both barrels of little Jenny, the impertinent things just sat there and chipped and glittered and flourished their tails, as if to say, 'Shoot if you can,' and—well I couldn't. I just stood there looking at those birds, and I suppose looking like a fool to my neighbor Watts who, with his myrmidons, stood glowering oper-mothed across the fence, and wondering why I didn't cut a swath right through the flock. I do not think it would have been an easy matter to explain to him just why I low-ered the hammers and stalked back to the house, and my reputation for possessing some skill with firearms must have made the thing seem all the more odd." "I don't like to have the birds killed," said the lady, "and

1 think that we can manage to protect our crops more easily without a gun than without the birds. I do not see how I are manage to sign all the pledges just yet, though, for my hat has some feather ornaments on it and I must wait until to an get a new one. There shall be no wild birds' feathers on that; but you know that if I were to tear the trimming of this hat it would look awfully."
"Yery true," said I; "and now I come to think of it, I seeted that hat myself. The feathers seem to have belonged to some wild bird, though of no variety against which I ever pointed gun. The hat does not trouble my conscience, however, but there is one point on which I feel a little like kicking." Do you remember when we lived on our old place, Riverwood, that a great hawk one day made a descent upon our chickens, and that you came running out of the nouse will my old 12-pound deer gun in your hands, just in time for me to catch the piece and take a snap shot at the ploteer as he sped away through the trees in the direction of the river? Three feet tea inches was the distance across that fellow's wings. It does seem to me that the A. S. might let up a little on birds of prey. However, I am going to whack down my autograph beueath the three pledges, and let this matter take care of itself. When your new hat I have repeatedly paddled for many miles without seeing a single song bird, hawk or owl. I hope ere long to see the day when stringent laws shall teach the wanton butchers of surfaced friends to seek some substitute for any pleas, they port to bring these neatures before the public for ungent laws to be indense to east, the pore excuse of a scanty pecuniary compute, for which they protect to bring these medium of our local press, and shall feel obliged our local press, and shall f

CENTRAL LAKE, Mich., March 28.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 15, 1886. Editor Forest and Stream: Being at home only for a moment, I have but scant time to say that I am heartily in sympathy with your AUDUBON Sourcew

Being at home only in sympathy with your AUDUBON to say that I am heartily in sympathy with your AUDUBON SOCIETY. I offer but one limitation; the wearing of feathers as or-naments may be indulged in, if I am not mistaken, to some considerable extent without blame. For example, ostrich plumes, got from ostrich farms do not, I believe, stand for any suffering inflicted anywhere. Cock feathers, worn as military or millinery adornment, are not evidence that any creature has suffered appreciably in yielding them. The wearing of hawks', jays', owls' and other predatory birds' wings, I see no more harm in than in sporting a belt or pair of slippers made of snakeskins, or a tiger-skin saddle cover. But the use, for ornament of person or drawing-room, of feathers, wings, heads, etc., cruelly got from harmless birds, I think should be discountenanced everywhere as unworthy of any people professing to be humane. I have five little daughters—quite an AUDUBON SOCIETY in numbers, and avowedly so in their intentions—to wage war against no innocent, and make peace with no harmful, practice. Yours truly, G. W. CABLE.

Frank Leslie's, of March 27, had an effective full-page illustration, entitled "Slaughter of the Innocents." It showed a gunner shooting song birds, and a corner sketch illustrated the bird feather hat ornamentation of the day. The page tells its story very effectively.

WILD CELERY.

TAPE GRASS-VALISNERIA SPIRALIS. THE following account is reprinted from the FOREST AND STREAM of Jan. 5, 1852, in response to a number of iuquiries

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HAWKS AND GAME BIRDS.

HAWKS AND CAME BIRDS. Editor Forest and Stream: In your number March 25 I carefully read "Food Exam-inations of Hawks." Thinking the matter over I concluded by the test was not a fair one for this reason: During the summer months frogs, snakes, field mice and insects can be caught by the hawks more readily than birds. But during where and cool weather, my opinion is, they live almost point of the stream of the stream of the stream of the stream where the stream of the stream of the stream of the stream worth forty hawks. To illustrate, while I was walking over a wheat stubble a year or so ago, a terrier dog started a covey of small quai, one attempted to hide and he caught it, and before I could stop him maimed it so it died. I noticed that is little crop was very full, and taking it to the house I ex-mined it. To my surprise I did not find a grain of wheat, but (if my memory serves me) some fifty or sixty insects of small size and different kinds. Since then knowing hawks to be their greatest enemies, I have waged war against them. I have yet to see semething more to change my lews. B. B. D. SUFFOLK, VA.

SUFFOLK, Va.

A HAWK-CATCHING DEVICE.—Take a pole 12 or 15 feet long and about 3 inches across at the top, bore an inch hole through about two inches from the top; set the pole firmly in the ground near where the quail feed. Get a light ladder

which can be kept near at hand. Take a common steel trap, one with the spring working under the jaw preferred; set it on top of the pole; pass a strap or cord through the lower part of the trap and through the hole in the pole, and fasten it. A farmer to whom I told this plan caught six hawks after the snow came, by setting traps on top of his stack poles. The quail came there after grain, and the hawks would alight on the poles to watch for them.—X. (Smith-burg, N. J.).

would alight on the poles to watch for them.—A. (Smith-burg, N. J.). As To CRAWFISH.—Looking over a file of FOREST AND STREAM the other day, I ran across the following in "Habits of Crawfish," by Ralph S. Tarr, printed in the issue of Oct. 22, 1885: "In New England there are none (crawfish) except in a river in the north of Maine, where one kind is found. That such a large area should be uninhabited by these ani-mals, while the much less favorable place, the Mammoth Cave, has a peculiar blind kind of fits own, is certainly re-markable." It was, I think, during the summer of 1884, that a number of specimens of *Cambarus bartoni* were taken from a cold spring in Grafton, Mass., and placed in the museum of the Worcester Natural History Society, where they now are. This is, I believe, the only capture in Massa-chusetts on record, though of this I am not positive, being too far from books to verify the assertion. The crawfish were found, as before mentioned, in a spring at the head of a small clear brook, in a similar situation as the "brook species" Mr. Tarr refers to as being found in Virginia. I have found one species of *Cambarus* here in Florida. It was taken from a "sink." and is pure white and nearly three inches in length. Of its habits I know nothing. I kept it alive for some time, but could not see that it took any food, although I placed several small water beetles (*Dytisoidae*) in its globe. I do not know to what species it is to be referred, though it is probably not the *Cambarus bartoni*. I hope this will meet Mr. Tarr's eye, for, though the capture was pub-lished at the time, he evidently has not seen it.—HENRY A. KELLY (Belleview, Fla.). BREEDING OF THE BRANT.—Sackville, New Brunswick.

BREEDING OF THE BRANT.—Sackville, New Brunswick. —Can any of your readers tell us where brant breed? They leave here about June 10 and return Sept. 1 with their young fully grown. Old salts who have sailed as far north as the southern coast of Greenland claim that the brant go further north than that point to nest.—STANSTEAD. [The brant breeds in the far north, and their nests have been found by the naturalists of various polar expeditions. Messrs. Evans and Sturge found it breeding on the island of Spitzbergen, and it was also found breeding by Sir James Ross's expedition at Parry's Island in latitude 74° and 75°. During the British arctic expedition (1875-6) Mr. Fielden reports finding a nest with eggs in latitude 82° 30' N., and subsequently many more were found.]

ALBINO GROUSE. —A friend writes me that R. B. Millard, of Cornwall Bridge, Conn, caught an albino partridge last fall, which he had mounted, making a beautiful specimen. A hen, and by the way, are not albinos usually females? —C. [Albinism is not known to be more common among females] than males.]

WOODCOCK IN THE CITY.—A woodcock flew against a fele-graph wire in New street, just back of the Stock Exchange, New York city, last Thursday afternoon, fell to the street stunned, was captured, put into a basket and exhibited in a restaurant; lived a short while and died.

HANOVER, N. H., April 4.—Cedar birds, robins and blue birds have arrived in considerable numbers, although the snow has not entirely disappeared. Crows spent the winter with us, a rare incident.—E. C.

Game Bag and Gun.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE FURSTEOR THE TRAJECTORY TEST. THE full report of the FOREST AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

country are found; and many an old grizzly, both mountain and valley, have I made to chew the dust with my Wesson rifle, caliber .45, 810-grain ball, 120 grains powder. F. WESSON. WORCESTER, Mass., March 15.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 15. Editor Forest and Stream: Since the publication of the results of your recent tra-jectory tests the trouble with our .45 caliber Marlin rifle, which you experienced at that time, has been the subject of much comment, both in private letters to ourselves from as far away as India, and of articles in the sporting papers. As this apparent inaccuracy of the rifle was entirely be-yond our comprehension, we have submitted the identical arm, No. 9,449, to Mr. George Joiner, of Brooklyn, a well-known marksman, and requested him to give the rifle a fair, impartial trial. Accompanied by Mr. Henry Vetter, an ex-pert gunsmith and also an excellent marksman, he proceeded to test the gun on Jan. 8, 1886, using the .45-85 cartridges manufactured by the U. M. C. Co., being the same ammu-nition as was used in your tests. He returned the rifle to us (it is now in our sample rack) with the following communication: BROOKLYN, Jan. 10,-Marlin Firearms Co.: Gentlemen-I

with the following communication: BROKLYN, Jan. 10,—Marlin Firearms Co.: Gentlemen—I have made a trial of rifle No. 9,449, as you requested, and I re-turn the rifle with some targets made at 200 yards, at the Union Hill range on the 8th inst. The rifle was to my notion one of the best shooting sporting rifles I ever had to my shoulder. The day was quite gusty and unfavorable for very accurate shooting. The ammunition I used was .45-85 cart-ridges of U. M. C. Co. make, which I took from a case of the same standing in Schoverling, Daly & Gales's stock. If I could have loaded them myself I am certain I could have kept them in a four-inch eircle. Truly yours, Geokge Jonnez. New YORK, Jan. 10,—I was present at the testing of the Marlin rifle referred to in above letter of Mr. Joiner, and cer-tify that the shooting was done with factory ammunition, .45-cailber, 35 grains of powder, 285 grain bullet, at Union Hill, Jan. S last, at 200 yards range, and that the targets to which I have put my name were made by Mr. Joiner as stated.— HENRY VETTER.



We mail you an electrotype made from one of these targets and respectfully ask, in justice to ourselves, that you publish this communication and accompanying target. The MARLIN FIREARMS Co.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30.

THE MARLIN FIREARMS Co. New Haves, Conn., March 30. [It is entirely possible that the rifle may have acted well at Union Hill. It is certainly true that it acted in the man-ner described at Creedmoor during the tests. No rifleman of any experience would jump from an isolated case of this sort to a condemnation of a class of rifles. Our report of the trial was one of facts only. The experiments at Creedmoor were open to all, and invitations freely extended. Many who were present saw the stubborn Marlin .45; several tried it a few rounds, but it seemed entirely out of sorts, and we were regretfully compelled to contont ourselves with a single round for the trajectory figures. We regret that there are not more data about the Joiner test; whether the shots shown in the cut are consecutive, and whether the circle shown is the bullseye fired at or only a circle struck about a group of shots, and what scale the cut is made to. We give space gladly to the further report on the arm used in the trials. It simply shows that after all there is a good deal of intelligent cussedness about pieces of machinery at times, and a rifle is no exception.]

A TURKEY AND CHICKEN SHOOT.

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Then came the crowning efforts—the shooting at turkeys at 175 yards, any rest. I shot 20 shots and got 4 turkeys, each weighing from 3, to 34, to 44 pounds only. The 20 shots include 6 or 8 sighting shots. I did not get my sun trained for good work until toward the last; I was shooting a little too high every time and made the feathers fly, and they said, "If you can bring feathers do not alter things," but I soon found that to get turkeys I had to get down to the finest point, even below the pin feathers, which I did at last. This fine work was in my fourth and last small turkey. At this very time the turkey man and my brother were near the turkey and marking my shots, he saw the bullets fall a little lower at each shot among that deceifful bunch of feathers, and very much feared the next shot. Behold it came certain and sure when I centered the poor bird, and it gave one grand spring and lofty flop into the air and was dead. I had, you see, finally found the center of this flax-seed figure below the pinfeather, and I was now ready with my muzzlelonder to proceed to business. The turkey man saw this, for he had been at the turkey stand watching my progres.

saw this, for he had been at the three since of some series. Sequel. — When he saw the last shot, and witnessed the last jump and flop of that little turkey, he said, "I'll be hanged if I put up any more turkeys for that rifle." "Then you rule it out, do you?" "Yes." "All right. I have nothing more to say, except the maker (when I bought if) said it had been to one turkey shoot, where it was ruled out, and so it happens you are only following the fashion in ruling it out again." Nine turkeys in all were killed this day, and I got four of them while shooting my strange rifle. This will do for an unfashionable weapon, and one rejected by the modern tyro.

it out again." Nine turkeys in all were killed this day, and I got four of them while shooting my strange rifle. This will do for an unfashionable weapon, and one rejected by the modern tyro. I left the others shooting at this same turkey; they brought it up nearer for three times, when one fellow finally got it. It cost him \$2.60 and it dressed 44 pounds. The others got no turkeys at 175 yards, but four at 50 yards. The trouble was their rifles were too fashionable, and scattered too much. I beat them all with mine, and mine was a second-hand one, which had been exchanged with the maker by the fashion-ables for a more fashionable one. You see the man of fashion must have a fashionable gun, and no old-fogy muz-zleloader will do for him. All right; the world moves, and some go empty-handed while others reap. I forgot to say my brother shot my file 60 cents worth (10 cents a shot), and he took it all out, much to his mortif-cation, in feather. He is a kind of mathematician, and can find the center of this bird was too much for him, he did not get down below the pin feathers. The other shoot-ers full of pluck, banged away until near dusk, as fast as they could push in the loads, but all this to little effect. The proprietor of this shoot cleared \$23 as his profit, be sides entertaining his good friends. You see the breech-loaders contributed more than their proportion to the \$23 and may he long live to give us many other good shoots in the coming years. But leave the muzzleloader at home. While I consider my report now ended, yet many of your readers will no doubt take an interest in a little more detail. The breechloader men marked the striking of their own bul les. I could see them throw the mud at 175 yards plainly, they all used fixed ammunition, except they loaded the wither good M. L. that was stolen, but never returned. He is to not want nor will own an unsteady and weak-shooting sider of far more importance than fashiog. Leing to ex-true in any reffe. Where game is so somall as it generally is in thi

rifles. A majority of the elongated bullets fired from American breechloaders have more or less a gyratory flight, and hence they cannot hit the object aimed at, but fly around it or the line of sight from the beginning to the end of the range, and consequently we cannot hit what we aim at even by chance. My caliber is .42, length of barrel 38 inches, barrel of iron, twist increasing, sights peep and globe, metallic bullet starter, bullet conical-shaped, weight only 230 grains, with but two-tenths inch pull (displaced), lead bearing in barrel and only eight-tenths of an inch long. The breechloaders of this caliber cannot shoot such a short bullet from the shell with any degree of satisfactory accu-racy.

The breechedate with any degree of satisfactory accu-bullet from the shell with any degree of satisfactory accu-racy. I used about 55 grains of FFG powder at the turkey shoot. I will simply say I have got as good a "crow gun" as I want. It has got a marvelous way of shooting; not up to the fashion of these dude times, but as formerly, when accuracy was regarded as paramount to convenience or fashion. It does not give the wild, corkscrew motion to its bullets, but sends them with great velocity just where they are wanted to go. Proof positive; read the correct result of its shooting at this turkey shoct. Witness how I was ruled out just when I had got the rifle fairly ready, to prevent my "wiping out" the man's turkeys. I was willing to stop shooting, for I did not wish him to lose his turkeys; besides, I felt sad for the other shooters and wished to give them a full chance to get a turkey to carry home to their families. Lesson.—To get small game or turkeys at 175 yards you must have a good rifle. One that scatters its bullets will not begin to answer, nor can any amount of fashion make it answer. WAUKESHA, Wis., March, 1886.

answer. WAUKESHA, Wis., March, 1886.

MAINE DEER IN MARCH — William Crocker and Charles Beatham, of Chester, and George Kinaball, of Woodville, were found guilty of hunting, killing and destroying one deer on the 9th day of March ult., and Matthew Spencer, of Chester, was acquitted. Hon, Thomas W. Vose, of Bangor, appeared for State, and Alexander McLain, of Mattawam-keag, game warden, was the complainant. Jere E. Estes, Esq., of Winn, appeared for the defense. Crocker, Beatham and Kimball appealed to the August term. The parties were fined \$40 and costs. The deer was put into Charles Beat-ham's barn and died, as claimed, a short time afterward from exhaustion. John B. McAlpine, of Winn, was brought before the justice, with the same counsel, for simply hunt ing and capturing a deer alive. He was found guilty, fined, and appealed. The deer captured was released some time since,

A STUDY OF BULLETS.

A STUDY OF BULLETS. Editor Forest and Stream: My memory and knowledge of gunpowder projectiles extends back to the days of the finitlock musket of old Revo-hutionary fame, the old-fashioned single-barreled smooth-bore, designed primarily to shoot a single patched ball, but used occasionally for shot. In those palmy days the musket did duty on "general training" days, and roared its ancient patriotic salute on every Fourth of July, and couldn't get over the habit as long as it lived. The shotgun was exclusively a boy weapon, to be left behind when the youth had passed the period of adolescence and the suspicion of down had appeared upon his face. Then the smooth-bore, with its single ball of lead, was to be taken up, to be laid down no more till old age forbade its further use. But the love of the tried and true old piece lived in the warm heart of its owner, though the arm had grown weak and pal-sied and the old eyes too dim to see the dust gathering upon it. The old gun still lay in the hooks when the old man was laid away, and ever after reverently and tenderly cared for as it descended from ity. There are a few of those old guns in the country to day which a million couldn't buy. But the spirit of improvement and pro-

Ity. There are a few of those oil gins in the country to-day which a million couldn't buy. But the spirit of improvement and pro-gress was abroad in that day as now, and one fine day along came a man with the smooth-bore, rifled with a twisting cut, and as he beat them all shooting at the paper pinned against the trunk of the beech tree, the innovation took and spread. With the experimenting in guns com-menced the experimenting in projectiles, and it is not done yet. It was natural that the primitive form of bullet should be that of a sphere (1) for obvious reasons. The earth is spherical, falling rain drops assume the same form; besides, the ball was handy to charge and always right side up, and even to this day there has been found no truer or more deadly projectile for its range than the simple sphere of lead. It was not long before the devotees of the rifle began to experiment to reduce the number of corooves and the result was the

true or more deadly projectile for its range than the simple sphere of lead. It was not long before the devotees of the number of grooves, and the result was the production of a bullet (2) in the form of the planet Saturn – a bullet with a belt around its middle which should engage with the two grooves. No great advantage was gained by the use of this bullet, and in time it was practically abandoned as not being quite so easy to load with. The next attempt was in producing a bullet (3) which would increase in range though using the same quantity of powder. Then the conical bullet came into existence. The rifle, with its twist, made it possible. The men who designed this form of bullet had used wedges in splitting rails and sharpened the prows of clipper-built boats. They judged correctly that air was more easily divided than pushed. Some of them got to thinking that it might be possible to shoot a conical bullet from a smooth-bore and cause it to revolve on its own axis by means of a saw-toothed rifling on its outer side (4). But the attempt was abandoned and they returned to the plain conical. There was a great increase in the range of the bullet, but a decrease in its killing power. The cone gave no such paralyzing shock to large game as the sphere, and the latter is still preferred by many old hunters in hunting in dense forests. A twig will not turn a ball out of its course, but the same cannot be said of the cone. In those years there was another, though obscure, attempt to increase the range and penetrating power of the conical bullet. It was cast with a long lead neck or stem, solid to its base (5). The powder charge surrounded this neck, and upon its explo-sion broke off the neck just at the base of the cone and sent it out with terrific force. It was said that one-fourth of adram of powder had sent one of those cones out of a Harper's Ferry rific entirely through a solid piece of hemiock timber twelve necks square. The breech pin had been short-ened to make room for the flange of the stem.

a bed to make room for the flange of the stem.
b by this time the attention of the Government was drawn to the new form of bullet, and experiments were tried which caused the adoption for a while of the Minic pattern, with some modifications (6). This form is cylindro-conical, with grooves around its cylindrical part, and with a hollow butt, in which was sometimes placed as abot. Being a heavy projectile, it could be dropped down the muzzle of the gun on to its powder charge, and when fired the base of the bullet expanded so as to fit the proves tight, and the projectile would have no windage. It was used on both sides, but our humane English cousins of the Alabama variety sympathized so tenderly with the failing fortunes of our Southern bethere that they supplemented the Minie with another which would present an unsolvable problem for the surgeons. It was a cylindro-conical bullet (7), composed of the to stay together, the proble had a job together the problem had a job together the or willison, of Creston, Ia., now has one

of those beauties which he picked up on a battlefield South.

of those beauties which he picked up on a battlefield South. But, as if that bullet was not infernal enough in its ingenu-ity, a further present was made to the South by the same benevolent hand of another more deadly still. This bullet (8) was constructed with a tapering plug fitted into its base, which was to be driven home by the explosion of the powder, causing an enlargement of the body of the projectile and thus swaging it into the grooves of the gun. The conical end of this innocent little thing was hollowed out to form a receptacle for poison. To the eternal honor of the South be it said, that the instances were exceedingly rare of its ever having been used in that way. The attempt to use an explosive bullet was accompanied with so much trouble and danger that it was soon abandoned. One of the simpler forms (9) was that of a hollow, elongated cone, charged with a low grade of fulminating powder, and fired by a common cap placed on its point. With the advent of the breechloader, the changed condi-tions seem to have resulted in the adoption of a new set of projectiles, the best the world has ever seen, for special pur-poses. For long-range target shooting, the long heavy, exlinded

projectiles, the best the world has ever seen, for special purposes. For long-range target shooting the long, heavy, cylindro-conical bullet (10) is found to be the best, theoretically and practically. Its weight gives it an irresistible momentum in the air, its conical front meets with the least resistance, and its flattened point insures the greatest accuracy. For high speed, a very flattened trajectory, and great par-alyzing, killing power in the pursuit of large game, the cylindro-conical express bullet (11) has no superior. More humane than this, the Government has adopted for its service the cylindro hemispherical form (12), which stuns and wounds or kills without barbarously scattering fragments of ragged lead where it strikes. Its killing space is not so great as the sporting bullets, but owing to its form it is not so easily turned out of its true course. Recognizing the fact that it is better to wound men than to kill them to insure the winning of a battle, it is likely that the caliber of the pro-jectile will be reduced and its trajectory thereby decreased. COMMON SENSE. WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEER HOUNDING.

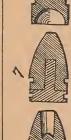
FOLLOWING is the full text of the deer hounding bill now before the New York Senate:

An act to amend chapter five hundred and thirty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "An act for the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds, fish and other game," and to repeal chapter five hundred and fifty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act for the better preservation of wild deer."

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. Section one of chapter five hundred and thirty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, en-titled "An act for the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds, fish and other game," is hereby amended so as to read as fol-lows:

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allowed by this act and not transported contrary to the pro-

allowed by this act and not transported with the seven of the laws of SEC. 4. Chapter five hundred and fifty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act for the better preservation of wild deer," is hereby repealed, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Set. 5. This act shall take encee inductately. Editor Forest and Stream: Your discussion of the subject of deer hounding reminds me of the method adopted by an old friend of mine, who settled in Michigan many years ago, to prevent deer hound-ing in his vicinity. Settlers at that time were few, and deer being plenty afforded them much of their animal food. Late in the fall his quiet and solitude were broken for several weeks by the bellowing of two hounds in pursuit of deer, and the frequent sound of the shotgun as it beleded forth its charge of buckshot, generally wounding but seldom killing its game at once. By chance meeting the owner of the hounds one day in the woods, he quietly told him that he did not like the hounding of deer in his neighborhood, but the man indignantly replied that he should be there again the next fall. The settler quietly told him that he-would get more deer if he left his dogs at home, and they parted.

Would get more deer it he left his dogs at home, and they parted. When the season came round, sure enough, the woods again rang with the baying of the same hounds. Hearing them coming one day in his direction, he took a station, rific in hand, and in a few minutes the deer swept past within twenty yards of him. The deer had not been long gone when the hounds came up on the trail, and when the first one reached the opening he leveled his rifle and shot him dead. The other one turned and retraced his tracks, and he never heard his voice again or saw his owner. He said he hated awfully to shoot the dog, but he wanted to stop deer hounding in some way, and that scemed to be the only way for him to do it. This was nearly fifty years ago, when such a thing as a game law was unknown in that country, except the law of necessity; and while no one would advocate such a course in a law-governed country, it worked well in his case, and the dog. C.

dog. CHICAGO, III.

MANAGEMENT OF MUZZLELOADING RIFLES.

Editor Forest and Stream: Your correspondent, "C. L. S.," of Fort Clark, Texas, asks for information upon the above subject from those hav-

asks for information upon the above subject the ing experience. Your correspondent says he hunted St. Louis over for a good muzzleloading rifle, and finally obtained one having a 42-inch barrel. Now if "C. L. S." will excuse my modesty and accept my advice, it is this: Go at once to a good gun-smith and have just 12 inches of his rifle barrel sawed off, send the piece to me by express at my expense to remember him by, and I will fit up a rifle from it to carry in my valise. If "C. L. S." does not find himself well paid by the im-proved shooting qualities of his 30 inch barrel rifle, I will pay all damages. Now, premising that "C. L. S." will follow my advice

If "C. L. S." does not find himself well paid by the improved shooting qualities of his 30 inch barrel rifle, I will pay all damages. Now, premising that "C. L. S." will follow my advice true this rifle for small game at short range, have the gunsmith turn off the sharp corner of the bore at the muzzle to the depth of the grooving in order to facilitate loading with a round ball. Have a beavy builtet mould made of brass or gun metal. Have the bullet fit so tightly that when it is driven through the rifle barrel the grooving will be well defined upon the bullet. Use pure lead for the bullets. Heat the moulds quite hot before casting any bullet. This will insure a full flow of lead into the mould. Use cutting nippers for clipping off the bullet necks and clip all close to the bullet. Use the Hazard FG Sea Shooting rifle powder. For ordinary ranges, a quantity which will fairly cover the bullet mets ad, do not chuck the powder violently into the share, but let it run in and fill gradually. For patches, use the finest quality and most even texture of brown Irish theor. Cut them with a No. 18 wad cutter upon the same bore. Place the bullet mould. To use the border, it upon it, neck down, and placing the order in contact, keep it there and force the bullet down gently upon the powder; stop as soon as it touches the powder. The end of the rod should be burred half round with the same bore. Way, and especially at long range, then the barrel should be bair used for the bullet mould. Success gunsmith can fully explain and prepare for him. The bullet mould should be thickness of 24 calibers of the rife. The shape of the projectile which has given the best results with me (and I have tried all in use during the past forty years) is defined by the following cut:



It is two calibers in length. The base fairly fills the grooves and at once tapers to receive the folds of the patch. It is east from the point, the neck being cut squarely off with hippers. For fine work I always leave the neck full in trimming, and then with a sharp knife trim all to a uniform weight by a delicate scale. In selecting linen for patches I always use a magnifying glass, and I do not find one piece of linen; in twenty-five sufficiently even in texture for re-liable patches. In forcing the projectile down the barrel I am always especially careful to let it barely touch the pow-der. When commencing the firing of a string of shots I take a pencil and run a mark around my loading rod where I have seated the first projectile, and watch this mark every time I load. I use a small, long charger, filling it with powder poured gradually without shaking until heaped, then in the charger to an angle of forty-five degrees and let the secure in this way the same uniformity as by weighing. I pour the powder into the rife through a long funnel. I use a hair-trigger delicately set, and I would as soon do without a rife as without a telescopic sight, whether for target or general game shooting. I have had over forty years' experi-ence, have attended innumerable "turkey shoots" and other

matches, and have never been beaten. I credit my success to the above stated practices and the non-use of liquor and tobacco. MILTON P. PEIRCE. PHILADELPHIA, Pa

Editor Forest and Stream: For use in his muzzleloader let "C. L. S." try the 32-caliber bullet made for the Smith & Wesson revolvers of that size. I think his 42-inch barrel will burn about 40 grains of pow-der. Use a chamois or kid patch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, well greased. The 32-caliber bullet is the closest fit he can obtain ready made. If the above is not satisfactory, a well-made mould and swedge for a bullet of about 90 grains need not cost more than \$4.50, and will add much to his pleasure in using an M. L. rifle. J. S. D. BETHLEREM, PA.

BETHLEHEM. Pa.

SPRING WILDFOWL.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 30.—A flock of about twenty swans was discovered early yesterday morning on the river opposite the town. Four of them were bagged by local sportsmen. Ducks have not been coming in any great numbers, but quite a number of snipe have been killed the past week.—B.

Bast Week.—B. SACKVILLE, N. B., March 27.—Wild geese have arrived here and the booming of ducking guns is now heard along the line of the north coast, and many a mother goose and festive gander have, within the past few days, been laid low. —STANSTEAD.

KANKAKEE SWAMPS.—La Fayette, Ind., March 29.—A party of four of our local sportsmen returned yesterday from a two days' hunt in the Kankakee Swamps, near Beaver Lake, this State, bringing with them 250 ducks and six very large swan. They report hunting very fine.—W.

SHINNECOCK BAY.—March 30.—There are very many ducks—broadbills, redheads, sheldrakes and whistlers—on Shinnecock Bay; also a few geese and brant, but they are very shy. Was out all day Saturday and shot nothing. No snipe have come along as yet.—J. W.

ANOTHER CLUB CONSTITUTION.

RTICLE I.—This society shall be known as the "West-chester County Game and Fish Protective Association

A RITCLE 1.—This society shall be known as the "West-tion." ART. II.—Sec. 1. This society has been formed for the stocking of farms and streams of Westchester county with game birds and fish, and for the enforcement of the game laws of the State and county. ART. II.—Sec. 1. The officers of this society shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and counsel. Sec. 2. There shall also be two vice-presidents in each town of the county, who, with the other officers shall constitute a board of directors. Sec. 3. All officers of the society shall be chosen by a ballot at a regular annual meet-ing. An annual meeting of the members of cach town shall be called by the vice-presidents for the next ensuing year for said town. The officers shall hold office for one year. ART. IV.—Sec. 1. In the absence of the president from any annual or special meeting of the society, the first or second vice-presidents, and in the event of their absence, the secretary or treasurer shall call such meeting to order. In the absence of the president from any meeting of the board of directors, the senior member of such board aball act as president, pro tempore; neither the secretary nor the treasurer, however, shall so preside. ART. V.—Sec. 1. The society shall hold an annual meeting which shall be called by the president from any meeting of the board of directors, the senior member of such board shall act as president, pro tempore; neither the secretary nor the treasurer, however, shall so preside. ART. V.—Sec. 1. The society shall hold an annual meeting which shall be called by the president, between the first and fifteenth day of Jannary of each year, and the vice-presidents of each town shall be and act as delegates to said meeting, for their respective towns. There shall also at such meet-ings be held the regular annual election of officers for the next ensuing year, and a distribution of game and game fish, and such other buisness as may properly come before the society. ART. VI.—Sec. 2. Special meetings o

ART. VI.—Sec. 2. Special meetings of the society may be called by the president, when he shall deem the same ne-cessary, and shall be called by him, or by a vice-president thereof, in the event of his absence or failure to act, upon the written request of any nine members of the society. And at such special meeting, vacancies in office may be filled by election. Sec. 2. The secretary shall give the vice-presidents of each town at least ten days' notice, in writing, of any meeting to be called. Attr. VII.—Sec. 1. A list of membership will be in the hands of each vice president of each town, and any person wishing to become a member can do so by applying to said vice-president, signing the list of membership, and paying dues.

wishing to become a member can do so by applying to said vice-president, signing the list of membership, and paying dues. ART. VIII.—Sec. 1. The annual dues of this association shall be two dollars in addition to an initiation fee of one dollar, to be paid on or before the first day of January of each year in advance. ART&IX.—Sec. 1. Officers shall hold over in office until the election and qualification of their successors. ART. X.—Sec. 1. The society shall have power to make all by-laws necessary or proper to the carrying out of the pro-visions of this constitution or the purposes of the society, which by-laws shall be of equal binding force with the con-stitution, except when in conflict therewith; and such by-laws shall not be altered or amended cxcept at a meeting of the society, nor upon less than a majority vote of all of the members present and voting in person, provided, that no alteration or amendment of the said by-laws shall be made except upon notice thereof, given at a preceding regular meeting of the society. ART. XI.—Sec. 1. Each town shall select one or more of the members of this association to be appointed by the sheriff or board of supervisors as special game constables for the county, with full power to enforce the game laws of the state of New York and Westchester county. ART. XII.—Sec. 1. The president shall cause to be pub-lished in all newspapers published in Westchester county, a full copy of the game laws of the state of New York and Westchester county, at such time of the year as the president may deem proper. Also any changes that may be made in said laws. ART. XII.—Sec. 1. Each member of the society shall pledge himself to give the special game constable, for the borefit of the society, any information he may have of the

said laws. ART. XIII.—Sec. 1. Each member of the society shall pledge himself to give the special game constable, for the violation of any of the game laws of the state or county. Sec. 2. The special game constables shall receive from the association, five dollars for each and every person arrested and convicted for such violation of the laws. ART. XIV.—Sec. 1. At a regular or special meeting of the

association, five members shall constitute a quorum to transact any business which may be brought before them. ART. XV.—Sec. I. Persons may be proposed and elected as honorary members in this association by any member thereof, and honorary members so elected shall be exempt from the payment of any initiation fee or annual dues, but shall not be entitled to fill any office or vote at meetings of the association, and shall not be deemed as forming any part of a quorum at any meeting. ART. XVI.—Sec. 1. No person, residing in the town of his predecessor, shall be eligible to fill any office until after the expiration of three years, except in the case of vice presidents and two constables. BY-LAWS,

his predecessor, shall be eligible to fill any office until after the expiration of three years, except in the case of vice presidents and two constables. BY-LAWS. Sec. 1. At the time appointed for a meeting of the society the president, or in his absence, the first or second vice-president, the secretary or the treasurer, shall, in the order named, call such meeting to order as soon as a quorum shall have appeared. Sec. 2. At the annual meeting of the society the order of business shall be as follows: 1. Reading minutes of previous meeting. 2. Reports of officers. 3. Re-ports of committees. 4. Reading of communications. 5. Deferred business. 6. New business. 7. Election of officers, 8. Adjournment, and such order shall not be departed from, except by the unanimous consent of the members present. Sec. 3. The presiding officer at all meetings of the society shall be the president, or in his absence the first or second vice president, the secretary or the treasurer. The presiding officer shall have no vote, except in case of a tie, when he shall have the casting vote. Sec. 4. All money shall be first paid to the secretary, who shall keep a book, in which he shall at once record the receipt of all moneys to the treasurer, within one week after receipt thereof, and to take from the treasurer a proper voucher therefor. It shall be the duvy of the society io draw all orders for the payment of bills contracted by or under the direction of the society or the board of directors, and by them or either of them ordered to be paid; to keep a list of members in a book properly bound and arranged for the purpose, with the place of residence of each member and the date of his election, and a suitable space for the entry of general remarks. He shall give ten days notice of all meetings of the society. He shall make an annual report to the society of his acts as secretary, and of the transactions of the board of directors, giving such details as shall be ne-ceesary to show the financial and general condition of the society. H

office. Sec. 5. The treasurer shall receive from the secretary all moneys belonging to the society, and shall upon receipt thercof give to such secretary proper vouchers therefor. He shall pay out all moneys of the society, but no such moneys shall be by him paid out except upon the written order of the president, drawn and signed by him, under and in pur-suance of a resolution of the society or of the board of direc-tors. He shall make an annual report to the society showing the amount in detail, of all moneys received and disbursed by him

the amount in detail, of all moneys received and disbursed by him. Sec. 6. The counsel to the society shall attend to all the legal affairs of the society, and shall under the direction of the board of directors or the proper committee, bring prompt suit against all offenders against the provisions of the game laws of the state and county. He shall report to the board of directors upon request, and to the society at its annual meeting, all of his acts and proceedings as such named, and should pay over to the secretary all fines and penalties by him collected or received, after deducting his necessary dis-bursements.

meeting, all of his acts and proceedings as such named, and should pay over to the secretary all fines and penalties by him collected or received, after deducting his necessary dis-bursements. Sec. 7. The annual dues shall be two dollars for each year, to be paid by each member in advance, the first such pay-ment to be made upon the application for certificale of mem-bership, and subsequent payments to be annually in advance upon the commencement of each succeding year of member-ship; and in case of non-election such first annual fee shall be returned forthwith to such applicant. Sec. 8. No member or officer shall be expelled or removed from office except at a special meeting of the society, called to act upon the question of such explusion or removal; and whenever any such meeting shall be called for any such pur-pose, it shall be the duty of the secretary to forward to the member or officer to be proceeded against, a copy of the otages to be tried, which copy and specification of the charges to be tried, which copy and specification shall be sent to said member or officer at least ten days before the convening of such meeting. At such meeting testimony may be taken to prove or disprove the charges to be tried; the presiding officer shall he upon the admission or rejec-tion of evidence, and shall be entitled to consult with the connsel upon such points; no vote of removal or explusion shall be taken until all proofs offered in support or disproof of the charge to be tried shall have been duly considered. Sec. 9. The executive affairs of the society shall be man-aged by the board of directors, who shall meet at such times as shall seem proper. The board of directors shall have the power to appoint all proper committees, and to do all acts and pass resolutions necessary or proper for the conduct of the affairs of the society; which acts and resolutions shall be binding, except when in condict with the constitution or by-laws of the society. Sec. 10. Whenever the funds of the society shall permit, the boa

AMENDMENTS. Sec. 11 of the by-laws amended so as to read: Any person who will pay into the treasury of the society one hundred dollars shall be elected by the directors a life member, which said life member shall thereafter be exempt from all dues.

WELLSVILLE, O., March 29.—The Amateur Sporting Club of this place have elected officers, as follows: President, E. K. Taylor; Vice-President, Wm. Stevenson; Secretary and Treasurer, C. R. McDonald. They anticipate going into camp this fall on Cheat River, West Virginia. Any of your readers who are familiar with that section of country and can designate a good location, or other information, will con-fer a favor in so doing. Game in Eastern Ohio is becoming very scarce. Quail almost extinct.—Bvz.

BRAINERD, Minn., March 30.—A number of gentlemen met Monday evening and took initial steps for the organiza-tion of a sportsmen's club. There were about fifteen pres-ent. The meeting organized by clecting Mr. A. J. Halsted as chairman, and Mr. W. S. McClenahan was called upon to act as secretary. Dr. J. L. Camp, who had taken a prominent part in bringing about the meeting, explained at some length what was sought to be accomplished by the organization, the prime object of which would be the pro-tection of game and fish in this vicinity, and the enforce-ment of all laws relating thereto. The wholesale destruction of game and fish in Northern Minnesota is becoming alarm-ing, and acitve and vigorous measures should be taken to cleck it. Therefore the Doctor thought a strong organiza-tion should be effected, and every possible effort made to enforce the laws and bring the guilty parties to justice. The existence of such an organization, he believed, would be detected by a organization in regard to prominespond with other associations of the kind, for the progenization, by laws, etc.; also to arrange for another meet-ing, to be announced in the newspapers, together with an upper request for all citizens of the county interested in the object of the association to be present. The chair appointed progenization, by laws, etc.; also to arrange for another meet-ing, to be announced in the newspapers, together with an upper tracture for all citizens of the county interested in the object of the association to be present. The chair appointed prominest committee Messrs. Geo. Keene, Dr. Camp, Wm. Selve, S. H. Relf and A. A. Greene.

Seelye, S. H. Relf and A. A. Grcene. ANTRIM COUNTY SOCIETY.—The Bellaire, Mich., Breeze re-ports that the citizens of Antrim county, Mich., propose to organize "the Antrim County Society for the Preservation of Fish and Game, and that the movements and aims of this society shall be in the direct interests of the farmers and other inhabitants of this county. The society shall take every means in its power to enforce existing laws looking to the protection of our fish, game and birds, and endeavor to procure the passage of other statutes looking toward the same ends. It shall use its best efforts to discourage and prevent the wanton waste by tourists and others, who have repeatedly made our shores offensive with the tons of valu-able food fish they have left to rot near their camps. It shall see to it that every bucher who, out of season, shall slay his scores of deer in the deep snows, shall not get off scot free, as in times past. It shall endeavor to stop the hounding of deer, and shall seek to obtain information to guide its actions as best it may in all kindred matters looking to the benefit of the inhabitants of Antrim county. Twenty-five persons gave in their names as desirous of being cnrolled as members of the association, and a committee was appointed, consisting of F. H. Thurston, Secretary, of Central Lake: Robert R. Wilkinson, of Eastport, and Roswell Leavitt, of Bellaire, to draft a constitution and by-laws, and give public notice of the time and place of a future meeting, at which the organization of she society may be perfected."

GEORGIA DOVE SHOOTING.—Columbus, Ga., March 31.— The finest dove shooting of the scason has just taken place. A party of gentlemen, consisting of Messrs. O. C. Johnson, Kyle Nuckolis, J. S. Wilcox, Fred Gordon and Henry Burrus, went down into Alabama on the McMillan planta-tion last Thursday afternoon, where they were royally enter-tained by Mrs. McMillan and family. The party was joined by Mr. Will Nuckolis and Mr McMillan, who, with some of the neighbors, took part in the shooting. It must not be overlooked that all the participants are amateur sportsmen, as the party made no pretensions whatever to shooting. The total number of doves which were actually bagged, as far as can be recollected, is 783. There were only ten in the party. The most remarkable feature of the occasion was the shoot-ing of Mr. Kyle Nuckolis, as it was his first attempt. Of the total number of birds killed Mr. Kyle Nuckolis killed and bagged 174. The whole party was surprised and dumb-founded, and are very much inclined to think that this champion shot was playing off. The party did credit to themselves and are to be congratulated on having made what the *Enquirer-Sun* says is the finest record of the sea-son.

Son. CASPAR MOUNTAINS.—In November, 1884, I met at the forty-two mile crossing of the Little Medicine, a government outfit of mule teams, besides pack mules, from Fort Russell, loaded down to the guards with elk hindquarters. Last No-vember, while in camp at the same place, in the Caspar Mountains, Wyoming, we discovered that a large band of Indians were camped just over Mud Mountain engaged in killing clk and deer for the hide. We were informed by some ranch men that these Indians were from the Pine Ridge Agency. Caspar Mountains are the best place for grouse I ever saw, have seen more than one hundred in a bunch, mostly willow grouse. A great deal of game is annually destroyed in these mountains by hunters going in there too game spoils. I saw last fall a large number of elk hind-quarters that had spoiled, but this is done mostly by tender-foot hunters; the old hunters know better how to save their game. I have hunted there for the last three years, about three weeks in October or November of each year, and have never lost any meat yet, except by bob cats or mountain lions.—ELK. ColorAddo,—Berthoud,—In this country game is tolerably

nons.—ELL. COLORADO.—Berthoud.—In this country game is tolerably plentiful. Blacktail deer can be found in a half day's drive. Ducks and geese are very plenty. In a radius of five miles of my house are fifteen small lakes or reservoirs for irriga-tion, ranging from five to one hundred acres each, and in these the ducks and geese have a picnic. Jack rabbits arc also abundant. Most of our lovers of the camp and gun have their regular fall hunt in Northwestern Colorado or Wyoming. Some three years ago North Park was a great resort for antelope hunters. I have seen many a wagon load of from 50 to 100 antelope each brought out from there to be shipped from Larima City to Denver; but that is now a thing of the past. The elk and antelope are fast following the buffalo. One good thing I can say for the Rocky Moun-tain hunters, they don't hound the game "to make them shy."—ELK.

JESSE CONKLING'S BURNED.—"Castle Conkling," one of the old and popular resorts on the Great South Bay, was struck by lightning Wednesday morning, March 31, and burned to the ground. For the past twenty-five years "Jesse Conk-lings" has been a household word with the lovers of the rod and gun. It was situated on Whig Inlet, not far from Sam-mis's summer hotcl on Fire Island and Havemeyer's on Creektree Island. For two generations the Castle has been a landmark, and few sportsmen will hear of the destruction of the old place without regrets. The loss was about \$\$,000.

WISCONSIN GAME BIRDS.—Black River Falls, Wis, April 2.—We have good prairic chicken shooting through this country in season. By traveling considerable quite large bags, as well as fine sport can be had. I have to-day talked with a party who is traveling through the country almost every day surveying, and he tells me that he has not seen prairic chickens so plenty at their season in years as they are this spring. So we anticipate finc shooting the coming sea-son. He tells me he flushed a nice flock of quail of some eighteen or twenty one day last week. He also raises many partridges in his travels. All this goes to show that not-withstanding the very severe weather and unusual large fall of snow, game birds of all classes in this vicinity have win-tered unusually well, and if nothing happens from now out shooting will be good this fall.—G. J. S.

FISHER'S ISLAND HARE HUNT.—Hoboken, N. J., April 4 — Editor Forest and Stream: You will oblige us by pub-lishing in your next issue an invitation to all the friends of the club members, and also to any of the gentlemen of the Eastern Field Trial and Westminster Kennel clubs to join the members of the Fisher's Island Club in a grand hunt for the two breeds of European hares, which we are obliged to exterminate on account of their interference with garden crops. We will leave New York city, April 14, by the 8 Å. M. train, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and go aboard boat at New London, 12 M. —MAX WENEL, See Y F. I. Club.

GROUSE IN WISCONSIN.—Egg Harbor, Door County.— Having occasion recently to visit the resorts of the ruffed grouse I find they have wintered well, notwithstanding the cold days and deep snows of January and February, and if they are not molested during the breeding season by men and boys who care little for the future of this noble bird, we can look for good shooting next fall. Robins and meadow larks have made their appearance, which indicates that spring with us is close at hand.—CORONA.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—A new club has leased grounds, 1,500 acres in extent, for a term of years, and already 200 quait have been turned down, and a like number will shortly be added. The land will be strictly preserved, and none but members allowed the use of it.

Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

CASTING THE FLY.

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HINTS ON BASS ANGLING.

HINTS ON BASS ANGLING. HINTS ON BASS ANGLING. March 2018 and Stream. Tow correspondent "Noine," in your issue of March 25, hising for the small-mouth bass. He advocates fine tackle principle of the small-mouth bass. He advocates fine tackle in the season one line is the correct this. More the kind of fishing I have been accustomed to, I still in that two hooks on one line is the correct this. More have he water swirls and boils, and where, early in have about made up my mind to try and in full focurse you need a heavy sinker to keep the bait where is dearch by P. Henshal in his book of the "Black bass." Delive that to be the best method for most waters when the bass will not take the fly. For this style of casting the the back bass is found in all believe that those is the bass will not take the fly. For this style of casting when the bass will not take the fly. For this style of casting the the base will not take the fly. For this style of casting when the bass will not take the fly. For this style of casting the take the bir have about made up my mind to try anotic as a base of the market, that permits of long casts being madi house the season the market, the permits of long casts being madi house the the base will not take the fly. For this style of casting the take the by the diverting to metallic style of casting the take the by the market, that permits diverting the season the mouted east a the take the by the diverting to metallic style of casting the take the by the diverting to metallic style of casting the take the by the diverting to metallic style of casting the take the by the diverting to metallic style of casting the take the by the diverting to metallic style of the take the the take the by the take the fly. The th

RANGELEY LAKE LARGE TROUT.

RANCELEY LAKE LARGE TROUT. Editor Forest and Stream: Twas very much surprised to notice in the last issue of foresst AND STREAM, Mr. Ames's statement quoting me as saying that a trou of thirteen pounds or over was ever taken, to my knowledge, in Rangeley waters. It is surely a mis-take, Either Mr. Ames misunderstood me or I said what I had no intention or remembrance of saying, and if the mis-take is on my side I am very glad of this chance of correct-ing it. In speaking in Boston of the catches of trout that have been made at our lakes, I have no doubt referred to what has been done at one cast, but I am very sorry if I worded my remarks so as to give any one to understand that the weight of trout landed at one cast meant the weight of my one trout. As far as I know the large trout taken near the Rangeley Dam a few years ago, by the men fishing for proceding purposes, still stands at the head of the list of our have been done at one cast. A birch bark cut of the fish with the weight marked on it adorns the wall of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the wall of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the sull of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the sull of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the wall of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the sull of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the sull of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the sull of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the sull of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the sull of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the sull of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the sull of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the sull of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the sull of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the sull of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the sull of one of the swith the weight marked on it adorns the sull of one of the swith

THE TROUT OF SUNAPEE LAKE

THE TROUT OF SUNAPEE LAKE. Editor Forest and Stream: Mr. Livingston Stone, whose name is well-known to all your readers, called to my notice a day or two since, a letter from Dr. C. A. Kingsbury, of Philadclphia, in which he pronounces my suggestion, that if they be Oquassa trout, which have been lately discovered in the Sunapee Lake, they may be the descendants of the plant of 4,000 fry of that vari-ety made by Mr. A. H. Powers in Junc, 1879, when we were both members of the N. H. Fish Commission, as "quite im-probable, if not absolutely impossible." Also another letter from Mr. John D. Quackenboss, of New York, who has had for a dozen years a summer cottage on the shore of the lake and is well versed in its inhabitants and who warmly in-dorses my suggestion, for which I hereby return him my thanks. Now, Mr. Kingsbury's statement as to the impossibility of

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Ethilate Forest and Stream:
The pounds in six years is certainly a phenomenal? The capacity of a yoong trout for digesting and assimilating food is so great that it is hardly safe to set a limit to it anywhere. When a trout breeder has six boxes of young trout fry to feed, the first lot is hungry and ready to feed again by the time the sixth lot has been fed, so that the breeder could use a single fash that had had enough food to satisfy it.
This digestive power of a trout is something marvelous dits or apiloly destroys the animal tissues that have been fake in its is to rapidly destroys the animal tissues that have been dit so rapidly destroys the animal tissues that have been fake in its is something marvelous.
The more the fish eat, the faster they grow. Indeed the anothing one resembles that of fire than anything one would expect from any kind of organic action.
Tow, the more the fish eat, the faster they grow. Indeed their amount of growth seems to be in direct ratio to their amount of growth seems to be in direct ratio to their amount of food, other things being equal, and this is particle and yoorly fed ones is sometimes so great as to be almost incedible, and 1 can testify from personal experience that fave seen many a well fed yearling trout that could and would eat for his breakfast a dozen poorly fed trout, such as a have also seen. of his own age.
That it is impossible for an Oquasas throut to get a ten pound from the second be fort to get a ten pound for the second be discusted and growth in six years? May it not be possible after all that is provenable circumstances which would enable the first to accomplish this growth in the time given. My first ha trout's prodigious capacity for eating and growing, there may be favorable circumstances which move the fish to accomplish this growth in the time given. My first ha trout is prodigious capacity for the would enable the fish to accomplish this growth in the time given. My first ha trout is prodigious capacity fore

for this extraordinary growth of ten pounds in six years and has made it possible, if anything can make it possible. Col. Webber says that fresh-water smells have been plentifully planted in Sunapee Lake. This being the case and the in-troduction of smelts being supposed to be a success, I can hardly imagine anything more likely to furnish for the trout planted in Sunapee Lake. This being the case and the in-hardly imagine anything more likely to furnish for the trout in the right kind of food to give them a rapid and extraor-dinary growth. The smelts hatch out just enough later than the trout and are just enough smaller to provide the trout in the trout and are just enough smaller to provide the trout in the trout and are just enough smaller to provide the trout in the trout and are just enough smaller to provide the trout in the trout and are just enough smaller to provide the trout in the trout and are just enough smaller to provide the trout in the trout and are just enough smaller to provide the trout in the trout and are just enough smaller to provide the trout in the trout and are just enough smaller to provide the trout in the trans any other similar periods of their lives. If after than during any other similar periods of their lives. If after this they have all the food they want, and if smelts are abun-dant in the lake, I do not sthink that any positive evidence in favor of the Oquassa theory should be set aside, or would be even much weakened by any *a priori* argument based on the supposed impossibility of the alleged growth, it being generally conceded, I believe, that *a priori* argument can be fairly used yet in the present state of this good-natured coor to are set to me that the alleged impossibility can be fairly used yet in the present state of this good-natured coor to the appearance of the new fish. The other hand there appears to be, from Mr. Hodge's statements, conclusive proof in his possession against the opuass theory, viz., evidence that the fish was caught in the lake before the

CHARLESTOWN, N. H.

TROUT ANGLER'S FIRST SALMON.

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and made a last desperate dash out to the middle of the river. My hands and arms by this time had become fairly sore from the long strain, and it was really hard work to reel him in again across that strong current. But this time Pete was successful, and as he thrust the gaff in the water, bubbles and blood came up and the pressure was taken off the rod. He raised the struggling fish from the water, and I would not let him stop until he had taken the salmon full twenty feet from the shore. And now I had killed my first salmou! Time fifty minutes from strike to gaff. The scales were brought out and the fish found to weigh twenty-four and a half pounds. I took my salmon over to the shade of a tree and told the men I had had all the fishing I wanted for that morning, although it was then only half past seven. I lighted my pipe, and throwing myself on the grass, "visited" with my beautiful prize until I knew every inch of him from head to tall, and if I had been an artist could have drawn his portrait from memory. On the trip I struck altogether 28 fish, saving 19 of them ; the largest weighed 32 pounds, the smallest 8, and the aver-age was 17 pounds. I made up my mind that a trout fisher-man could readily learn to kill salmon, even on such a rush-ing, tumbling stream as the Sainte Marguerite is the whole forty miles from Upper Forks to the Saguinay. GARD. Osweoo, N. Y., March, 1886.

Oswego, N. Y., March, 1886.

DEATH OF IRA WOOD.

DEATH OF IRA WOOD. We are pained to chronicle the death of our friend and companion of boyhood, Ira Wood, the well known angler and genial sportsman. Mr. Wood died very suddenly of bilious colic at Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday last. He was born at Greenbush, opposite Albany, about the year 1893, and was consequently close to his fifty-third year. While yet a boy his family moved to Syracuse, where for a long time Ira was chief of the fire department of that city. He served with credit during the war, and a few years ago returned to Albany, where he was in the employ of a large house deal-ing in stoves. Within a month he opened a store for the sale of fishing tackle, and hardly a week ago he was in our office, cheery as ever, and with bright hopes for the future. Those who met him at the recent fly-easting tournaments in this city were impressed with his manly, straight-forward way, and the unselfishness with which he coached anateurs and helped his opponents when their lines bucame tangled. Mr. Wood was a brother to the late Reuben Wood, so re-normed as an angler. He leaves a family.

To A FIRM in Gloucester, Mass., who have named a new schooner in his honor, Mr. Whittler has sent a note in which he writes: "I have always been interested in the New England fisheries, and am glad you have honored me by giving one of your schooners my name. I thank you for the some send you my unasked-for autograph on the sheet inclosed." On the sheet inclosed he had written: Luck to the craft that bears this name of name, Good fortune follow with the golden spoor. The glazed hat, and tarry pantalon: And whereso'er her keel shall cut the brine, Cod, hake and mackerel guarrel for her line. Shipped with her grey, whatever wind may blow, Or tides delay, my with with her shall go. Fishing by proxy. Would that it height thow At need her course, in lack sum star, Where ucbears threaten, and the shar rest sare; Lift the blind togs on Antocobs and star. More der and where port for her sea found for and warms. Break the long calms, and charm away the storms. Break the long calms, and charm away the storms. Jonx G, Whirriner.

OAK KNOLL, 3d mo., 1856.

WHAT FISH HAS THIS HABIT?—*Editor Forest and Stream:* For several years, in my fishing tours around Montauk Point, Oyster Bay, Sea Cliff, and several places about Long Island Sound, I have noticed in small fishing that I would catch two fish on one hook, the cause of which I attributed to their being frightened by larger fish of prey. So last sesson I determined to find out, in order to be sure that this state-ment would be right. I was accompanied by an angler, and by careful watching came to the conclusion that, seeing one of their school taken in an opposite direction, they take hold of the unfortunate's tail to keep him back from a supposed current, as they are used to this habit in streams of opposite currents; and after being out of water, exhaustion causes them to tighten the bite, thus enabling the angler to land them. I would like older anglers than myself to publish their experience of this.—E. FRANK Ross.

MASKINONGE. — Editor Forest and Stream: I see that I am quoted as using the spelling "muscallonge," but in the manuscript of my article mentioaed (see FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XX., page 490), I certainly wrote maskinonge, but the printer made it read muscollonge. In the Province of Que-bec there is a Maskinonge county, also several villages, rivers and lakes by the same name, and as it is to be sup-posed that they there have the correct pronunciation of the word, its glossic is as follows: M_{+4} , s+k+1, m_{+4} , m_{+5} , k-k(the sign + stands for the glide from the sound of a letter to the next following). Some years ago I attempted to learn the origin of the above word, and after most diligent inquir-les among the best informed habitants, I could only learn that it was the Indian name for the largest of the pike fam-ily, *Esor nobilior*.—STANSTEAD (Sackville, N. B).

BASS FLIES.—Will Mr. Holberton give a little information about the dressing of the bass flies he mentions as taking ones in a late issue of FOREST AND STREAM, if it is not ask-ing too much, so that we will know what to purchase or how to tie? He speaks of a "bass grizzly" and a "bass miller." Are these any wise different from the regular grizzly king or white miller, save that they are tied on hooks of a size suit-able for bass? And wherein doesa "match-wing ibls" differ from the red ibls, so well known? And will he give the tying of these flies that he mentions—Holberton, post jungle, St. Patrick and Lottie? These may be common species, but there is such a woeful looseness in fly nomenclature, that they, in name at least, are new to me.—PERCYVAL.

An UNIQUE ANGLING WORK —For the past three years Mr. Wakeman Holberton, well-known as an accomplished angler and artist, has been engaged in writing a book on his favorite sport. The volume is entirely engrossed by Mr. Holberton's pen on vellum. The illustrations are in pen and ink and in water colors, while the initial letters are illumin-ated in mediæval style. It is calculated that three more years will be required to finish this volume, which will be a treat to those who are so fortunate as to see it.

FISH AND GAME IN THE ADIRONDACKS —Mr. A. R. Fuller, of Meacham Lake, Franklin county, writes: "The winter has been a good one for game. My deer have wintered well, and we saw two of them a few days ago, near my log house at the other end of the beach. They did not look thin, and could run well. We see partridge (ruffed grouse) often, and a few days ago I saw three foxes at one time. I cannot hear of any killing of deer in this section, and think there has been nonc. There has been no fishing. The new fish law for the Adirondacks I think is a good one. We have just finished getting in ice, which is about 22 inches of solid blue, and our next job is to get in wood, and then we are ready for the fishers."

TROUTING ON LONG ISLAND.—Comparatively few trout have been taken on the island during the first week of the open season. Cold northeast storms with rain have pre-vniled, and but one decent day occurred in the week. This was on Friday, the 2d. At the South Side Club many mem-bers have been waiting for better weather, while a few have fished. At times the wind has blown a gale in which no fly-fishing could be done. But few fish were taken on the south side of the island and few or none on the north side. There are plenty of trout in the streams and ponds, which will rise to the fly when better weather comes.

TIP-UP FOR PICKEREL. — "Awahsoose" sends us a modifi-cation of "Yager's" tip-up, illustrated in issue of March 4: "Here is a rough sketch of a 'jack' or 'tip-up,' which I think is more convenient than any of those you gave. The two pieces pivot on a screw, and can be folded into very compact shape for carrying. The end of the upper stick that rests upon the ice may be painted black or red to make it show plaiply when raised by a fish biting. 'W. J. C.'s' slot might casily be adopted, and would doubtless be an improvement, Any stake arrangement seems troublesome and unnecessary."

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fishculture.

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FOREST AND STREAM.

SHORT LOBSTERS.—The Rockland (Me.) Courier-Gazette reports: "Fish Warden Thompson made a seizure of three barrels of lobsters consigned to parties in Boston at the steamboat landing at Wiscasset, Tuesday. Forty out of the two hundred and forty lobsters were found to be less than the law allowed. The seizure has made a great stir among the fish dealers in that vicinity. Warden Thompson is too much for them. The short lobster business has cost a Portland man \$1,300, according to Deputy Fish Commissioner Shattuck of Boston. It is claimed by friends of the lobster law that the lobster fishermen are coming to the commissioners with con-gratulations on their success in stopping the short lobster business. They say that if it is kept up for only a few years longer the lobster is saved. They appear to be in favor of protection—the great majority of them—and they would be willing to furnish evidence to convict the few who persist in retaining lobsters forbidden by law, but for the fact that their entire property and living is in their lobster pots, and they dare not offend the law breakers. In the case of the Portland man who swore that a car containing short lobsters was the property of the man who had loaned at to him, and that he had ho knowledge of the lobsters in it, the commissioners say that they shall have no difficulty in proving that the key to the car cases against him, and they say hc will have to give up the short lobster business. Fish Commissioner Counce, fish war-dens Thompson, of Newcastle, Nichols, of Winnegance and Despreaux of Brunswick, and others, held a private meeting in Batk, Tuesday, and action was taken concerning the future course to be pursued by these officers of the law. It was the decided expression of all to push things to the fullest extent of the law.

The Bennel.

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. S.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

City, Mo. Nov. 32.—Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y.

DOG SHOWS.

April 6, 7, 8 and 9, --Second Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club. Edward A. Moseley, Secretary, Boston, Mass. April 18, 14, 15 and 18. First Annual Dog Show of the Hartford Kennel Club. A. C. Collins, Secretary, Hartford, Con. April 13 to 18.-Bench Show of the Buffalo S, F. P. O. A., Main Street Rink, Buffalo E. H. Rounds, Secretary, Tö White Building. April 27, 28, 29 and 30, --Third Dog Show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association. C. M. Munhall, Secretary, Cleveland, O. May 4, 5, 6 and 7.-Tenth annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, New York. May 18, 19, 20 and 21 --Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. Munson, Manager.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

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of entries already printed 3481. THE NEW HAVEN DOG SHOW. THE third annual dog show of the New Haven Kennel Club, held at New Haven last week, was a first-class show. Although there were not so many entries as last year, the average quality was much better. The management was as good as we have ever seen; everything in connection with it ran smoothly, and the exhibitors were warm in praise of the manner in which the show was conducted. There is a genuine ring to the words of welcome with which the New Haven boys greet their visitors that makes them feel at home. There has always been at the New Haven shows an *entente* cordiale among the visitors that renders the reunions there very pleasant. At no show has this been more apparent than at the one just held. The armory of the 2d Regiment, in which the show was held, is very roomy, well lighted and well ventilated. The dogs were confortably benched, and there was ample room for visitors. The attendance was here of the first two days, and we have ne doubt that the receipts of the show will exceed the expenses. The judging in nearly all of the classes was satisfactory, although some mistakes were made. We are pleased to record that not a single pro-test was made. The performance of the trick dogs was eagerly watched by delighted crowds. Nep, one of the per-formers, is a nondescript terrier possessed of wonderful pow-ers. He performed many difficult and pleasing feats, display-ing in some of them a degree of intelligence that was astob rishing. His owner informs ns that Nep has been trained en-tirely by the humane method, and that he has not been struck a blow.

isling. His owner informs ns that Nep has been trained entirely by the humane method, and that he has not been struck a blow.
 Spratts Patent had charge of the feeding of the dogs, although the club furnished free to those who desired it any description of food called for. We questioned many of the exhibitors in regard to Spratts biscuit, and found that those who had not previously used them complained that they physicked their dogs, and consequently they were not favorably disposed toward them. On the other hand, we found many that feed them at home who like them. One of our most prominent kennels makes a practice of feeding the biscuit for at least a week previous to attending a show, and the kennel man in charge strongly recommends this course, and says that if this is done nine dogs out of ten will thrive on the food. The judging ring was in the center of the building. It was commodious enough to allow the largest classes ample room. The judging commenced on Tuesday and was completed on Wednesday at noon. We published a list of the awards last week. The list was more accurate than could be expected. The corrections will be found below, together with the remainder of the specials. The judges of the different classes were as follows: English setters, black and tan setters, Irish setters, and pointers, Mr. John Davidson, Monroe, Mich. Mastiffs, spaniels, greyhounds, deerhounds, Newfoundlands, bull-terriers, pugs, Yorkshire and toy terriers, toy spaniels, talian greyhounds, Mexican hairless and miscellaneous, Mr. C. H. Mason, Bay Ridge, L. I. Beagles, Mr. L. D. Sloan, Philadelphia, Pa. Forkhounds, Messers. Sloan and Davidson.
 St. Bernards, collies, bulldogs, poodles, fox-terriers, basset hounds, dachshunde, black and tan. Bedlington, Irish, Skye. Daadie Dinmont and rough terriers, Mr. Ronald H. Barlow, Philadelphia, Pa. Trick dogs, New Haven, Com.
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MASTIFFS-(MK. MASCA). There were sixteen entries in these classes, and the quality was decidedly good. Homer, looking very well, represented the champion dogs and Prussian Princess and Rosalind the opposite sex. The judging of the next class was eagerly watched by admirers of the breed, and both the llfords found numerous friends. Caution's beautiful color and excellent condition were not of thouselves sufficient to outweigh the turner lines of Cromwell. The latter is a truly formed dog,

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GRETHOUNDS—(MR. MASON). Bouncing Boy, looking well, scored a bloodless victory in the champion class. In the open class Hawthorn Belle, a racy little bitch, not quite stout enough for our liking, beat Harlequin, whose worst faults are in feet and back. Fido would have been higher on the list but for his plain head and light eyes. He stands on capital legs and feet, has good pro-pellers, and was well shown. Hush Money was badly shown, and has not improved on his puppy form. The special prize offered by the club for the best greyhound bitch was a splendid trophy, and fell to the share of Hawthorn Belle.

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ENGLISH SETTERS-(MR. DAVIDSON). Rockingham and Plantagenet graced the class for champion English dogs. Plantagenet being out aft oast left his formid-able opponent to score an easy viotory. There were no entries

THE TROUT OF SUNAPEE LAKE.

Editor Forest and Stream: Mr. Livingston Stone, whose name is well-known to all your readers, called to my notice a day or two since, a letter from Dr. C. A. Kingsbury, of Philadelphia, in which he pronounces my suggestion, that if they be Oquassa trout, which have been lately discovered in the Sunapee Lake, they may be the descendants of the plant of 4,000 fry of that vari-ety made by Mr. A. H. Powers in June, 1879, when we were both members of the N. H. Fish Commission, as "quite im-probable, if not absolutely impossible." Also another letter from Mr. John D. Quackenboss, of New York, who has had for a dozen years a summer cottage on the shore of the lake and is well versed in its inhabitants and who warmly in-dorses my suggestion, for which I hereby return him my thanks.

and its well suggestion, for which I hereby return him my thanks. Now, Mr. Kingsbury's statement as to the impossibility of my suggestion, seems to be rather an ex-cathedia assumption inasmuch as the landlocked salmon from the Schoodic eggs have increased in weight from two to twelve pounds by the same change of habitiation, and as I now believe that what I first suggested as a possibility is extremely probable. I will give my reasons for such faith. In the first place, let me premise that I was born and brought up in this village within thirty miles of Lake Suna-pee, and although I went away from here, when seventeen practicable made an annual visit of more or less duration to my birthplace. When a boy I was familiar with the Suna-pee trout, and have seen them of three or four pounds weight, which was considered very large and was, I think, as large as they used to grow in those days. When Mr. Stone handed me these papers, he asked me, "to what cause do you attribute this abnormal growth of these fish in Sunapee Lake?"

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for this extraordinary growth of ten pounds in six years and has made it possible, if anything can make it possible. Ool. Webber says that fresh-water smells have been plentifully planted in Sunapee Lake. This being the case and the in-inordy imagine anything more likely to furnish for the trout introduction of smelts being supposed to be a success. I can hardly imagine anything more likely to furnish for the trout introduction of smelts being supposed to be a success. I can hardly imagine anything more likely to furnish for the trout introduction of smelts being supposed to be a success. I can hardly imagine anything more likely to furnish for the trout introduction of smelts being supposed to be a success. I can hardly imagine anything more likely to furnish for the trout in the trout and are just enough smaller to provide the trout in the trout and are just enough smaller to provide the trout in the trout and are just enough smaller to provide the trout in the trout and are just enough smaller to provide the trout in the trans any other similar periods of their lives. If after than during any other similar periods of their lives. If after this they have all the food they want, and if smelts are abun-dant in the lake. I do not see why they should not. Then I cannot help thinking that it is still an open question about the extraordinary growth that is claimed for the Oquassa plant. At all events I do not think that any positive evidence in favor of the Oquassa theory should be set aside, or would be even much weakened by any *a priori* arguments are at best extremely hazardous and fragile weapons against evi-dence resting on established fact. Mote on the and there appears to be, from Mr. Hodge's statements, conclusive proof in his possession against the fully used yet in the present atta to fulls good-natured cor-troversy against the advocates of the Oquassa explanation of the appearance of the new fish. The other hand there appears to be, from Mr. Hodge's statements, conclusive proof in his possession

CHARLESTOWN, N. H.

A TROUT ANGLER'S FIRST SALMON.

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and made a last desperate dash out to the middle of the river. My hands and arms by this time had become fairly score from the long strain, and it was really hard work to reel him in again across that strong current. But this time Pete was successful, and as he thrust the gaff in the water, bubbles and blood came up and the pressure was taken off the rod. He raised the struggling fish from the water, and I would not let him stop until he had taken the salmon fall twenty feet from the shore. And now I had killed my first salmon! Time fifty minutes from strike to gaff. The scales were brought out and the fish found to weigh twenty-four and a half pounds. I took my salmon over to the shade of a tree and told the men I had had all the fishing I wanted for that morning, although it was then only half past seven. I lighted my pipe, and throwing myself on the grass, "visited" with my beautiful prize until I knew every inch of him from head to tail, and if I had been an artist could have drawn his portrait from memory.

tail, and if 1 had been an artist could have drawn his portrait from memory. On the trip I struck altogether 28 fish, saving 19 of them; the largest weighed 33 pounds, the smallest 8, and the aver-age was 17 pounds. I made up my mind that a trout fisher-man could readily learn to kill salmon, even on such a rush-ing, tumbling stream as the Sainte Marguerite is the whole forty miles from Upper Forks to the Saguinay. GAND. OSWEGO, N. Y., March, 1886.

DEATH OF IRA WOOD.

DEATH OF IRA WOOD. We are pained to chronicle the death of our friend and companion of boyhood, Ira Wood, the well known angler and genial sportsman. Mr. Wood died very suddenly of bilious colic at Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday last. He was born at Greenbush, opposite Albany, about the year 1853, and was consequently close to his fifty-third year. While yet a boy his family moved to Syracuse, where for a long time Ira was chief of the fire department of that city. He served with credit during the war, and a few years ago returned to Albany, where he was in the employ of a large house deal-ing in stoves. Within a month he opened a store for the sale of fishing tackle, and hardly a week ago he was in our office, cheery as ever, and with bright hopes for the future. Those who met him at the recent fly-casting tournaments in this city were impressed with his manly, straight-forward way, and the unselfishness with which he coached amateurs and helped his opponents when their lines became tangled. Mr. Wood was a brother to the late Reuben Wood, so re-nowned as an angler. He leaves a family.

To a FIRM in Gloucester, Mass., who have named a new schooner in his honor, Mr. Whittier has sent a note in which he writes: "I have always been interested in the New England fisheries, and am glad you have honored me by giv-ing one of your schooners my name. I thank you for the compliment, and send you my unasked-for autograph on the sheet inclosed." On the sheet inclosed he had written: Luck to the craft that bears the name of mne, Good fortune follow with the golden spoon. The glazed hat, and tarry pantaloon: And whereso'er her keel shall cut the brine, Cod, hake and mackerel quarrel for her line. Shipped with her crew, whatever wind may blow, Or tides delay, my wish with her shall go. Fishing by proxy. Would that it might show At need her course, in lack of sum and star. Where icebergs threaten, and the sharp reefs are; Lift the billof fogs on Anticosi's lee And Avalon's rocks: make populous the sea Round Grand Manan with eager funy swarms. Break the long calme, and charm away the storms. JOHN G. WHITTIER. OAK KNOLL, 3d mo., 18:6.

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WHAT FISH HAS THIS HABIT?—Editor Forest and Stream: For several years, in my fishing tours around Montauk Point. Oyster Bay, Sea Cliff, and several places about Long Island Sound, I have noticed in small fishing that I would catch two fish on one hook, the cause of which I attributed to their being frightened by larger fish of prey. So last season I determined to find out, in order to be sure that this state-ment would be right. I was accompanied by an angler, and by careful watching came to the conclusion that, seeing one of their school taken in an opposite direction, they take hold of the unfortunate's tail to keep him back from a supposed current, as they are used to this habit in streams of opposite eurentis; and after being out of water, exhaustion causes them to tighten the bite, thus enabling the angler to land them. I would like older anglers than myself to publish their experience of this,—E. FRANK Ross.

MASKINONGE.—Editor Forest and Stream: I see that I am quoted as using the spelling "muscallonge," but in the manuscript of my article mentioned (see FOREST AND STIERAM, Vol. XX., page 490), I certainly wrote maskinonge, but the printer made it read muscollonge. In the Province of Que-bec there is a Maskinonge county, also several villages, rivers and lakes by the same name, and as it is to be sup-posed that they there have the correct pronunciation of the word, its glossicies as follows: $M_{+4}+s_{+}k_{+}i_{+}a_{+}a_{+}a_{+}g_{+}e_{-}c_{+}$ (the sign + stands for the glide from the sound of a letter to the next following). Some years ago I attempted to learn the origin of the above word, and after most diligent inquir-ies among the best informed habitants, I could only learn that it was the Indian name for the largest of the pike fam-ily, Esox nobilior.—STANSTEAD (Sackville, N. B).

BASS FLIES.—Will Mr. Holberton give a little information about the dressing of the bass flies he mentions as taking ones in a late issue of FOREST AND STREAM, if it is not ask-ing too much, so that we will know what to purchase or how to tie? He speaks of a "bass grizzly" and a "bass miller." Are these any wise different from the regular grizzly king or white miller, save that they are tied on hooks of a size suit-able for bass? And wherein does a "match-wing ibis" differ from the red ibis, so well known? And will he give the tying of these flies that he mentions—Holberton, post jungle, St. Patrick and Lottie? These may be common species, but there is such a woeful looseness in fly nomenclature, that they, in name at least, are new to me.—PEROYVAL.

AN UNIQUE ANGLING WORK —For the past three years Mr. Wakeman Holberton, well-known as an accomplished angler and artist, has been engaged in writing a book on his favorite sport. The volume is entirely engrossed by Mr. Holberton's pen on vellum. The illustrations are in pen and ink and in water colors, while the initial letters are illumin-ated in mediaval style. It is calculated that three more years will be required to fluish this volume, which will be a treat to those who are so fortunate as to see it.

FISH AND GAME IN THE ADIRONDACES —Mr. A. R. Fuller, of Meacham Lake, Franklin county, writes: "The winter has been a good one for game. My deer have wintered well, and we saw two of them a few days ago, near my log house at the other end of the beach. They did not look thin, and could run well. We sce partridge (ruffed grouse) often, and a few days ago I saw three foxes at one time. I cannot hear of any killing of deer in this section, and think there has been none. There has been no fishing. The new fish law for the Adirondacks I think is a good one. We have just finished getting in ice, which is about 22 inches of solid blue, and our next job is to get in wood, and then we are ready for the fishers."

TROUTING ON LONG ISLAND.—Comparatively few trout have been taken on the island during the first week of the open season. Cold northeast storms with rain have pre-valled, and but one decent day occurred in the week. This was on Friday, the 2d. At the South Side Club many mem-bers have been waiting for better weather, while a few have fished. At times the wind has blown a gale in which no fly-fishing could be done. But few fish were taken on the south side of the island and few or none on the north side. There are plenty of trout in the streams and ponds, which will rise to the fly when better weather comes.

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THE ADIRONDACK HATCHERY.—Some time ago we published a pledge signed by one hundred guides, hotel-keepers, and others, condeming the depredations of the vandals who cut up the nets of the Fish Commission at Little Cedar Pond (now Lake Brandon), and agreeing to sustain any efforts to bring the offenders to justice. We have now re-ceived from Mr. J. M. Wardner, proprietor of the Rainbow Lake Hotel, a printed list of as many more names from St. Regis Lake, Bloomingdale, and Loon Lake. Mr. Walters, the superintendent of the hatchery, is now at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, hatching land-locked saimon, lake trout, brown trout and smelts, for the Adirondacks, in consequence of the breaking of his dam. He will return with these fish in May.

SHORT LOBSTERS SEIZED.—Damariscotta, Me., Mareh 30.—Fish Warden John L. Thompson seized about 1,000 under-size lobsters in Boothbay and Bristol yesterday. He chartered a smell steamer and took the canning factories by surprise.

SHORT LOBSTERS.—The Rockland (Me.) Courier-Gazette reports: "Fish Warden Thompson made a seizure of three barrels of lobsters consigned to parties in Boston at the steamboat landing at Wiscasset, Tuesday. Forty out of the two hundred and forty lobsters were found to be less than the law allowed. The seizure has made a great stir among the fish dealers in that vicinity. Warden Thompson is too much for them. The short lobster business has cost a Portland man \$1,500, according to Deputy Fish Commissioner Shattuck of Boston. It is elaimed by friends of the lobster law that the lobster fashermen are coming to the commissioner Shattuck of protection—the great majority of them—and they would be willing to furnish evidence to convict the faw who presist in retaining lobsters forbidden by law, but for the fact that their willing to furnish evidence to convict the faw who presist in retaining lobsters forbidden by law, but for the fact that their and who swore that a car containing short lobsters was the property of the man who had loaned it to bin, and that he had no knowledge of the lobsters in it, the commissioners say that who the possession of the man under arrest. They have other cases against him, and they say he will have to give up the short lobster bissioners. Fish Commissioners of the Portland mas Thompson, of Newcastle, Nichols, of Winnegance and pospereux of Brunswick, and others, held a private meeting in Bath, Tuesday, and action was taken concerning the future cores to be pursued by these officers of the law. It was the action to be the start and others, held a private meeting in Bath, Tuesday, and action was taken concerning the future course to be pursued by these officers of the law. It was the action to be the start of the push things to the fullest extent of the law.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

FIATORES. FIELD TRIALS. Nov. 8.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo. Nov, 22.—Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y.

DOG SHOWS.

April 6, 7, 6 and 9, --Second Annual Dog Shows. April 6, 7, 6 and 9, --Second Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club, Edward A. Moseley, Scoretary, Boston, Mass. April 13, 14, 15 and 16. First Annual Dog Show of the Hartford Kennel Club, A. C. Collins, Secretary, Hartford, Com. April 18 to 18, -Bench Show of the Buffalo S. F. F. C. A., Main Street Rink, Buffalo. E. H. Rounds, Secretary, 75 White Building. April 27, 28, 29 and 30, --Third Dog Show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association. C. M. Munhall, Secretary, Cleveland, O. May 4, 5, 6 and 7, --Tenth annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, New York. May 18, 19, 30 and 21 --Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. Munson, Manager.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$15.0. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bo. 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed **3481**.

THE NEW HAVEN DOG SHOW.

THE NEW HAVEN DOG SHOW. The third annual dog show of the New Haven Kennel Chub, held at New Haven last week, was a first-class show. Although there were not so many entries as last year, the average quality was much better. The management was as good as we have ever seen; everything in connection with it ran smoothly, and the exhibitors were warm in praise of the manner in which the show was conducted. There is a genuine ring to the words of welcome with which the New Haven boys greet their visitors that makes them feel at home. There has always been at the New Haven shows an *enlente* cordiale among the visitors that renders the reunions there very pleasant. At no show has this been more apparent than at the one just held. The armory of the 2d Regiment, in which the show was held, is very roomy, well lighted and well ventilated. The dogs were comfortably benched, and there was ample room for visitors. The attendance was fairly good at all times, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather of the first two days, and we have no doubt that the receipts of the show will exceed the expenses. The judging in nearly al of the classes was satisfactory, although some mistakes were made. We are pleased to record that not a single pro-test was made. The performance of the trick dogs was agerly watched by delighted crowds. Nep, one of the per-formers, is a nondescript terrier possessed of wonderful pow-ers. He performed many difficult and pleasing feats, display-ing in some of them a degree of intelligence that was aston-tishing. His owner informs us that Nep has been trained en-tishing. His owner informs us that Nep has been trained en-tishing. His owner informs us that hen as not been struck a blow.

ishing. His owner informs us that Nep has been trained entirely by the humane method, and that he has not been struck a blow.
 Spratts Patent had charge of the feeding of the dogs, although the club furnished free to those who desired it any description of food called for. We questioned many of the exhibitors in regard to Spratts biscuit, and found that those who had not previously used them complained that they physicked their dogs, and consequently they were not favorably disposed toward them. On the other hand, we found many that feed them at home who like them. One of our most prominent kennels makes a practice of feeding the biscuit for at least a week previous to attending a show, and the kennel man in charge strongly recommends this course, and says that if this is done nine dogs out of ten will thrive on the food.
 The judging ring was in the center of the building. It was commodious enough to allow the largest classes ample room. The judging commenced on Tuesday and was completed on Wednesday at noon. We published a list of the awards last week. The list was more accurate than could be expected. The corrections will be found below, together with the remainder of the specials. The judges of the different classes were as follows: English, setters, black and tan setters, Irish setters and pointers, Mr. John Davidson, Monroe, Mich, Mastiffs, spaniels, greyhounds, Messre. Sloan and Davidson, Milder, Staulan greyhounds, Mesican hairless and miscellaneous, Mr. C. H. Mason, Bay Ridge, L. I. Beagles, Mr. L. D. Sloan, Philadelphia, ?Pa. Foxhounds, Messre. Sloan and Davidson, St. Bernards, collies, bulldogs, poodles, fox-terriers, basset hounds, dachshunde, black and tan, Bedlington, Irish, Skye, Dandie Dinmont and rough terriers, Mr. Ronald H. Barlow, Philadelphia, ?Pa. Trick dogs, Messre. A. H. Wakefield, Providence, R. I., and Jas. Lindsay, Jersey City, N. J. Veterinary, Dr. Edward C. Koss, New Haven, Com.

nary, Dr. Edward C. Koss, New Haven, Conn. MASTIFFS-(MR. MASON). There were sixteen entries in these classes, and the quality was decidedly good. Homer, looking very well, represented the champion dogs and Prussian Princess and Rosalind the opposite sex. The judging of the next class was eagerly watched by admirers of the breed, and both the lifords found numerous friends. Caution's heautiful color and excellent condition were not of themselves sufficient to outweigh the truer lines of Cromwell. The latter is a truly formed dog.

longer and stouter than his opponent. He stands on the best of legs and feet, moves well, and has plenty of bone. He is rather long from eye to nose and lacks depth of muzzle, and his eyes are not the correct color. He is above the aver-age in skull and has small ears. Caution has plenty of skull, and it is inderhung more than we like to see. He would do the standerhung more than we like to see. He would do faulty conformation. Hector and Dread took the vhc. cards, and they were looking well. Hector is the truer-formed dog of the two. Boss was absent. Cedic's Gurth is a big, long-legged dog, short between the couplings and faulty in head, muzzle, ears and feet. Maidus is faulty in head, muzzle, eyes, art, size and color. Court is leggy, light of bone, shallow in body, houndy in head, and faulty in ears and feet. Lavlass is head, size and color. Hamibal was looking so tucked up that the prize was withheld from him in the puppy class. Dread yr, in the same class, shows little mastiff character. There was a sharp tussle between Hford Cromwell and Prussian princess for the handsome prize offered by Mr. Wade, and after a very careful inspection of the two dogs the blue ribbon was handed to Cromwell's owner. Princess has the uset of it in muzzle, wrinkles and eyes, but in other respects Cromwell is the better dog. He stands over more ground, is much truer formed in body, and has by far the best limbs. The judge better well to type, and disearded houndy specimens. ST. EENARDS-(MR. BARLOW).

and discurded here best limbs. The judge kept well to type, and discurded houndy specimens.
 ST. BERNARDS-(MR. BARLOW).
 Bonivard and Rohna were the entries in the champion classes for rough coats. The former is a most typical dog. In the open dog class First Choice was selected for premier honors. We cannot indorse the decision, and would have given the pride of place to Merchant Prince. These dogs have been fully described in our previous reports. Rudolph II., not looking so well as he did at Newark, deserved his card, and the others were well placed. Miranda was well selected as the pick of the rough coated bitches. She is a good one, but was not in full coat on this occasion. Stella was overrated. St. Bride, c., should have been second. Venus is sour in expression and lacks the necessary markings. Lady Athol and Margery were absent, as was also Loyal, only entry in the puppy class. There were no smooth-coated champions, and in the open dog class Rigi was placed over Apollo. Rigi is a very little dog of good type, but he lacks bone, is not sufficiently square in muzzle, and has a badly-carried tail. Apollo is too houndy in head, but should have been first. Mt. Velan is faulty at both ends and lacks character. Bernice was absent from the corresponding bitch class, leaving Aima II, fully described in our Newark report, to win. Lodi was alone in the puppy class. Ince Well. NEWFOUNDLANDS-(MR.MASON).

NEWFOUNDLANDS-(MR. MASON). Bruno, looking well, scored an easy victory. Major, placed second, is faulty in head and coat. Joe is a long way removed from bench show form, being faulty in head, coat, limbs and tail.

GREYHOUNDS-(MR. MASON).

tail. GREYHOUNDS-(MR. MASON). Bouncing Boy, looking well, scored a bloodless victory in the champion class. In the open class Hawthorn Belle, a racy little bitch, not quite stout enough for our liking, beat Harlequin, whose worst faults are in feet and back. Fido would have been higher on the list but for his plain head and light eyes. He stands on capital legs and feet, has good pro-pellers, and was well shown. Hush Money was badly shown, and has not improved on his puppy form. The special prize offered by the club for the best greyhound bitch was a splendid trophy, and fell to the share of Hawthorn Belle. DEERHOUNDS-(MR. MASON). In the champion class Mac, looking well, beat his old op-ponent Bran, who, as usual, was short of coat. The open in this country. Chieftain, a magnificent specimen, remarka-bly good in almost every point, was first, and his kennel com-panion Wanda, a great blich, was properly placed second. Ignorant persons have stated that Chieftain's head is too thick. I'ris sufficently wide at the base to prevent the dog from slip-ping his collar before he is sent out of the slips, and this is just what it should be. Heather, a fair specimen, took the reserve card. He is much below the winners in good looks. Mercia is far too small at d is faulty in head, ears, and coat. The win-er in this class took the special prize for the best dog or bitch entered in the classes judged by Mr. Mason. PINTERS-(MR. DAVIDSON). There were thirty pointers encirered, with five absentees.

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essie. Black and tan bitch, age and pedigree not given, by War-tk Kennels, Bridgeport, Conn., to S. Jordan, same place. wittie. Black, wbite, tan and ticked beagle bitch, age and pedi-e unknown, by Warwick Kennels, Bridgeport, Conn., to William sell, same place. im. Black, white and tan beagle dog, age and pedigree unknown, Warwick Keunels, Bridgeport, Conn., to J. Ellis. Milford, Conn. 'ex Liver and white pointer dog, whelped August, 1884. by Mike of Lena, by Warwick Kennels, Bridgeport, Conn., to William C, sell, same place.

we rand white pointer bitch, whelped Aug. 14, 1885, by f Fan, by Warwick Kennels, Bridgeport, Conn., to J. Ellis, , Conn. y. Blue Skye terrier dog, whelped Feb. 15, 1886, by Joe on by Warwick Kennels, Bridgeport, Conn., to G. W. H. Powers

iace, J. Lemon and white English setter bitcb, whelped Aug. 10, v Dashing Lion out of Arminda, by Memphis & Avent Kennels, its, Teun, to E E Pray, Denver, Col. a Black and tan, fittle white, collic bitcb, whelped June 19, K.R. 4400, by B. Holmes, Jr., Mountainville, N. Y., to H. B. r. Pavarside Cal.

Lemon and white fox-terrier bitch, whelped August, 1885, out of Cute, by O. H. Dole, Lynn, Mass., to Chas, W. Nut-

Jat of Cute, by C. H. Dole, Lynn, mass, and the place. Fourd. Black, while and tan English setter dog, whelped 5. by Glen Rock (A K R. 1616) out of Leah II, by E. W. George's, Del., to D. W. Evans, New York, *Tanny whelps.* Newfoundlands, whelped Feb. 11, 1856, by *Kevnels, Bridgeport, Conn.*, a hleck, white on chest, dog to is and a black dog to J. Evans, same place. *Lisetle whelp.* Black and tan dachshund dog, whelped

c Falls, N. Y. mann II.-Crawl whelp. Red dachshnnd bitch, whelped De-1855, by Wm. Loeffler, Preston, Miuu, to F. G. Stewart, r Falls, N. Y. II (4.K.R. 2923)-Floss (A K.R. 2357) whelps. Black, Ian and ollics, wnelped Nov 21, 1885, by B. Holmes, Jr., Mountainville, dog to Geo. Rudd, New York, and a bitch to W. A Mitcheil, o, Pa.

by to Geo. Rudd, New York, and a bitch to W. A. Mitchell, Pa. "moress Trize (A.K.R. 1092) whelps. Red Irish setter dogs., larch 10, 1586, by W. Holborton, Hackensack, N.J., oue to ise, same place, and one to E. E. Williams, New York. Queen. I con gray Skye terrier bitch, whelped Feb. 32, 1885, ut of Highland Mary, by Dr. Wm P. Sanderson, Philadel-to N. V. Ketchum, Savannab, Ga. Biack, white and tan English setter bitch, age not given, Blue out of Diana, by Walter B. Peck, Central Falls. R. I., alman, South Attlehoro, Mass. D Blue belton English setter bitch, age not given, by Drnid s Rose, by Walter B. Peck, Central Falls, K. 1, to Jos. H. wrucket, R. I.

Rose, by Walter B. Peck, Central Falls, K. 1, to Jos. H. turekta, R. I Black, white and tau English setter bitch, whelped March, reman out of Pet Berwyn, by Walter B. Peck, Central Falls, rodore Rebie, Providence, R. I. Red Irish setter bitch, age not given, by Glenco out of y Walter B. Peck, Central Falls, R. I., to Jos. S. Barber,

ce, Red Itish setter dog, whelped Jan. 19, 1885, by Arlington out s, by Walter B. Peck, Central Falls, R. I., to Dr. Stephen F. tucket, R. I. verack. Blue belton English setter hitch, whelped June 7. 2764), by Henry Sturtevant, Medina, N.Y., to T. H. Adams.

R. I. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped Nov. 18, Litle Duke (A.K.R. 1994) out of Mischief (A.K.R. 2592), H. Brady, Pawiucket, R. I., to Wm. Tallman, Tarrytown,

Black, white and tan heagle doz, whelped Nov. 18, 1835, buke (A.K. 1984) out of Mischief (A.K.R. 2592), by T. H. wrucket, K. J., to Wm. Tallmau, Tarrytown, N. Y. lack, white and tan English setter hitch, 6yrs, old, by Rake nie, by H. E. Hamilton, New York, to A. E. Burch, Wash-

Inston, D. C. Belthus, Blue belton English setter dog, whelped March 17, 1881, by Rock out of Meg, by S. L. Boggs, Pittsburgh, Pa., to H. F. Schell hass, Brooklyn, N. Y. PRESENTATIONS. Dash. Black, white and tan Llewelln setter dog, whelped June 29, 1885, by a brother of Morning Star out of Lady Bright, by T. J. Flack, Washington, D. C., to D. Gilbert Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rifle and Tray Shooting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

OUR MILITIA MARKSMEN.

A DJT.-GEN, R. C. DRUM, in his report to Secretary of War Endi-cott for the last official year, accompanies it with a series of reports made by officers of the army devailed during the past sum-mer and fall to inspect militia encampments in the various States as follow:

ows: Alabama.—At Mobile, by Capt. W. H. Powell, Fourth U. S. Infan-, aud First Lieut, C. E. Satzerlee, Third U. S. Artillery, At Montgo-ry by Second Lieut, J. T. Thompson, Second U. S. Artillery, Illinoiz.—Near Ottawa and near Springfield, by Capt. T. Schwan, venut U. S. Infaniry, Maine.—At Augusta, by Major W. H. Graham, Fourth U. S. Artil-

Massochusetts.—At South Framingham, by Major A. C. M. Pen-ton aud Capt J Egan. Fourth U. S. Artillery. At Hingham r Lake Chepaco, by Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth U. 1 ry. nuesota. – At Fairbault, by Capt. G. Lawson, Twenty fifth U. S. arry, Atsvissippi.—At Greenville, by Capt. F. B. Hamilton, Second U. S Hampshire .- At Concord by Major R. H. Jackson, Fifth U. S.

h Carolina.-At Asbeville, by Col. H. M. Black, Twenty-third try. Near Cleveland, by Lieut.-Col. R. H. Offley, Seventeenth

io.—Near Clevelauu, G. Harrisburg, by Major W. J. Volkmar, assistant nrspletanic.—At Harrisburg, by Major W. J. Volkmar, assistant ant general. At Fairmount Park, by Major R. H. Jackson, Fifth Artillery; Capt. W. Mills. Second U. S. Infantry, and First s. C. Chase, W. E. Birkhei...er and C. B. Satterlee, Third U. S. C. Chase, W. E. Birkhei...er and C. B. Satterlee, Third U. S.

1. Conser, H. L. Branch, S. C. Bard, S. C. S. Egan, Fourth inde Island.—At Oakland Beach, hy Capi. J. S. Egan, Fourth Artillery, wa.—At Centerville and Creston, Clear Lake and Dubuque, by d Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, Tenta U. S. Infantry, ermont.—At St. Albans, by First Lieut. C. P. Miller, Fourth U. S. information of the Construction of the Co ornia -At Santa Cruz, by Major R. T. Frank, First U. S

is—At. Centreville, etc., by Second Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, S. Infantry. and.—At Selma, by Second Lieut. J. T. Thompson, Second At Lincoln, by First Lieut. E. S. Dudley, Second U. S.

of t of course covers a great many matters of detail not par-interesting to readers of FORESTAND STREAM, but the re-accompanying criticisms upon the arms and ride practice bodies of State troops are worth reproduction in a com-

bodies of State troops are worth reproduction in a com-. Drum calls the special attention of the Secretary to the in general report, saying: invite your attention to the subject of the obtolete arms nition in the hands of the State militia or stored in the attention and the share the store of the state the dis-ther. 30 Springfield rided musket, for which it is difficult artifages, and some of the reserve annumition bears the substantiation in the second store of the state as it is net and it would seem a most wise measure if, at the ap-session of Congres', a general act was passed providing change, when requested, of all obsolete arms now in the emittian of the several States for improved Springfield ber .45, and appropriate annumition therefor. Should however, not deem it advisable to pass a general act look-absolute exchange of obsolete weapons in the hands of . for improved arms and ammunition, I beg earnes/ly to

From Alabama Capt. Powell reports that "a number of the com-anles were supplied with the Springfield safety notch rille, and these fere, as a rule, in excellent crief, A majority of the companies rere. however, armed with the old riles, model of 1573, and though erviceable, were not in as good condition as they might be. But here is an excuse for this; opportunities do not present themselves there is an excuse for this; opportunities do not present themselves o these men for any extra care of arms, almost all the time that they an be spared from their respective professions teing consumed in erfecting their drill." There was no mention of any rifle practice there at the camp or otherwise. The New Hampshire report by Major Jackson says of the arms and peir use: "The arms are Springfield breechloaders, caliber 45, with us slungs; the carridge box is of the or soleke pattern (the inside a lock of wood with holes bored in it for the reception of the carridge). The New Hampshire practice, voltch is now neckeded a nonsequence of the want of ranges and annunition, should, in my pinion, be begun at once. I was informed that rigrorus efforts are be made in this direction before the next camping season." Mississippi makes tu a poor showing, according to the brief report Coult and by the State. Their arms were the Springfield rifle, cali-er, 45, late model, and the accouterments were of the regulation attern. Athe inspection may of the guns were found to be some that rusy, but their ceneral condition was toleraby fair. No target nactice was attempted, nor drill as skirul hers, it having heen ascer-ined that no attention had ever been paid to these important atters.

practice was attempted, nor drill as skirni bers, it laving hean ascer-tained that no attention had ever been paid to these important matters." Minnescta makes a much better showing than the last-named State, and Capt, Lawson says, under head of arms: "Spriggfield rifte, cali-er 45. With but few exceptions the guns are old aud badly cared for some baving been in use for five years, and have the appearance of having been kep th a dark room or cellar." Touching the 2d Regiment Minnesota militia, the same officer says of thaving been kep th a dark room or cellar." Touching the 2d Regiment Minnesota militia, the same officer says of the string been kep th a dark room or cellar." Touching the 2d Regiment Minnesota militia, the same officer says of the string been kep th a dark room or cellar." Touching the 2d Regiment Minnesota militia, the same officer says of the corsone years. Two of the Mirneapolis companies (A and B) ad these guns. It is rather discouraging to a soldier who prices him-ie for some years. Two of the direction of Lieutenant (or Doeter) skinuer, the instructor of muskerly for the regiment. The Doctor is an enthusiast on the subject, and had everything pertaining to the auge in fine coudition. He bas a system of signaling from the firing boint to the range by means of a uniror set in a frame between the occurs at the firing point. Some large numbers are painted on car-argets at the pit, and be target turned dowr examiled, and signaled. Hark No. - ' when a man near the box displays a fut to corte-monds with the target he wishes examined. The number is instantly even at the pit, and the target turned dowr examiled, and signaled. have seen the system work as far as 500 yets, and this well. The histance fired was 100, 200, 200 and 500 yards. Are to did well. The listance fired was 100, 200, 200 and 500 yards, and this well. The histance fired was 100, 200, 200 and 500 yards, and this well. The histance fired was 100, 200, 200 and 500 yards, and this well. The listance fired was 100, 200, 200 and 50

in carringe muscle, for which it is difficult, in carridges, I found the State reserve of it lie stamp of manufacture in 1871—mater-bis combersome. In all other respects well uing, this fue division of troops is in a situ armed with clubs. It's remarkable how, ns, they have attained the creditable record ice. In one regiment I found a company in zeneral assured me that every man was a ile in aucher company of the same regi-tain to be a retired colonel of cavalry of the emerged from his well-earned repose, at the rder to give them the benefit of his military 9.

in other to gate these troops would discourage the med as are these troops would discourage the f the Regular Army; and in view of their possi-day to the general government, it would seem it, at the approaching session of Congress, a providing for immediate exchange, when re-te arms now in hands of National Guards of Springfield (caliber .45) ritles and appropriate a most wise measure general act was pass guested, of all obsol States, for improved ammunition therefor "I have been infort were on hand in the V 125.000 Springfield r

States, for improved Springfield (caliber .45) filles and appropriate ammunition therefor. There even informed that st the close of the last fiscal year there were on hand in the United States Ordnauce Department inward of 125,000 Springfield rifles, caliber .45, and thet about 36,000 of these guns are manufactured annually: while on June 30, 1865, over 5 000, - "iff, nowithstanding the forecoing exhibit of facilities for replen-ishing the national reserve of ordnance, Congress should not deem it advisable to pass a general act looking toward absolute exchange of obsolete weapons in the hands of the militla for improved arms and annunition, perhaps authority might be granted for returning to the United States, at a fair valuation, all obsolete guns in hands of States, the money value thereof to be placed to their credit and to be drawn against in form of issue of improved weapons. Until this otherwise efficient National Guard Grand Grand all better armed han it is now, its usefulness in either State or national emergency impaired by the great disadvantage under

75." North Carolina Col. Black reports and says: "They are armed pringfield rifles, caliber .35, safety notch, which are in good ion, highly prized, and ready for any service. They have 2,000 with full sets of accouterments for the same. There was no ractice during the encampment. L'ttle or none this year, ions provide, and they hope to indulge during the coming

year," The Rhode Island militia were inspected by Capt. Egan, and he re-ports: "There was no target practice. There was no range or time tor it; nor is a brigade encampment of a few days, where the more-ments and combinations of large bodies of troops should be of the first consideration, the place for it. Though its importance is thorougbly realized, the brigade is helpind other States in shooting. It had to be neglected (reason, no money to pay its expense); hut last y realized, the brigade is hehid other States in shooting, he neglecied (reason, no money to pay its expense); hut last 0 wes appropriated for target practice, a State ranze was 4, and all the companies, under the instructiou of Capt. experieuced Creedmoor sharpshooter, had one day's prac-man firing five shots. Tuis year the same or more practice 1, and gallery practice introduced. The muckets the latest improved ones, and are all in go

nuon." ne Massachusetts troop went into camp at several points. At th Framingham Maj. Pennington found the First Brigade, and of

Says: Larget practice received no attention in the camp of this brigade, part the officers of one of the regiments were permitted to trice at their own request. There is a fine 200yds, range, wich live iron targets, near the camp, but, inasmuch as the companies e ample opportunities for practice at home stations (the law re-ring the towns where companies are located to provide a suitable ge), it was not regarded as important that time should he taken n other duties for this purpose. Target practice receives con-rable attention in the multia of this State, as is attested by the moment of marksment's and other hadres worn by members of .45, and are in good serviceable con

he Lake Chehaco camp Maj. Pennington found: rget practice was indulged in every day until the whole com-had been at the range and each mau had irred his score." Vern ont Lieut, Miller does not find things in a very encouraging He reports: e arms were of the old 50 calutor ford

He reports: he arms were of the old .50 caliber, Springfield pattern, some of rist that were altered from the muzzle to the breechloader. The blue boxes and belts were also of a very old pattern. I under that the companies have only one or two rifle ranges that they see. Target practice appears to be almost entirely neglected in State, and a large majority of its National Guard know little or

themselves with ranges and the target practice and matches" would be a useful feature of the muster. Onto National Guard are Springfield rifles, ised in the United States army," im found much to report upon. He found outhwest end of the encampment was the giving a range of 200yds, one way and a le lower end of the 200wd men come in for inspection by Col. Offley, who ims used by the Ohio National Guard are Spri 45, the same as used in the United States army use Malor Carbam found when the same as cellent pu po he encamp ults, I conside set creditable The

cted by Capt. Schwan, who reports

y regiments were all a he 4th Infantry five of about one-half of th

super nu

a Intanua, 25,83," z 5,83," cond Brigade Capt. Schwan says: y was armed with 45-cal. Springfield hreechl ie third of them having the improved rear sig In some instances pieces of both kinds were for the armetice was under the direct The targ ueral inst ator of ri

men and to qualif t all, whet

class. hus determined: Multiply the ass men by 60, of third-class d divide the sum of the pro-

21 41. 21 11. ving the progress made in rifle firing, it may be stated than r's encampment but 22 qualified as marksmen, while this than five time that number (113) made the requisite qualiat last ye

with Col. Rice in his recommendation that s on in sighting, position and aiming drills ction in sighting, position a s an indispensable prerequisite of June be exclusively devote ties, and that regimental and o the fact that instruction in ri e benefita could b

aucted. rategy the soldier is brought to the vicinity of a fight; by the ma the is placed up the line of mattle; n in the exact position to do good work if, after getting there, he is unable and ranidity? At the hext encamp the Springfield rifle, calibo

.45, each company, to be part (dd fifty in rifle practice during comp." The California report is made by Major Frank, and he found at the Spate Quez camp: "Their arms are the Springfield riflei musice:

e arms: examined the property remaining in the arsenal, and be a proper place for me to most earnestly invite atten-etched stock of obsolete arms and annumition in the Pennsylvania Natioual Guard. Armed with the dis-50 Springfield rifled musicet, for which it is difficult, be, to obtain earrifages, I found the State reserve of

APRIL 8, 1886.]

caliber .45—the oldest model of this caliber. They were clean, with some exceptions, and free from rust, but are very old, rauch hatfered and bruised, and appear at some time, perhaps while in store, to have been injured by rust. "Some target practice was had, but it was not general, and there appeared to have been no regular or systematic instruction in this important branch of a solider's duty. It is recommended that an inspector of target practice be appointed, who should visit periodically yevery arroutice regular system or arroury instruction and practice, which should be required of every soldier in addition to the practice regular system or arroury instruction and practice, which should be required of every soldier in addition to the practice regular system or arroury instruction and practice of the should be required of every soldier in addition to the practice regular system or arroury instruction and practice share all been very rusty at some time. and show signs on their exterior of effort on the part of the soldier to get them clean. In inspection shower, however, more or less rust still inside the bore. A few guns were exceptionally well cared for, but the large majority were not entirely free from rust, and yet would be called serviceable." A number were 'unserviceable' from various causes, and some had already been condemned by the inspector, but were still in use for lack of better ones to replace them.
"There was no target practice during this encampment. The Kergular allowance of the Nebraska nonoid Guard,' published in 1883, provide an allowance of the rounds ger mouth to each man, and that a resport of such practice shall be made to the regimental commander. I an informed that at the encampment in 1850 prizes were olfered and to compaction to the place under the supervision of the commander. The supervision of the commander of the neucampment in 1850 prizes were olfered and acompaction to the place under the supervision of the commander. I and informed that at the encompacet the supervision

competition took place under the supervision of the commanding locr." owe had a number of camps, all inspected by Lient. Clarke, who ys of the 3d Regiment. "The regiment was armed with the Spring-id rifle-oue company with caliber .45 and seven with caliber .50, 1 pattern, all breechloaders; they were in good condition. having t recently returned from Rock Island Arsenal, where they had en undergoing needed repairs." Of the 5th Regiment he says: "This regiment is armed with Spring-id rifle, breechloader, two companies having caliber .46, the re-sining six being armed with caliber .50, ol-pattern Springfield ms in splendid order, particularly the caliber .50 rifles, they hav-been but recently received from Rock Island Arseual, where they d been sent for repairs." About the 6th Regiment, at camp near Clear Lake, Lieut. Clarke YS:

is target range had been selected, although suitable grounds d easily have been found for one. The uniform was the full-s United States regulation, witbout helmets, as in the other regri-ts. The regiment was armed with caliber 50, old pattern Spring-breechloaders, which were in fine condition, having but recently e from Rock Island Arsenal, where they had been undergoing irs."

Fild Dreedinoaders, which were in the contribut, naving our treensy pairs." In the 4th Regiment be found that two companies were armed with the Springfield .45 breecbloader and six with the .50 caliber old patrix. Arms in good order, most of them just from the Rock Island rsenal, as in the other regiments: "A range of 2007ds, had been laid off and targets provided, under se supervision of the major of the regiment. The hest five shots one each company were selected as leants, the one making the jabest score to be known as the 'regimental team,' every one of its remembers being entitled to wear agold medal as long as his team ore should be ahead of all others in the regiment. Five sliver liver medals, very neat in design, were also offerred for the best corseponding number of individual scores." "I am informed that most of the companies have facilities at home r target practice, and tbri, as a consequence, many good shots are ready to be found in the guart. The State allows 1.000 rounds of munifilon a year for this purpose. I earnestly recommend that is he increased, and that proper attention be paid the subject at all neceding encampments." "The supply of blank ammunition is fixed at fifteer rounds per man for use on the range, forty rounds per man of ball cartridges are twisted. Most, if not all, the regiments bought out of their own nuds ammunition in addition to that issued by the State, and it would see as though a larger supply could very profitably be used, twas the intention for the State to hold in reserve at least half a alignor rounds.""

ould seem as though a larger supply could very profitably be used, was the intention for the State to hold in reserve at least half a illion rounds. "The New York National Guard are armed with the 50-caliber Rem gton. It will be made to correspond in caliber with the United tates system when that shall have heen finally decided upon. "The work done and the results gained on the rifle range in continu-tion of the experience at Creedmoor and at the various regimental mories deserve special commendation, as might be readily inferred om the presence on the field of such men as Col. Bodine and Gen. Oherts, the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice of the State. He as assisted by Col. Beal, Col. David, Major Fox and the different gimental instructors. "There are ranges for 100, 200, 300 and 520 yards, with seven No. 2 d seven No. 3 targers of the Brinton make. The men are divided to three classes, the third comprising such as have had no practice, the latter distance, and who, when they have completed a score of a taboth these ranges there no bene marksmen, and a score of 42 arpshooters. In addition, there is required volley firing of five unds at 1009ds, as follows: By company, two rounds; by rank, he round the rank in front kneeling; by company, he round rear rank in front kneeling; and also five rounds in the ounds at the sone first the sone when the seling the rounds in the ounds at 1009ds, to 50 yourd there in rounds there rounds in the ounds at 009ds.

The round rear rank in front kneeling; and also five rounds in the kirmish drill, advancing from 250 to 50 yards three rounds, and two in the return." Col. Closson does some fine writing in winding up his report and umong other things says: "A hody of men who can go through the manual with all the uniformity of a die might certainly amuse, but could hardly obtain that respect from the mob that is felt for a shooter known to be good for rows. Exact alignment and unvaried like-ness of step and wheel are well enough, and probably under the cor-oral's stick, reached a hirker point of perfection more than a hun-ited years ago among old Frederick's grenadiers than they have since iteriminated in favor of the the man taught how hest to protect himself n disposing of his enemy and who has learned how nost completely vhose reliance is not so much upon the touch of his neighbor's elbow is upon his own efforts and experience. If we have not time for whose reliance is of the utmost importance and men should be kept the drills is of the utmost importance and men should be kept the truth they have lost all fear of the piece, are perfectly familiar "The fire drills is of the utmost importance and men should be kept the conditious given to our present life, powder will have is much to do in bringing about any millennium as philantrophy; and the more terrible is possibilities, the greater the need for intrus-ng them only to men of trained intelligence, special capacity and ride character."

SIR HENRY ST. JOHN HALFORD. A CABLE dispateb on Monday brought the brief announcement, "Str Henry Halford is dying." To the rifemen of America he will be remembered as the hero of several well-fought matches, and either as victor or vanguished was always the same courtly gentle man. For years he had been a leader among the advanced riffemen at Wimbledon, and from the start he took the liveliket and most h-telligent interest in the international matches. He entertained Col.



Gildersleeve and his men on their visit to Great Britain in 1873, and the American gentlemen shot over the private range of Sir Henry ai, Wistow Hall. In 1877 he captained the British small hore tean to Creedmoor and took defeat gracefully. In 1882 he brought over a team of military shots and administered a sharp knockdown to Col. Bodine and his team of militä shots, and when in the year following Col. Bodine peacefully invaded Wimbledon the defeat was repeated and emphasized.

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RANGE		-		
CHICOPEE FALLS, Ma shoot, at Riverside Riffe R all that riffemen could wis union target. The followi s:tts and Creedmoor coun	ss. March ange, good sh for. Th ng are the	27.—May altendar e club u scores l	nard Rifle ice, weath ised Eamo by decima	Club weekly er conditions es's standard l, Massachu
setts and Creedmoor coun Garden	ts: Decimal Co	ount. , 9 8 10	8883	7 8 6 8-8
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GARDNER, Mass., Apr last regular meeting of the Tbe new standard America ing off-hand, The score w W. C Loveland, 38, 87-170 78, 74 152; Charles Crabtu Edgell, 61, 52-116. The f shot during the afternoon	an target w as as follow ; I. N. Dod	as used, vs: G. F ge, 78, 75 26, C. Le	distance 20 . Ellsworth -153; Fra	0yds, shoot b, 90.88-178 ank Nichols. 3-121 C N
Edgell, 61, 52-116. The for shot during the afternoon	blowing is	a detail	seore of	three strings
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result was as follows: nderson (ordinary seaman, Galena)..... Gearing (landsman, Galena)..... R P Gearing (landmar, selanan, Galena). Average Score of Companies, Galena's Third Co., Ensign Truxtun, Galena's Second Co., Ensign Gibson. Tennessee's D Co., Lieut. Hosley. Tennessee's B Co., Cadet Copps. Yantic's Co., Ensign Bidridge. Swatara's A Co., Ensign Wall. Tennessee's Co., Lieut. Real. Tennessee's Co., Lieut. Neal. Tennessee's E Co., Lieut. Neal. Tennessee's E Co., Lieut. Doyle Average of all contestants, 5.6.

6.2648387 6.2648387

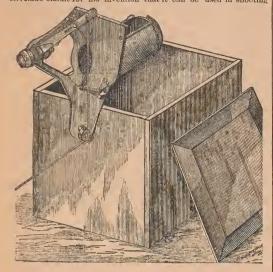
ZEUGNER VS. PLAISTED,-George Plaisted, of the Zettler Rifle Club, of New York, and August Zaugner, of the Greenfield Rifle Club, shok a match for \$100 a side at Greenfield, Monday, March 25, The conditions were 25 shots each. German ring target, 2009ds., off-hand, any rifle. The match resulted in favor of Zeuguer by a score of 51, to Plaisted's 406.

THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-quested to write on one side of the paper only.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks repared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club

A MAGAZINE TRAP.—The Rauh trap would seem to reduce the question of a flying object as a target down to the minimum of trouble and expense. The cut will give an idea what the trap is like, it consists of a cylinder into which a number of cardboard disks are inserted and fed up to a slit by a spring. A lever arm sends the num-bered disks whirring up in the air, and when the score is slot out they are picked up, and those showing slot marks are scored as hits. Mr. Raub claims for his invention that it can be used in shooting



ery and field with equal success. Can be adjusted to throw er to right, left, or perpendicular, and at any angle required. beight of fight target can be regulated by the simple adjust-tof the spring. The targets are three inches: in diameter, and ch ½ ounce. Twenty-five can be thrown from the trap in 5 sec-sor as rapidly as required and can be used many times, thereby sing the shooting very inexpensive. The trap is arranged to be er obled to the box in which it is packed, to a stake in the ground, e the floor when used in shooting galleries. Each trap is som-ly packed with 500 targets in a well made wooden box. The tar-are made of a composition of hard clay and straw board, colored ton one side and dark on the other, and can be thrown with er side to shooter. The trap is arranged to hold 25 targets aun-ed from 1 to 25 to correspond with score sheet accompanying each . The trap throws but 1 target with each full pull of the cord, can be operated either by the foot of shooter or by an assistant. trap, packed m box with 500 targets, scores, cord, etc., complete, gis but 23 pounds. Hardley & Graham have taken the wholesale ney of these traps, and report a satisfactory sale since their re-t introduction upon the market. UNELLEN, N J. April 3.-Middlesex Gun Club match at live

DUNELLEN, N J. A	April 3,-Middlesex Gun Club match at live
birds, 5 ground traps, h	andicap. 80yds. bounds, Long Island rules:
our doil of Branning ()	1st Sweep. 2d Sweep. 3d Sweep.
- 00 3	111 0 101 0 111 0

1	Canon, 26vds	-8 101-2	111 - 3
4	Quimby, 24yds111-	-3 111-8	110 - 2
-	Richards 22yds 101	-2	
	Ayers, 24yds 101-	-2 011 -2	
	Williams110	-2 101 -2	110 - 2
	Dickens	-3 111-3	201-2
ł	Squires	-1 100-1	111-3
j,	Terry	-8 111-8	
	Miller	-2 111-3	111-3
	Campbell	010-1	
	Quimby, Terry, Miller and Dicke	ens divided first	money in sween
	Quinteso it in the second in	amoon No the	Irilling oll in Od

First money divided winning second after be shoot off at 30yds oney divided by Canon, Miller and Squire in 3d sweep second after Dickens had made him kill 5 hirds ou

Arad, S. Ganon willer, and Dickens divided first money in sweep, withing all in 28
 Arad, S. Ganon wills second, hiller and Squire in diverse, and the shoot off at 90xds. — DUFFER.
 WELLINGTON GUN CLUB. — The contest for the vase recently researed to the Wellington Gun Club by the ladies of Wellington, presented to the Wellington Gun Club by the ladies of Wellington, presented to the Wellington Gun Club by the ladies of Wellington, generatives of 9, Standon 9, Wilson 8 and Sanhorn 8, Miller and Show first, Benard 10, Papati second, Scheefer third, 2. Five pigeons—Tucker, Adams and Schaefer first, Moore third, Panpati third. 3 Five blackhirds—dams and Schaefer first, Adams and Schaefer first, Scheefer second, Adams and Schaefer first, Scheefer second, Scheefer first, Scheefer second, Scheefer first, Scheefer second, Adams and Schaefer first, Scheefer second, Swift third, Palmer and Bradstreet fourth. 6. Five pigeons—Landon first, Scheefer second, Swift third, Palmer and Bradstreet fourth. 9, Five blackbirds—Sanhorn and Schaefer first, Scheefer second, Swift third, Palmer and Bradstreet fourth. 10, Five blackbirds—Sanhorn and Schaefer and Schaefer third, rahmer and Bradstreet fourth. 11, Five blackbirds—Sanhorn and Schaefer and Schaefer third, rahmer and Bradstreet fourth. 11, Five blackbirds—Sanhorn and Schaefer and Schaefer third, rahmer and Bradstreet fourth. 12, Five pigeons—Swift, Tahler and Renard first, Sanborn and Schaefer and Schaefer third, rahmer and Bradstreet fourth. 14, Five blackbirds—Sanhorn and Schaefer and Schaefer third, rahmer and Bradstreet fourth. 14, Five blackbirds—Sanhorn and Schaefer and Schaefer third, rahmer and Bradstreet fourth. 14, Five pigeons—Swift, Tahler and Ren

Aresident, John Hiedeman; Secretary and Treasurer, J. D. Helmken; Directors, John Rocker, P. J. Ott, P. O. Kessler, J. Rocker, F. G. Jaugsteiter, Geo. Ebberwein.
JAMAICA, L. L.-There- are few clubs on Long Island where as much intellect, wealth and sociability exist as in the Kod and Riffe Association of Jamaica. This fact is made only the more interesting when it is known that eyery member is a resident of the village in which the beadquarters are situated. The name is indicative of the intentions of the original members, but these intentions have almost been forgotten. The rod has given way to whist and the rifle is only spoken of as an ornament to the walls of the clubroom. When first organized this association bad an elegantrifle range in the rear of some very creditable shooting has been done by the members. The range now is a thing of the past, but the love for the rifle still exists among a few of the memoers, who take advantage of every oppor unity to indulge in one of their favorite pastimes. While nearly every member swears by either rod or gun, they find more pleasure in bunting or fishing in couples, than the trying conclusions with teams from similar organizations throughout the State, at the tar-gets. The club rooms are situated on Fulton street. The hunding is of brick, wi h brown stone trimmings, and is one of a row of four and on every side is evilence of the taste of the men who spend their evening to the Herritan extete. Inside it is handsomely fitted up, and on every side is evilence of the taste of the walks, canvas-back ducks, storks and in fact all species of birds and game that have been hunied by the gentlemanly sportsmen adom the walks, occupy intrackets in the corners and crop out in every direction the twistor looks. Cards, chess, dominors, checkers and billards are among the political chances of some candidate, probably oue who is a member of the club.

JOIN THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION.—Send 10 cents, for handbook giving all information, to the Secretary. MATT R. FREEMAN, General Manager, F. C. ETHERIDGE, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon, Ga. Board of Directors: Dr. L. E. Russell, Springfield, O.; C. M. Stark, Winchester, Mass.; J. Von Lengerke, New York city; Washington A. Coster, Flatbush, L. L; Wm. G. Cooper, Savannah, Ga.; E. A. Craw-ford, Tallabassee, Fla.; M. R Freeman, W. W. Parker and F. C. Etheridge, Macon, Ga.—Adv.

Machting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

FIXTURES.

CRUISE OF THE COOT. The Crulse of the Coot will be continued in our next issue.

The Crulse of the Cool will be continued in our next issue. A CLASS FOR THE LARGE SINGLE-STICKERS — If there was any doubt as to whether the older boats would save their time over the new and larger class, it was dispelled very early in the first trial race, when Puritan and Prisella paired off, leaving Bedoulin and Gracie together astern. Since then it has been perfectly evident that the present time scale left the 70th, boats out of the race, and to propose to follow their example at the meeting this week and to establish a similar class of over 70th. The New York Y. C. propose to follow their example at the meeting this week and to establish a similar class of over 70th, making the second class to include Gracie, Bedouin and Mischief with others of their size. The yachts then building, and it was generally considered that the large yachts then building, and it was generally considered that they were too expensive to be kept up, and would be converted into schooner. Now two more are building and the fatherless Priscilla bas at last found a real owner, and it looks as if the class had come to stay, even after the cup race of this year is concluded. The outlook for the 70th, class is much less promising, and it wall muster only two boats in found a real owner, and it looks as it the class had collect start, et after the cup race of this year is concluded. The outlook for the 70 class is much less promising, and it will muster only two boats New York and probably three in Boston. The smaller class, under 550 is filling up in away that is suggestive, and it promises to take t place in popular interest so long filled by Gracie and her sisters. OSWEGO Y. C.--This club will cruise to Charlotte on July 3.

LAKE ONTARIO YACHTING.

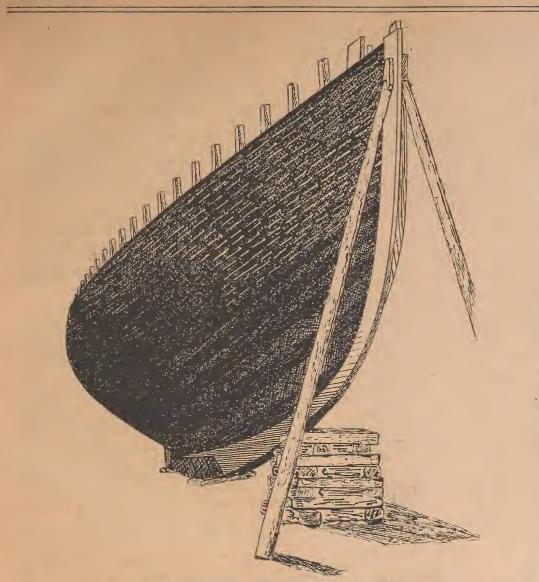
LARE ONTARIO YACHTING. Editor Forest and Stream: The second class of the second stream of the second classes with the share second stream of the second stream of the second classes at least. Belleville has kept alaend heretofore, in the first class with the Norah in 1854 and the Atalanta in 1853, and in the second classes at least. Belleville has kept alaend heretofore, in the first class with the Norah in 1854 and the Atalanta in 1853, and in the second classes with the cloatable in both years. This year, in the usual order, we will have the Commodore, but the other honors are to be disputed, and by no mean antiagonist. Mr. Gooderham's large schooner, of which her oleanthe in both years. This year, in the usual order, we will have the Commodore, but the other honors are to be disputed. In the distret class with our champion sloop Atalanta, and in the second class a new and formidable competitor to our peerless to another will make her dehut. This craft, which has heen named the dimensions of hull and spars are given as follows: Keel, public of first class, the second has pars are given as follows: Keel, with the class. She there also do be an tight, mast, 86t, topmast, 17t, 19t, 19t, the dimensions of hull and spars are given as follows: Keel, public of first, botom as far as waterline, wales and all deadwood are in whose who have seen her as odo beat used the the second elass they be and streak, botom as far as waterline, wales and all deadwood are in the first class. She floked into first place at Osweyo, hunted the dimensions of hull and spars are given as follows: Keel, public of first, elang the class. She floked into first place at Osweyo, hunted the dimensions of hull and spars are the as do the best yeel in the dimensions of hull and was been entities and all deadwood are in the first class. She floked into first place at Osweyo, hunted the dimensions of hele and was been entities as and sausual. The bis flore Atalanta has been entities the as the as and sausuals. The bis

will prohably be commenced here.
 Porr Tack.
 BELEFULE, Out.
 ONONDAGA Y. C. - This club, organized last Novemker, now has a member hip of "3; it was incorporated Feb. 6, the incorporators being Puilip A. Barker, Dr. Vistor, M. Smith, Wm. Weecot, Charles D. Dibhle, Charles N. Brown and Frank L. Stevens. The fleet now numbers seven sailing ead four steam yachts, and there are about thirty sailing skills, cances and nowboats owned hy members of the club. It is expected that the mumber of yachts will be increased duing the coming season, several members having expressed the intention of buying yacbts. The club is building for the use of its members a sectional boat house, 60/2016. It is being built in sections so it can be removed in the fall to the club's winter quarters, the low, marsby shores of Onondaga Lake being submerged in the fall and spring two feet at least, and a permanent structure would be crushed in the fee in the spring. The club had an offer of a tract of land hy the present owner of the Geddes Pier, on the westerly side of the lake, free of tharge, on which to erect its club and boat house, but as at least two-thirds of the members of the club live on the easterly side, it was decided that on account of the incovenence the kind offer could not be accepted. The management of the saina Pier offered the club at most be club securing a tract of land also, but demanded a yearly rent of \$100, which the members unanimously refused to pay as they deem the price too exorbitant. The matter has been scilled by the lis is samplet of general or obtains the club science and has ample depth of water at all tunes to accommodate the fiele. The unlooked for oposition of the matager of Salina Pier is a subject of general comment both by members and outside parties, and their unfavorable action toward the club site ondemmed on all sides. Every obstack has so far been overcome, and every member is working for the success of the club. The opening day and first regatta w

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regain its old position. SOUTHERN Y. C. - At the annual meeting on April 1, the following officers were elected: Entile J. O'Brien, Commodore; Alexander Brewster, Vice-Commodore; Joe Marencovich, Esq., Rear Commo-dore; J. B. McConnell, Esq., Treasurer; H. B. Hopkins, Secretary. House Committee: Frank M. Hall, Chairman; M. S. Bringier, Wm. Walsh, Blains Jamison, P. B. Canfield.

Indices distributed of the Porture of the Second Products of the Porture of the Porthe Porture of the Porthe Porture



AMERICAN CENTERBOARD SLOOP ATLANTIC. [From a Photograph by Miller.]

THE COLLAPSE OF THE CUTTER BOOM.

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since to be the hest that we could produce, and consequently far superior to the yachts of any other nation. To-day they have prac-tically retired from racing, leaving the field either to the genuine Eng-lish cutter or to a mongrel production whose salient features are as much English as American.

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that has been lessened; while our boats are far deeper than of old ex-treme depth we have rejected from local considerations; while for the same reasons the centerboard is retained. With these innova-tions we have thrown aside old rules that compelled the construction of certain types, and with a foresight and a comprehension of the entire question of the developement of yachting which the British yachtisma has not seen fit as yet to follow, we have enacted fair and just regulations that hear as equally as any rules can on all types. This has been done here since the imaguration of the "cutter boom" and largely hy the "cutter fiends" and "cutter cranks," who have been so hearthy abused. The results are plain and plabable in the present state of American yachting, and no better evidence can he had than the common verdict which halls as an American sloop, a vessel that only a couple of years since would have been ridiculed by all as an English cutter. Now let our British confreres profit by our example with henefit to themselves, while they can still do it tracefully; for another victory for the American yacht will probably put a quietus to the present measurement rule of the Y. R. A., and the advent of a thoroughly well built yacht of the Puritan type in English waters, after a successful passage across the Atlan-tic, will compel a recognition of centerboard yachts in spite of the scolding of that inascible old lady, the Saturday Review.

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Canoeing.

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FIXTURES.

- FIXTURES. May 1-Brooklyn C. C., Challenge Cup and Paddling Race. May 15-Brooklyn C. C., Sailing Race. May 29-Knickerbocker C. C., Spring Regatta. May 29, 30, 31, -Hudson River Meet, Esopus Island. June 12-Brooklyn C. C. Paddling Race. July 10-Brooklyn C. C., Paddling Race. Aug. 7-Brooklyn C. C., Paddling Race. Aug. 15-29-A. C. A. Meet, Grindstone Island, Sept. 4-Rrooklyn C. C., Sailing Race. Sept. 18-Brooklyn C. C., Sailing Race. Sept. 23-Brooklyn C. C., Challenge Cup.

CANOE CLUB IN PATERSON.—Editor Forest and Stream: cance club was organized on Saturday, March 37, under the name Paterson C. C. The following officers were elected: Commode A. S. Pennington; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles K. Berdan.—CHAS BERDAN, Secretary.

BERDAN, Secretary. WISCONSIN RIVERS.—Editor Forest and Stream; Will any of your numerous readers kindly tell me the route to take by boat from Winneconne. in Wisconsin, to the Mississippi? Do I go up FOX River to the Wisconsin; and is there any portaget—AN OLD SUBSCRIER. A. C. A.—Tbe following names have heen proposed for member-ship: Messrs. Edward A. Moseley, Boston; Chas, K. Coub, Boston; Chas, K. Berdan, Paterson, N. J.; H. V. Kent, Halifax, N. S.; J. A. Seely, Ogdenshurg, N. Y.; George Brown, Ottawa, Can., and Harmer I. Denny, Pittsburgh, Pa,

C. A. MEMBERS AND A. C. A. MATTERS.

C. A. MEMBERS AND A. C. A. MATTERS. A an organization such as the American Canoe Association, in which the members are scattered over a very large territory so ta general meeting of a majority is impossible, it must be more less difficult to secure the views of all and to legislate in accord-te with them. True, a general meet of the Association is held at the amp in August, but it is attended by less than one-sixth of the ole number of members. To remedy this disadvantage and to the other of members are acoustic a complete a representation as sible to each section, taking leading men who are well known in air respective localities for the officers and members of the Execu-ter of the officers of the officers and members of the Execu-ter of the sociation and its individual members is through the when the Association and its individual members is through two shall be on an equal footing, and have an equal voice in all deliber-ons and voing. In the case of yacth and canoe clubs this is easily to and can be promptly summoned to a meeting. In the case of A. C. A. it is of course impossible to secure a majority of the mem-shall be on an equal footing, and have an equal voice in all deliber-ons and voing. In the case of a scatt and canoe clubs this is easily out critical in portname that every mem-shall be on an equal footing, and have an equal voice in all deliber-ons and voing. In the case of a scatt and canoe clubs that a man-uid entirely lose his voice in the proceedings hecause he canoot the a long jurnery to the meet. As a substatute for such personn invalue the great y meeting, but it is not just that a man-ter of the comment and discussion as they week with the official of as well as the general news of the association, and open to more such comment and discussion as they may choose to make-this means every member may know long in advance of any pro-ed action or change in the rules, and may express his objections to prowel to as large an audience as he would have were

for sites contracting in the rules, and may express his objections is action or change in the rules, and may express his objections is action or change in the rules, and may express his objections is derived to a large an audience as he would have were the sub-ider discussion at a meeting. The Forest and Stream is ready if and the rules of the anime of the writer he sent to the editor. Serving only the right to reject anything mainfestly improper-ondense letters of too great length. This gives every opportunity is a thorough and complete discussion as should precede a e up the right to reject anything mainfestly improper-ondense letters of too great length. This gives every opportunity in the rules or constitution, and the officers would gladly en-e such an expression of the general opinion as would ald them ere such an expression of the general opinion as would ald them ere such an expression of the general opinion as would ald them ere has heen a very important subject under consideration. Leading English cancels to use our columns for a free discussion 2. A matters has heen extended for some time. How has the eworked? Since the Executive Committee meeting in Novem-ere has heen a very important subject under consideration. Jeating of a trophy on the occasion of the coming visit of some leading English cancelists to ure August meet. The Executive ittee resolved to offer such a trophy, to become the property and to purchase the trophy. Since this resolution has heen d the opinion has heen widely expressed that the offering of a ble prize would not he in consonance with the aims of the or if won hy our visitors, to he raced for abroad under similar tions. Certainly such a cup will effect the desired end better a prize given as a challenge cup, to be raced for each year at the or if won hy our visitors, to her raced for abroad under similar tions. Certainly such a cup will effect the desired end better a prize given outright, hut whether or no a change in the con-sis desirable is not the question at issue j

apsed it has failed to awaken any response, and canceists ted a complete indifference to the matter. A short time hhished a complaint concerning last year's races. The was made out and published long in advance, and was a subject for criticism by all interested, and any weak eing revealed, would probably have been changed. No vere forthcoming at the time, however, though it now ap-erious objections were held by some canceists to the races he programme for 1868 will soon appear in our columns, prunity will be given for fair and intelligent comment.

This matter, with the trophy and many others concern directly every member of the Association, and if any disapprove, it is their duty to make public their objections. By this course only can the Executive Committee be guided in its efforts to govern the Association fairly and agreeably to all. Every member should feel that he has an im-mediate interest in all measures presented to cr by the A. C A., and that if he fails to record his objection at the appropriate time, he must not complain or rebel when the proposal has become a law.

A law, THE WATERS OF THE TOOTH-PICK STATE. Now that each season the waters of lake and river, from Maine to Florida, are cleft by the sharp prows of the cruising cances, and the glancing paddles and miniature sails of the adventurous glancing baddy of Waters," it is stress bestow a thought upon the thy the sharp prows of lake and river, from Maine to s and miniature sails of the adventurous canoeists the placid bosom of Superior and the turgid waters of Waters," it is strange that no one has cared to to pon the almost unknown streams of the "Tooth-their romantic scenery of mountain and lowland cive courses. party of well-informed sportsmo-

glanning paddles and ministration of the stand chalos. Into the glann silks offer the place bosom of Superior out the turgid waters of the "Dady of Waters," it is strange that no one has eared to bestow at hought upon the almost unknown streams of the "Toothplet" State, and their romantic scenery of mountain and lowland along their respective courses. Occasionally a party of well-informed sportsmen will visit the swamps of northe-starent Arkausas for a few weeks spent in slaughtering the game with which our forests term, but as they generally come and go in the bleakest season of the "Pear, they see hull little of the beauties of nature that can be beld at more tavorable seasons and more desirable localities. It is an unaccountable but at the same time an indisputable fact that, by the generality of the reading public, less is known of the haff settled regions of this State than of the fuelyses, alligators, and their hold-stained and scaly second could be desperado. To the sign of a state weath of the state of the sign of our base stares of a start water so the and proves, alligators, and their hold-stained and scaly second could be fuely second most waters of gold, slive or classifying to his heart's content; or the ardent fuely weeks the approves the objects to cour pine-clad hills and genetal weeks builds. Here and here are were, resent swamles bridge way with constant whacking on attractive boulders; and honeys gold, sliver of a water to constate wheeking on attractive boulders; and here all states the again of the sever-present swamles bridge way with constant whacking on attractive boulders; and hourses of sold, sliver of a kushon or a Powell and Douglas can the hardreds, yes, thoused and they see the attractions of fuely sold waters of the state I should naturally place the Arkansas first on the large of row the state of all and the ses attractive than many of the same all allerges to allowed and prove the and they are and of the sestions of fuely stream of the state of the sesting water to the set wore

sweeps gran fly through the horders of Missins easy of Fayetteville, as weeps gran fly through the horders of Missinsippi, would no doubt offer Arkansas for a 600-mile run to the Mississippi, would no doubt offer as great attractions as the rivers of Maine, if the canceists were only aware of the fact. Certainly few rivers east of the Rocky Mountains traverse so rugged a region as the White proper and its tributary the Buffalo, and few rivers, even in the swampy South, can show a wilder stretch of overflow lands than the White from Batesville to its mouth. Classified as mountain streams we can append the Upper Washita, with its gold specked hars and bluffs rich in the purest of crystals; the little Cossatot, trickling down from the mountains of the same mame; the Little Missouri, the Little Saline and the three forks of the larger stream of that name; the Antoine, Caddo, Mulberry, Little Red, Petit Jeau, Fourche le Fare and others; while the wilderness of swamps border the lower waters of a few of those named, and the endire length of the S. Francis, L'Anguille, Cache, and various creeks and bayous, all swarming with the finest of game fish, and most of for exploration. Can some tell me why it is thus neglected? BEEDE, Ark. S. D. BARNES.

Answers to Correspondents. 128" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

Roury .-- Please send address to this office. J. W.-We have no reports from there this season

E. H.-For wild rice, write to Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

T. M., Cleveland, O. -Write to Charles Harker, 62 Cortlandt street,

M. A F.-The 8-pound 12 hore will prohably suit you, and we would advise the hammerless. J. V. W., New Haven.-We cannot direct you with certainty. See answer to another correspondent on same subject.

L., Niagara Falls.-The "inventor" of the invisible duck boat is Lew Casady, of South Bend, Ind. The principle is very ancient.

Torkist.—You will probably find Minnesota the better region. We believe that both the States pay bounty on wolves: we do not know how much. Try a .35-caliber. T. C., Troy, N. Y.—The vicinity of Salishury or High Point, N. C., will give you good quail shooting in season, with some other game also. The quali season in Virginia is from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1.

JAY BEBE.—Are there any changes in the plumage or other mar-ings of the male ruffed grouse with the approach of the breedin season in the spring? Ans, None that can be relied on so far as w are aware.

are aware. A. E., Wellington, Ka².-1. Are the poison fangs of the rattlesnake fixed in the jaw like the tusk of the dog or cat? 2. Did the migratory quail importation amount to anything? Ans. 1. No. 2. We have no information that any of the birds survived.

W. D., Lyme, Conn —We reprint on another page the paper h D. W. Cross on wild celery. We cannot advise you where to a for the seed. If some one would make it his husiness to supply plant to those who wish to cultivate it he would find patronage.

black to those who wish to character the words has partonage. W. P. M., Baltimore. -1. Will you he kind enough to tell me whethet an Irish setter must have a dark nose, or is a light-colored nose allowed? 2. If the wood Mr. Wells calls "dargame" in his hook "Fly-Rods and Fly-Tackle" can be bought in New York? Ans. 1. The nose ought to be dark. 2 We do not think it can be found here, but an inquiry at the tackle shops might discover it.

F. W., Providence —Can you tail mechanism the connecticutor sachusetts I can find English snipe shooting this month, and w to apply to for hoard and particulars in the vicinity? How is m of the Housatonic River for sniping? Ans. The best snipe gro in Connecticut age on the Connecticut River, near Essex and L A few hirds are sometimes to be found on the meadows at the m of the Housatonic, but they are not to he depended on to fur sport.

sport. R. H., West Torrington, Conn.—Please describe the following arti ficial flies? Ans. Cow dung.—Bo ly of yellow mohair whipped witi yellow silk, and wings of grayish blue, either mallard or land-rail Green drake—Body of hog's down or light bear's hair mixed with yellow mohair, whipped with pale floss silk and astrip of peacoel herl for the head; wings of the rayed feathers of mallard, dyed yel low; hackle from bittern's neck, and tail from the long hairs of the sable or ferret. Queen of the water.—Body of yellow mohair, fee and hackle of brown, wings of gray, mallard feathers.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN, whether you like to think so or not; and if you do not wish to run in deht while disabled, or have your family suffer if you die, insure in the Travelers, of Hartford. Conn. -Adv.



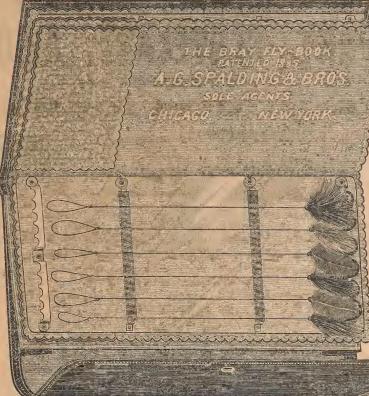
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Leaves to which flies are attached are of flexible metal, and of a composition that will not rust. Extra leaves of waterproof leather covered with felt for a dryer. Pockets for extra hooks, leaders, etc. You should see it.

Prices in Sheep Skin.

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Morocco Cover, 2 Pockets, \$1.00 Extra.

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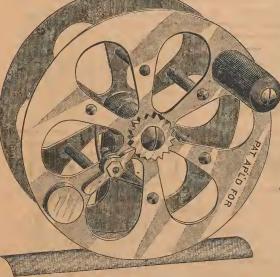
of price.

Size No. 8. MESSRS, A. G. SPALDING & BROS., CHICAGO, ILL.: GENTLEMEN—Agreeably at your request I tried your new "Hammered" Spoon Bait at Gogebic Lake, where, from the scarcity of live bait of any kind, a trolling spoon becomes almost a *sine qua non* at such times when the bass refuse to rise to the fly. The "Hammered" Bait is a happy idea, for it is hardly possible to devise a more attractive lure, as all who have used it can affirm. It is well and carefully made, has good, strong hooks, and well deserves the great popularity it has so soon acquired. Very truly yours, J. A. HENSHALL.

Hammered

The "GOGEBIC" Trout and Bass Reels.

The Spalding



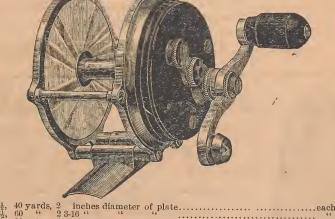
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In presenting this line of Reels to anglers, we call attention to the moderate price and practical value over the majority of reels, as are pointed out in following description. They can be changed at will from trout click to free-run-ning bass reels. The large diameter of spool makes the multiplication equal to any quadruple reel made, and the open

side disks permits a free circulation of air, which dries line quickly on spool, and is of great practical value in keep-ing any line in prime condition, thereby pre-serving it from rottenpreness, which often occurs on the old style closed disk reels where line is left on wet.

"FOX LAKE" BLACK BASS REELS. Rubber and Nickel, Multiplying Steel Pivot, with Adjustable Click.



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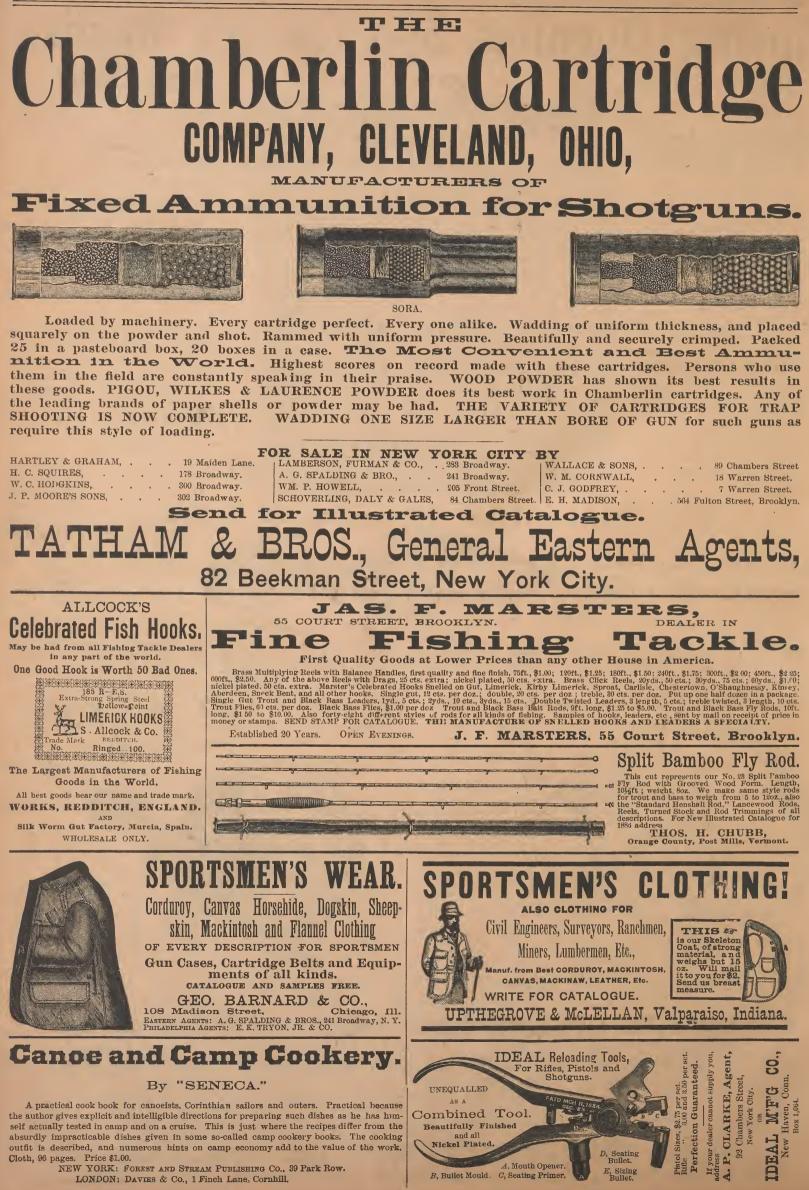
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218



APRIL 8, 1886]







A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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CONI	ENTS.
EDITORIAL. The Water-Butcher Wins. The Folly of Spring Shooting. The Sportsmax Tourist. Some Points in Wooderaft. Nature Histore. The A. O. U. Check List. The A. O. U. Check List. The Sportow Hawk in Winter. Houses for Birds. New Perlucatross. McLellan's Poems. McLellan's Poems. McLellan's Poems. McLellan's Poems. McLellan's Poems. McLellan's Poems. McLellan's Poems. McLellan's Poems. McLellan's Poems. A Goose Shooting Match. Game Protectors' Reports. An Up and Down Shot. Huuting at Army Posts. Sta App River. Fishins. Angling Gush. Camps of the Kingfshersvit. Attaching Droppers. The Orients Sumapee Lake.	FISHOULTURE. Short Lobsters. THE KENNEL. The Boston Show. The Hartford Dog Show. Kennel Management. RIFLE AND TAAP SHOOTING. Range and Gallerv. A new Rest Target. National Rifle Club. The Trap. CANOEING. A 500-Mile Cruise on the Rivers of Northern California. The Cance Exhibition. The Synthe Mets. The A. C. A. Trophy. YACHTING. A National Racing Association. An Interrupted Cruise. Cruise of the Brunhilde. Cruise of the Brunhilde. Cruise of the Coutxix. A Handsome Steam Yacht. ANSWERS TO CORREPONDENTS. PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

THE WATER-BUTCHER WINS.

THE clamor of the few has prevailed over the interest of L the many. Selfishness has carried the day. The water-butcher has won. Yesterday the Senate of New York passed the bill to repeal the anti-hounding law. The bil was passed as given in our last issue, save that the amend-ment was adopted limiting the number of deer killed by one person to three. An amendment forbidding the killing of deer in the water was voted down. St. Lawrence and Dela. ware counties are exempted from the dog scourge. The measure now goes back to the Assembly for its concurrence in the amendments, and then to the Governor, who will promptly give it his signature, and the dogging and waterkilling of Adirondack deer will have the sanction of the law of the land.

The result was not unlooked for. It had been practically a foregone conclusion from the beginning. As explained in these columns two months ago, the conditions at Albany this year were peculiarly favorable to the elique of individ-uals who had declared their purpose of overthrowing the deer protective law. The Speaker of the House, Mr. Hus-ted, a deer hounder, was opposed to the law because it in-terfered with the sport of himself and some of his cronies; and it was understood that he would use the influence of his position to secure its repeal. Several of the members of the Legislature, as Barnes, Hadley and Palmer in the Assembly, and Kellog in the Senate, had been directed by the June mountain mutton hotel keepers to repeal the law; they had practically no volition in the matter; they were told what to do, and when the time came they obeyed orders and did it. Mr. Husted took care to appoint the right kind of a game committee. It was a body made up of wax-noses, and their plasticity was something astonishing. It was equaled only by their avidity to be humbugged. That the hounders had taken an accurate measure of these men, was proved by the character of the misleading and deceptive document they sent to the Legislature. This was prepared by an Albany doctor, who gave it out as coming from the Eastern New York Fish and Game Protective Association. In its ostensible origin, its contents and its purpose, it was a humbug; and naturally had weight with the committee and the Assembly. As had been antici-pated, when the bill came up in the House, the members, cager to curry cheap favor with Speaker Husted, rushed the measure through and sent it to the Senate.

In the several hearings before the Senate committee the humbug was stripped off. The defenders of the bill were compelled to recede from their stand as game protectors. They were forced to acknowledge, one after another, the ridiculous nature of their pretenses, and to own up that all their hue and cry were solely with purpose to secure to themselves present gratification. The selfish character of their efforts was clearly proved. The committee fully understood this and knew that the bill ought to be killed; but surrounded as they were by the persistent doggers and hampered by entangling alliances, they lacked the moral courage to do what they knew to be right, and sought a way out of it by "compromising"-the customary makeshift of weak men. (It should be stated that Senator Vedder, of the committee, intelligently and consistently opposed the measwhich had been favorably reported by ure) The bill, the pliable Assembly wax-nose committee because of deficiency of brains, was approved by the Senate committee because of a corresponding lack of back-bone.

In its final form the bill does not give the hounders all they at first asked, but it gives to the selfish clique for whose special benefit it has been passed, about all they want. These men go to the woods in September. Lawful hounding will be limited to that month and the first five days of October, a period suiting their convenience. The evils attendant upon the system will, however, not be confined to that season. The destruction of deer by dogs will, in the future as in the past, go on at all times of the year. All the abuses and abominations incident to the maintenance of hordes of domestic wolves in the Northern Wilderness will be perpetu. That an Albany doctor may take the President of the United States on a deer dogging expedition in September, the dogs will be fed on February killed does heavy with the dogs will be led on rebruary kinet does have his September fawn. That a Peekskill politician may have his September sport, the young deer dogs will be "blooded" with the blood of deer run down in March snows. That a New York physician may gratify his propensity for butchering deer and leaving the carcasses to rot, the Adirondack woods must witness the hounding to death of the mother doe in July. That the members of the Bisby Club may dog deer in September, fawns must starve to death in August. That Paul Smith may feed his guests on "run" venison, running and clubbing and drowning must be waged from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. The so called "compromise" is such only in name. Hounding one month means hounding twelve months. Killing with dogs in September means killing with dogs in June and January. There is no such thing as a compromise between dogs and no dogs.

Temporarily, then, the hounders have gained what they sought. Temporarily—because in the very nature of things their extraordinary privileges cannot be lasting. They have obtained permission to destroy. They have added celerity and certainty to the approaching practical extermination of Adirondack deer. When they have enjoyed for a short while this license to destroy, they must perforce come to a halt. The supply cannot last. The end will come when the deer are gone.

It may come before. With a Legislature less in awe of millionaire deer doggers, less susceptible to humbug, less eager to please eliques, less forgetful of their obligation to the community, it may be possible to save the dcer from the fate certain to overtake them if hounding continues.

The deer doggers have gained their point, but it is most certain that they have lost something as well. The discussion has not been altogether fruitless. It has thrown a flood of light on the motives of the advocates of deer dogging. It has torn from them their mask; laid bare their motives. They can never again pose as philanthropists and game protectors. The thorough selfishness of their demands has been made clear. The next time they appear at Albany it must be in their real character, not as seeking game con-servancy, but as putting in a special plea for personal privileges of game destruction at the expense of the public.

Moreover, a brand has been put on the forehead of the water-butcher. The prowess of hounding "that buck when I was in the Adirondacks" will not be as great in 1886 as it was in 1884. The same old dog and guide and boat and magazine rific and club performance will be repeated as of yore, but it will not be so generally sanctioned as in years Mr. John T. Denny and other water-butchers of deer past. past. In: John T. Denny and other water-success of deer may be rowed out by their oarsmen to the animal and bravely slaughter it, but they can no longer prate of their philanthropy in "pumping lead" into the struggling crea-ture to make it "shy," so the cruel still-hunters may not get it. Such valiant exploits will be put down for what they are. The public now has a pretty clear notion of what Adir-ondack deer hounding means. It will have a still clearer notion in the near future. The time is coming when the antlers of an Adirondack buck killed in the water will be about as much of a trophy as the horns of a Texas steer killed in the abottoir. That time is not far off either.

THE FOLLY OF SPRING SHOOTING.

WE presume that in the ordinary affairs of life the sportsman conducts himself much as other men do-Why then in matters connected with his recreation should he show himself a fool -a selfish fool? If he be a farmer he does not send to the butcher cows that are about to calve, nor does he kill the ewes just before lambing time. He knows that to do this would be to bring upon himself loss, that he would lose two animals while receiving the price of but one. When it comes to shooting and fishing, however, the average man seems at once bereft of intelligence and foresight. reasons with himself that the game and fish are something elusive, here to-day and there to-morrow, if one man does not take it another may. The future may look out for itself. So he starts out in the spring and butchers, or tries to butcher, the snipe and the ducks and the geese which are passing on to northern breeding grounds, but many of which, if undisturbed, would stop with us and rear their brood, where they used to in the old days before the greed for blood had become universal throughout the land. Each year the killing goes on and every year the birds become fewer in numbers.

There are localities, of course, such as Currituck Sound for example, where the fowl are more plenty now than in former years, but this is because a certain amount of protection is afforded them on these waters, and having been driven from others on which they were formerly scattered, they have concentrated in such places, leaving their former homes tenantless.

Every female killed in the spring is so much taken from next fall's shooting, and in these days when game is so scarce and good shooting so hard to find, it ought not to be difficult to make the sportsman realize that it is for his interest more than for that of any one else that this abominable, selfish and and wasteful practice should cease. The fact that the birds are in such wretched condition in spring would, furnish to the minds of many a strong argument against the practice. They are lean, often rank in taste, and frequently affected with parasitic worms in the flesh, which certainly arc not pleasant to see, however innocuous they may be to the eater.

It is high time that spring shooting were abolished. We have more than once made strong efforts to bring about such a change, and a few years since came near seeing the passage of a bill in New York State entirely forbidding shoot-ing after February 1. The selfishness of certain New York sportsmen, and of the keepers of Long Island shooting resorts, defcated the objects we had in view.

It is time that the sportsmen of the country awoke to the importance of this matter. If any change is to be made it must be donc by agitating the subject in earnest, and arousing a public interest in the matter.

The birds are becoming fewer and fewer. The old shooting resorts are giving out, there are no new ones to go to, for the whole country is covered with shooters. If we are to have any game left we must more closely restrict the killing, and the most effective way to do that is to cut off the murders of the mother in the spring.

THE NEW ONTARIO LAW .- By the omission of a word in reference to the new Ontario game law last week an erroneous impression of the clause relating to spring shooting was given. By reference to the full text of the law, as printed in another column, it will be seen that the killing of swans and geese is forbidden between May 1 and Sept. 1; of ducks and other water fowl between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1; and snipe, rail and golden plover between Jan. 1 and Sept 1. A correspondent suggests with good reason that the laws of the several States should be changed so that the protection given to migratory game may not be limited to the line between the United States and Canada.

MICHIGAN'S NEED.-The Michigan Sportsmen's Association members have before them the task of awakening public in-terest in their cause. The effort will be made at the next session of the Legislature to secure a State game warden. The Association cannot begin too early a systematic campaign to prepare the way for securing what the people of the State so greatly need.

SOME POINTS IN WOODCRAFT.

Editor Forest and Stream: Perhaps it is a little late to answer a critique printed last December in FOREST AND STREAM. But as there are some points in it that may mislead the general reader, I beg to

December in FOREST AND STREAM. But as there are some points in it that may mislead the general reader, I beg to answer briefly. "Wawayanda," under date of Dec. 31, "begs to inform the father of the craft, before whom we are all but as dust." etc. It is answered that "Nessmuk" does not assume any such paternity; that he is only one of an army of outers who love the forest and spend much time therein, with small profit in a worldly point of view. That he gets more com-forts aud woodland conveniences into a fifteen-pound knap-sack than the average outer gets into a dry goods box may be true; and he does not go into the woods to rough it, but, as claimed in "Woodcraft," to smooth it. We beg to inform "Wawayanda" there is no such dissimi-larity between us on the "shirt" and "soap" question as h is pleased to assume. We use both—in moderation; and we may here mention that, on a week's recent outing with a couple of gentlemen who came into camp with a skiff-load of dufte, the knapsack of "Nessmuk" furnished forth the only piece of soap in camp. As to the piece of soap and towel that were carried for seven weeks in the North Woods without being once used, the critics and cavilers remember to forget that it is stated in immediate councetion that clear water was used, and that at intervals of two or three days woodland hostleries were reached where a thorough ablution could be had, to re-establish the anti-black-fly glaze on once more taking to the wods. "Wawayanda" doesn't understand why one should "pre-

establish the anti-black-fly glaze on once more taking to the woods. "Wawayanda" doesn't understand why one should "pre-fer an open brush shanty for a two-months' outing when a tent that will close is obtainable," etc. This is bedging the question with a vengeance. "Nessmuk" never recommended or used the brush shanty when anything better was to be had. But it is well for the outer to know how. As a dernier resort, one can be comparatively comfortable in very bad weather with only a brush shanty for shelter. Let "Waway-anda" read just what is said in "Wooderaft" on the shanty question. As to "a tent that will close." I recently spent a week in one on a louely spot up the coast, and found it very light, airy and pleasant. I wish I could always have one when camping out. But I cruised there in a ten pound cance, and if the tent were cut in two in the middle the little Rush-ton could not carry one-half of it. What she does carry is che oblong square of cotton drilling described in "Wood-craft." It is 7x9 feet, and when skillfully put up and stretched at a pretty sharp angle, makes a sufficient shelter. If intended for more than one night, the sides are closed in with the large fans of the cabbage palmetto. I have lived a good deal in such a camp during the last fourteen months and found it, even during the northers that prevail here, entirely satisfactory. It is intended for two, but will shelter three very well. As to that "extra shanty" for outdoor cooking in rainy

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smouldering watch-fire. Down came Billy, pale with ex-citement.

citement. "Did you hear the shot?" he asked wildly. "Well, I thought I heard a shot. Sounded as though it was near your runway." "My runway? I should say so. May I never breathe or speak again if that shot wasn't made at me. Yes, sir, missed me by an inch or two and hit the br'ller. You ought to see it. It's just a tangle of twisted wire. Some of these Babbs Creek sneak hunters did it. Crawled along the bank in the high laurel and took a standing shot at five rods. It's a cold-blooded attempt at murder, and it's a miracle how I escaped."

In the ngh hatter and took a standing shot at hve rods. It's a cold-blooded attempt at murder, and it's a miracle how I escaped." "Well, if any sneak hunter in these woods has really missed you at five rods it is a miracle. Looks to me as though some feller had been trying his sights on that br'iler." A light seemed to break in on him. His under jaw dropped, he looked me steadily in the eye for a full minute, and then said in tones of mingled reproach and entreaty: "George, if you did it, don't tell the boys." There was uproarious fun and laughter in camp that night. We hung the demoralized "br'iler" in the light of the camp fire, and I told the story as well as I could under the circumstances. Billy also gave his version, and he had wit and good sense to get as much fun out of it as any man in camp, while returning to sound woodland principles in the shape of a three-pronged birch fork. And there is no moral that I recollect. The little wagon-wheel made as good a "br'iler" as the birch fork, but no better. And it was a ridiculous piece of hunting kit to carry into the woods.

better. And it was a ridiculous piece of hunting kit to carry into the woods. By the same token, I have no doubt the old stove-top answers the same purpose as two small logs placed side by side on the ground as a cooking range, after the manner described in "Woodcraft." But it is no better; and if there be any significance in the fitness of things, one would be more apt to look for it in a camp of gypsey tinkers than In a camp of hunters. Nevertheless, I have no disposition to "pay out" on "Camp Flotsam," and none but genial feelings for "Wawayanda." I am about done with Florida for the present; and I half promise myself another cruise across the Northern Wilderness in a very light cance. I think Camp Flotsam is on Long Lake, not far from Mitchell Sabattis's landing. If so, I am likely enough to paddle in on it some pleasant July evening, and take a (kuife and fork) shot at that old, old stove-top. NESSMUK. P. S.—"Kingfisher" alluded to me a long time since with some mild criticism, but so gentle and genial withal that it is without sting. And his conclusions are sound, *i. e.*, to take all the comfort you conveniently can when going to the woods, but go. Would that I might cruise in on a "Camp of the Kingfishers." The liberal and free-hearted mauner in which I would wade into their 11 cwt. of groceries should convince them that I am not so prejudiced against weight after all—when some one else carries it. N—K.

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THE A. O. U. CHECK LIST.

THE A. O. U. CHECK LIST. THE A. O. U. CHECK LIST. A The first session of the American Ornithologists' mittee was appointed to consider the question of a Re-vision of the Classification and Nomenclature of the Birds of North America. This committee, which consisted of Messrs, Allen, Coues, Ridgway, Brewster and Henshaw, reported to the Union at its second meeting in October, 1884. The report was accepted, adopted and referred back to the obmittee, with instructions to complete their work and und adopt the report and to publish it in the name and under the aspices of the A. O. U. The Council accepted the re-port in April, 1885, and it is now issued in its completed form. The volume, which is handsomely printed on laid paper, motion at 00 pages. Of these seventeen are devoted to an istorical introduction, in which is briefly set forth what has been done in zoological nomenclature up to the present time and Recommendations." The principles are fire in number, and Web briefly stated, are quite fully explained in the re-matic heasis upon which its principles are fire in number, and which accompany them. The fifty-one canons come is no order and are also fully annotate. The Check List proper completes the volume, and to those who have not altogether kept up with the progress of modern is so a nomenclature and classification, it will be a surprise. It is an absolute overturning of old methods, the order of the profiles in order, while the higher oroes bring up the rear. This is, of course, the natural order, and the one which has ng been followed in all groups except birds, and why the desirability of such an arrangement has never before oc-curred to ornithologists is one of the mysteries that will per-has never be solved. As soon as the idea, was suggested, it are not the Lonoring the Tubinares. Steramonodes and Ar.

thigh never be solved. As soon as the idea was suggested, it at once commended itself to every one; but it was long in coming.
Beginning then with the Pygopodes, the List takes us through the Longipennes, Tubinares, Steganopodes and Anseres, the trumpeter swan cading the true swimming birds. Then follow in order Odontogiosse, Hcrodiones, Paludicola, Limicole, Galline, Columbe, Raptores, Psittaci, Coceyzes, Pici, Macrochires (goatsuckers,) swifts and humming birds, and finally Passeres.
Recent investigations into the nomenclature of our birds has brought about many changes of names, and old and well-known titles have disapeared to give place to others, older, no doubt, but not as well known. Thus, the loon is no longer Colymbus torquatus Brünn., but Urinator imber (Gum.), and the red throated diver is U. lumme. The black-headed gulls, long generically separated from Larus under the name Chroicocephalus, now return to their former place. The generic name Platis has biculate the old genera Anas, Chaulelasmus, Mareca, Netlion and Querquedula; Aythya includes the old Aythya, Fulix and Fuliqula. The name Changida is no used for the old wife or long-tailed duck, once Harelda. A long list of these important changes might be given, but they would not supply the place of the volume itself, which must be in the library of every working ornithologis.
A number of doubtful species have been thrown out of the list, so that it uow numbers but 768 species as against nearly 900 (878 to be exact) in the last edition of Dr. Couce's Key. Tollowing the Check List is a Hypothetical List of twenty-

six species, which consists of "species which have been re-corded as North American, but whose status as North Amer-ican birds is doubtful, either from lack of positive evidence of their occurrence within the prescribed limits of the present Check List, or from absence of satisfactory proof of their validity as species. This includes such species as *Xema furcata*, doubtfully N. American; *Chen cerulescens*, probably only a color phase; *Spiza townsendi*, still a mystery, and others. A list of forty-six fossil species, most of them made known by Professor Marsh, and, as to one group, fully described and figured in his superb monograph on the Odontornithes, or birds with tecth, completes the Check List, to which is of course added an excellent index. The volume represents the best work and the most earc-ful thought of our foremost ornithologists. As the exponent of this thought and work it will earry great weight, and will be gladly received by workers in this field at home and abroad.

THE SPARROW HAWK IN WINTER.

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HOUSES FOR BIRDS.

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æsthetie, artistie, pice and exquisite in all their tastes and habits as are our native wild birds. They seem to have an instinctive knowledge of the propriety and fitness of all things, never breaking up nature's harmonious color plan, but always falling in with it. My father, some years ago, fastened a number of flower pots against the side of a briek house. The holes at the bot-tom of the pots were made large enough for wrens and too small for bluebirds, as a battle between these two species had been raging for a number of days over the possession of the only bird house on the grounds. I have since used flower-pot bird houses very extensively. The simplest method of making them is to fasten a five-inch pot against a stone or



FLOWER POT BIRD HOUSE.

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HANGING OR STANDARD FLOWER-POT BIRD HOUSE.

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holes to allow the plaster to pass through and clineb, as it will not adhere to the smooth surface of the tin. The pan is to be filled with earth, in which may be planted *Tradescantia*, German ivy, or moneywort, which will droop over and twine in the branches of the "cat sereen." Some of the more hardy succulent plants, such as house leeks, creeping Charley, *Sempervirum*, etc., do well in dry loca-tions.

This bird house can also be fastened to a standard pole, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2, when it is not desiaed to suspend it. The cat screen is intended to prevent cats from passing up the pole and also to break the otherwise stiff and ungraeeful lines, and as a trellis for vinesto entwine on after having climbed or been trained up the standard pole. The cat screen is made of the branches of the black alder, or birch, which are firmly bound to the picket or standard pole, some two feet below the bottom of the pan, against which they press and radiate out as shown in the figure. The best and most ornamental woods for making the screens are red birch with the eones on, spruce with its rich buds, and sweet gum with its eurious corky bark. A. W. ROBERTS.

A LEAST BITTERN'S NEST IN A TREE.—Newport, R. I., Feb. 28, 1886. Editor Forest and Stream: It was on the 19th of June, and a finer morning I don't believe eould have dawned, that I left the house about 8:30, taking a good lunch, and went out to a place called Hanging Rocks, to see if I could see any new birds or find any new nests. I hunted about until noon, and then I ate lunch under a large oak tree. While I was sitting there a chickadee came and lit on the tree. He lit about ten feet over my head, but in a very jittle while he worked himself down withiu about three feet and there he sat for a minute or so watching me with a kind of a what-do-you-want air, and then flew off. I then started off for Southwick's Grove, and on my way I went through many orchards. I remember one of them very well, and I think I will never forget it. It was G. A.'s, as the boys called it, meaning George Anthony's. As I walked through it, watching the wood pewees, the least flycatchers and many other birds, my attention was attraeted by the noise the robins and redwing blackbirds were making. I stood still for a moment, and a male blackbird eame and lit on a little bush not over six feet away. He did not see me, and as I knew he didn't, I pieked up a rock and sent it at him. And now comes the surprising part of my day. On missing the blackbird the stone went tearing through a pear tree, and to my utter amazement a least bittern (*Ardetta exilis*) flew out. I ran quickly to the tree that the bittern flew out of, as-ended, and there, in a very shallow nest, composed of first a layer of twigs about the size of an ordinary lead pencil, nexi a layer of smaller ones, and lastly a lining of moss and a few bits of straw, lay one egg of a very pale bluish white, without spots or any markings whatever. I left the nest and pretured on the 21st. This time I found three eggs in the nest, as it was too frail to take from the tree. I was again in the orehard some time afterward, but the nest was gone, the bird having broken it up, or it having fa

I hope some of your correspondents will relate some of their experiences with this bird.—F. L. T. ANOTHER TAME PARTRIDGE.—The Athens "spock": bird has been captured. On Tuesday evening last, reports the Hudson Republican, April 6, as Deacon Gordon W. Brady was returning to his home in Athens from Catskill, he observed the partridge running beside his horse. Mr. Brady alighted and attempted to eatch the bird, elasing it around the wagon a couple of times, but the bird managed to keep out of reach, until finally Mr. Brady stopped and made motions with his hand as if to strike the bird, when it immediately turned on him and fought his hand, striking with his feet, rooster fashion. Mr. Brady eaught it. The partridge made no resistance when captured, not even flut-tering. It seemed perfectly docile. Mr. Brady rode home with the bird, in high glce. The news soon spread, and scores of citizens flocked to see it. The partridge, unlike other birds of it's species, shows no signs of fear while being handled, not even a single heart patpitation, which is so pronounced in all avoid it, submitting to stroking on its head and breast with indifference. Many people in Athens entertain a superstitions fear of the *rara azis*, asserting it to be the "ghost" of the murdered Waltz, who was hung in Catskill some years ago for the killing of a scissors grinder named Hultz. Others again feel anxious to possess the par-tridge, offering large prices for it. Many strange stories are related of this partringe. Early last winter, while a sleigh-load of men were returning from Hamburg, where they had been working on the ice, the partridge flaw from the hillside in through the sleigh, and passing out between the heads of two men. Two days later the partridge; it alighted on the patertide alighted upon the back of his horse, he being com-pelled to use the whip in order to drive it away. Next George W. Loud met with the partridge; it alighted on the path was not at all superstitious, but he hoped the par-tridge would not bother him again

SALEM, Mass., April 12.—Cedar birds have been in flocks and plenty of them this year. I understand two Lynn parties whose names are known have been buying them from boys this season for seventy-five cents a dozen. If either of them see this mention I hope they will set a better ex-ample to minors. A few seattering Wilson's snipe have been shot and woodcock are along. Swallows (*T. bicolor*) and purple finches are about, and the frogs are piping merrily. Bluebirds are nesting and several other species are mating. —X. Y. Z.

BUFFALO.—A correspondent reports a herd of 400 buffalo. The residents are not killing them, except occasionally one for food, and they are increasing. They will have to move soon, however, as the ubiquitous wire fence is encroaching or them on them.

HUNTING TRIPS OF A RANCHMAN.

UTILITY OF THE SPARROW.—At a council meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Miss Omerod, in her report on injurions insects, maintained her indictment against the sparrow as a mischievous bird, and repeated her advice in favor of checking its contants increase. She said: "We do not find from examination of their contents that they feed on corn red-maggot, corn-thrips, corn-aphis, or any other corn insect; nor have we any observations of fields infested by these huge flocks being freer than other places from insect attack. From careful observations in different places, extending over a period of from one to fif-teen years, we do not find any diminution of insects round the farm buildings where the sparrows greatly resort, but we find they have been observed, in many cases, to drive away true insect-feeding birds. The State Entomological Returns from the United States confirm these views, and likewise in-formation forwarded by Mr. A. Molineux, member of the Committee of Agriculture of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of South Australia, relatively to the English spurrow, as observed by himself at Adelaide, South Australia. Sparrows can and do cat some amount of insects if other food is short, but by choice I consider it to be proved that they are almost wholly corn and vegetable feeders. The matter being of much importance, I have collected informa-tion from known observers on the subject, of which I give the main points in my own forthcoming report."

Hew Unblications.

MCLELLAN'S POEMS.*

Drinking of the protein of the prote

bear The tribute of affection's tear,

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regret that his ability to describe does not equal his power to enjoy the delightful pastimes of the gunner and the angler. "The author, in preparing a work that might perhaps be styled a book of natural history, has not confined his pen strictly to descriptions of birds, fish and animals that are con-sidered as game, but has included many others that have no claim to such title. In the present volume he has sought to reproduce, as far as possible, his collection of sporting poems bot in a recent disastrous fire in New York, viz., the burning of the Potter Building on Park Row, attended with grievous loss of life and property. "Since this volume was commenced, several years ago, a great number of sporting associations have been formed in the country, consisting of gentlemen of leisure, intelligence and high repute, who are interested in field sports and the pre-servation of fish and game, and to gain their brotherly favor would be honor indeed. So what poems we have been able to save from the wreck we hope may find favor in their sight. There has always been a degree of friendly brotherly feeling among sportsmen, and this has encouraged us to offer this work for public notice, and above all, to brother sportsmen, to whom it is respectfully dedicated. If we meet with fra-ternal approval at their hands, we shall feel rewarded for the labor of many years in trying to produce something accepta-ble to lovers of the rod and gun." For autobiographical notes by Mr. McLellan see Vol. XXV. page 444.

*Poems of the Rod and Gun; or, Sports by Flood and Field. By Isaac McLellan, Greenport, Long Island. New York: Henry Thorpe,

HUNTING TRIPS OF A RANCHMAN. A SECOND and less expensive edition of Mr Theodore Rooseve capital book has recently been issued by the Putnams. On first appearance we took pleasure in calling attention to the me of this volume, which is both happy in its conception and excell in its execution. In all respects it is a delightful book, full of breexy freshness of the plains, and teiling graphically and enterti-ing the story of the simple life of the cow camp. It gives, too great deal of information about the various species of our la same which are passing away at so rapid a rate, and which nuter of a few years hence will find only in the few preserves thave been or may be established in the mountains. In our previ-notice we called attention to one or two points on which the auti-generalized from insufficient experience, and also to two of the il trations which were unsatisfactory. These last we afterward lear-were prepared during the author's absence in the West, and w-not seen by him until after the volume wais issued from the pru-In the present edition all these matters have been put right, there is now nothing to be said save in praise of the book, wh although much less elaborate than the Maiora edition, is still a has some volume. It lacks the etchnigs and the rubricated title and initials, but has all the engravings, and considerable additional re-ing matter.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE CHOICE OF BOOKS, and other literary pieces. By Frederick Harrison. New York: Macmillan & Co. Paper, 447 pp., price, 50

Harrison. New York, Machiman & Co. Faper, 41 pp., price, 30 cents.
 The BOSTONIANS, a novel. By Henry James. New York: Macmillan & Co. Cloth, 439 pp., price, \$2.
 A TALE OF A LONEUY PARISH. By F. Marion Crawford. New York: Macmillan & Co. Cloth, 500 pp., price, \$2.
 WAKULA, a story of adventure in Florida. By Kirk Munroe. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros. Cloth, 255 pp., price, \$1.
 EPITONE OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN. By Louis A. Duhring, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Cloth, 130 pp., price, 60 cents.
 SALMON PROBLEMS, By J. W. Willis Bund. London: Samson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington. Paper board, 215 pp.
 HORSE AND MAN; their mutual dependence and duties. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Cloth, 329 pp., price, \$2.00
 HERE AND THERE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY, embracing sketches of

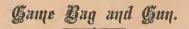
PICE, \$2.50. HERE AND THERE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY, embracing sketches of travel and descriptions of places by popular writers. With 127 illus-trations, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Cloth, 214pp., price, State

POEMS OF THE ROD AND GUN. OF Sports by flood and field. By sac McLellan. New York: Henry Thorpe. Cloth, 271pp., price Isaac \$1.50.

HINTS ON LANGUAGE. Ay Arthur Bent, A.M. Boston: Lee & Shep-ard. Cloth, 75 pp., price, 50 cents. HAPRAZARD PERSONALITIES; chiefly of noted Americans. By Charles Lanman. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Cloth, 357 pp., price, \$1.50.

51.30. YOUNG PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. BY George Makepeace Towle. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Cloth, 888 pp., price, \$1.50. THE YEAR'S SPORT: a review of British sports and pastimes for the year 1885. Edited by Alfred E. T. Watson. London: Longmans, Green & Co.; New York: Worthington Co. Cloth, 549 pp., price, \$2.50.

THE MESSAGE OF THE BLUEBIRD; told to me to tell to others. An illustrated souvenir. By Irene E. Jerome. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, S1.



Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE full report of the FORBET AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SPORTSMAN.-II.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SPORTSMAN.--II. I WAS in the early autumn of 1861. Foliage was still on. Farmers were cutting and shocking corn. The buckwheat had just been cut, and much was yet in the fields in little heaps ready to be hauled to the thrashing floor; when I decided, as my work of this kind was well in hand, to spend the afternoon with my new gun and dog. "Bob White" had long since ceased to call his name, and only used the call note when his family had become scattered, or at evening when going to roost. Dash had never been with me in the field before. However, I had the most implicit con-fidence in him, as I knew his former master never kept a poor dog. He had brought Dash across the water because he considered him the best dog in his kennel, one of the finest in England. Dash seemed to have as much confidence in me. When I threw my gun on my shoulder and whistled him up, his very look and action spoke most eloquently of the fun we were going to have in each other's company. I began to wonder if Dash would think as well of me when we returned.

him up, his very look and action spoke most eloquently of the fun we were going to have in each other's company. I began to wonder if Dash would think as well of me when we returned. We took our course down a little brook that ran mostly through a narrow wood into a large millpond. On the south bank was a farm on which I knew were two coveys of quail, well grown and strong birds. Along the brook were many patches of cat brier and alders. In one of these Dash came to a beantiful point, a picture of grace and beauty that would charm the eye of an artist or stir the soul of a sportsman with delight. I walked in, expecting to flush a woodcock, but up jumped a rabbit right in front of the dog and went of shaking his bunch of cotton at me in such a tantalizing way I fired both barrels at him, apparently without effect, except to increase his speed. I had scarcely emptied my second barrel when I saw a woodcock disappearing through the alders. Dash was still pointing, though it seemed to me he had changed his position slightly. I could flush nothing in front of him, so tried to call him off, but could not. I was about to collar and lead him away, supposing he was pointing where the woodcock had been, when up got another woodcock behind the dog. I wounded it with my second barrel, followed up and secured it by another shot. I con-sidered it a serious defect in my dog that he should be liable to point at cither end. This, by the way, reminds me of an incident that occurred in later years, that may bear repeating. I was once return-ing from a little hunt near the city, with my gun and dog, carrying a small bunch of game in my hand. My outfit and rig would not indicate to the average feminine mind, accus-tomed to city habits, a high idea of gentility. As I was crossing on a Pulton ferryboat, standing in front of the ladies' cabin, I noticed two ladies watching me, evidently admiring my birds. Presently they stepped up to me, and one of them asked how I sold them. Treplied that I did not usually deal in birds as merchand

ately asked if my dog would bite. I assured them he would not, and called their attention to the fact that he was very tired, already being coiled up close in the corner under my feet fast asleep. The idea that a dog ever got tired was new to them, and they wanted to know why. I explained to the best of my ability, and by way of illustration made old Bob get up and straighten himself. I stroking his tail, mak-ing him assume the position of pointing as nearly as possible. Both ladies exclaimed, "Oh, isn't it wonderful! Yes, thanks, we understand," one saying to the other, "Don't you see, my dear, nature has so adjusted the creature that he points with his tail."] I was quite uncertain for some time at which end of the

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AN UP AND DOWN SHOT.

AN UP AND DOWN SHOT. Editor Forest and Stream: Toget the head of "Erratic Bullet Flights" you have re-cently published two communications from me giving inci-dents in my own experience where life was endangered by singular and unlooked for bullet flights. I will now give another incident in my practice which, although not quite so singular, was really attended with more probable danger. It occurred within half a mile of the scene of my duck shoot-ing adventure, published by you. I was hunting black and gray squirrels in the adjacent forests; I had that very com-mon run of lucks oo fite experienced by the solitary squirrel hunter, namely, of having the squirrels lie close to and on the opposite side of a horizontal limb. Finally I tried the bark. This caused the squirrel to stretch its neck and look down over the side of the limb, exposing most of its head, which in those days I rarely missed, whether firing perpen-dicularly or otherwise. I had in this manner killed two or the opped at my feet. As I was raising my flak to the muzzle of my rifie there was a whiz and a sharp crack, partly behind and within three feet of me upon the ground. As I turned my head quickly I saw the extreme ends of aty limb about one inch in diameter and six or seven feet feet long just falling upon the ground. An examination revealed the fact that the bullet having expended its force vertically in the air, had returned, and striking this stick guarely midway between the ends had partly cut and partly bullet mark was plainly defined nearly through the stick. This ended my vertical rifle practice. MICTON P. PEIRCE. MICTON P. PEIRCE.

PEILADELPHIA, Pa.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., April 5.—A Rod and Gun Club was organized in this village last week. The object is the better protection of game and for trap shooting. You will hear from us in the future concerning the club's improve-ment. The members are all true woodsmen, and I think the club will be a success. We are watching the deer bill with interest. Ice is going fast and the fisherman is varnishing his rod and inspecting his lines for the spring fishing. Boys are having fine luck catching the river fish.—A. C. J.

THE ONTARIO GAME LAW.

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Following is the text of the Ontario law:

Following is the text of the Ontario law: Whereas, It is expedient to ameud the law respecting the preservation of game and fur-bearing animals in Ontario; therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario, enacts as follows: 1. The act passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered 31, is hereby repealed. 2. None of the animals or birds hereinafter mentioned, shall be hunted, taken or killed within the periods herein-after limited:

shall be hunted, taken or killed within the periods herein-after limited: (1). Deer, elk, moose, reindeer or caribou, between the fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of Oetober. (2). Grouse, pheasants, prairie fowl or partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of September. (3). No quail shall be hunted, taken, or killed, during the years 1886, 1887, and no wild turkeys during the years 1886, 1887, 1888, and in each case thereafter not between the fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of October following

1887, 1886, and in each case therearer not be owned a set of fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of October following.
(4). Woodcock, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of August.
(5). Snipe, rail and golden plover, between the first day of January and the first day of September.
(6). Swans or geese, between the first day of May and the first day of September.
(7). Ducks of all kinds, and all other water fowl, between the first day of September.
(8). Hares, between the fifteenth day of Mareh and the first day of September.
(8). No person shall have in his possession any of the said animals or birds, no matter where procured, or any part or portion of any such animals or birds, during the periods in which they are so protected; provided that they may be exposed for sale for fifteen days, and no longer, after such periods, and may be had in possession for the private use of the owner and his family at any time, but in all eases the proof of the time of killing, taking or purchasing shall be on the person so in possession.
4. No eggs of any of the birds above mentioned shall be taken, destroyed or bad in possession by any person at any time.

tion 7 of this act, by a fine not exceeding \$25, nor less than \$5, with costs, for each offense. (d) In case of other breaches of this act, by a fine not exceeding \$25, nor less than \$5, with costs. 9. The whole of such fine shall be paid to the prosecutor unless the convicting justice has reason to believe that the prosecution is in collusion with, and for the purpose of benefiting the accused, in which ease the justice may order the disposal of the fine as in ordinary cases. 10. In all cases confiscation of game shall follow convic-tion, and the game so confiscated shall be given to some charitable institution or purpose, at the discretion of the con-victing justice.

tion, and the game so confiscated shall be given to some charitable institution or purpose, at the discretion of the convicting justice.
11. In order to encourage persons who have heretofore imported or hereafter import different kinds of game with the desire to breed and preserve the same on their own lands, it is enacted that it shall not be lawful to hunt, shoot, kill or destroy any such game without the consent of the owner of the property wherever the same may be bred.
12. It shall not be lawful for any person to kill or take any animal protected by this act by the use of poisou or poisonous substances, nor to expose poison, poisoned bait or other poisoned substances in any place or locality, where dogs or cattle may have access to the same.
13. (1) No person shall at any time hunt, take or kill any deer, elk, moose, reindeer or caribou, for the purpose of exporting the same out of Ontario, and in all eases the onus of proving that any such deer, elk, moose, reindeer or caribou, as aforesaid, so hunted, taken or killed, is not intended to be exported as aforesaid, shall be upon the person hunting, killing or taking the same, or in whose possession or eustody the same may be found.
(2) Offenses against this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$25, nor less than \$5 for each animal.
14. No owner of any hound, or other dog known by the owner to be accustomed to pursue deer, shall permit any such hound, or ther day from the fifteenth day of November to the fifteenth day of October, under a penalty on conviction of not more than \$25 nor less than \$5 nor each animal.
15. It shall be lawful for the council of any county, city, thereof

owner of any such houud or dog shall be deemed the owner thereof.
15. It shall be lawful for the council of any county, city, towu, township, or incorporated village to appoint an officer who shall be known as the game inspector for such county, city, town, township or incorporated village, and who shall perform such duties in enforcing the provisions of this act, and be paid such salary as may be mutually agreed upon.
16.—(1). It shall be the duty of every such game inspector appointed as aforesaid, forthwith to seize all animals or portions of animals in the possession of any persou contrary to the provisions of this act, and to bring the person in possession of the same before a justice of the peace, to answer for such illegal possession.
(2). It shall also be the duty of every such game inspector to institute prosecutions against all persons found infringing the provisions of this act, or any of them, and every such inspector may cause to be opened, or may himself open in ease of refusal, any bag, parcel, chest, box, trunk, or receptacle in which he has reason to believe that game killed or taken during the elose season, or peltries out of season, are hidden. hidden.

hidden. (8). Every such inspector, if he has reason to suspect, and does suspect that game killed or taken during the close season, or peltries out of season, are contained or kept in any private house, shed, or other buildings, shall make a deposition in the form A annexed to this act, and demand a search warrant to search such store, private house, shed, or other building, and thereupon such justice of the peace may issue a search warrant according to form B. 17. This act shall come into effect on and after the first day of July next after the passing thereof.

A GOOSE SHOOTING MATCH.

A COOSE SHOOTING MATCH. Editor Forest and Stream: The turkey shoot described in your last issue by Mr. Mer-rill, reminds me of a goose shoot in which I participated about five years ago. I used a Pheemix single-barrel breech-loading 12-gauge shotgun, made by the Whitney Arms Co. The barrel is steel, 23 inches long, and the entire gun weighs six pounds. A few days previous to the match I targeted the gun at 40, 50 and 60 yards. While shooting at the latter distance, two of my brothers expressed the opinion that they could excel my shooting, they to use their old muzzleloaders. Their challenge was promptly accepted. A new target was put up. One of my brothers fired at it. I was standing near the target, and noting the effect, told him to try the other barrel. The other barrel was fired. My younger brother then toed the mark and fired a heavy charge of No. 12 shot from his long single barrel. A new target was put up and I fired one shot at it. The number of pellets in each target were then courded, and it was found that in one shot 1 had exceeded their three shots by about 40 pellets. This experiment, and numerous others, convinced me that the new gun was good enough to shoot for geese. I even went so far as to bargain with a neighbor that if he would give me twenty cents to pay for two shots, I would bring him bene the day for the match arrived I hitched up Prince

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GAME PROTECTORS' REPORTS.

Editor Forest and Stream: Fred P. Drew, Special State Fish and Game Protector, has made the following annual report to the State Fish Com-

Editor Forest and Stream:
Fred P. Drew, Special State Fish and Game Protector, has made the following annual report to the State Fish Commission:
To the Commissioners of Fisheries:
GENTLEMEN—In submitting for your consideration my second annual report, 1 am reminded that the protection of game and fish, like the stocking of our lakes and streams, does not in a single season display all the results that might be hoped for or which a later examination may develop.
My duties, as you are aware, have been largely of special and detective nature, and a great part of my scrvices have been rendered pursuant to the orders of the Commissioners outside of the district to which 1 was assigned. The information 1 have obtained on special trips has been mostly of a kind that could not be made public without detriment to the objects in view, and therefore will not be recapitulated in this report, having already been communicated to you either in verbal or written form. I have, nevertheless, rendered some important service in my district, and especially in the counties of Broome, Cortland and Otsego, localities in which, till very lately, the game laws have been a dead letter. Trive suits successfully prosecuted in Broome county, for spearing fish in the Susquehanna River, resulted in securing a pretty general observance of the law in that county.
Ma the fourth district for violation of the first section of the game laws 1 commenced proceedings in county court, which were promptly settled by the defendant pleading guilty and paying the penalty and costs to the district atorney.
A suit is pending in Gortlandt county for yiolations of the law in that event were ported to may and have begun eleven suits for violations of the law in the same county of Otseco I have endeavored to make a very thorough examination into all offenses that have been reported to me and have begun eleven suits for violations of the law in the same county, which will be placed in the hands of th

for years frequented the northern wilderness each season, and with scarce an exception they fully approve of the law, at the same time being cognizant of the fact that it has not had a fair test. From my own observation and information obtained from guides and sportsmeu while they were en-gaged in hunting deer in the counties of Herkimer and Ham-ilton, I think it but fair to attribute much of the success of the still-hunters during the past season—which we are asked to believe was unprecedented and will exterminate the deer faster than they cen be bred, even with the aid of such pow-erful auxiliaries as juck lights and hounds—to the fact that dogs were running in every direction during the open season at least. A single instance, the truth of which cannot be disputed, illustrates this. A well-known still-hunter in October last shot a deer, but had hardly dressed it when two valuable dogs came baying on its trail. He secured both, and they were soon subject to your orders. This is not an exceptional ease, as one of my special reports will show, and for this reason we fear the fate of the deer of the Adiron-dacks is foreshadowed by that of the buffalo of the Western plains. The argument that outweichs all others in the minds of

dacks is foreshadowed by that of the buffalo of the Western plains. The argument that outweighs all others in the minds of many opponents of the present law for protecting deer may be briefly stated thus: It helps the hunters who are endowed with more money than skill in hunting, for they can, by a lavish use of the former, secure the services of a half dozen or more guides and a full pack of hounds, who will drive the game to water, where, if needs be, they will hold it till the valiant modern Nimrod succeeds in killing it—with their assistance perhaps at that. Is it to be wondered at then that these persons should join with the pot-hunters in the ery that went up in olden time: "Our craft is in danger to be set at naught." With your permission I beg leave to offer a single sug-gestion regarding the distribution of trout spawn for restock-ing public waters in the settled portion of the State. A pre-requisite to granting every application should be the existence of an active protective association, some of whose members reside in the neighborhood of the waters it is proposed to restock. All of which is respectfully submitted. *FRED* P. DREW. Special N. Y. S. Fish and Game Protector, 11th District.

Special N. Y. S. Fish and Game Protector, 11th District. WASHINGTON MILLS, N. Y.

HUNTING AT ARMY POSTS.

HUNTING AT ARMY POSTS. Editor Forest and Stream: Toy letter of Jan. 9, 1886, making inquiries in regard to grame in this vicinity, also with what success the Government Springfield shotguns are used in improving the company's mess, has just been handed me by the commanding officer with request to answer. Whitetail deer can be found within five miles of the fort, but mule or blacktails are further off, about forty miles. Last fall a black bear cub was killed on the prairie within fifty yards of the guard house. Elk can be found thirty miles away, 'and mountain sheep seventy or eighty miles. Sharptail grouse, sage hens and blue quail are abundant. I saw but one ruffed grouse during the hunting season last year. A species of jack rabbit, here called "black tail," are very plentiful; a short time ago they were such a nuisance that the county paid a bounty for their ears. Sixteen years ago some gentlemen of Boise City imported to this county or valley a lot of eastern quait (Bob Whites) and urned them loose, hoping for fine sport within ten years. An act was passed by the Legislature protecting these birds, but the pot-hunter has left but few. — With regard to the shotguns, I consider them but little wean possibly get any other kind. But little game was killed by the men of my company last year, but the previous year to for Lapwai in this Territoy: they killed a good many. — C. A. DEMPSEY, Capt. Second Infantry. Bors BARACES, Idaho, March 28.

BOISE BARRACKS, Idaho, March 23. ONONDAGA SPORTSMEN'S CLUB. — Syracuse, N. Y., April 7. — At the annual meeting of the Onondaga Sportsmen's Club last evening Mr. Howlett was elected President; Z. C. Smith Smith, Vice-President; John Stedman, Scoretary; Harry Ayling, Treasurer; George Palmer, Financial Secre-tary; Wn. Prettie, James Montgomery and Daniel LeFever, Executive Committee. There scened a disposition on the part of the old heads to make the younger members officers. A. G. Courtney was chosen attorney of the club amid great applause. G. W. Dakin moved a vote of thanks to Thomas Kimber for his faithful performance of the duties of treas-urer for the ten years he has held that position. The motion was carried with enthusiasm. The treasurer turned over \$894.77 to the new treasurer. F. M. Eams, Edward Hud-son, Jr., and Charles Castle were elected members of the club. It was voted that article 17 of the constitution shall be rigidly enforced, and all delinquents in dues should be blackboarded. Jefferson Hopkins, of Cauchdenoy, asked the club to give lim a letter to Assemblyman Nutling, stating that the members do not oppose the people of that vicinity having eel weirs for catching eels in the Oneida River, not interfering with game fish. It is understood that an effort is to be made to have a law pass the Legislature forbidding eel weirs in that river. The club voted to give Mr. Hopkins a letter to the effect desired. There is talk of holding a cele-bration on the twentieth anniversary of the establishmeut of the club, Sept. 29. 1886. n on the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the club, Sept. 29, 1886.

"WONDERLAND, or Alaska and the Inland Passage." By Lieut. Frederick Schwatka. With a description of the country traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad, by John Hyde. This is a beautifully illustrated pamphlet of a hundred pages describing the scenic beauties, attractions and resources of the Northwest. It relates to a portion of the United States which is every year visited by larger and larger numbers of tourists, and which would attract thous-ands more were it better known. Those who are thinking of a trip to the Yellowstone Park, to the Pacific Coast, or to Alaska should, before leaving home, provide themselves with this work. It is sent free on application by Charles S. Fee, Gen. Passenger Agt., N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

THE BOSTON DUMPING GROUND.—Chicago, Ill., April 6. —Editor Forest and Stream: I desire through your widely circulated paper to ask if the sportsmen of Massachusetts will not at once set about having a law framed and passed by their Legislature, making the close seasou for game to begin the same as in most of our Western States, Jan. 1 of each year, so as to prevent the trapping and killing of prairie chickens, grouse, quail and decr in the West all winter. The best way to stop this illegal killing and shipping out here is to close the markets for sale of game.—M. R. B.

A BOLD RUFFED GROUSE.—Cortlandt, N. Y.—Occasionally a remarkable iustance of boldness of the uaturally timid ruffed grouse is related. Two wood choppers stated to me that while they were felling a tree in the woods last winter a partridge, which had from some cause been startled from its hiding place in the cover adjoining, alighted in the tree they were chopping down and remained there until the tree commenced to fall. From observation and reports of others more ruffed grouse were found in this section last season than have been noticed for a number of years past. Evidently the hunters have not caused the destruction of these game birds to such an extent as the foxes, hawks and owls.—MIG.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal.—We are about forming a sports-men's club, as game and fish receive little or no protection in this county. I have been agitating this for a year, as I have seen the wanton destruction of game and fish in the State of Colorado. Many are out every day murdering the trout now, and as we have no organization, I am powerless. Quail are now mating. There are but few out with guns, but they, I fcar, respect nothing.—C.

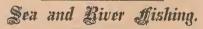
SPITTING ON THE SHOT FOR LUCK. —Ferrisburgh, Vt., April 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* If it is worth noting, you may say in FOREST AND STREAM that when "Awah-soose" was a boy, it was a common custom with our gunners to wet their shot with spittle, not for luck, but from the idea that it made them carry closer. But we always used to spit on our baits of worms for luck, and nothing else. Some-times it brought it.—Awahsoose.

NARROWS ISLAND CLUB — The annual meeting of the Narrows Island Club was held in this city ou Monday, April 12. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. D. G. Elliot; Vice-President, Mr. J. A. Howlett; Sccretary and Treasurer, Mr. C. T. Barny; members of the Governing Committee in addition to the above, Messrs. H. Sampson, W. G. Dominick and B. Dominick.

New JERSEY.—Smithburg, April 8.—Since my last re-port 1 have been out looking after the birds, and find quail in fair supply. Started one covey of about 18 or 20 birds. Woodcock are quite plentiful now, but they seldom remain here until the shooting season opens.—W. L. B.

TEXAS.—Midland, March 31.—Plenty of prairie chicken and curlew here, but their flesh is strong, owing to their eating grass and weeds. I have seen but two antelope since Jan. 1.—D. H. K.

THE CHAMBERLIN CARTRIDGE LOADING MACHINE is on exhibition at Messrs. Tatham & Bros.' establishment, No. 82 Beekman street, this city. It is worth going to see.



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ANGLING GUSH.

ANGLING CUSH. If may not be amiss thus early in the season to give some angling impressions. In the first place, it is wonderful to note how the interest in the rod and line has increased during ten years even. It is also amusing to notice the way different individuals are affected by the mania; for mania it is with one whole class of anglers. Indeed, anglers may be separated into three distinct classes—viz, the staid and true anglers, the gushing anglers, and the selfish anglers. The true anglers have been in the profession for years. They go to the lakes and streams annually, as regularly as the sun rises, and if they fish from sunrise to sunset without a single rise, they return to camp satisfied; they have spent another day on the beloved waters; they have tried the trout, but wait till to-morrow for success. Do black flies bite or mos-guitoes trouble, it is all the same. The disposition is un-tomorrow and try the trout again. To this class success and pleasure always come. It would almost seem as though the ig to the is class. Chester A. Arthur is another. May heaven restore his strength for other campaigns in the foresits and on the waters! There are many others in Boston, in your own city, good FOREST AND STREAM—scattered all over the world; but their native modesty forbids a roll call in puelle prim. — But for the gushers—What shall be said of them? They

forests and on the waters! There are many others in Boston, in your own city, good FoREST AND STREAM—scattered all over the world; but their native modesty forbids a roll call in public print. But for the gushers—What shall be said of them? They feed upon gush until the season opens, and they are carried away by gush. Their files "lightly kiss the surface, as smooth as a maiden's cheek." Another dextrous cust, and the tinsel-orunamented lure falls as lightly as a summer zephyr; when the sheen opens, there is a mighty swirl of a really pretty tail! The water boils and eddies as the pliant rod bends and buckles, but the angler is as true and steadfast as gush can make. The struggle lasts one mouth, if a mosquito with a big bill does not happen along and send Gusher to camp. A—what—"speckled beauty" is caught, just tipping the scales at 5–10–1,000 pounds. Plain trout is not a name good enough, and greeny always selects "speckled beauty," because that name is new—to him—and not a bit sill." Mow, if all this could have happened under cover, with the trout in a pool before an open window, it would have been better, and less tircsome, you know. The placeshould also be heated with steam and well lighted with gas, and there should be an admiring audience. Here is a sample of what catches Gusher. It is from the Boston Sunday Herald: In the show window of a store on Washington street is a pabout three dozen of the finest trout that ever gladdened the eye of an angler. Over this miniature pond stood Manager Soden yesterday evening. His eyes had a turnstile twinkle as he gazed upon the "speckled beauties" gracefully moving about in the limpid waters. Turning to an attaché of the place, he said: "I' wonder if they would like a fly?" "You may try their hands of the astute manager of the Boston Base Ball Club. With a graceful move of the right arm the fly was thrown in true angler style, and it fell within an inch of the nose of a queenly fish. But much to the suprise of the nodead-head-ticket-this-season manager, the piscato

coquette, and again the arm was lifted and the fly sent to another point on the trembling surface of the little lake. It dropped as lightly as a baby's kiss immediately over the heads of half a dozen finny Yum-Yums, each one of whom, as soon as the tidbit struck the water, gave a gentle movement of the tall, and departed for new quarters. The fifty cent admission manager looked up with surprise at this second refusal to bite at his freelunch. At this time a large number of men and boys had collected in front of the window, and were eagerly watching the performance of the far-sighted director of the Boston league team. Not realizing, in his eagerness to demon-strate his skill as an angler, that he had so large an audience, he hastily withdrew to the rear of the store, and remarked that he was more successful in catching subsidiary eoin than hooking trout.

that he was more successful in catching subsidiary coin than hooking trout. What twaddle! The light of a fact or two is too plain. The "improvised rod" was the tip of a lancewood pole. The flies had both hooks broken off. The cast into the "little lake" was about as much "in true angler style" as a lady's smile is like a dump cart. The audience was the usual one which throngs any show window or street fight. Such literature disgraces the profession. It might do for base ball, but never for the true angler. The plain congratula-tion of an angler of thirty years' every season at the Andros-coggin Lakes, told the true story when he beseechingly said: "I wouldn't worry the poor trout with that stick" the improvised rod of the base ball manager; then bowing and shaking hands with Mr. Litchnield, he quietly said, "Let me congratulate you on a good show of trout." The third class of anglers must not be omitted, but they too take more pride in their profession. To call them the "meanest men on earth" might be too much of a compliment. They fish for numbers, and count their trout as does the bucher his meat—by the pound. The selfish anglers have depleated our lakes and streams till we tremble for the should go to make up the sport of their brother anglers. I have a case in point. The selfish angler came from the Quaker Citv_-thet all

Depended out lakes and streams till we tremble for the residue. In their greed they steal pounds of trout which should go to make up the sport of their brother anglers. I have a case in point. The selfsh angler came from the Quaker City—that all Quakers are not like him, is doubtless true. He arrived at the Upper Dam early in the season. He hired a guide—only for a day or two. It did not take long for him to find out, through his guide, that by standing down on the pier of the old apron and casting a line down the rushing torrent, baited with a live minnow, trout might be caught about as fast as the hook could be baited and returned. This was the spot for him. He had found the Meecea of his dreams. With his guide, he plavted himself on the end of that pier—about wide enough for two persons. The guide dipped up the live bait and the Quaker City man slew trout. Did another person attempt to drop a line? That person was quickly reminded that the position was occupied, and that no gentle-man would ever interfere with an angler's pre-empted posi-tion. They kept that position till the next day at uoon. When the Quaker man went to his meals at the camp, the guide held the position, then the guide would go to dinner. But the second day, when the guide would go to dinner, the assembled sportsmen could stand 'it no longer. They made a rush for the position with baited hooks; throwing their lines over the Quaker's head. He frowned; but when two other lines were hooked to his on which he was drawing in a trout, he saw the point and quictly wound up his tackle. He called his guide and together they proceeded to dress off the catch. They had 350 trout. The largest weighed 44 pounds and the smallest probably not less than 1 pound. The fish were packed in a big box, and the next morning the Quaker City man paid his guide and started for home with his catch. It was before the 50-pound law of Maine, or he would have been stopped. He was a true specimen of the selfish angler. The question is, How much true sport with the fly, l

THE TROUT OF SUNAPEE LAKE.

THE TROUT OF SUNAPEE LAKE. Editor Forest and Stream: I have read the views of your different correspondents on the identity of this fish and am very anxious to learn how the vexed question will be settled. Mr. Hodge claims that this fish has beeu in the lake for perhaps centuries, while Mr. Quackenboss, Mr. Webber and Mr. Stone incline to think it a recent importation of *S. oquassa* from Maine. I, being merely a monad from Monadnock, have no theories to con-firm nor to condemn, the facts will be entirely sufficient, if they can be obtained. If all your correspondents can look at it in this light and feel as Dr. Bean did when he said to Mr. Hodge, after pronouncing the fish a *fontinalis*, "you were right and I was wrong," then we may hope to see the question settled. I must confess to feeling a little doubt about the possi-

were right and I was wrong," then we may hope to see the question settled. I must confess to feeling a little doubt about the possi-bility of a fish of small breed, whose ancestors never meas-ured more than ten inches, reaching a weight of ten pounds in new waters. This doubt is based on the fact that there are certain limits assigned by nature to all forms of life which, while they may be occasionally exceeded by individ-uals, or even by many, under different conditions, are con-stant even in the exceptions. For instance: The average weight of a man is about 150 pounds, the world over, but in-dividuals have been known which reached upwards of 400 (outside of dime-museum weight) and there are countries where the average is 160 pounds or above, but none where this average reaches 200 pounds, or one-third more than the average for the whole world. Again: An individual ox might weigh 2,500 pounds, or about three times the average of his race, still we would doubt that one eculd weigh 240,-000 pounds under any conditions. In this case it would be forty times the average of his race, placing this average at 6,000 pounds. Now take a blue-backed trout which does not average a quarter of a pound in his native waters, in fact one rarely reaches that weight, and then imagine him to grow ten pounds in some new lake because there was plenty of food there! Food is a great factor, but it cannot make an elephant out of a mouse because the material is not three, the ancestry is

Food is a great factor, but it cannot make an elephant out of a mouse because the material is not there, the ancestry is not there, and ancestry is as important as food. The THIRSTY PELICAN.

MONADNUNCKEWUNK, Ap. il 10.

BASS FLIES.—New York, April 9.—Editor Forest and Stream: The flies mentioned by me were Post, and Juugle St. Patrick—not Post Jungle. Your correspondent will find these flies, with the exception of the Post, on the hand colored plate of standard black bass and lake flies, pub-lished by Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie of New York, and often advertised in your paper. The Post has wings of wild turkey, salmon colored body, black hackle, and tail of scarlet ibis and yellow, mixed. The St. Patrick is also known as the Alexandra.—W. HOLBERTON.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

CARP LAKE, MICHGAN-UTI.THE morning dawned gloomy and dismal and rainy, with
the sharp cold wind blowing from the west that chilled
wind to the yones, and the girls came reluctantly out of the
went of the call to ger ready for breakfast, without the
wind cheerful morning "eackle," and stood shivering around
the slowing stoves with a far away, wish I-was-home look
of breakfast ready. Meantime chuck-
ing softly to himself at his great luck-as Ben and I figured
to the previous night. But more than likely the little one
to the previous night. But more than likely the little one
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The same taken the same taken the same taken th CARP LAKE, MICHIGAN-VII.

off a survery structure at the g camp. It was pleasing, however, to note the effect of a cup of hot coffec and a good breakfast on the temper of the party. Long faces shortened up, an air of good humor diffused itself through the camp, and every one scemed determined to make the best of an uncomfortable position without

conce and a good breakhast on the emperior the party.
Long faces shortened up, an air of good humor diffused itself through the camp, and every one scemed determined to make the best of an uncomfortable position without grumbling.
A rousing fire was built directly in front of the big store tent, the flaps tied back, and into this the happy family gathered to chat, read, amuse themselves, and wish for pleasant weather.
Sunday should be a day of rest in a camp, and I had promised myself to stay in as a shining example to the others, but when the spirit begins early in the morning to wheedle one into going a fishin', it's not much use in trying to hold out against it, and accordingly between 9 and 10 o'clock the inclination prevailed. I bailed out one of the boats, put in a bucket of frogs, bait box of worms, the old bass rod and a short stiff one, handy to get along with in the brush, and headed up shore to find a trout stream which one of the Horton boys had told us about, that came into the lake a couple of miles above camp.
Mother Jim and her sister Famy having been brought up in the rigid old mossbacked Seotch Presbyterian faith, were no doubt horrified at this move; but as the sin of fishing on a Sunday is probably not greater than that of loafing in camp and thinking for net a brave, strong fish the whiles, I settled with my conscience in this view of it, and, bending to the oars, was soon out of sight around the point above Horton's, looking for the landmark by which I was to find the mouth of the stream. The others scened to have caught the spirit of goodness pervading Mother Jim, or perhaps they did not care to brave the discomforts of the cold wind and rain, and I was to have the day to myself.
I failed to find the landmark or the mouth of the stream, as it was lost in a maze of swamps and dead trees, killed by the backwater, that extended back I could not tell how far in the direction of the hills, and I had a pull of nearly a mile further before I

a landing—at Alexander's Point, full three nines are a landing—at Alexander's Point, full three nines are camp. Here the lake takes a turn in a southwesterly direction, and from this point to the head is about four miles. The wind had veered around since my leaving camp, and was now blowing down this long stretch with a force that kicked up white-capped waves three or four feet high and rolling and tumbling, quartering down the lake till they spent themselves with a roar and a cloud of spray against the further shore. Directly across from the Point is a big steam sawmill and a small hamlet (Bingham P. O.), and, as a matter of information for the brethren, I may note that it is about nice milts from Traverse City by wagon road, and that Mr. B. J. Morgan a livery man at Traverse, has a boat house here and boats to hire to any one wishing to drive out for a day's fishing.

miks from Traverse City by wagon road, and that Mr. B. J. Morgan a livery man at Traverse, has a boat house here and boats to hire to any one wishing to drive out for a day's fishing. As it was useless to think of making headway against the heavy wind and sea, sweeping by only a few rods away, I pulled the boat up under the shelter of the point, hid the bass rod in a handy pile of logs, took the other one and worms, and crossing a field of growing peas, struck into a road, which I followed back till I found the trout stream, a puny affair a yard or two wide and slightly discolored by the heavy rain of the previous night. There are trout streams and trout brooks, and this was perhaps one of the latter, but it took another and equally as bad a day to establish the fact that there were some good trout in i, of which more anon. This dreary Sabbath day I fished for a goodly distance down and up, through an open field and up into the woods into a dripping tangle of "breah," floundering over logs and fallen trees, crawling under them when I couldn't crawl over, nearly stuck fast once in a treacherous swamp, and ever fighting sketers; all this without catching sight of a solitary fin. There is a good deal of straight fun in fishing an average Michigan trout stream in its wild state if you know just how to do it, but it requires long practice and a thorough train-ing in all the grades of true goodness to do it without drift-ing into protanity. I've tried it week days and Sundays, and always with results bordering more or less on a failure. It is no place for an average church deacon, for he would backslide to the level of an ordinary, every day sinner before he had fished and 'fit muskeeters' five rods. I worked back suit of the tangle into the road, hot and tired, and trudged back to the boat filled with disgust and disappoint-ment, for I wished very much to treat the girls to a trout supper as a peace offering, a bribe, so to speak, to go easy on the skipper in the matter of the scoring they were certain to have la

XiV., July 16, 1885. Old Ben sug spell between drinks, the 'Jone: breth in' an' ask 'em all into the The apology and invitation are mily' had better apologize to the rely' had better apologize to the rent to hev a drink—o' water." reby tendered.—K

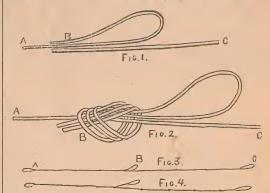
with the wind for the further shore with the swiftly-revolv-ing spoon trailing 200 feet astern, a tempting sham for any bass, pickerel or maskalonge that might mistake the glitter-ing, quivering thing for a new-fangled bug that he had not sampled.

bass, pickerel or maskalonge that might mistake the glitter-ing, quivering thing for a new-fangled bug that he had not sampled. It was a wild ride for three-quarters of a mile, first on top of a big wave then bow buried in a roller with stern high in air, raising the line clear of the water with a jerk that caused the troller to skip from the crest of one wave to another like a bright-winged insect full of life; again stern down and bow high out, pitching and rolling we went, the boat and I, over the curling waves till, when near the middle of the lake, a savage tug tightened the line like a bow string, and before I could free the reel handle and snatch the rod from under my leg, the strain eased, and a glance at the sagging line and "feel" of the reel handle told the tale; the troller was gone, and with it, of course, the mightiest pickerel or maskalonge in the lake. I felt sore over the mishing, but then, one always does lose his biggest fish, simply, I believe, because he is big and strong and powerful enough to break ordinary tackle. If inadvertently the slightest advantage is allowed, and I consoled myself with a quotation, slightly altered, from old Ben: "Any fool kin ketch a pound bass, but it takes science to ketch a big muskylunge, espeshally ef he slips up on ye when ye ain't a lookin"." Besides, had I been attending strictly to business instead of gaping around over the lake enjoying the blow, I would have lost him anyhow, for the water was so rough and I was going at such a pace that I would not have been able to handle boat and rod at the same time. There's nothing like a good excuse for losing a big fish, and the brother that can't make peace with himself for his awkwardness by framing a plausible and satisfying reason that will cover all the weak spots in the case, had better not go afishing. When I found out it was not my fault—and it is surprising how easy a conclusion of this kind is arrived at -I felt easier; but I did not feel like telling the camp of the adventure, and being laughed at as

The philosopher had told us of a trout stream coming into been a thirty pounder. The philosopher had told us of a trout stream coming into the lake near where I then was, out of which he had taken over 70 trout a couple of days before we arrived, but there was such a dense growth of deadened trees standing in the backwater along here for half a mile and extending back further than I could see through the network and tangle of dead trunks and leafless branches, that I looked in vain for the mouth of the stream. There were more days left, however, and the stream could be more easily reached by an old road beginning at the water at a point opposite camp, and the signs were not good for trout that day and 'the Jonses wasn't used to hevin' trout o' Sundays nohow," all these trifling drawbacks making a most gratifying excuse for not taking any back to camp.

old road beginning at the water at a point "oposite camp, and the signs were not good for trout that day and "the Jonses wasn't steed to hervit trout o' Sundays nohow," all these titling drawbacks making a most gratifying excuse for not taking any back to camp. The steed to hervit from a live kicking frog and at a point where the shore sweet back, forming a little bay, soon for-sor all about tangles and trout streams in a lively fight with a big-mouthed bass of quite three pounds. In less than an hour five more were on the stringer shedding fresh water is veral encounters with a speedked frog with a fishhook in bis mouth, when, as six bass were enough for supper and beckfast the boat was headed for camp, now in plain sight, to tars and stripes whipping in the breeze, a mile or more down the lake, but I may say (this for the especial eye of other after the fash had quit sting wearing an aspect of "subdued cheer fulness" that said plainly they are all glad the dismal, gloomy day was about draw-ing to a close. I fancied, too, I could detect in the reproving the odout merited (tor not bringing in a mess of trout), and to dout merited (tor not bringing in a mess of trout), and to dout merited (tor not bringing in a mess of trout), and to dout merited (tor not bringing in a mess of trout), and to dout merited (tor not bringing in a mess of trout), and to dout merited (tor not bringing in a mess of trout), and to dout merited (tor not bringing in a mess of trout), and to dout merited (tor not bringing in a mess of trout), and to dout merited (tor not bringing in a mess of trout), and to dout merited (tor not bringing in a mess of the striper basing advantage of the hitrity Top and I repaired to the boat to look at the bass, the others following shortly, whother Jim with the rest, so innucle shore desire in us all to the trophies of a eportsman's skill with rod or gun, even though killed on a dwith should be devided to better pur-tist. But if Sunday fishing is a sin, it is easier to be a sind. the to a sonamed old

ATTACHING DROPPERS.



Field. Field.

OPENING THE SEASON ON GREEN CREEK, L. I.—*Editor* Forest and Stream: I opened the ball on Green Creek with the best day's fishing I ever had there. A friend and I killed 98 trout, weighing in all 41¹₄ lbs. We did not strike any very large ones, the biggest of the lot being only 1¹₄ lbs. I lost one fish that may have been bigger, but I am rather wary about estimating size of lost fish. I would rather be-lieve a poor pair of scales than George Washington. The greater number of fish were just about ¹₄ lb. each, a very nice size for light tackle, and especially considering the unusually fine condition the fish are in for the season. The trout are about as far advanced as I generally find them the latter part of April. They are round and full of vigor, take the fly on the surface and give great sport in handling. Used hooks about two sizes smaller than I am accustomed to fish with April 1. The best patterns of files were Abbey, Gnuzly King, Lowery and Professor.—CHAS. F. IMBRIE.

NEVERSINK CLUB.—New York, April 9.—The third annual meeting of the Neversink Club took place at the office of D. W. James, Jr., April 5. Alfred Roe was re-elected president, and W. Holberton secretary and treasurer. The club is in flourishing condition. Unusual care will be taken the coming season to guard the stream against poaching. Since the last annual meeting the club has purchased most of the property they formerly leased.—W. HOLBERTON, Sec.

Two bills for the benefit of the trees have passed the Con-necticut Senate. One exempts from taxation for twenty years land not worth over \$25 an acre on which 1,200 trees to the acre have been planted and have reached the height of six feet. The other, to prevent forest fires, visits severe penal-ties on those who kindle fires in wood land. There is to be an arbor day.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Communications to Deputy Commissioner Sharper Andread Communications to Deputy Commissioner Sharper Compared to the law protecting lobsters under a certain size. Even the lobster fishermen promise to all in enforcing the 10% inch law, provided all their number can be brought of sport, and they are daily coming to the authorities of obedience. They can see the advantages to the muscle team of the law, they even propose to form societies of their own for the keeping of the law. This is especially true in one or two towns on they can propose to form societies of their own for the keeping of the law. This is especially true in one or two towns on they competed to the such they are the societies of their own for the keeping congratulatory letters to the authorities upon their success in enforcing the law agains the "slaughtering of infant of the law, and hoped that he should of it." In an interview with a prominent Maine canner yesperday, the promised Deputy Shattuck all the align in its power ward the enforcement of the law, and hoped that he should yet see lobsters of good size at his canner. He also complained of the injustice of that form of the Maine statute which makes the canner responsible for short lobsters lett on his wharf. He says that the lobster fishermen persist in bring in them in, and they are dumped, with those of lawful information, on the canner's what; that he has invariably caused the short ones to be thrown overboard as soon as they come be desendend where the law, he is liable for lobsters is defined and th

The Rennel.

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS. Nov. 8.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas Ciry, No. Nov. 22.—Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y.

DOG SHOWS.

DOG SHOWS. April 13, 14, 15 and 16. First Annual Dog Show of the Hartford Kenn+i Ciub, A. C. Collins, Sceretary, Hartford, Conn. April 13 to 18.-Bench Show of the Buffalo S. F. P. C. A., Main Street Rink, Buffalo E. H. Rounds, Sceretary, 75 White Building. April 27, 28, 29 and 30 - Third Dog Show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association. C. M. Munhall, Sceretary, Cleveland. O. May 4, 5. 6 and 7.-Tenth annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, New York. May 18, 19, 50 and 21 - Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. Munson, Manager.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bo. 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed **3481**.

THE BOSTON DOG SHOW.

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MASTIFFS-(MR. MORTIMER).

MASTIFFS—(MR. MORTIMER). There were thirty-one mastiffs entered, with four absentees. In the champion dog class Homer was placed over Hero I., a decision that we cannot indorse. Hero was sick and in poor condition, but he was not near so badly off as to deserve a beating by Homer. Prussian Princess and Rosalind were the only entries in the champion bitch class; both were in excel-lent condition, but only the former was brought before the judge. In the open dog class Ilford Caution was placed first and Boss second. While recognizing the many good qualities of Caution we cannot ignore his serious faults, and should place him behind Boss. Three dogs received vhc.; of these Dictator is much the best, although he is too small. Dread, hc., won second at Newark; he got all he deserved. Thor,

also hc., is a large dog and not yet developed. His muzzle is too long and pointed, and he is deficient in bone. Gripp, c., is a promising puppy, and bids fair to turn out something good. Ashmont Prince, also c., did not show at all well in the ring. Had he shown up as well as when we examined him he would undoubtedly have received at least another letter. The remainder of the class were sadly wanting. In the bitch class only four of the seven entries were shown. Hilda V., looking well, won first, although she was closely pressed by Nellie, winner of second, a nice broody bitch with a good head, ribs well rounded, broad and deep loins, good legs and feet and plenty of bone. She carries her ears badly. Tannira, whc., is a nicely made bitch on the small side. Her head is too long and pointed at muzzle and she is rough in coat, Freda, also vhc., is of good size and has plenty of bone. She is also too pointed muzzle and carries her ears badly. In the dog puppy class Hannibal was placed first. Monarch, the winner of second, an promises to make a winner in good company when mature. Dolly Varden was alone in the bitch class. She is litter sister to Monarch and is a fairly good specimen. ST. BERNARDS-(MR. MORTIMER).

16.0 abrarch and is a tairly good specimen.
S.T. BENNADE-(NR. NORTHER).
The were 50 SL Bernards entered with only two abies, the barning well, we alone, and therite also had a walk between the special over Duke of Leeds for the best of albor breed, but the special over Duke of Leeds for the stress in the special over Duke of Leeds for the stress in the special over Duke of Leeds for the best of either breed, the same judge. We are guide to the special over the precial over the special over the

Was consequently alone in the champion dog class: he was another first, making five in all, or two more than necessary to qualify him for the champion class. Some of the exhibi-tors grumbled at the working of the rule which should be changed so as to count all winnings up to the date of any show. Second went to Premier, rather a taking looking dog, with capital shoulders, good legs and feet, nice color and coat. His head is a trifte heavy and plain, owing somewhat to bad tan marking. He is also long in back and lacks quality. We preferred Gus Boudhu, vhc., for the place. He was shown a trifle too fat, but was looking as well as ever we saw him. He is a rare bred one and shows it in his looks. Mack B captured the reserve. There was not much to choose between him and Premier. Draco, hc., is rather a nice dog and deserved his card. Roy, c., we did not find in his stall. Old Coin showed want of grooming, as did Glen Rock, both unnoticed. The judge was sparing of his favors and several dogs that were worthy of mention received no notice. We do not believe in an indiscriminato of deserved favors is not out of place. In the bitch class there were no flyers, although there were several very good speci-mens. First went to the well-known Dashing Belle and second to Vixen III, winner of same position at Pittsburgh this year. She is plain in head and too wavy in coat, otherwise she has no bad faults. We liked Peck's Bad Girl, vhc., better for the place. She was about as good as any in the class. She is the best mover of any of them. Lallu received the reserve ard she was looking well. Bessic, vhc., is a nice bitch with a fair head. Her coat is almost curly and she was shown too fow in flesh. Katy Berwyn and Alice D., both hc., are good with the exception of plain heads. Katy is not quite straight on her fore legs. The dog puppies, with the exception of the winners, were an ordinary lot. In the bitch class first went to Princess Novel, a very nice puppy with alain head. Julu winning second. Bess, whe reserve, was very baa

GORDON SETTERS—(MR. TRACY). GORDON SETTERS—(MR. TRACY). The premium list called for Gordon setters instead of black and tan. There were eighteen entries with four absences. Argus was alone in the champion class. In the open dog class, first went to Tom II., a fairly well made deg of good cot and color, and better hind legs than we generally see on a Gordon. He is rather plain in head and his ribs are not well sprug. Second went to Jack. He has a good head and have undoubtedly won; he was shown too fat and in bad coat. Gyp, the., we liked; he has a fairly good head, is well put together, has a good coat and markings. Trim, he., is rather coarse and has a weak head. Dash, c., is a cobby little dog, with fair coat and markings. In the bitch class, the well-known Heather Lass was placed first. Second went to Jessica; she is a well-formed light-weight, with a weak head and light eye. Vic, whe, was sursing a litter and not in form; her weak in head and poorly marked. The prizes were properly withheld. IRISH SETTERS—(MR. TRACY).

IRISH SETTERS-(MR. TRACY).

weak in head and poorly marked. The prizes were properly withheld. IRISH SETTERS—(MR. TRACY). There were 61 Irish setters entered with 7 absentees. In the champion dog class, Elcho, Jr., was the only one to compete. He was in better form than we have ever seen him. Old Elcho was not for competition in this class; he carries his twelve years lightly, and was looking better than when we saw him three years ago. In the bitch class, Noreen, in ele-ter was absent. The open dog class was a red hot one, and the unnoticed ones would have made a very good class of them-unnoticed ones would have made a very good class of them-unstitution of the source of the source of the distribution of the source of the class that received a card looking for a poor specimen to place his dog alongside, thinking that the contrast would help him, but after a careful search he gave up the job in disgust. The bitches were not so good as the dogs, still there were several very fine animals in the class. Lorna, the winner, is well-known, she was in beau-tiful condition; she showed up very stylish in the ring. She is symmetrical and well formed, her head is clean cubid that refer to where disgraced the three letters, and Mona, unnoticed, de-served mention. The winning dog puppy, Thaddeus, promises well. The bitch puppies were well placed. Sonsie, the win-ner, will do to show again. SPANIELS—(MR. KIRK). The spaniel classes contained fifty-two entries, the same

well. The bitch puppies were well placed. Sonsie, the winner, will do to show again. SPANELS-(MR, KIRK). The spaniel classes contained fifty-two entries, the same number as were at New Haven. The Irish water classes did not fill well, and with the exception of Mollie, did not amount to much. She has a good head and topknot. Black Prince was alone in the champion field class. He was looking well. In the open class for dogs, Black Bean, Jr. was rightly placed first. He is a good dog with few faults. A little more depth to the muzzle and thickness through the pads would improve him. He is also a bit high, and will lower down with age. Bean, second, is good in body and coat, but as wretched forelegs, as crooked as a dachshund. His muzzle should be heavier. Black Dandy, hc. is short in body and head, and a little high on his pins, but has a very good coat. He is of the cocker type. Newton Abbot Lady headed the class for bitches. She was in good form. Onyx, second, is high on her legs and light in eye, but otherwise good. She will show better after breeding. Critic, also light in eye, and more of the cocker type, received hc. The champion cockers were divided by sex. In consequence Helen and Brahnin did not meet as at New Haven. Each had a walk-over. Helen was vasily improved from her Newark form, though her coat is still not right. Brahmin was in good condition. The open class for liver or black dogs, though containing but five entries, proved a hot one. Black Pete, feeling a little dumpish, ledt he string, with Young Obo, Obo, Jr., Kobo and Ned Obo following in the order named. It was a close null have enslowed from her as was been and were y well judged. Shina got the blue ribbon, with Dido W, second. They are good ones. Black Peter, the. The bitch lass was the site of the site in ethics were were, is poor in head. Pauline Markham, vhc, is much improve a from her last year's form. Alice Obo was not shown well. She is light in muzzle and lacks substance. She does not improve as we expected she would when we saw h

put togetner; she is decidedly cross-eyed. Mr. Tracy handled the classes very well and his decisions were well received. ENGLISH SETTERS-(MR. DONNER). There were 57 English setters entered, of which only Rock-ingham, Modesta and Lady Rock were absent. Plantagenet

champion dog class. He was drawn a bit fine, but was look-ing well. Mother Demdike, in capital condition, was also alone in the bitch class. In the open dog class, first went to Stranger in White. He looked soft but felt hard and good. Second went to Stag, a fair-looking animal with a broken toe. Sir Ben, vhc., was not looking his best. Jack, c., has too heavy a head and too bad feet to receive notice. In the bitch class, first went to Sister in Black, looking well. Sorceress, second, is a nicely formed animal of ligh weight, with well developed quarters. Sept. 20th, the winning dog puppy, is a large dog and not yet developed; his ears are a bit large. Silver Bells, the winning bitch, is a fair animal in bad con-dition. is a lar Silve

DEERHOUNDS-(MR. PIERSON).

DEERHOUNDS-(MR. PIERSON). The display of deerhounds was much better than we have ever seen, nine of the thirteen entries are owned by Mr. John E. Thayer; nearly all of the winners are well known. Bran and Lorna were the winners in the champion classes. In the open dog classes first went to Chieftain, and second to Brian, the winner at New York last year, both were looking well, as was Duncan, vhc. Torrum, also vhc., was badly shown. Wanda won in the bitch class, with Heather Belle second. Belle is a large bitch with a good head; she carries her ears badly and is straight behind; she was not in good condition. Only two puppies were shown. They are from the same litter; both are of good size and promising; they are some-what lacking in length of skull. They are not yet a year old, and if they improve as they should they will be found among the winners when mature. FOXHOUNDS-(MR. KIRK).

FOXHOUNDS-(MR. KIRK).

FOXHOUNDS-(MR. KIRK). Only five foxhounds were shown. Boxey had a walk over in the champion bitch class. In the open dog class Ranger had an easy win. Zip, second, has a good head and is very fair all round, except that he has open feet. Lady Stewart, the only entry in the bitch class, is more of the English type than any of the others; her very small ears will always keep her back in good company. BEAGLES-(MR. ELMORE).

BEAGLES—(MR. ELMORE). With one exception all of the beagles noticed at New Haven were at Boston. In the champion class the decision at New Haven was reversed and Mischief was placed over Bush by four points; we have not the figures made at New Haven but to the best of our recollection they were two points in favor of Bush. This is a matter that should be explained as exhibitors do not understand how so great a difference can exist. In the open dog class the awards were the same as at New Haven, except that Trifle received one letter less. In the bich class Chase was placed over Twinkle, again reversing the decision at New Haven. Chase also beat Little Duke for the special; both of these decisions we must dissent from. Mr. Elmore is a painstaking judge and examined his dogs very carefully, and with the exception of placing Chase too high, he handled them yery nicely. In the class under 12 inches, Fair Maid won first, second went to Bramble, a very nice puppy that will do to show again. The two winning puppies are also very prom-ising.

Ising. BASSET HOUNDS-(Mr. KIRK). Nemours in the champion, Bertrand in the dog and Canace in the bitch class were all that deserved notice. All are well known. The two others showed more of the harrier than basset.

basset. DACHSHUNDE—(MR. KIRK). There were ten dachshunde, all but one of them receiving notice. Two or three different types were shown and nearly all of the animals were above the average of previous years. We thought them well placed.

There were ten dacbshunde, all but one of them receiving notice. Two or three different types were shown and nearly. COLLES-(M. MOTIMEN).
COLLES-(M. MOTIMEN).
There were 40 collies entered with six absentees. In the thick class, Winnie won. She was looking well, except that she has a new coat that is not fully grown. She was the best colles shown and should have had the special, which went is the bitch class. He was in good form and well deserved that she has a new coat that is not fully grown. She was tooking well, except that she has a new coat that is not fully grown. She was tooking the special which went is the bitch class. He was in good form and well deserved in the open dog class. He was in good form and well deserved is best, and should have given place to Killmanock Bruce, while the special well deserved and the special well deserved the reserve card, he was looking faily well, ship the short in body and too light in eye. Joker, hc., has in proved since last year, but is still far from perfection. There was nothing else in the class, first went to Daisy pean, a beautiful animal, fairly good all over, except pean, a beautiful animal, fairly good all over, except between all could have exchanged places with Kilmarnook for east, was not in first-class condition. In the do and soft in boat, and should have exchanged places with Kilmarnook for east and should have exchanged places with Kilmarnook for east and a bit heavy in ear. Euse, second, is also vell an invest in first-class condition. In the disc benefit were specified and she is a bit high behind. Daisy Oneen, winner is second in the stands a bit high behind. Daisy Oneen, winner is second and was shown very thin, the stands well deserved to first was the day and to places with Kilmarnook first, we show the age of head, places with the form the opin also the special should have been described before, There were head entered a well extends a bit high behind. Daisy Oneen, winner is a soft the fisle heat and a bit heavy in ear. Euse second, is also vela

All of the bulldogs in the aged classes have been often de-scribed, and as they were placed right no comment is needed. First was withheld in the dog puppy class and second given to Doctor, not a good specimen. Atossa, in the bitch class, was deserving her first.

neserving her first, PUGS—(MR. BARLOW). The pugs were not out in force, only nineteen were entered. The winners in the champion and dog classes are well-known. Only two bitches were noticed, both are very fair specimens, Only one of the four puppies suited the judge; she is quite promising.

TOY TERRIERS-(MR. BARLOW). The toy dogs had but one representative, Bootless, a nice Maltese not yet in full coat. In the bitch class first and second went to two very fair black and tans,

KING CHARLES SPANIELS-(MR. KIRK), There were fourteen King Charles spaniels entered with two

absentees. This is more than twice as many as were shown at New Haven, and much the best display that we have seen. In the dog class Duke of Edinburgh should have been placed first, with Milwaukee Charlie next, and Pictou, vhc., and in the bitch class Nellie and Dolly should have exchanged places. Our reasons may be found in former reports. Nearly all of them were in bad coat. There was only one Blenheim shown, Joan of Arc, winner of vhc. at New Haven. ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS-(MR. PIERSON).

There was only one in this class. She was too large and had b be content with second prize.

POODLES—(MR. PIERSON). There were three entries in the dog class. Beauleau, win at New York last year, was the only one worthy of not Both of the bitches shown were awarded prizes. They fair specimens. MEXICAN HAIRLESS-(MR. PIERSON).

Me Too and Mide, both well-known, were respectively first ad second.

MISCELLANEOUS-(MR. BARLOW).

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THE HARTFORD DOG SHOW.

THE HARTFORD DOG SHOW. [From a Special Correspondent.] THE first dog show of the Hartford Kennel Club commenced at Hartford on Tuesday. The number of entries is 869, of which about 300 are present. The quality in many of the classes is much below the average. The building is well adapted for a small show. Judging has progressed fairly well. The show is well managed so far with the exception of unnecessary delay in bringing dogs into the rings. The attend-ance to-day has been only fair. Below is a list of the awards;

ance to-daý has been onlý fair. Below is a list of the awards; AWARDS. MASTIFFS.—CHAMFION—Dog. Winlawn Kennels' Homer, Bitch; Winlawn Kennels' Prussian Princess.—OPEN—Dogs; 1st, E. H. Moore's Ifford Caution; 2d, Winlawn Kennels' Hector. Very high com., P. H. Ingal's Odin, High com., W. S. Johnson's Dread. Bitches: 1st, Ashmont Kennels' Bal-Gal; 1d, H. Mead's Aydak.—Purpuss.—Dogs; 1st. Winlawn Kennels' Hantibal; 2d, O. C. West's Guess, Com., W. D. Hubbard's Rex. Bitches: No entries. ST. BERNARDS. — ROUGH-COATED — CHAMPION—Dog: Hermitage Kennels' Duke of Leeds. Bitch: Hermitage Kennels' Gertei.—OPEN -Dogs: 1st. E. H. Moore's Merchant Prince; 2d, Mrs. A. MOGregor's Bosco II. Very high com., Jerserve, Chequaset Kennels' Rudolph H. Very high com., J. P. Barnard, Jr.'s Prince. Com., C. E. Beach's Monk Detrich. Bitches: 1st. E. H. Moore's Miranda; 2d, J. S. Shep-pard's Lady Athol. Very high com., Buena Vista Kennels' Stelia.— PTEPES—Dogs: 1st, C. E. Beach's unnamed. Bitches: No entries. ST. BERNARDS.—SMOOTH-COATED—CHAMPION—Dog: Hermitage

PUPPIES-Dogs: 1st, C, E, Beach's unnamed. Bitches: No entries. ST. BERNARDS.-SMOOTH-COATED-CHAMPION-Dog: Hermitage Kennels' Don II. Bitch: Hermitage Kennels' Lella.-OPEN-Dogs: 1st, 2d, high com. and com., W. W. Tucker's Apollo, Rigi, Suldan and Mt, Velan. Bitches: ist, withheld: 2d, R. L. Stevens's Flora.-PUP-PIES-Dogs: 1st, Chequasset Kennels' Lodi. Bitches: Withheld.

M. Velan. Bitches: 1st, withheld: 2d, K. L. Stevens's Flora, --PUPS-Dogs: 1st, Chequasset Konnels' Lodi. Bitches: Withheld.
NEWFOUNDLANDS,--Ist, B. F. Lewis's Carlo; 2d, withheld. Pupies: 1st, J. A. Miller's Prince.
DEERHOUNDS.--GRAMPION-Dog: E. Kelly's Mac. Bitch:; J. E. Chayer's Lorna II.-OPEN-Dogs: 1st, J. E. Thayer's Chieftain: 2d, J. K. D. Morgan's BerysIII. Very high com., E. Kelly's Bras. High com., J. A. Butler 's Bruce. Bitches: J. E. Thayer's Wanda; 2d, J. A. Sutler, J. 's Blithe. Proprise -Dogs: 1st, J. A. Butler, J. 's Braie; 2d, J. K. Haerd's King of the Forest. Very high com., Miss Mary A. L. Entager's Ramona.
GREYHOUNDS.-CHAMPION-Dog: H. W. Smith's Memon. Bitch: st, J. E. Thayer's Ramona.
GREYHOUNDS.-CAMPION-Dog: H. W. Smith's Memon. Bitch: [W. Smith's Mether Demdike, -OPEN-Dogs: 1st, J. H. W. Huntington's larlequin's 2d, H. W. Smith's Sire en, Com., T. M. Little's Jack. Bitches: 1st, H. K. Huntington's Larlequin's Stranger in White. Very high com., f. W. Smith's Sire rin Black. 'ery high com., H. W. Smith's Sire rin Black.' (ary high com., H. W. Smith's Sister in Black.' (ary high com., H. W. Smith's Sister in Black.' (ary high com., H. W. Smith's Sister in Black.' (ary high com., H. W. Smith's Sister in Black.' (ary high com., H. W. Smith's Sister in Black.' (ary high com., H. W. Smith's Sister in Black.' (ary high com., H. W. Smith's Sister in Black.' (ary high com., H. W. Smith's Sister in Black.' (ary high com., H. W. Smith's Sister in Black.' (ary high com., H. W. Smith's Sister in Black.' (ary high com., H. W. Smith's Sister in Black.' (arguin's Sister in Black.' (arguin's Sister in Black.') (arguin's Si

POINTERS. - LARGE- CHAMPION-No entries. - OPEN-Dogs: 1st., Graphic Kennels' Graphic: 2d. F. R. Hitchcock's Tanmany, Very

high com., M. Woodworth's Sport. High com., J. O. Enders's Shot. Bilches: 1st. Graphic Kenne's' Revel III.; 27, A. H. Aldrich's Nell. Very high com., W. W. Tucker's Topsey. -SMALL-CHAMPION-DOG: Only entry absent. Bitch: No entry.-OPEN-Dogs: 1st, Graphic Kennels' Bracket; 20, A. C. Collins's Fritz. Very high com., M. M. Francis's Saucho. High com., J. E. Daley's Game. Bitches: 1st, Graphic Kennels' Meally; 26, F. R. Hitchcock's Happy Medium. Very high com., S. T. Colt's Phyllis.-Prepriss-Dogs: 1st, R. W. E. Alcott's Dash; 24, P. H. Carroll's D.n. Bitches: 1st, D. W. C. Parker's Daisy Black.

Dasoj, 20, F. H. Carron's D.A. Bitones', 18t, D. W. C. Parker's Datsy Black.
 ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHAMPION—Dog: F. Windholz's Rockingham, .
 Bitch: R. C. Cornell's Modesta.—OPEN—Dog: St. St. Blackstone Ken-nels' Mack B.; 2d. C. A. Hart's Pride, Very high com., R. Smith's Spot. High com., R. R. Penn's Dashing Prince Regent. Com., E. G. Cone's Don Belton. Bitches: 1st, Mrs. Dr. E. C. Franklin's Vixen ILI;
 d, O. D. Redfield's Belva. Very high com., Blackstone Kennels' Lulu. High com., A. F. Craig's Rebecca. Com., El Ackstone Kennels' Lulu. High com., A. F. Craig's Rebecca. Com., El Ackstone Kennels' Lulu. High com., Cher G. Ware's Mill's Grover; 2d, E. W. Kingsley's Ben, Jr. Bitches: 1st, O. L. Washburn's Countess Helen; 2d, Black-stone Kennels' Lulu.
 IRISH SETTERS.—Dogs: 1st, A. Collins's Dash: 2d, A. Allen's Skip. Very high com., Clara G. Ware's Milkado and H. W. Stochr's Sam. High com., R. S. DeLamater's Bluft. Com. D. Heeney's Echo III Bitches: 1st, A. C. Ware's Bluft. Com., D. Heney's Echo III Bitches: 1st, A. C. Ware's Milt's Gip. Com., L. Whitaker's Plonta and G. W. Thomas's Adle.
 GORDON SETTERS.—C'ARMFION—Dog: E. Maher's Royal Duke.

Ist, H. E. Mossley's Glencho; 2d, T. Faby's Gip. Com., L. Whitaker's Plonta and G. W. Thomas's Adie.
GORDON SETTERS.-C'HAMPTON-Dog: E. Maher's Royal Duke. Bitche: No entry.-OPEN-Dogs: 1st, Wm. Tallman's Flash; 2d, J. Howe's Gift. Very high com., F. Kochler's Dasb. Com., L. P. Braine's Brick. F. B. Richard's Don and W. Brown's Gyp. Bitches: 1st and G, C. T. Brownell's Gordon Chole and Beulah. Very high com., A. H. Aldrich's Heather Lass. High com., G. W. DeWolfe's Maud. Puppies-Dogs: 1st, E. C. Howe's Gip. Com., J. P. Braine's Brick. F. B. Richard's Don and W. Brown's Gyp. Bitches: 1st and G, C. T. Brownell's Gordon Chole and Beulah. Very high com., A. H. Aldrich's Heather Lass. High com., G. W. DeWolfe's Maud. Puppies-Dogs: 1st, E. C. Howe's Fly.
IRISH SETTERS.-CHAMPION - Dog: Dr. Wm. Jarvis's Elcho, Jr. Bitche: Heather Lass. High com., Gr. W. DeWolfe's Maud. Puppies-Dogs: 1st, E. C. Howe's Fly.
RC Van Horu's Party and R. A. Spalding's Garry. Com., W. F. Sherman's Chonchard. Nery high com., W. F. Sherman's Robin Kildare. Bitches: 1st. W. Dunphy's Mollie Bawn; 2d, Dr. Wm. Jarvis's Lorna. Very high com., K. Madeap, 2d, F. E. Watkin's Noreen IV. High com., M. Lae's Namie and G. H. Hayton's Maud. Puppies-Dogs: 1st. J. A. Garland, Jr.'s Mickey; 2d, S. B. Harper's Fritz. Bitches: 1st. Claire-Reeta Kennels' Madcap, 2d, F. E. Watkin's Perdita.
SPANIELS.-FIELD-CHAMPION-A. C. Wilmerding's Newton Abbot Lady.-OPEN-Dogs or Bitches: 1st. A. C. Wilmerding's Shack Beau, Jr.; 2d, withheld.-COXERE-CHAMPION-A. C. Wilmerding's Suzette. High com., G. K. Heningway's Miss Nance.-ANY OTHER COLOR-1st. C. V. V. Sewell's Don. High com., H. T. Sperry's Vietor. Puppies: 1st, F. Stengelio's Black Plash; 2d, A. C. Wilmerding's Suzette. High com., G. H. Gilman's Dot.
Shermingway's Miss Nance.-ANY OTHER COLOR-1st. C. V. V. Sewell's Don. High com., H. Saperry's Vietor. Puppies: 1st, F. Stengelio's Black Plash; 2d, A. C. Wilmerding's Suzette. High com., G. H. Gilman's Dot.

Racket, BEAGLES.-OVER 12INS.-Bitches: 1st, A. H. Wakefield & Co.'s Twinkle; 2d, A. H. Wakefield & Co.'s Chase. Very high com., A. H. Wakefield & Co.'s Silver and Vixen, and Associated Fanciers' Midget. UNDER 12INS.-DOgs: 1st, W. F. Streeter's March Boy II. Bitches: 1st, W. F. Streeter's Magnet: 2d, A. H. Wakefield & Co.'s Ruby. Puppies: 1st, J. E. Lord's Snow Flake; 2d, Westchester Kennels' Bala. Puppies: Belle,

Pubpics: 1st, J. E. Lord's Snow Fiake; 2d, Westenester Kennels' Belle.
FOX-TERRIERS.—CHAMPION—Dog: R. Gibson's Fennel. Bitch: J. E. Thayer's Richmond Olive.—Orex.—Dogs: 1st, L. and W. Ruther-furd's Splauger; 2d, A. Belmont, Jr.'s Bacchanal. Reserve, E. Kelly's Sbovel. Very high com., E. Kelly's Valet and R. Gibson's Nick. High Com., J. E. Thayer's Raby Jack; E. Kelly's Scarsdale, and F. Hoey's Stableford Joe. Bitches: Ist, A. Belmont, Jr.'s Marguerite; 2d, L. & W. Rutherfrud's Comwall Duchess. Reserve, J. E. Thayer's Nina. Very high com., R. Gibson's Thistle. High com., J. E. Thayer's Ger-aldine, and L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Winsome.—Purpres—Dogs: 1st, W. Meggat's Nobby; 2d, J. E. Thayer's Richmond Tyrant. High com., D. W. C. Skiltou's Duurobin. Com., A. Belmont, Jr.'s Blemp-ton Marigold and Blempton Thyme.—Wirk-HARED-1st, B. M. McGregor's Trophy.

Alispice, Bile Bell and Peep Bo? 24 and Com., A. Belmont, Jr. S Biempton Marigold and Elempton Thyme.-Witz-Harken-Ist, B. M. McGregor's Trophy.
COLLUES,-CHAMPION-Dog: Sans Souci Kennels' Ben Nevis. Bitch:
J. D. Shotwell's Lady of the Lake,-OPEN-Dogs: 1st, McKwen & Gibson's Bonnie Dunkeld; 2d, E. J. Hawley's Oscar II. Very high com., Associated Fanciers' King Bruce. High com., Rev. F. Goodwin's Rab. Bitches: 1st, Hempsted Farm Co.'s Lass o' Lowrie; 2d, H. S. Pitkiu's Sheperdess. High com., S. Estlow's Buttercup. Com., F. B. Farwell's Myssle. PUPPIES-Dogs: 1st, J. H. Nnith's Tramp; 2d, C. S. Smith's Trank. Bitches: 1st, W. T. Weils's Janet; 2d, Hempstead Farm Co.'s Gladys. Very high com., McEwen & Gibson's Popsie. Com., R. Gibson's Madge.
BULLDOGS.-LARGE-CHAMPION-Dog: J. E. Thayer's Robinson Grusoe. Bitch: J. E. Thayer's Rhodnon_Ops: List, J. F. Barmard, Jr.'s King; 2d, T. W. Mills's Guillermo. Bitches: 1st and 2d, R. & W. Livingstone's Bellona and Thespian. Very high com., J. E. Thayer's Josephine.
BULLDOGS.-SMALL-CHAMPION-Dog: R. & W. Livingstone's Boz. Sitch: No entry.-Opsm. Dogs: 1st, J. E. Thayer's Nodes; 2d, Dr. E. S. Green's Clover Grip. Very high com., T. W. Mills's Tostig. Bitches: 1st, J. E. Stitche: No entry.-Opens. List, J. E. D. Morgan's Roses. Very high com., T. W. Mills's Tostig. Bitches: Sund.
BULLDOGS.-LARGE-CHAMPION-W. J. Comstock's Victoria. Open-Large: LARGE-CHAMPION-W. J. Comstock's Victoria. Open-Large: E. D. Morgan's Grand Dutchess. SMALL.-CHAMPION-R. & W. Livingston's Little Maggie. Open-Litt, F. F. Dole's Cout; E. D. Morgan's Grand Dutchess. SMALL.-CHAMPION-R. & W. Livingston's Grand Dutchess.
SMALL.-CHAMPION-R. & W. Livingston's Little Maggie. Open-list, A Sconiafed Farmion-R. & K. Mitney Brite. TERRIERS.-BLACK AND TAN-J. R. Gildersleeve's Sprite. Rooget. F. F. Dole's Wonte Urbel.

SMALL.--CHAMPION-R. & W. Livingston's Little Maggie. OPEN-1st, F. F. Dole's White Violet. TERRIERS.--BLACK AND TAN-J. R. Gildersleeve's Sprite. Rough-HAMEN-Prize withheld. DANDER DINNORS--Ist, Associated Fanciers' Kelpie; 2d, G. G. Cleather's Meg. SEXES-1st, H. S. Stearn's 'Ligh-land Nellie; 2d, withheld. VORESHIER-LARGE-Ist and 2d, P. Cas-sedy's Ben and Lillie. Com., W. C. Wellman's Barney.--SMALL-Ist, J. R. Gildersleeve's Spider. High com., W. C. Wellman's Tony. TOYS--Ist, J. A. Garland's Brighty. PUGS.--CHAMPION-Mrs. W. Peck's Bradford Ruby.--OPEN-Dogs: Ist, A. D. Vora's Puck; 2d, J. E. Mitchell's Dude. Very high com., Chequasset Kennels' Inunder. High com., J. R. Gildersleeve's Dick. Bitches: 1st, Chequasset Kennels' Lady klossie. BLENHEIM SPANIELS.-Ist, Miss Minnie Phillips's King Pippin. KING CHARLES SPANIELS.-Ist, W. Phillips's Kosoins. MEXICAN HAIRLESS.-Ist, Mrs. H. T. Foote's Me Too; 2d, M. C. Mayer's Judge.

Mayer's Judge. TTALIAN GREYHOUNDS.-1st, Mrs. Alice A. Moorehouse's Min-nic: 2d, Warwick Kennels' Posey. DACHSHUNDE.-1st, E. D. Morgan's Rubenstein; 2d, Associated Fauciers' Judy. BASSET HOUNDS.-1st, C. B. Gilbert's Canace. MISCELLANEOUS.-LARGE-Equal 1st, Glencoe Collie Kennels' bob-lailed sheep dog Sir Lucifer; W. D. Hubbard's bloodhound Nestor; Excelsior Irish Water Kennels' Irish water spaniel Mollie, and S. Scoville's coon dog Jack. High com., J. R. Gildersleeve's Elack Bess and M. S. Munsell's Gyp.-SMALL-1st, J. R. Gildersleeve's Charlie; 2d, L. Struck's Cuckitt.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—There was a quarterly meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club at the St. James Hotel on the evening of March 13, Vice-President J. O. Donner was in the chair. The other members present were Messre. F. R. Hitchcock, Bayard Thayer, H. E. Hamilton, A. E. God-effroy, D. S. Gregory Jr., 2d, and W. A. Coster. The rule allow-ing members to handle other dogs than their own was re-scinded. There was not a quorum, under the rules, to act upon the proposed amendment-abolishing the initiation fee. After the open meeting adjourned the Board of Governors convened, It was voted that every member of the elub in good standing be allowed to enter one dog in the Members' Stake free, and that for each additional dog an entry fee of \$10 shall be re-quired. Several names were proposed for membership. The next meeting will be held the first week in May.

THE HOSPICE KENNELS.—Mr. K. E. Hopf has removed his kennels of St. Bernards from Newark to Arlington, N. J. Arlington is on the New York & Greenwood Lake Railroad, seventeen minutes from Jersey City.

DISQUALIFICATION OF THE SANS SOUCI KENNELS. -Editor Forest and Stream: The New England Kennel Club have disqualified H. M. Perry, proprietor Sans Souci Kennels, from exhibiting dogs in their show, -G. E. OSBORNE, Sec. A. K. C.

[APRIL 15, 1886

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BEAGLES AT PITTSBURGH.—Wrightsville, Fa., April 9. —Editor Forest and Stream: I thought Mr. Dorsey was aware that although his dog has won three first prizes, the same do not count under the A. K. C. rules. Now as to Banerman's winning without competition, and his eligibility to the cham-pion class. Bannerman has beaten the following champions and first prize winners in open and special competition, not counting the numerous lesser lights which he has defeated: Rattler, Mischief, Bush, Little Duke, Rattler III. Bonnie. Pet, Chase, Rena, Marchboy II., Fair Mail, etc. (Some of above mentioned dogs have on different occasions turned the tables on Bannerman.] Is this what Mr. D. colls no competi-tion? If so the owners of the above named dogs must indeed deel flattered. As to entering Bannerman in the champion class for over 19-inch beagles. I only did so once, at Phila-delphia, 1885, where my dog was disqualified. My entering him as I did has been fully explained in these columns. Can Mr. D. mention another instance? Mr. D. admits that Ban-nerman is a champion under 12 inches; he (Bannerman) must therefore be considered a champion when no size is men-cioned. When the premium list reads "champions," with no clause regarding size attached, then an under 12-inch cham-pion has as good a right in such a class as the larger one. I am aware that a number of beagle extilibitors would like to see the clause "over 12 inches" inserted in the champion class. This and no champion class for under 12-inch beagles would bring about theresult disred by them, viz: Bannerman, who has proved a dangerous opponent, would be kept from compe-titon, as they could protest against him in the champion class, and exhibitors in the open class under 12 inches could protest on the ground that he has taken three first. Mr. D.'s instauation that the under 13-inch classes were made for Ban-nerman is, to say the least, a slander on the American English Beagle Club, on whose suggestions alone these classes were DEATH OF FIRE FLY.-Dr. Wilson, of Havana, Cuba, writes that his well-known red Irish setter bitch Fire Fly died on March 20 from abscess of the liver. TOPEKA VS. TRINIDAD, April 8.—The Topeka Rifle Club shot the following match with the Trinidad Rifle Club, of Colorado. The wind blew a perfect gale from 12 o'clock, making very unsteady holding. The Trinidad Rifle Club shot while it rained and snowed with change-able wind: KENNEL MANAGEMENT. Topeka Team J L Paine. Top Robt Thompson . G E Morrison . J H Leonard. . J T Williams. . F H Martin . C C Trimmer Reed McCarter . En No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.
Torso Reaper, Mich.—A setter pup is afflicted with a little sourf through this sater like dandruff. He scratches himself continually sater the setter setter pup is afflicted with a little sourf through this spire in a little all the little. Ans. Send some of the half to say send its long as possible. He probablysuffers from some para-sud rub it houses the base of borax and calomel powder, equal parts, usedly with carbolic soap.
6.6. Hourzanze, Pa.—I have a two-year old foxhound dog which hakes his bead and scratches at the roots of his ears. In Foress way for severe the lower edges there is a sort of spreading wrong, except at the lower edges there is a sort of spreading spring of the head and curable by treatment? Ans. Wash the carso paisaing same at deal with warm water and castle soap. Get some paisan of Peru olithem at and spread the spot and the discharge revent the deg scratching by bobbling if necessary. If a discharge bedread the descratches read the source spot night and morouge. IT No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents. Trinidad Team
 Trinidad Team.

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 Extra for open sights..... Bifle and Grap Shooting. BRATTLEBORO, Vt., April 10.-The Brattleboro pese scores to-day at the Oak Grove range, at 200yd Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co. RANGE AND GALLERY. Begle Chib, on whose suggestions alone these classes were made.—A. C. KRUEGER. SPRATTS PATENT.—April 9.—Editor Forest and Stream! We observe that in notice of New Haven dog show you say exhibitors complained that our biscuits "physicked" their dogs. On this side of the water nonsense of this kind has ap-peared in the papers with reference to Spratts dog biscuits. Knowing, as we do, the reputation that our food has, and that 00,000 dogs consume 200 tons of it every week in England, that we never have complaints of "physicking," and knowing also that there is nothing in the biscuits which can possibly physic a dog, we can only suppose that the nonsense above alluded to proceeds from the splenetic envy of those other makers of dog ford and their friends, who, not content with having imitated our patents and trade marks, even condescend to the putting forth of false statements to try and injure us. It very likely is the case, that, as Spratts biscuits are not largely used in this country as yet, the change from a soft diet to our food under the excitament of a show may have had a relaxing effect upon certain dogs which may have been in a state of great excite-ment, or may have been relaxed before they came to the show, but that surely cannot be a sufficient reason for saying that Spratts biscuits physicked the dogs. All I can say, fit this be true, is what becomes of the health of the 90,000 dogs who cat no other food? I think no further answer is necessary. The advocates of soft food for dogs are continually urging that dogs eat their food readily and at once, while they some-soft and out of condition by the constant feeding on soft food, could only at first be got to eat Spratts biscuits with difficulty, especially if the dog was getting on in years, but this may be, and we know that it is, rather an argument in avor of the hard and against the soft food. We make a wholesone food for dogs and one which any healthy dog likes, relishes and digests.—G. G. CLEATHER, Manager for the A NEW REST TARGET. M. CONLIN has invented a new target, ten bullserss on one sheet of paper, all numbered. By this target every shot can be oc-urately measured. Every one has often beard big stories about be formed of the accuracy of such shooting as has been done in recent be formed of the accuracy of such shooting as has been done in recent to have done this are, of course, long since dead. Some notion may be formed of the accuracy of such shooting as has been done in recent to have done this are, of course, long since dead. Some notion may be formed of the accuracy of such shooting as has been done in recent to have done this are, of course, long since dead. Some notion et al. The eye must calculate a variation of less than the use without the variation of the target against the or the eye must be without the variation of less than the one hundredth part of an inch. Then the application and pressure upon the trigger, at the supreme moment, must be as true and unmistak-the target and rifting of the guns must be perfected nuministak-the target with the the handling and shooting of this favorite as othat taking all into consideration these tests prove that a great the one base been made in the handling and shooting of this favorite. The following is a list of scores made up to date with prize winners, the one second prize; Mr. Skidmore, winner of one second, Mr. Course, winner of first prize; Shr. Doublitle, winner of all course to that support for the date scores in the base of all the shous to the second prize; Mr. Skidmore, winner of one first, Course, winner of the date from course to show. In measured from core of bulks. Mr. Markel Show. Mr. Markel Show. Mr. Deluting. Mr. Delutin A NEW REST TARGET

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 CHICOPEE FALLS, April 10.
 -Tbe Maynard Rifle Club of Chicopee
 Falls, made the following scores at Riverside range to-day: Garden
 79, Ellsworth 74, Jenks 70, Engle 67. Horr 68.

 Falls, made the following acores at Riverside range to-day: Garden79, Elsworth 74, Jenks 70, Engle 67. Horr 68.SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 10.—Two courageous members of theRod and Gun Club braved the wind and dust which swept over theirshooting ground to-day. S. K. Hindley, carried off both the fieldrecord and re-entry badges, uotwithstanding the fact that his competitor, "Bud" Hibbard, used a Springfield military rife with thenew Buffington sight. The scores:Field Badges.S K Hindley.S K Hindley.Bud Hibbard..1045767979797979797979797999999999999999999999999999999999999<tr
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 3 1-16 3 1-16 3¹/₈ 3 3-16 3%6 31/3 3 9-16 3 9-16 23/4 3 9-16 23/4 3 9-16 23/4 3 9-16 23/4 3 9-16 23/4 4 1-16 4 3-16 E E Tiffany W J Darling.... Arthur Dean Chas VauBenschotus... Col M L Riggs... Lewis Darling... M J Murpby. T W Lane. O E Ballin... Edward Bartlett... THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—The Volunteer Service Gazette, speaking of the American invitation to a match this year, says: "The American papers tell us that the directors of the United States Ride Association have determined to invite the volunteers of Great Britain to shoot another match with military rifles at Creedmoor, in the automu of the present year. We are quite sure that if the challenge should be given there will be every disposition on the part of the council of the National Rifle Association to accept it. But it is no easy matter to find a sufficient number of our good military shots who can spare the time for a holiday on the other side of the Atlantic, and it will, perhaps, be stull less easy to raise the necessary funds for such an expeditiou." NEW JERSEY KENNEL CLUB.—Editor Forest and Stream: At the annual meeting of this club, held the 5th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Chas. J. Peshall; Vice-President, K. E. Hopf; Secretay, A. P. Vredenburgh, Treasurer, E. R. Hearn; Board of Governors, G. L. Wilms, J. Lindsay, Max Wenzel, A. C. Wilmerding, J. N. Lewis, J. D. Shotwell, Chas. Heath, Chas. Bassini, H. Pape and L. F. Brigham. The name of the club was changed to the New Jersey Kennel Club. The protest made at Newark against the San Souci Kennels' entry of Ben Nevis, was not allowed and the prize was ordered paid.—A. P. VREDENBURGH, Sec. NATIONAL RIFLE CLUE. Editor Forest and Stream: On the last Wednesday in May, at Vernon, Vt., will be held the spring meeting of the National Rifle Club, one of the oldest, if not the oldest club of its kind in existence in this country, and I think in the world. This club baools exclusively muzzleloaders, hair higgers, telescopic sights, at 40 roots, string measure; 10 per cent, odds are allowed to parkles shooting from the shoulder with only a muzzle rest, and an extra 10 per cent, to those who also use open sights, i.e., other than telescopic or magnitying. It is hoped that the advocates of the present and shoot, Frys, klabbeth, Hinman, Gould, May rad, and Frank Wesson, of Worcester. I give you a most cordial invitation to be present and shoot if you feel disposed to do so, and would be present and shoots of the date at and the string. Thirty shots will be frank three strings Thiedday, one at about 10 A. Mi, the other about 2 F. M.. Verman is readed by New London Northern & to the track River Todd, a niter distance from Greenfield, Mass, and Brattleboro and Bellows Falls, V. Frictaner, Mass. HILLSIDE (MASS.) CLUB.—The Hillside Club shot there tele-NATIONAL RIFLE CLUB. WILMINGTON, Del., April 12.—At a meeting held this evening, the Wilmington Rifle Club was organized with the following officers: President, William F. Seeds, Vice-President, John Franz; Secretary and Treasurer, Howard Simpson; Firing Captain, Charles Heiml, Sr.—Howard Simpson. PUPPIES AT NEW YORK.—Editor Forest and Stream: As it is likely that some exhibitors may be deterred from mak-ing entries in the puppy classes by unfavorable conclusions arrived at by reading the communications of your correspon-dents "E.T. S." and "H." in your last issue, allow me to say that at the Westminster Kennel Club's coming show, all classes provided for puppies are for those under twelve months, and that there is a class made for beagle puppies as heretofore,—JAS. MORTIMER, Supt. $\begin{array}{c} \text{Sr.}-\text{HOVARD Subsets}, \text{ April 8,} -\text{At the Fast Day shoot at Pine Grove} \\ \text{Range to-day, under the auspices of the Worcester Rufle Association,} \\ \text{the results were as follow:} \\ \text{A C White.} \\ \text{A C White.} \\ \text{A C White.} \\ \text{Becord Match.} \\ \text{A C White.} \\ \text{Becord Match.} \\ \text{C Becord Match.} \\ \text{C B$ A C White. Re S Clark. L Thomas. M G Fullor. A L Rice. I C Jones Ma VERY HIGHLY COMMENDED.—Editor Forest and Stream: I would like to ask if a yellow ribbon counts for third at a show which only has first and second prize. I had a beagle dog entered at Newark and New Haven, and each time won the yellow ribbon and was awarded vhc. If the dog was winner of the ribbon, is he not a third prize winner, or could lenter him as winner of third in making an entry at a show.—BRIAR. [You can enter him only as winning vhc.] CLUB. Altham, on the Havehellow, as the s are given below, as the fatch=2007ds, 15 shots=-6 4 5 5 9 9 6 8 5 5 5 6 7 5 8 8 7 5 7 9 5 4 9 7 7 7 0 4 8 6 6 6 7 9 7 6 2 4 3 9 8 4 \pm 90 7 7 4 3 6 5 8 10 4 10 6 10 4 6 7 \pm 97 7 7 4 3 6 5 8 10 4 10 6 10 4 6 7 \pm 97 7 7 4 3 6 5 8 10 4 10 6 10 4 6 7 \pm 97 7 7 7 6 8 9 4 3 8 6 4 5 6 6 9 6 \pm 94 7 7 7 6 6 4 8 8 5 8 6 7 6 10 8 8 \pm 104 8 10 0 8 5 8 5 7 10 8 6 0 6 5 7 \pm 99 Haverhill Match=Hilside Club. 6 5 7 9 9 9 6 10 7 8 5 \pm 78 4 10 6 3 8 5 10 2 3 3 \pm 51 6 7 7 5 0 2 7 4 5 3 6 \pm 9 7 4 5 6 4 7 8 5 \pm 4 10 6 3 8 5 10 2 8 3 \pm 57 4 10 6 3 8 5 10 2 8 3 \pm 57 4 10 6 3 8 5 10 2 8 3 \pm 57 4 10 6 3 8 5 10 2 8 3 \pm 57 4 10 6 3 8 5 10 2 8 3 \pm 57 4 10 6 3 8 5 10 2 8 3 \pm 57 4 18 4 8 6 1 4 6 4 4 1 8 4 8 6 1 4 6 4 4 1 8 4 8 6 1 4 6 4 4 1 8 4 8 6 1 4 6 4 4 1 8 4 8 6 1 7 5 \pm 4 1 8 4 8 7 6 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 4 8 7 6 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 4 8 7 6 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 4 8 7 6 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 4 8 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8 \pm 4 18 7 8 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm 4 18 7 8 5 7 9 7 8 \pm PEDIGREE BLANKS.—We have prepared two series of duplicate pedigree blanks, one blank providing for pedigree to fitth generation, the other to third. The former fills a page size of Kennel Record Book page; the latter, same size page, with four on. Price of cach, tweaty-five cents per dozen pages. The blanks will be very convenient for furnishing pedigrees with sales, etc. A F Davis..... Geo Pierce.... C J Parsons... J C Holmes... G W Thomas. $\begin{array}{cccc}
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 \end{array}$ * Military rifle. 7-65 5-72 3-54 9-65 9-54 9-54 9-54 6-49 5-58 4-49 5-58 4-49 5-58 4-64-583the Gard E A Emerson R B Edes, mil. THE CLEVELAND DOG SHOW.—Editor Forest and Stream: The Cleveland Bench Show Association will offer \$25 cash for the best kennel of rough-coated St. Bernards, smooth-coated St. Bernards and mastiffs, to consist of not less than three. We shall have sixty or seventy specials; all classes will be taken care of.—C. M. MUNHALL, Sec'y. J B Monroe... H L Whiting. W A Caughey A L Clark.... John Logan L O Denniso SETTER DOG STOLEN.—Melrose, April 9.—*Editor Forest* and Stream: My English setter dog Sailor Boy (A.K.R. 2674) was stolen April 3. Red and white, with red star on fore-head. One hundred dollars reward is offered for evidence that will convict the thief. The dog is now supposed to be somewhere in New York.—O. J. SWAIN. $\begin{array}{cccc} F \ Elisorth & 85 \ 85-168\\ Matthews & 79 \ 85-168\\ Matthews & 79 \ 85-168\\ rauk \ Niehols & 87 \ 87-168\\ C \ Loveland & 75 \ 82-157\\ C \ Goodale & 80 \ 71-151\\ To-day, \ Fast \ Day, \ there \ was a a de are shown by the following s F \ Elisorth & 86 \ 89-175\\ C \ Goodale & 86 \ 89-175\\ \end{array}$ very good attendance, the sums BULL-TERRIER SPECIAL AT BOSTON.—Editor Forest and stream: Will you please state in your next issue that Little Maggie was not shown for the special prize for the best bull-terrier under 25 pounds in Boston. 1 was absent at the ime, and by mistake she was not taken in the ring.—R. & W. LIVINGSTON. Matthews... $\begin{array}{c} 80 & 84 - 170 \\ 80 & 81 - 161 \\ 80 & 76 - 156 \\ 75 & 80 - 155 \\ 77 & 74 - 151 \end{array}$ N Dodge.... orge Warfield... Nichols.... C Loveland.... THE F. & S. AND THE A. K. R. are separate concerns, and kennel notes intended for one cannot be transferred to the other. If it is desired that a note appear in both, it must be sent to both. SPECIAL BEAGLE PRIZES will be given by the American English Beagle Club at Cleveland and St. Louis. Silver cup for best dog and one for best bitch in open classes; also at New York



BOSTON, April 8.—Tbe range at Walnut Hill to-day was occupied by a large number of riflemen, anxious to enjoy Fast day, including detachments of militia, who shot at 200 and 500yds. The weather conditions were excellent. Appended are the results of the winners of the matches which closed, also the scores of the day, all at 200yds. T C Sheppard (mil.)	of gunpowder without their being properly marked. It was discovered in the depot in this city by some of the railroad hands in handling the trunk. They found powder sifting out on the floor. They at once notified the fire marked and the police. There were about 30 pounds of powder in the trunk, enough to have gutted the building had it ignited. The penalty for this offense is not more than \$10,000 fm or five years in State prison. WINCHENDON, Mass. April 9.—The Winchendon Gun Club held its annual meeting this week and elected the following officers: President, James Suthriand, Jr.; Vice-President, P. S. Davis Scoretary and Treasurer, J. G. Henry: Directors, F. F. Hopgood, A. H. Felsh, L. E. Martin, P. S. Davis and F. E. Mann. HAVERHILL RIFLE CLUB.—On Fast Day, April 8, the Haverhill, Mass., Rifle Club shot a telegraph match with the Hillside Rifle Club, of Waltham, Mass. Conditions, 10 men. 200yds., off-hand, standard target, 5 points allowed for military rifles: J. F. Brown
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JN Fryc. 98 99 96 90 96 90 96 96 96 48 86-492 GW Whitcomb 97 99 96 </td <td>THE TRAP. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re- quested to write on one side of the paper only. Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries.</td>	THE TRAP. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re- quested to write on one side of the paper only. Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries.

L. E. Martin, P. S. Davis and F. E Mann.
HAVERHILL RIFLE CLUB On Fast Day, April 8, the Haverhill,
lass., Rifle Club shot a telegraph match with the Hillside Rifle Club.
f Waltham, Mass. Conditions, 10 men, 200yds., off-hand, standard
arget, 5 points allowed for military rifles:
FBrown
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Busfield 6 6 10 4 6 10 7 8 9 7-73
Brown
B Wright
R Griffin
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W Wortber 8 9 5 7 5 7 5 6 4 5-61
E Jobnson 6 5 7 7 5 9 4 6 4 5-57
Brown 2 9 8 3 6 10 4 2 6 757669 7-585 Total for Walthams, telegraphed
Total for Walthams, telegraphed
Also same day, same conditions, 5 men, telegraph match with the
Cocheco Rifle Cub, of Dover, N. H.:
J Busfield
Total for Dovers, telegraphed
Total for Dovers, telegraphed
Total for Dovers, telegraphed 312 Record match, same day. 5 7 5 0 7 9 7 6 4 7-67
Total for Dovers, telegraphed 312 Record match, same day. 5 7 5 0 7 9 7 6 4 7-67 S E Johnson.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

POWDER BAGGAGE.-New Haven, April 9.-John A. Thomas, a SAVANNAH, Ga.-A three day tournament will be held during the gunsmith of Meriden, was arrested to day for expressing package Chatham Artillery Centennial. It will be the fourth inter-State shot-

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AST DAY SHOOTS, April 8.—The shows... Illington Gun Club's range to-day was participates ... aber, the first prize winners in the various events being as a blackbirds, Sanborn; 5 pigeons, Stark; 5 blackbirds, sy, Papanti and Bancordt; 7 pigeons, Stanton; 7 blackbird i; 7 pigeons, Dickey; 5 blackbirds, Eager and Stanton; 6 bl ams and Lawson; 7 pigeons, Stantor; 5 blackbirds, Law nton; 7 pigeons, Stanton; 5 pigeons, Dickey and geons, straightaway, Sanbor, and Parker; 5 blackbirds, Park anton and Sanborn; 5 pigeons, Start; 5 blackbirds, Park d Swift; 7 pigeons, Stanton; 5 pigeons, Dickey and geons, Henry Tank and Lager; 5 pigeons, Bickey and d Swift; 7 pigeons, Dickey; 5 pigeons, Hi geons, Henry Tank and Lager; 5 pigeons, Bwift; inton and Dickey; 5 pair pigeons, Stanton; The Suffolk Sportsman's Club, of Ohelsea had a shoot to ange, Woodlawn avenue. Thete was a large attendance. ares of the matches were: Sweep, 5 clay birds, Warren; 5 areson and Warren; 6 pair olg birds, Fidby and H. Mirds, H. F. Libby; badge match Mirds, H. F. Libby; badge match FAST DAY SHOOTS, Wellington Gun Club's

ns, Swift; 5 pi had a shoot to day at its

Sampson and Warren is bair clay birds, G. Libby and H. F. Libby; So clay birds, Libby, Warren and Perry; challenge match for Magecup, 10 single and 5 pair clay hirds, H. F. Libby; badge match, 10 clay birds, Sampson and Warren; novelty match, Warren and Perry, sweep, 5 clay birds, Hatch and Warren; two-man team match, Perry and Warren; 5 clay birds, Warren and H. F. Libby; 5 clay birds W. Jones and H. F. Libby; two-men team match, Warren and R. Jones; 11 clay birds, Perry and Warren; miss and out, Warren; miss and out Perry. The members of the Dedham Gun Club held a shoot to day at their grounds in Dedham. The following is the score, each member shoot-ing at 30 clay blackbirds at 187ds. rise: John Philbrook, 16; G. A. Fhillips, 14; Dr. H. A. Baker, 12; Amasa Alden, 11; A. G. Baker, 11; H. G. Humphrey, S; George Baker, 7. There was a large attendance at the range of the Wakefield Sports-man's Club to-day, including many visitors from neighboring towns, and several interesting matches were shot. The first prize winners in the clay pigeon tournament were: Kellum, Goodale, Smith, Curtis and Gerry. The Dutton gold badge was won by Mr. B. F. Kellum, score, 17 out of a possible 20,

GUN CLUB OFFICIALS.—The Hudson Gun Club, of Boston, has lected F. F. Trull, President: H. P. Andrews, Vice-President; G. W. seted F. F. Trull. President; H. P. Andrews, Vice-President; G. W. or, Treasurer, and C. Newton, Secretary. The Elkhorn Gun Olib was recently organized at Lodi, Cal., the levels being: A secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary astrong R. L. Graham. It New Hope, La., on March 21, the organization of the R. O. Lan-y Gun Club was completed by the election of Mr. R. O. Landry, esident, and Mr. J. G. Comeax. Secretary and Treasurer. The club S a membership of 24, including a numher of gentlemen from naldsouville, and will erganze in the photoing during the close sea-n. The object of the organization is the promotion of field sports, d the proper inforcement of the game laws in that section of the

and the proper minorcement of the game laws in that section of the State. ARION ROD AND GUN CLUE.—At its annual meeting at Win-topp's Hall, Brooklyn, on April 7, the Arion Rod and Gun Club lected the following-named officers to serve for the ensuing year: "resident, Albin Fizakra; Vice-President, Henry Miller; Secretary, Trank Ohernier, and Treasurer, John Negur. An excellent collation was served atter the husiness matters of the club were disposed of. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND YONKERS GUN CLUES.—Pigeon hooting match at Burbank's, New Dorp, S. I., April #. Teams of 10, O hirds, 25yds, rise, Syds. houndary, H. and T. traps, both barrels. The birds were rather slow in getting started, but when started with he wind were not a had lot:

Washington Heights.	Yonkers.
E Roe	JS Waring 1100111110- 7
P Hunt 1001100011- 5	G Oshorn
J Glaser	O Austin
E A Fountain11111111111-10	R Ellis
W Snook	Schlesinger 1001111111- 8
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Topf Miller wins the medal.	0	11	11 0	1 10	11	11			
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Is. mark. JUTHERN ILLINOIS SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.-DuQuoin, April 8.-Editor Forest and Stream: The sixth annual neeting tournament of the Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association be held at DuQuoin, May 11, 12 and 13, 1886.-C. P. RICHARDS, relater.

JOIN THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION .- Send 10 cents, for handhook JOIN THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION.-Send 10 cents, for handbook giving all information, to the Secretary. MATT R. FREEMAN, General Manager. F. C. ETHEFINER, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon, Ga. Board of Directors: Dr. L. E. Russell, Springfield, O.; C. M. Stark, Winchester, Mass.; J. Von Lengerke, New York city; Washington A. Coster, Flatbush, L. I.; Wm. G. Cooper, Savannah, Ga.; E. A. Craw. Gord, Tallahassee, Fla.; M. R. Freeman, W. W. Parker and F. C. Etheridge, Macon, Ga.-Adv.

Ganoeing. FIXTURES.

FIXTURES. 1-Brooklyn C. C., Challenge Cup and Paddling Race. 15-Brooklyn C. C., Sailing Race. 23-Knickerbocker C. C., Spring Regatta. 29-Connecticut Meet, Calla Shasta Grove. 29, 30, 31.-Hudson River Meet, Esopus Island. 12-Brooklyn C. C., Paddling Race. 10-Brooklyn C. C., Paddling Race. 15-29-A, C. A. Meet, Grindstone Island. 4-Rrooklyn C. C., Paddling Race. 15-29-A, C. A. Meet, Grindstone Island. 4-Rrooklyn C. C., C., Sailing Races. 25-Brooklyn C. C., C., Challenge Cup.

Sept. 4.-Arrockyn C. C. Padding Race. Sept. 4.-Arrockyn C. C. Padding Race. Sept. 33-Brookin C. C. Schling Race. Sept. 33-Brookin C. C. Schling Race. Sept. 35-Brookin C. S. Schling Race. Sept. 35-Brookin C. Schling Race. Sept. 35-Brookin C. S. Schling Race. Sept. 35-Brookin C. Schling Race. Sept. 35-Brookin Schling Race. Sept

Nevadas on the other, the immense fertile valley fairly shore in the moonlight. To the north and south its limits were indistinguishable, and were to be traced only by the golden thread of the Saeramento hundred miles are thickly fringed with trees, on the lower part of it events of surrounding property. Such was the heauity of the scene that we spear the night in viewing it and listened to the pilot's descrip-tive stories. At 5 in the moring coffee was served us in the pilot bouse by his courtesy. Shorthy "afterward the dome of the Siate capitol, and later the Marysville Buttes came in sight, although the latter were then over one hundred miles distant. At 7 oclock we landed at Sacramento and proceeded to the house of one of Oldor with the stress of Sacramento, we had some trouble in finding his domicile. In the meantime our knicker-bockers were attracting no end of attention and we fet that our Tam o' Shanters were not understood to mean boating as they would have been down below, in short, we felt decidely uncomfortable. Pres-ently a young miss remarked to be rompanion as we passed that we must helong to the Salvation Army, and a little further along a small hoy, noticing the similarity in our costumes, asked us if we part of Undine's patrimony, failed to quelt the potency of the gaze with which some of the coy making and number that we had been down below, in the street and number that we had been tooting the some at order all the small annoyances that we had been down we came upon the street and number that we had been tooting the some of the coy making na true to be det and when we came upon the street and number that we had been tooting for. A cheering we had under the state along a single when we came upon the street and number that we had been tooting for. A cheering we had the for at the is stage of our typ, but on our return we spent several pleasant days of which I and meeting some of the people of the city who could give us neces-ary information, was all that we had time for at this stage of ou

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[To BE CONTINUED] THE CANOE EXHIBITION. ANOEISTS who are willing to lend plans or drawings of cances for the exhibition will confer a favor by sending them to W. P. Stepheus, care of Foncest ARD STREAM, 30 Park Row, New York, not later than Thursday, April 22. They will be carefully handled and constitutions, and any description of cance literature will be accepta-le. We have received the following request from the committee on secontions: Editor Forest and Stream: This respectfully requested that secretarles of cance clubs will kindly collect from members all prizes that they will be will be will kindly collect from members all prizes that they will be willing to loan to the exposition, and forward them to the undersigned, at 24 west Fortieth street, New York. It is also urgently requested that secretaries and members will aid us by sending prize flags, club hur-rees and saling signals, private signals and totems, and anything in the way of club regula and solves and totems, and anything in the way of club regula and solves and the Alligator will here enjoy contrils and zolgela fellowship. For General Committee, R. B. BURCHARD, Com, on Prizes and Trophies. New York, April 5, 1885. THE SEPLING MEETE

THE SPRING MEETS.

THE SPRINC MEETS. The connecticut River and Hudson River meets, at Calla Shasta frove and Coddington's Dock. The former, under the active direc-tion of the Springfield and Hartford Clubs, promises to be much larger than in previous years, and it is hoped that cancelsts generally througbout New Encland will attend. Circulars bave been sent out, th is desirable that notice be givent one of the committee. The pro-gramme is as follows: Saturday, May 29, selecting camps and election of officers; Stunday, May 30, religious exercises at 11 A. M.; Monday, May 31, races, to laclude both paddling and sailing; filumination in the evening; Tuesday, June 1, breaking up of camp. Shelter will be transited to a limited number who find it impossible to come provided with tents. A catter will also be on band to furnish at a snall cost meets to those who wish them. Such supples as milk, eggs, etc., can be procurred at a store in the vicinity. Committee: The George L. Parmele, Press; John D. Parker, Sec., William B, pavidson, Treas, Itartford, C. C. C. W. Bliss, Capt; E. C. Knappe, Lideu; G. M. Bar-mer, C. M. Shedd, F. A. Nickerson, F. D. Foot, Springfield C. C. The Mason River meet will be held at Coddington's Dock, four mill aestore Briday, May 28, at the camp. A large attendance from paper on Friday, Nay 28, the camp. May of Mohicans will also the and the same date for a week's cruitse down the Susquenama. THE A. C. A. TROPHY.

THE A. C. A. TROPHY.

Start about the same date for a week's cruise down the Susquehanna.
THE A. C. A. TROPHY.
Editor Forest and Stream:
The perpoach you make in your issue of the 8th seems a just one, but there is another side to the question. The active men in any association are usually the ones to whom necessary work is portioned out from headquarters, the officers being sure of their interest and cooperation. That heing the case, it is ease all the hard to be rate they for not rushing into print on every occasion, considering that they done private correspondence on canceing matters, they dense private correspondence on canceing matters, they dense by the correspondence on canceing that they done with your correspondence 'S.' in March '9 on all points, and 1 infer that his letter convinced those interested in the matter, and that from that cause and not from want of interested of the Trophy Committee are and how great scope their authority gives them. The members themselves understand that they are not purchase the cup and present it to the Regata Committee, and that form the cause and hour line conditions for holding, cup, their flaal report being made to the Regata Committee are and how great scope their authority gives them. The members themselves understand that they are to matter, who can either adopt or reject their ansolute dutine conditions for holding cup, their flaal report being made to the Regata Committee, are suitable do a Friday preceding the race will be held. A. C. A. mene, who may not have seen the published and the first percentily to the scene the seen the rade of the first percent. It will probably be sailed on Friday preceding the race and the first percentily the seen the published and the first percentanee to the active the committee, and the they they eave at a comparise the seen the published and the first percentanee. We were not distributed to a first percentanee. We were not of indicate they and when the system and we they are event the condite and the duth we were not made t

and responsibility are heavy, but if all will take hold the practical working of the Association will be improved and the work involved lessened each year.]
Editor Forest and Stream:
In your last issue you refer to the "indifference" of A. C. A. members to Association matters, instancing the fact that only one side of the question, which has been raised concerning the trophy to commemorate the first visit of foreign canceists, has been discussed in your columns. Perhaps the explanation of this is that those who think the conditions, as first proposed, should not be changed, have so strong a case that they consider it superfluous to discuss it, for certainly the case is a strong one.
The executive board have asked and received contributions for an explicit object. How can they take that money and devote it to an enlifely different purpose, without the express consent of each subscribert. And if they had such consent, and changed the prize from individual to challenge, what a position the A. C. A. would be in next it was gotten up in honor of your visit, and expressly for you to compete for. But after five or six months we changed our minds, and now you can take it home and show to your friends, but you can't keep it permanently. It must be returned to the A. C. A. next year for competition." You must excusse us, but we should rather not be placed in that position.

majority among those who take part in the races) would be induced to build cances expressly for sailing, to the deriment of padding qualities, and all that the record system of the past two years has begun to build up would he swept away at once. We should have always before us an expensive trophy to contrast with our modest flags, and it would be only a short time before there would be a de-mand for more valuable prizes. No! Far hetter have this thing ended at once and forever, with the full understanding that there is to be nothing like it in the future. Another demand for change in the original resolutions, which has been made by an usually level headed member, is, that the whole matter of conditions of contest be put in the hands of the Regatta Committee. This seems very innecessary in view of the wording of Rule V.: "Prizes donated for special races or competitor; may be accepted," etc. This surely does not mean that the donor must give up all right to specify how his gift shall be competed for, hut just the opposite. Hence, it is most proper to have a special com-interested that there are some in the A.C.A. who view the matter in a different light from the two who have written on the other side, and that we do not stand alone we know from private letters from various localities. Severat prover the or prise resonance is the and that we do not stand alone we know from private letters from various localities. Let form must be an every support the prise we have any anterested that there are some in the A.C. A. who view the matter in a different light from the two who have written on the other side, and that we do not stand alone we know from private letters from various localities. Let form in we indow whill along the private letters from the head there are in the other more we show from private letters from various localities. Let form in we indow while we will have we show the order side the the private private private the in the intervence. The standalow we show the order we show for your shore the we sh

and that we do not stand alone we know from private letters from various localities. Several Pyrtskurdners. MOHICAN C. C.-The flowers that bloom, &c., are not visible yet in this northern clime. I see from my window that snow still covers the towering (sic) heights of the Heiderbergs, but the Turtles feel that spring is near at hand, and at last night's meeting resolved to have a paddling parade during the coming week. Twenty cances ought to the out, and would make a brilliantichic for the watery spring man or the sporting waterman. Captain Oliver has infused, so to say, new life into the club hy proposing that every Tursday far-noon during the season of 1880 the members of the M. C. C. have races, saillag or paddling. The Susquehanan cruise is a resolved fact, not yet an accomplished one, and the rural towns along that them at the end of May and heginning of June. The kindly in tha-tion of the Rondout C. C. will, however, not be neglected, and there to the Rondout C. C. will, however, not be neglected, and there to the Turtle flag will show up. The dispute about the clowing motion: "That the M. C. C. recommend that the A. C. A. cup low in preparation for the meet at Eel Bay in August, 1886, he made a per-petual challenge cup, and that the committee authorized to produe four to ver for that purpose to the regatia committee A. C. A. "-Fron DA LICE (Albany, April 7). THE ONTARIO CANCE CO.-The peculiar huild of cance made men, especially those who prefer an open or partly decked cance, and this preparating demand. Owing to the large number of models which they build after, it is impossible to keep a full stack made up but they have always a large stock on hand to choose fitted it is a good ching to have two cances, an all around craft for sailing for raling. Many cancelists have of late comes to the conclusion that it is a good ching to have two cances, an all around craft for sailing for sailing. Many cancelists have of late comes to hee conclusion that it is a good ching to have two cances, an all around cra

pamphlet, contains a list of several short cruises in the vicinity of Peterboro. SHATTEMUC C. C.—The Shattemuc C. C., of Sing Sing, have more than kept alive the interest in canceing this winter by a series of entertainments which have been attended by many who are not yet cancelsts. The most instructive and entertaining of these series was held on Mar. 28, at the residence of Mrs. Carpenter, the subject for the evening heing a talk on cances by the Rev. W. R. Eversts. Mr. Everst' cance, Winnakee, was placed at one end of the parlor, and served to illustrate the lecture. The speaker described the cance and its advantages, and compared it with other boars. At the conclusion of his lecture sails were set on the cance, the tent was plitched over it, the store was set up and a meal cocked, after which the canceist made up his bed and his assistant turned in. A sectional cance, composed of a dozen pleces, was also exhibited and put to gether. The evening was passed very pleasantly, the entertainment heing the most successful yet given. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TROPHY FUND.—Editor Forest

gether. The evening was passed very pleasantly, the entertainment heling the most successful yet given.
 THE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TROPHY FUND.-Editor Forest and Stream: I beg to report subscriptions to the A. C. A. Interna-challenge cup fund as follows: Hugh Neilson, W. A. Leys, Torontoo, H. T. Keyser, New York; E D. Jennison, Guy C Baser, H. C. Cushman, Dr. W. Masten, W. Howard Rrowne, H. R. Pierson, Jr. F. L. Mix, B. Fernow, Myron Smith, P. M. Wackerhagen, W. B. Wackerhagen, W. Masten, W. Howard Rrowne, H. R. Pierson, Jr. F. L. Mix, B. Fernow, Myron Smith, P. M. Wackerhagen, W. B. Wackerhagen, W. Bakewell, B. Campbell Bakewell, Allan C. Bakewell, Thomas W. Bakewell, B. Campbell Bakewell, George A. Howe, G. Harton Singer, William W. Lawrence, Join J. Lawrence, Jr., W. Howard Nimlek, Reade W. Baily, Charles F. Hold, Ship, Alex, K. Nimilek, Willam G. Woodwell, George Shiras, 34, T. Howe Childs, all of Pittshurg canoe clubs \$1 each. Previously acknowledged, \$116. As a hove, \$31. Total to date \$146. - Wa. W. HITLOGE, Chairmann (37 West Twenty-second street, New York).
 PITTSBURGH C. C.-At the annual meeting Reade M. Bailey was elected Captain, T. M. Bakewell, Mate, and W. W. Lawrence, Pirser, A resolution was passed that hereafter the purser pay the A. G. A. annual dues and subscription to the Canocis for each member from the club funds. Arrangements were made for a regata on Decoration the club capta.
 PACIFIC COAST.-A cruise to Clear Lake is proposed by the Oak-and C. Wang, Marker Marker, Marker and C. K. Shin Leys.

lenge cup. PACIFIC COAST.—A cruise to Clear Lake is proposed by the Oak-land C. C. to take place in June. The fleet are out frequently for short cruises. We have received a sketch of the camp on Goat Island, with eight cances hauled up.

Hachting.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.
Mar.
Corinthian, Chub, Marhlehead.
Corinthian, Chub, Marhlehead.
Sandy Bay, Cup, Rockport.
Korket Head, Open, Sweep, Cham, Winthrop.
Stake, Winthrop.
Great Head, Open, Sweep, Cham, Winthrop.
Great Head, Open, Sweep, Chub, Mon. Beach.
Great Head, Chub, Winthrop.
Great Head, Challenge, Portland, Annual, N.Y. Bay, Corinthian, Open, Marblehead, Chub, Winthrop.
Great Head, Challenge, Portland, Thull, Cor, Perpart, Hull, Sondy Bay, Cup, Squam, Cham, Winthrop.
Great Head, Challenge, Portland, Thull, Cor, Perpart, Hull, Schert, Chub, Marthee, Standy Bay, Cup, Squam, Cham, Winthrop.
Great Head, Challenge, Portland, Thull, Cor, Perpart, Hull, Schert, Chub, Marthee, Standy Bay, Cup, Squam, Cham, Winthrop, Cham, Winthrop, Standy Bay, Cup, Squam, Cham, Winthrop, Standy Bay, Cup, Squ

- JULY. 3. Knickerbocker Cruise, L. I.

- Saloy Bay, Open, Sweepstake, Mon. Beach.
 Toledo, Fen., Toledo.
 To do Fen., Toledo.
 to 6 Interlake Y. R. A. Rendez-vous and Race. Detroit.
 to 11, Interlake Y. R. A. Cruise to Futin Bay.
 Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
 Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
 Hull, Novelty, Hull.

Sandy Bay, Open, Squam. SEPTEMBER.
 Boston, Cup. City Point.
 Dorchester, Club, Harrison
 Beverly, Open, Mon. Beach
 Corinthan, Cham., Marbiele
 Sandy Bay, Pen., Recent

Knickerbocker Cruise, Sound.
 Oswego Cruise, Charlotte.
 Buffaio, Annual, Lake Erie.
 Buffaio, Open, City Point.
 Great Head, Club, Winkthrop.
 Beverity, Open, Squan.
 Huil, Cham, Hull.
 Beverity, Open, Sweepstake, Marbiehead.
 Bergen, Toledo.

cester. 17. Toledo, Pen., Tuledo. 18. Sandy Bay, Club, Rockport. 18. Great Head, Club, Winthrop 25. Buffalo, Club, Lake Eric. 28. Beverly, Club, Nahant

NATIONAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION.

Not re-llowing letter explains and the matter has never ba-mational association has been urged before has never ba-me has not heen ripe for it, and the matter has never ba-ill earnest. Last season's races and the immediate pros-ill earnest. Last season's races and the inset powerful im-yachting, not only along the Atlantic seaboard, hat in all yachting, not only along the Atlantic seaboard, hat in all America, and this season will, beyond doubt, eelipse every s year of our yachting existence. Since the idea of a national for was last hefore pachtsmen a great change ints taken New York and the East have become more thoroughly united has grown greatly in the intermediate has grown greatly in the intermediate has could be a counter the search of the second with a decider has counter the second base of the second bas following letter explains itself fully, and hardly needs an in oduction to the favor of American yachtsmen. The neces a national association has been urged before in our columns

for Galatea coming to this country this sum-lly less, we hegin to look round for the next se, and we find innumerable races will take Florida during the coming season. he advisahility of forming in America a graad on, one that would not only rival, but par es

he verging together of the statem, Atlantic, Bosto to the New York, Eastern, Atlantic, Bosto stor, Hull, New Haven and Lafrehmont yach ices extending over say three days, and held a rendezvous for hoth the Eastern and New

e as a rendezvous for hoth the Eastern and New York gbt! 'Twere fit for a king! With the cracks of New York is the dyers from Down East! What an array of types uld come forth! What a chance for a decided study and individual ability in hlow and in calm, in rough and iu er, where cutters could safely meet their old rivals, the is, without fear of a mill pond race (as they have been all some of the New York Bay regatus), for I would sug-support, being accessible from both New York and Boston equal ease, and having the advantage of a good harbor ty of shore accommodation, would be the most desirable d a national regatta. Newport's lower bay is so situated acing course is always ready for the larger classes, there-xpenses in the matter of stakeboats. Then again, in the e formation of a National Yacht Eacing Association, the to coarse is always ready for the larger classes, there-nses in the matter of stakeboats. Then again, in the mation of a National Yacht Racing Association, the owners would be enabled to make their cruises more without douht, the races funder the management of would do away with many of the smaller home races yacht clubs, besides giving all yacht owners a grand

ld the same. rent gentlemen, who have so kindly in the past me prizes and purses would without doubt aid the

cia.

I have been requested to write this article by owners of different r such an association by the ge chts, hut who are deeply inter ith a little of the spirit of 1776 s the gentlemen who are not only owners of interested in the different types and rigs. 1776 shown for this undertaking we could rican National Yacht Racing Association d

one in the world. such an array as the following, all equipped and manned t talent obtainable arrayed against each other in their re-sees and tell me if it would not be worth a day's journey all buried to their lee rails, struggling for the supremacy t reging world.

Il buried to their learnis, stronggling for the supremacy racing world: rayling, Mohigan, Fortuna, Gitana, Dauntless, America, s, Phantom, Foam, Halycon, Fleetwing, Agnes, Fearless, ytie. Atlantic, Priscilla, Furthan, Mayflower, Gracle, ra, Mischief, Huron, Fanny, Crocodile, Fanlia, Yıxen, ren, Maggle, Daphne, Athlon, Isls, Wave, Mistral, dow, Hera, Lille and hosts of others, all fast and ahle ccome world renowned. Not only would an association racht racing, but a yearly convention could be held say at which the various new points always arising in this d he discussed, and the much vexed question up to the of racing measurement could be argued fully by advo-all sides, and without doubt, before a full house, some asurement to suit all might be creached. There can be now, in my fellow yachtmen's minds that such an Asso-lude to would he productive of the gratest good. We notify points as regards yachting which have been dis-en members and also before the clubs, where one party far in the minority, and in another club the same, but if was held at which all our prominent active workers and all or prominent active workers and the different clubs as one hody, there can be no doubt is factory conclusion would soon be reached, and many repervent, where tuby could address the prominent all the different clubs as one hody, there can be no doubt is factory conclusion would soon be reached, and many ryeny wisely on certain subjects would see matters in a , Grayling, Moligan, cortian, ress, Phantom, Foam, Halyco Clytie. Atlantic, Priscilla, Jara, Mischief, Huron, Fann Syren, Maggle, Daphne, Shadow, Hera, Lillie and hos de those that might be attra

tery wisely on certain subjects would soon be reached, and many light. benefits, than those already mentioned, can also he ob-way of prizes in each class to be offered for the best in a race, also to skippers for the best sailed yacht, result in training men to proficiency in sail handling, t needs far more attention in this country. Our differ-ire all, taken as a whole, fully as sharp and quick as nut a handsome purse to a skipper who has sailed his true, alkhough not necessarily to a successful finish, t fair compensation, to show a just appreciation of his has strained and pulled outch apper who has sailed his rily to a successful finish, 'a just appreciation of his bether amateur or profes-k, and with precision, with-uld help build up a class hard to equal. use can be said of a crew, whether amateur or profes-h has strained and pulled quick, and with precision, with-error. All this and more would help build up a class which other nations would find hard to equal. siou I would say that it would seem that such an associa-include all yachts over 20tt. on load waterline, as yachts ize would find it very unsafe outside of Point Judith or eef, should they he caught in a sudden breeze of wind.

ns or their f any of my brother yachtsmen have is to make to the above, I should be pla on, April 12, 1886.

AN INTERRUPTED CRUISE.

ntia was first proposed I hoped to start southern port and finish the trip in her, Feb, Swe had no news from her and had a had gone to Davy Jones's locker with o an untimely end in some mysterious were thinking of engaging the services were thinking of engaging the services whitpary and have it filled in with Forest and Stream: the cruise of the B to join her at some lonsters of letter from

POINT, Old River, S. C., March 13, February and have laid l ind I are to attend court l ses in a case of slander, be int-eved bully. We were text Thursday. I don't kn up

since I have been here and if I do not get away after the case is tried you can bet there is something up, I think it will be my hair, for I arm getting lost in love and if any d-d fool goes to kicking he will find me gunning for him as I am so mad. I may get matried before long and hring a wife North with me. Hoping this will find you in good health, I remain very truly ----, " In writing the valcdictory of the Bonita, I may remark that balf the dangers of a trip to Florida have not been told, nor does the chart marked alone on our southern coast, but are like the islands we hear of from truthful Jack that rise from the depths of the ocean in places marked deep water on the charts, and I shudder when I think how near I came going on the same trip, and also I feel sad to think of so many more perlis that are open to the Coot besides the dangers abe crosses the line and enters warmer climes, and hears the songs of sirens, who lead one on and on. That which is started as a crulse to show how ensily and cheaply it could be done, comes preaturely to an end after showing a moral and pointing the uncertainty of mun-dame matters, and despahr sits on the brow of one who in the interest climer, and active as a criat which started as a criat which started as a criat which be done, comes premating the uncertainty of one who in the started of one who in the started sta

CRUISE OF THE BRUNHILDE.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Feb. 14.—During the afternoon of Jun the schooner yacht Brunhilde, of the New York Y. C anchor for Cowes, Isle of Wight, on a voyage around the w crew consisted of the captain, two mates, a boatvwain, two a cabin boy, and eight men before the mast, while in the c une 29, 1885, C., weighed world. Her o stewards, cabin were t with much Egypt, with iable boy, and each of Yale. After five months speak system, is recent graduates of Yale. After five months speak system, with easure aftoat and ashore, the party arrived at Suez, in Egypt, with estimation of the great belt of calors, the adverse currents, the intrary winds and daugerous recfs. In consequence of this the patient made arrangements with the agent of the Clan Line of eamers to tow the yacht by one of their vessels to the port i Aden, distant 1,600 miles. At noon of Nov, 22 the Clau Buchman ock the Brunhilde in tow, and she went merrily along at the rate of n knots an hour through the Gulf of Suez. She passed Mount Shal iring the night, and was in the Straits of Jubi hy 6 o'clock the ext morning. In the afternoou she was in the Red Sea with every cospect of a prosperous voyage. After running through the great calm belt, and having Jiddah, the end wind which increased to such an extent that the steamship was mopelled to reduce her speed. At this point the captain of the enamer such a message in a botte attached to a long line asking if the american bot reduce her speed the state of a long line asking if the and the state of botte at a captain of the

After the sacred town of Meeca, bearing that the steamshift was head whold which increased to such an extent that the steamshift was compelled to reduce her speed. At this point the captain of the steamer sent a message in a bottle attached to a long line asking if the two stout cables by which the yacht was being towed were well parceled; also expressing some doubt of their strength to tow in the heavy seas which were there running. O at the morning of the 29th of November the seas had increased to a great height, and although the steamer had slackened down to two knots per hour, waves were constantly hreaking over the bows, till one sea larger than its fellows buried the bows completely. There was a shock and a crash—the fibboom, howsprit, and foretopmast broke off. The cables snapped like threads, while the stays and cordage tenaciously held the broken spars which bumped against and gnaved the hows of the good yacht as she pitched and rolled in the anery waters. The captain of the steamer, as soon as he discovered that the Brunhilde was adrift, rounded his ship, and came as close na she dared to tell us that it would be dangerous to take us in tow. He then steamed off. All hands worked like beavers to clear away the wreckage from the bows, which we not only succeeded in accomplishing hefore might came on, but also had a jury rig forward, and thus handi-capped we had before us the prospect of sailing without a pilot, in the worst season, in a sea which has been the dread of navigators of all ages, and where resiling vessels are rarely seen in the hest season. After spending a most anxious alght of beating against a head gale, during which we more arrity expected to hear our keel crunch on one of the sunken reefs which abound here, we were able to anchor under the lee of Jabel-Sognair, a volcanic island of barren aspect, on which several rocky eminences, rugged and of fanciful shape, rise to considerable height. We determined to remain here until we could get the yacht in some condition for beating against a

s wind is a curious pheuomenon. It is caused ny the son striking the high land of Atrica, which turns it then it is contracted by the mountainous funnel-like about half a mile off shore, in fifteen fathoms of ay here the wind rushed through the jagged peaks turns nides of the island, driving before it a fine hlack ering the water between us and the shore so rough re seemed hazardous. In the afternoon, however, we try it. Accordingly, clad in only a pair of light urclothes, a few trinkets, our guns, revolvers, and efully wrapped in waterproof covers, and strapped to ent loss in case of capsizing, three of us started for ve had gone a hundred yards we were all thoroughly falling spray. As we neared the island we discovered water. As we lay here the wind r and down the barren sides of the is sand and rendering the water b that a trip ashore seemed hazardo determined to try it. According pajamas, with our clothes, a few amnunition carefully wrapped in v the hoat to prevent loss in case of shore. Before we had gone a hund drenched by the falling spray. As that a barrier reef was lying about th was a deep-looking pool backed it as to jump out of the boat and dh heyond, the water in which we foun the beach we found it composed of which contributes crafts of various 1, we noticed the curious hermit craft Hastily dressing and taking our beach, a goodly number of which ine fishhawks, while one of our m with his rifle, reburned with a gaz moved down the heach and saw proached these we were met by a clad in a small piece of cloth. He s hut we soon allayed his fears hy m empted to talk with him in the sig women and children were dodgin sight of us. Our attempts to talk w cessful. We visited the huts and primilive construction, consisting ards we were an unoroughly ared the island we discovered teet off shore, while heyond ine heach. As we drew near ow smoother, which enabled over the reef into the pool o to our necks. On reaching ten coral and coral sand, on sixty fe shoal and grow and drag it ove we found un osed of

drag it over the ret into and the product of the pr of us. Our attempts to take when it. We visited the huts and found tive construction, consisting of four visit with grass r

the utmost square. It is gave use on them it was a succeeded in We remained at anchor here for several days, and succeeded in making the boat shipshape forward, with the hope that she would keep so till we reached Perim Island, distant 100 miles, at the lower entrance of the Red Sea, in the Stralts of Babel-Mandeb. We beat against a strong wind and head sea for three days, and finally anchored safe off the island, *—New York Times*.

THE N. Y. Y. C. AND THE PURITAN.—The following resolution passed by the N. Y. Y. O. has been engrossed and a copy sent to each of the owners of the Puritan by the Club: At a general meeting of the N. Y. Y. C., held Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1885, the resolution was un-abimously carried: "That a committee of seven, to include the flag officers of the club, be appointed by the chair, with power to express to the owners of the Puritan the appreciation of the club of them nimously carried: "That a committee of seven, to include the flag filters of the club, he appointed by the chair, with power to express the owners of the Puritan the appreciation of the club of their pirited and sportsmanlike action in building and racing that vessel is the representative of the N. Y. Y. C. in the recent contest for the ossession of the America's cup," and the undersigned were ap-ointed as the committee. They desire, on behalf of the club, to pave to the emergency call, good judgment and true yachting birt characterizing their action in conceiving and carrying out to a meet by the Genesur, and as an earnest of the desire a permanent manner, the anting the accompanying September, 1885. (Signed) September, 1885. (Signed)

(New York, Dec. 23, 1885.)

GINES.-Messrs. John Reid and Co., hed a steel screw yacht, the Riou-igns, for Mr. A. G. Pirie, She ls of ment, 170K. by 21K. by 13K. din. reenock, have fitted the vessel with the activation machinele expansion lasgow, on Mar. 8, lau Mara, built from their os, Thames yacht mea d, and

AMERICAN Y. C. REGATTA.-regata this year are now being co 15, 16, 17, and the cruise will be si last year. The Cygnus has heen c

YACHTING NOTES.—Namouna, steam yacht, was at Cit chia on March 18, leaving there for Port Said. She is Bombay. On March 25 she left Snez, arriving at Aden on 1 ... The Cythera is now cruising in the Mediternaean... sloop, will haul out at Smith's yard next week preparatory into commission.... Rival, sloop, Mesres. Hope and Chap heen hrought to the Atlantic Basin from Westport, Conn... eat, has been sold by Gen Palne to Mr. O. A. Burbank, wh her anew and name her the Jessie B.... Exir, Seabird, Th Saracen are in commission at Boston....Firedy, cat, has t chassed by H. L. Harding, Hull Y. C....Georgin, sloop of has been sold to A. T. Morrill... Stranger, enter, was law April 7, at Salem, where she has haid up. Her rig has been and altered.....Krimhida, cutter, Buglish, is now fitted brightone, Staten Island ..., Fartar, cat, will be raced hy Hes and Brown. Mr. Dunn will not build a new hoat bhis prinshee's yard, Salem, the Friedy has received a naw boilt

Frisnee's yard, Salem, the Firefly has received a new boiler, i Ethel, Playmate, Dreadnaught and Narragansett are fitting The new open boat building by Driscoll from Mr. Smith's de 23ft, waterline, 7ft, Sin, heam, and 2ft, 10in, deep. She will s fixed ballast...Shona, cutter, 5 tons. It is reported that Mi H. Sweet, owner of the Clara, is the purchaser of and will race her at Beverly. Mass...Actea, schoone David Sears, will fit out this season ...Wanda, steam has been down the Bay, and if reported to work, hetter since the alterations in her engines....Undine, Knickerbocker Y. C., has had an iron keel added... It is prop-make a landing for rachts on the pier at the Marlne Park, 1 which will be a great convenience to yachtsmen who ancbor nLoando, steam yacht, has just returned from a long cruis. SouthNomad, sloop, Mr. H. C. Whintringham, is receiving keel of two tons....Lagonda, steam yacht, has saled for W ton, where she will receive new boliers.... fulisman, late Thlie yacht, has been sold by Mr. Starbuck to Mr. J. W. Slater, of dence, late owner of the Sappho.... Calumet, steam yacht, Mr Emery, is at Clayton, N. Y., where a new engine is heing pli ber.... Nooya, steam yacht, arrived in New York on April 8, a been docked for painting and to change her wheel.... Ut steam yacht, has had her name changed to Onelda.... Listless has been sold to J. C. Mooney; she is now fitting out at Mum Whisper, steam yacht, Mr. E. A. Seacomb, is fitting out at Mum Where she has wintered.... Leiphant, sloop, has been sold to M Meyer by Dr. Patton... Vixen, sloop, has the sold thary Kings Mr. D, H. Warner, of Bridgeport ... Asteam yacht 4ft, on wa Stt, heam, and 8ft, fin, draft, is building at Rome, N. Y., or MI Barton. Her engines will he b and 8 by Sin., with a 8-haded wit furma, aloop, Mr. J. G. Suydam, has been sold to a member J. C. Y. C. BUILDING NOTES, –Wood Bros, launched Mr. Pickman's launch on April 8, and will have a launched Mr. Pickman's launch on April 8, and will have a launched Mr. Pickman's launch on

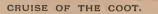
barton. Her engrades will he's and s'oy Sin, with a 3-hiaded Wheel.... Emma, 3000p, Mr. J. G. Suydam, has been sold to a member of the J. C. Y. C. BUILDING NOTES, --Wood Bros, launched Mr. Pickman's steam launch on April 8, and will have her completed by May 1. The Adelaide is out of the shop and will be rigged in the ways hefore launching. Borden, of South Boston, has removed the center-board from the sloop Eestrice and added a keel'of 800 be, iron. She has also received a trunk cabin. At the same yard the deep eat, Dolphin will be altered to a cutter in rig, and the sloop Alice is heing replanked. Borden has also nearly completed a cathoat, similar to the Cruiser, 18ft 6in, by 9ft, 8in, and 1ft draft... At Lawleys', Gen, Paine's yacht is nearly functioned and will be launched on the bigh tides, the last of this month. The joiners are at work on deck and below. Her e pars, which are now in the yard, measure as follows, Mast, heel to head, 88ft; topmast, 47ft; hoom, 80ft; garf, 50ft; how-sprit, 49ft, 13ft, outhoard. Puritan will he towed from Berenly in a few weeks and will fit out at once. She will meet the new boot in the E. Y. C. regatta, the last of June. The lead keel, wood keel, stern and stermpost of the new schoorer were bolted together last week and she will be in frame hy the end of next week. This week the frame of Mr. Fay's yach will be completed Her iron keel is in place. The Baltimore yacht is nearly ready for delivery, and the Howard haunch is nearly acht will be completed Her iron keel is in place. The alterations on the Temmest schooner are bolted together last week and she will be in frame hy the stard of next week. This week the averty as a dwanced. The sloop Echo has received a new keel, the Maggie a new mast, and standing rigging and other repairs. frame of any equations is nearly ready for derivery, and The Baltimore yacht is nearly ready for derivery, and launch is nearly as far advanced. The sloop Echo has keel, the Maggie a new mast, and standing rigging and The alterations on the Tempest, schooner, are com-will he afloat next week. Mr. Longfellow's cutter A 10 top lead keel in place of her present iron keel and A lead keel of the same weight will he added to Complia outside her present oak keel. The firm are a number of other yachts, and also huilding

WORK AT POILLON'S YARD. -The schoo popered on the screw dock and has returned to he e river. Her crew are at work scraping and varu e rigging. She is completed below with the exce re. The crew of the Danntless are also at work ' ne crew of the Danniess are nishing. In the next herth to the Co-puffing away at intervals in an asth She has not yet left the dock, but he pleted. The sloop Concord, Commo is to be launched this week from the up for a lead keel of 5 tons. The C with a very long and wide counter pa-ing forward of the after end of the we London in 1880, and was purchased he former yacht, the Linda, was lost last a centerhoard boat, hut now has abou fit. Her rig has been increased a centerhoard boat, but now has about that it length for. Her rig has been increased, the topmast length bowspit 4ft. longer and a longer gaff. The steam y is being altered under the supervision of Mr. Steu cahin trunk entirely removed. The sides are now 18in, above the rail for the full length of the bouse, h are holted to the rail, the knee extending above 2 deck heams. Thus the new cabin will extend the hoat, and he much higher. That the impression st

cahin frunk entree, Isin, above the rall for the full length of the same are holted to the rall, the knee extending ahove deck heams. Thus the new cabin will extend the hoat, and he much higher. THE COMING OF GALATEA.—The impression s ing ground here, though with what foundation it that there is little prospect of Galatea standing hy has given and crossing the Atlantic for a race this s is it generally assumed that she will he badly beater hut also that her owner will not bring her in view o making to meet her here. Such an assumption thorough rachtsman who owns and sails the Galatea, and wi ing challenged in good faith, is now making every effort to faults of his boat iast season, due to had workmanship, and certainly hring her over and make a bold fight for the Cup. will sail in the early matches in England, leaving in July f York. Of course, there is always an uncertainty about the and contingencies might arise within four months that won trate present plans; but there is now not the slightest ground belief that Lieut, Henn intends to withdraw from his part of tract, and we may confidently hope by the end of July to se tea's red cross flying off Staten Island. YACHTS FOR SALE.—The list this spring offers many op test to yachtsmen who wish to display the wisdom credited chasers by the old adage. Abroad, Mr. Beavor Webb offers (

won in the so h. 2m, 10sec. vere R. V. King ec. Infactor in the le second in 1h. The judges wer . C.-At a mee in place of Mr.

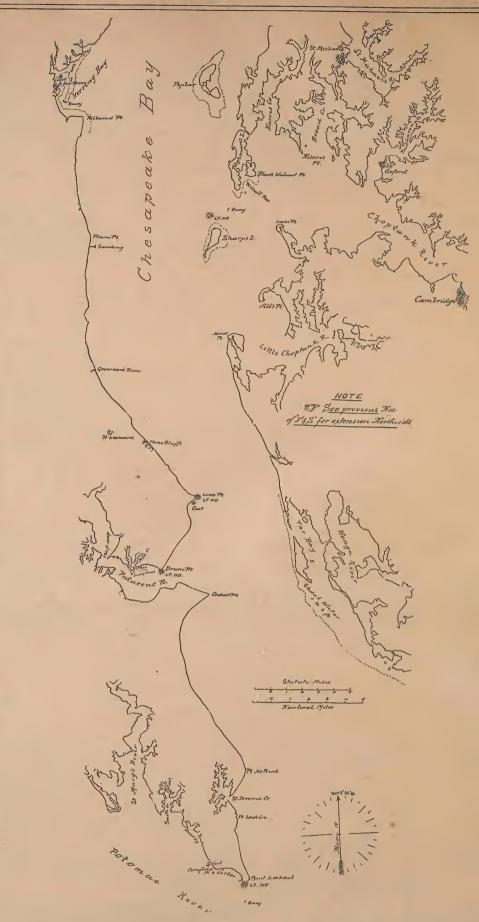
so measurer in place of Mr. John Wilson, resign s passed prohibiting the use of club topsails on th s does not cover the regular races, hut only from t classification for sloops and and cutters was add s 1, all over 70ft. load waterline. Class 2, all of . Class 3, all of 45 and not over 55ft. Class 4, all un meeting of this year a nominating committee, fi five non-owners will be elevied to movime the source of the sour



TIX. BOM Annapolis it is enstomary to make Black Walnut Inside the southern end of Tilghman's Island, in the mou Choptank River, a run of twenty-five miles, and nearly hal-tance to the mouth of the Pataxent River, which is usually thanker to the mouth of the Pataxent River, which is usually thanker to the chesapeake, and hvolves crossing over, so the mouth of the Pataxent River, which is usually thanker to the chesapeake, and hvolves crossing over, several good harbors on the western shore immediately by several good harbors on the western shore immediately the source of the chesapeake, and hvolves crossing over, several so of the view of the the source of the chesapeak the while a fitteen mile run will take you into Herring these are cenerally skipped, as they do not afford a good to the the source of the cover Point westers and a this attempt, there is always a chance of anchoring under the source and the view will be to surrounding a the cover of the black bury No. 19 of Tailys Point in the source and any promised to Store Biody Point I the source and a promised to Store Biody Point I the source and a promised to Store Biody Point I the source and a promised to base bury No. 19 of Tailys Point in the source and a promised to base bury No. 19 of Tailys Point is the source and a promised to base bury No. 19 of Tailys Point is the source and a promised to base bury No. 19 of Tailys Point is the source and a promised to base bury No. 19 of Tailys Point is the source and a promised to base bury No. 19 of Tailys Point is the source and a promised to base bury Stand and sweep is the source and the the southward, passing between its, the cover. If the wind is from the southward, passing between its, the over the south as a complete the remaining half of the distance and the source of the southward, passing between its as the cover. If the wind is from the southward passing between its the cover. If the wind is from the southward is a complete between the cover. If the wind is the XIX.

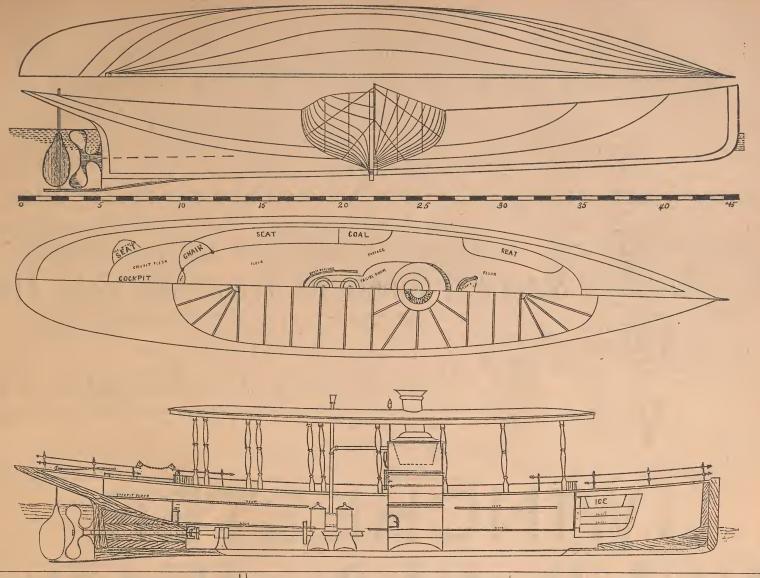
hoptank instead. Next day you can lay a course ent, and so complete the remaining half of the distan-tolls. Choptank tiself is a great river four miles wide wit is in some spots and has lateral branches innumerable, ad miles of shore line to be explored if the time can be me is excellent in these creeks, especially during the . The town of Oxford is situated eight miles from the ould be taken in by yachtsmen. Cambridge, a city c ions, is about twelve miles up. You can bet go in 13ti 'in 7ft, at low water in the creek. A run ten miles or thirty-fore miles from the Severn, shows good an James and Ragged Point, in the Little Choptank. Be stern Shore has no harhors, and the beach is sload for cost saited out of Annapolis through a vasi fleet of oy cinds, making a magnificent picture. Scores of pung res were bending to the freshening northwester. Th nulls and rakish rigs with flat setting canvas stan the clear blue sky in strong relief, made a maritime r the brush of an artist. The fleet looked like a b in the perfection of their outline and grace of the solved to stick to the weather shore and rest conten was not quite so simple. She was jibed over ing Tally's Point, and drove past the desolute looking, with a hone in her tecth. South and West River were seed the coast being dotted with dirediging vessels as

<text>



and sculled

happy. Twenty ing kind of a race to sluggishly drifting



so amazing that I glanced repeatedly over the stern to be sure the breeze was still howing down from the northward in the rear. The calm belt, probably induced by the beat reflecting from the sands, for the sun was shining brilliantly, and a sheer given to the breeze at the surface by the curvature of the hook extended for three miles to the sonthward. The true wind came longain in little puffs and airs which gradually grew in strength, but he full force of the original wind was not attained. These sand capes should be given a wide berth in consequence.

<text>

1 indentation ont of fifty connecting with one river out of fifty flowing mo the Chesapeake. Place obscure plebeian Smith's Creek in the Sound and its glories and praises would be heralded lar and wide, till the New Yorker actually believes that Smith's Creek is the eighth wonder of the world and the 'finest yachting waters on earth, sir." But of Smith's Creek a few miles away from his stock-ticker or dry-goods box he wots not of. The Coot sailed in among systemen tonging from cances much to their astonishment. She bronght up in a suug little round hole before an expedition to the post office was set on fool. Some sus-pleiou attached to her character. She was supposed to be a police boat bent on excluing offenders of the rigorous syster laws, and was eyed somewhat asknuce. Gradually the conviction gained that 'he was a New Yorker just pleasurin' round." C. P. K.

A HANDSOME STEAM YACHT.

was a New Yorker just pleasurin' rohnd." C. P. K.
A HANDSOME STEAM YACHT.
A HANDSOME STEAM YACHT.
The accompanying illustrations show the lines and plans (with a few alternitions) of a small steam launch, now being built in the yards of R. J. Douglass & Co., at Wankegan, In, for Mr. Jas. Alexander Kirk, of Chicago, III, for ness on Pine Lake, Wis. Her length is 45t, beam, 9t, if arit of water aft, 36io. The keel is of the finess selected white cak 6×8, with jstem, sternpost and deadwoods of the same. Her frames are of oak, sided 2m, moulded 4m, at heeds, with Jarvanized wrought from floors on each, fastened with \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (m. copper holts. She is planked with olear white cader 14/in. tobick, copper fastened. The garboards, sheerstrake and keelsons urder boiler and lengtine being oak for good fastening. Her decks are laid in white pine with oak covering board and partner for holy stone finish, and ber inside finish will be solid mahogary.
The oddity of her arrangements from a first observation is a little puzzling, but a closer study will disclose its advantage. From the gangway is shown between two dog heads on the orass railing. From the gangway is a step of 10h. Into the cockpit floor, where there is only one seat on either side for the helmsman (never having any person sitting in the passage way). From the cockpit one can pass into the accommodation proper, between two upholstered mahogany seats on either side. There is cominor table seating capacity for 25 persons. Passing from the after accommodation to the forward, with the extra beam for a hoat of her dimensions. The canopy is supported with carved mahogany stanching (interpret) between two upholstered mahogany, sein the ordinary launch of her length, there is ample room to pass around the boiler, not having a lady climbing over coal bunkers, sin the ordinary launch of her dimensions. The canopy is supported with carved mahogany stanching (interpret), etcles, cleats, rudder head, flag vatary launch of her dimessing over

DORCHESTER Y. C.-Officers for 1886: Commodere, Henry W. Savage; Vice-Commodore, W. D. Hodgkins; Secretary, Henry B. Callender; Treasurer, Samuel G. King; Measurer, Hartford Daven-port; Assistant Measurer, William L. Dearbora; Directors, W. H. L. Smith, C. H. Nute, Coolidge Barnard; Regatta Committee, Louis M. Clark, Erastus Willard, William B. McClellan, Herbert S. Carruth and Frank Gray.

Frank Gray. THE BOSTON SCHOOL FOR YACHT DESIGNING.—An exhibi-tion of the work of the students of this class will be held in the Bird school at South Boston on April 21-52. Besides yacht designs there will be exhibits of freehand and mechanical drafting and clay mod-elling. The school has proved very successful this year and will be continued next seeson.

QUINCY Y. C.-Officers for 1886, elected April 10: Commodore, C. F. Adams, 3d; Vice-Commodore, H. H. Sheen; Fleet Captain, C. H. Porter; Measurer, A. B. Lelois; Sceretary and Treasurer, Henry M. Faxon; Regatia Committee-G. W. Morton, E. W. Baxter, G. G. Sa ville, W. T. Babcock. The subject of erecting a club house was agritated, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to procure plans, etc., and report in two weeks; E. W. Baxter, Geo, W. Morton, G. G. Saville, C. F. Adams, 3d, H. M. Faxon. Seven new members were admitted. Dates for the season's regattas will be decided upon later. CLEVELAND YACHTING ASSOCIATION.-The annual election of officere was beld on April 3, the following officers being elected: Commodore, Geo. W. Gardner; Vice-Commodore, Percy W. Ricc; Rear-Commodore; Charles W. Kelly; Søcretary, J. Geo. Downie, 8S Euclid avenue; Treasurer, G. W. Lucitkemerger; Measurer, H. Ger-lach; Assistant Measurer, H. D. Moran; Surveyor, H. C. Rettger; Director. Charles W. Kelly; Regatta Committer, K. E. Mix, Chair man, L. H. Ware, C. C. Goodwin, P. A. Mettiling, H. Riebter. Three new members were admitted, and the club is in a flourishing condi-tion.-J. GRO. TORONTO SKIFF SALLING CLUB.-On April 6 a special meeting

tion.-J. GEO. TORONTO SKIFF SAILING CLUB.-On April 6 a special meeting was held at which several amendments to the by-laws were made, and a committee was appointed to revise the classification. The re-port of the secretary showed the club to be in a prosperous condition. A meeting to elect officers will be held on April 15 at the club bouse. An "At Home" will be given in May. Races will be sailed every Saturday through the season.

Saturday through the season.
 COLUVBIA Y. C.—At the annual meeting, April 6, 1886, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Commodore, R P. H. Abell; Vice-Commodore, Geo, R. Stone; Secretary, C M. Armstrong; Treasurer, Joseph A. Weaver; Measurer, A. Fowler Gore; Steward, Chas. H. Knubel; Fleet Surgeon, Henry Grisvold, M. D.; Regatta Committee, A. M. Everett, Chas. Dietz, C. T. Will, L. D. Urban, W. J. Greazen.
 A NEAT TURNBUCKLE.—A new style of turnbuckle for yacbts is now made by R. Mitchell & Co., of Boston, the body being asleeve of round brass with a right hand screw in one end and a left band in the of her. One screw is finished with an ope and the other terminates in a sbackle, so that the treacherous hook usually employed is dispensed witb. They are made in various sizes.
 SHIF AND YACHT HARDWARE.—We have received from L. W Ferdinand & Co., 267 Federal St., Boston, their new catologue of filtings of all kinds for yacbts, boats and large vessels. They deal in everytbing required by builders and yachtsmen, including cordage blocks, paints, oils, and brass and from goods.

blocks, paints, oils, and brass and fron goods. THE CRUISE OF THE ANBASSADRESS.—The schooner Ambas-sadress, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, arrived in New York on April 7, and reached Boston on the 18th, after a cruise in the West Indies, visiting Bermuda, St. Kitts, Martinique, St. Thomas and Cuba. The voyage was a very pleasant one, but without special incident. SOUTH BOSTON Y. C.—Officers for 1886, elected April 7: Commo-dore, Henry Hussey; Vice Commodore, W. J. Crcutt; Fleet Captain, J. Bligh; Treasurer, Thos, Christian; Scretary, John C. Merry; Measurer, James Bertram; Trustees—C. McKenna, Charles Griffin, F. E. Colley.

easurer, E. Colle

NEVER HEARD THE "MIKADO,"-The Field notes the lannch of a new 5 tonner on the Clyde, named Pitti Sing, "after an African river."

HULL Y. C.—The club will probably offer substantial prizes in the large class, 26 to 40ft., to encourage entries this season. SEAWANHAKA C. Y. C.—The annual regatta this year will be sailed on Saturday, June 19.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT. A Cross Shoorsm.—Picking up No. 445 of the Dickerman patent hammerless single barrel shotguns at the works of the Strong Fire-Arms Co. at New Haven the other day, a member of the Strong Fire-Arms Co. at New Haven the other day, a member of the Forms a wo strataw staff almed at a screen 33:05. away; 272 pellet marks in a circle with a 6-incb radius tells the close sbooting qualities of the arm. In our issue of April 9, 1885 we chronieled the event of the opening of the New York branch of the sportings goods house of A. G. Spalding & Bros., of Chicago, and at that time we predicted a successful issue of the New York branch of the success of their chicago house so phe-nomenal. In this issue on another page will be found their advertise-ment for their spring opening for 1886, and a giance at its contents will show a few of the novelties they will bring out this season, During the past year they bave established agencies and depois a supplies in some twenty of the largest clise seast and west.

Flies.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

F. P. W.—The shell should fit the chamber. If it is shorter the shooting will be injured. J. B. M., Orillia, Canada.—For information about openings for eterinaries in this vicinity write to Dr. Lowe, Paterson, N. J.

G. S. W., Concord, April 11, 1886.—I saw a huebind huilding in a hollow tree. Is not this early for bluebirds to build here? Ans. It is not early.

CLUB CONSTITUTIONS.—The attention of several correspondents is rected to the forms of club constitutions printed in issues of March and April 8. W. R., Meridian.—The Sharps rifle is not manufactured. Address the other firm is given in our advertising columns. There are a zen from which you can select.

Let roun which you can select. E. P. D.—The hest book on the subject, giving instructions in fly-shing for bass, is Dr. Henshall's "Book of the Black Bass," which e can sendyou. Price \$3.00. H. A. S.—A setter dog has heen killing chickens (always selecting the hest game). He does not eat them. I have punished him severely henever I have caught him, hut still he continues. Can you tell me by to stop him? Ans. The next time he kills a fowl tie it securely

do you want to know where to nd made fishing rod, with numer-not found in any other rod man-a lower price than a machine rod 1' Send for price list containing a rod.

EDWARD SMITH, Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt.

The Open Shot Regulator.

WINANS & WOODEN,

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MARK.

TRADE

to his neck and make him wear it as a badge of disgrace. This has worked well in some cases, where other devices have failed. INQUERER, Stamford, --Is it rare to find the great white egreat as far north as this? A very fine specimen was shot near this place April 2. Ans. Quite unusual so early in the season. The species only occurs in Connecticut as a rare accidental visitant. F. C., Madison Ave., N. Y.-Being anxious to have some snipe-shooting-English snipe preferred-and not having the time to travel any great distance, I thought you might be able to inform me of some place within one or two hours ride from city where if possible one cango and come the same day. Ans. There may he some place that will fill your requirements, but if there is we do not know of it.

Will nil your requirements, but if there is we do not know of it. W.A. B. Spring Hill, Conn.-Please state through your corre-pondent column whether water draws a bullet or not when fire across it. Ans. Water "draws" a hullet just as land "draws" bullet, no more, no lees. A bullet will fail the same distance in th same time, whether it be shot over water or over land, in obedienc to the law of gravitation.

o the law of gravitation. L. E. P., Greenfield, Mass.—Is Sunapee Lake, N. H., a desirable place is camp out? Is there good trout or bass fishing and how large do hey run? What files are used there for bass in August? Ans. Ex-ellent camping place, on shore and islands. Take train from Clare-nont to Newbury station, on Concond and Claremont branch of Joston and Lowell Railroad. Steamers leave there for all parts of he lake. Good bass fishing, up to ölhs. in weight. Trout up to 6 or lbs., the latter in deep water in August. Usual hass files, ihis, Jenshall, oriole, silver doctor, Prouty, etc. Write A. H. Powers, Irantham, N. H., for further particulars.

A Senate committee has acted unwisely in favorably re-porting a bill for the extension of a railroad through the Yellowstone Park. It is said by the supporters of the bill that such a road is needed for the accommodation of miners at the Clark's Fork Mines, in Montana, not far from the northeast corner of the park, but it is stated by others that a road can be built directly from their mines to the Northern Pacific. The Yellowstone Park should be preserved in a state of nature. It is proposed that the road shall pass through one of the most interesting regions of the reserva-tion, in the valley of the Yellowstone River. This road or any other would go far toward destroying the beauty and charm of the park. It would tend to destroy the game. It would necessitate the establishment of settlements on its line. Its construction would be followed by the destruction of many trees, felled by the axe or swept away by fires. There are almost innumerable arguments against the building of such a road, and we can find none in favor of it.—*New York Times, March* 26.

How would you Like it to have your wife and children in want of the necessaries of life? Many families have suffered this from death of a protector who expected it as little as you. Moral, insure in the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn.-Adv.

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237

[APRIL 15, 1886.

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Charles Daly Hammerless. THE BEST HAMMERLESS GUN IN THE WORLD.

THE PECULIAR SYSTEM OF BORING, CHOKING AND CHAMBERING gives the maxim result in closeness of shooting (this, however, can be done by any one), combined with PENETRATION. This latter is the great point. Ask any one who shoots a Daly and they will tell you they "Kill dead."

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THE BARRELS AND LOCKWORK ARE MADE OF FIRST QUALITY MATERIAL. One of the great points in a gun is the accuracy with which the barrels are put together. It costs more to put a pair of barrels together properly than it does to make an ordinary gun out and out. DALY GUNS have no superior in this respect.

THE ANSON & DEELEY SYSTEM, ON WHICH THESE GUNS ARE MADE, is the best ever yet put on the market. It is the same system as used by Westley Richards, Harrington & Richardson and many others. The only objection has been that the forearm of the frame is rather short. We have, however, overcome this difficulty, and a DALY HAMMERLESS ANSON & DEELEY SYSTEM WITH LONG FOREARM IS THE STRONGEST HAMMERLESS IN THE WORLD.

THEY ARE BEAUTIFUL IN OUTLINE, ARTISTIC IN FINISH. THE STOCKS HAVE HANDSOME FIGURE. They are stocked for use, "come up" properly. It is a pleasure to handle them, and to look at them is like viewing a handsome picture. A DALY is A "THING OF BEAUTY."

THE RIBS ARE HAND MATTED (not machine work which does not give the best effect) and give a perfectly dead surface to sight over.

PROOF.

While in sales every other Hammerless Gun has fallen off at least 50 per cent. this season (which has been a dull one in gun trade) the DALY has increased 50 per cent. Everyone who has one is enthusiastic in their praise.

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necessary for the present to enter orders in advance. They are made with fine Damascus Shot Barrels, Best Steel Rifle Barrels. Matted Rib, Locks and entire work of the very best quality. Pushing the Top Lever to the left, the rifle barrel is fired by the right-hand lock. This mechanism is very simple, but effective

and durable, and does not admit of any mistake being made. A Folding Peep Sight throws down flush with the tang of the frame; a hinge back sight is placed on the barrel, which is flush for shotgun use and can be turned up for rifle use.

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SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES, 84 & 86 Chambers Street, New York.



[APRIL 15, 1886.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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NEW YORK, APRIL 22, 1886.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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Nos. 39 AND 40 PARE ROW.

CONT	ENTS.
EDITORIAL.	SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
A Nation's Honor.	The Brandy Point Trout.
The International Match,	FISHOULTURE.
A Boom for Cooke City.	The American Fisheries Society
Thu SportsMAN TOONER.	The Kenvel.
A Slice of Luck.	English Kennel Notesxxxiv.
NATURAL HISTORY.	Dog Show Sceretaries and
The Andubon Society.	"specials."
Habits of the Bluejay.	The Hariford Dog Show.
Habits of the Bluejay.	The Buffalo Dog Show.
Hawks vs. Partridges.	The Buffalo Dog Show.
Sparrow Hawks Wise and	The Fox-Terrier Club's Coat of
Foolsh.	Arms.
GAME BAG AND GUN.	Kennel Notes.
Lines.	Kennel Management.
The Deer Hounding Bill.	RiFLE AND THAP Shooring.
The Utica Association.	Range and Gallery.
Spring Wildfowl Shooting.	The Trap.
Grouse and the Show Crust.	CANOBING.
Almost a Miss.	A 500-Mile Cruise on the Rivers
The Turkey Shoot.	of Northern California.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.	The American Cruising Canoe,
Camps of the Kingfishersvill.	YACHTING.
The Trout of Sunapee Lake.	Cruise of the Coot xx.
Big Trout.	The Atlantic.
Variation of Brook Trout.	Length and Beam Designing.
New England Trout Streams.	ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A NATION'S HONOR.

FAR away in the northwestern corner of Washington Territory is a little reservation occupied by the Puyallup Indians. They number 560 individuals, and the reservation covers about 18,000 acres of land, so that they have about thirty-two and a half acres apiece, or not far from a quarter section-160 acres-to a family of five per-These people are entirely self supporting and derive four-fifths of their living from the cultivation of their farms. These have been allotted to them on the reservation, and they hold them solely by allotment certificates issued by the Government in the year 1881.

The Puyallup Indians are to all intents and purposes civilized. They are farmers, mechanics, laborers. They earn their bread by the sweat of their brow like other men They Two-thirds of them have made valuable improvements on their lands, cleared off heavy forests, built houses, cultivated lands, provided homes for their families. Besides this they have, without assistance, purchased an eight horse power thrashing machine, seven mowing machines, sixty-eight horse rakes, ninety-three wagons, and all that is necessary for farming in the way of plows and smaller tools. They have teams and eattle, their lands are fenced, they are a well-to-do farming community. Their children, to the number of sixty or eighty, attend the school at Puyallup, which is within one-half mile of the limits of Tacoma.

Almost without help these Indians have raised themselves from a condition of barbarism to one of civilization. They are constantly improving. Each year the attendance at the school has grown larger, and it was never so good as last year.

One thing they have to fight against, one thing discourages them in their attempts to make their farms valuable, leads them to feel that it is useless to work hard, paralyzes their industries. They do not own their lands.

The allotment certificates recite that a certain man is entitled to a certain specified tract of land, and that he "may take immediate possession of said land and occupy the same, and the United States guarantees such possession and will hold the title thereto in trust for the exclusive use and bene-fit" of the Indian named and his "heirs, as long as such oc-cupancy shall coutinue." The certificate then goes on to state that it is not assignable, except to the United States, or to other members of the tribe. There is nothing in it, however, which gives the holder any reason to believe that he has any right to occupy this land permanently. He is a tenant at will. At any moment he may be evicted at the pleasure of a Government officer. At any moment he may

be expelled from the home which ne has expended on it. losing it and all the labor which he has expended on it. These Indians are deeply attached to their land. This time immemorial been their home. Here their fathers were born, lived and are buried. Here this generation have passed their childhood and their youth. Here their children were born. It is their home. On these lands this simple people carried on the great struggle which has lifted them from barbarism to civilization. They cleared away the virgin forest and fenced in the wild land. Their hands subdued the stubborn soil; their labor converted it into fertile farms. Once barren it is now productive; once worthless, it is now valuable. By every tie of sentiment and affection they are bound to these homes; by every right which patient industry confers, these lands are theirs. To take from them these farms, with the improvements which they have made on them, would be injustice, would be outrage, would be robbery. This is just what the United States tried to do.

The agent for the Puyallup Indians, knowing the attach-ment that they feel for their lands, knowing that they had all made their locations, built houses, and made some improvements on their allotments, and that they are intensely desirous to obtain patents for their lands and would by no means consent to sell them, sent on to the Interior Depart-ment a statement of the condition of things at the agency and urged the prompt granting of the patents to the people. This is the reply he received :

This is the reply he received: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, | WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1885. | Sir: I have your telegram concerning the patents to the Pu-yallup Indians. I do not think it for the interest of the In-dians to have the patents issued. The land they occupy is valuable for farming and town site purposes and ought to be sold and the money used to establish them in another place. I shall therefore decline to allow the patents to issue, hoping Congress may make suitable provision for their removal and the sale of their land and the investment of the money for their benefit in some other place. Yery respectfully, H. M. TELLER, Secretary. MR. EDWIN EELLS, U. S. Indian Agent, Tacoma, Wash.

MR. EDWIN EELLS, U. S. Indian Agent, Tacoma, Wash.

Their homes were to be taken from them and sold and they with their families were to be moved off to some desert place, and having been located there were to be encouraged to become civilized, to become self-supporting. This is the Government method of encouraging the Indians to follow the white man's road.

The robbery thus contemplated was never carried out. Secretary 'Teller went out of office before this could be done, and the present administration has recommended the grant ing of the patents to the Puyallup Indians. But the action of this Cabinet officer is a fair example of the shameful course of fraud and oppression carried on by the Government toward the Indians.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE letter from the National Rifle Association here to the Association in Great Britain has up to this writing brought no response. This is not surprising, since it is a matter not to be lightly decided, and besides the lapse of time has hardly been great enough to permit a reply to reach our shores. There is considerable doubt whether or no a match will be held this year. With Sir Henry Halford lying at death's door, the American marksmen lose the ser-vice and active aid of one who has borne almost the entire burden of organizing and carrying out previous matches between the two countries.

The Council will in due time consider the American letter and do what they can to bring about a contest. It is not at all unlikely, however, that the response will come in the form of a counter proposition for a match to be fought on British soil. The victory now lies with the foreign team. We are a defeated company, and the most natural way would be to send a challenge for the championship and follow it up with a strong team. It may strike the British riflemen as smacking somewhat of presumption for a de-feated team to send over an invitation for the victors to come and give a chance for reclaiming the lost laurels.

The great Wimbledon meeting is a fixture. An American team going abroad may be sure of finding the very pick of the marksmen from the entire Kingdom gathered there, and a victory over such a team on such a field would be one of two in the bush.

which the Americans might be justly proud. Such a step would be the natural one to take, and thus the onus of get-ting back their laurels would rest on our foreign cousins. We regret that they show no disposition to take away our small-bore honors, and our regret would be more than doubled if the great army of Volunteers should ever follow the example of their small-bore, long-range comrades and rest quietly in the ranks of the defeated. At present we on our side the water have but a partial victory to our credit. We know we have the better long range weapons. We are certain that we can make the better military rifle, and find men to shoot them, too. Let us do it, and in a manly fashion, too, by going over with a strong team, armed with home-made weapons, loaded with home-made ammunition, and fighting both the British weather and the British shooter.

Just at present there does not seem to be very much excitement anent the proposed renewal of international hostilities, but then we have a way of jumping in with a rush, getting ready for victory, getting the victory, and getting back to business again, which is peculiarly our own. If an American team is to be organized, a good percentage of it ought to come from other than the vicinity of New York. Boston and the West ought to contribute men. The Pacific slope keeps up a great deal of shooting of a sweepstake sort. Let a few of the California shooters come over and gain the skill in long-range work they have in short-range shooting, and there will be no trouble about satisfactory results.

SPRING WOODCOCK .- A gentleman who recently returned from Washington, informs us that woodcock are now being served up there at certain restaurants. He was told by John Chamberlain, that he was receiving about 25 woodcock The idea of serving up nesting birds-as woodcock daily. killed during the month of March certainly are-is sufficiently shocking and calls attention to the miserable in-efficiency of the game laws of the District of Columbia, and the equally miserable inadequacy of their enforcement. It is a shame that the seat of the United States Government should be the scene of such an abomination as eating breeding woodcock. The sportsmen of the District of Columbia are entitled to some consideration at the hands of Congress, and a suitable game law ought to be introduced and passed without delay. _

INITIALS ARE NOT NAMES.—If every correspondent who writes to the Forest and Stream on business should sign his bare initial instead of his name, the paper would shortly suspend. Some stupid folks do send in such semi-anonymous letters, and they are always a source of bother and vexation of spirit. Sometimes such letters contain money; sometimes the writers want something sent to them; sometimes the letter relates to a sick dog. There are all sorts of demands, requests, inquiries, written by people who do not know enough to sign their names. It takes all sorts of people to make up the world. Even fools have their place in the economy of human nature, for as said the Elder Cato, wise men may learn from them.

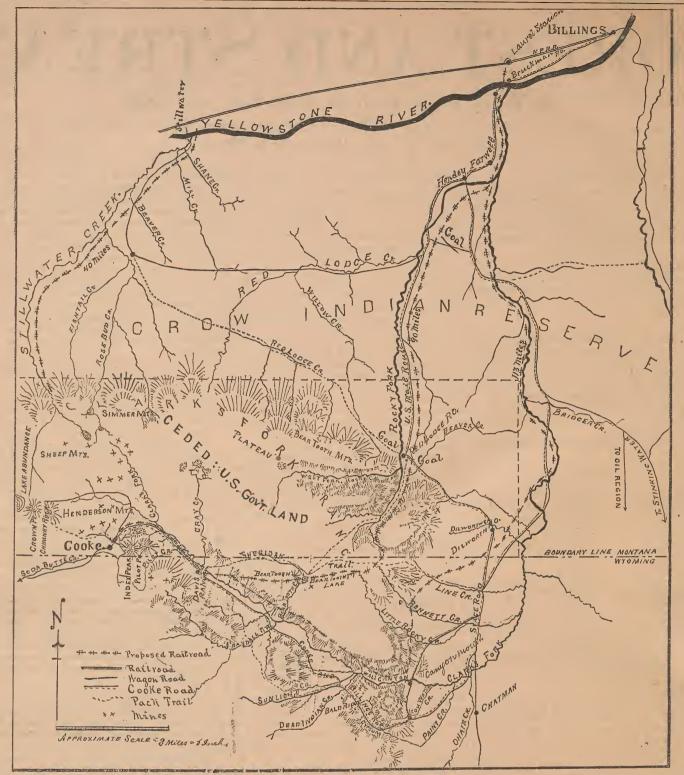
SPRING SHOOTING .- A correspondent suggests that the speediest way to legislate against spring shooting would be to secure the enactment by Congress of a law forbidding the spring killing of migratory birds. Unfortunately, however, Congress has no jurisdiction in the matter; it can only legislate with reference to the game of the Territories. The stupid and bungling fashion in which Congress handled the buffalo question a few years ago, showed that little intelli-gent game conservancy is to be expected from that body, even where it has jurisdiction. The abolition of spring shooting must be secured by State legislation.

CHICAGO HAS A QUAIL NET FACTORY, Quail nets are more familiar institutions in the South and Southwest than in other parts of the country. Their use ought to be forhidden everywhere. The only mitigating feature of the netting business is that some of the live birds are bought by sportsmen to restock depleted game grounds.

THE YACHTING SEASON of 1886 promises to be more active than that of 1885. The canoeing season will be made notable by the international races.

THE HOUNDER'S MOTTO.-A deer in the water is worth two in the woods.

THE MILLINER'S MOTTO.-A bird in the hat is worth



RAILBOAD ROUTES TO THE CLARK'S FORK MINES

A BOOM FOR COOKE CITY.

THESE are great days for Cooke. That inconsiderable: and almost wholly undeveloped mining camp is brought into undeserved prominence by the project to build a rail-road to it from Cinnabar, the end of the Northern Pavific Park line, up the Yellowstone River to the East Fork, and up that and Soda Butte Creek almost to the divide. What the mines at the head of Clark's Fork may contain poliving man knows to day. We have seen specimens of ore, said to be from this region, that were enormously rich, but whether they came from these mines or not we are unable to say. Ore specimens arc not difficult to obtain in the Western country, and there never was a prospector yet who lacked specimens to show that his mine was one of the most valuable ever discovered. Cooke City has been fortunate in that a number of prominent men are interested in the mines on the head of Clark's Fork, and they have brought to bear on Congress influences which have resulted in a favorable report by committees in the Senate and the House of Repreentatives on a bill to grant the right of way to a railroad through the Park. The rights of the people are thus most seriously threatened,

The practicability of this route is not, so far as we have been able to learn, vouched for by any disinterested person. On the other hand, we have the testimony of Mr. Arnold Hague, of the U. S. Geological Survey, who has examined the Third Cañon of the Yellowstone River, that it is extremely rough, and that the construction of a railroad through it would be attended with very great difficulties. Such a road even if constructed would be a mere side line; having no traffic except what it might draw from the mines; and it is as yet wholly uncertain whether this would be much: or little, whether it would or would not justify the constructtion of this line.

So far as actual business possibilities go, any one of the routes on the east side of the range, i. e, the Stillwater, the Rocky Fork, or the Clark's Fork lines, is much more favorable. The Stillwater route would tap the mines at the foot of Henderson Mountain, would open up a fine grazing country, and a region producing coal, marble and gypsum, but would not for the present have much local traffic. The Rocky Fork route would develop a coal region and would tap all the mines of the district. The Clark's Fork route, after running for about eighty miles over a level prairie where the cost of construction would be very slight, would turn up the river, and, passing above the cañon, proceed to the mines. From this it would bring down their ore, and it would be an easy route for the tourists who might wish to visit the wonderful Hoodoo country. It would open up a great stretch of valuable agricultural and grazing country anto which settlers would pour as soon as permitted by the Government. A spur to Rocky Fork would develop the excellent coal mines of that region. Another spur to the south would reach the new petroleum fields of Wyoming, whose development promises such rich results. The road would not be dependent on the possible results of mining at the head of Clark's Fork. It would have a far more certain, substantial and enduring source of revenue than this.

General Anderson, of the Northern Pacific R. R., is quoted as stating that there is no practicable route to those mines from the east side of the range; but General Anderson has never in person been over the ground referred to, nor, so far as we can learn, have any of his subordinates. The U.S. topographical surveys have been over the ground and their reports speak of slight divides or easy passes between the heads of Soda Butte Creek and Clark's Fork, and the same is true of the heads of Soda Butte and of Stillwater.

We print this week another map of the region under dis-

cussion, showing the results of rough surveys of the three routes on the east side of the range, with the approximate lines to be followed and the length of each. As we have already pointed out, the Stillwater line can be still further extended up that stream to the foot of Henderson Mountain. These plattings are the results of a careful examination of the ground, and will be found to be approximately correct.

There seems to be a very fair prospect that a road up Clark's Fork will be built, whether the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork Railroad obtains its right of way or not. Articles of incorporation for the Billings, Clark's Fork & Cooke City Railroad were recently filed at Billings by Messrs. Thomas Hanlon, Philip M. Gallaher and Geo. B. Hulme, of Billings; Geo. V. Sims, of New York, and Henry Kelley, of Phila-delphia. The capital stock of the corporation is \$1,000,000 in 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. This corporit is stated that the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Another road is projected up Stillwater, and surveyors have been at work along this line.

Under any circumstances, therefore, it seems probable that Cooke will have its railroad, and on this point the capitalists of that district and their friends in Congress may feel easy in their minds. The development of the region does not call for the giving away by Congress of a portion of the people's pleasure ground. That must not be tampered with, must not be taken away from those to whom it belongs, to put dollars into the pockets of a few men. The region must not be thrown open so that, as was the case last year, a lot of people can rush in and stake out coal claims all over one of people can rush in and stake out coar cannot all over one of the most beautiful and interesting portions of the Park. The game and the timber, now so abundant along the East Fork, must not be handed over to the tender care of the hide hunter, the tie chopper and the charcoal burner. The Park must be preserved,

The Syortsman Tourist.

A SLICE OF LUCK: Why fully, as he easts a retrospective glance over the wanished years, the hunter realizes that there are days how and have. Days when, in spite of all his ingenuity and per-very and unsuccessful, or days when, with the minimum of effort, a Bodj min's portion fell to his lot; when the us-strange of the shades of high turned his steps homeward, vir-there are an any source of the steps of all his ingenuity and per-ter of the shades of high turned his steps homeward of effort, a Bodj min's portion fell to his lot; when the us-strange of the shades of high turned his steps homeward, vir-there are of the shades of his presence, or when the steady and how on the dask and eddying gitsts carried to remotest hiding her the fack and eddying gitsts carried to broken twis at when the the the minimum of the trange of the day, or when the ascendari; again, when, worst of all, the humeward his star of huck was her not matter whether noisy or still, his star of huck was her not matter whether noisy or still, his star of huck was her not matter whether noisy or still, when the stardy and her not matter whether her of the day. When the ascendari; again, when, worst of all, the humeward her not matter whether noisy or still, his star of huck was her not matter whether noisy or still, his star of huck was her not matter whether noisy or still, his star of huck was her not matter whether noisy or still, his star of huck was her not matter whether noisy or still, his star of huck was her not matter whether noisy or still, his star of huck was her not matter whether noisy or still, his star of huck was her not matter whether noisy or still, his star of huck was her not matter whether noisy or still, his star of huck was her not matter whether noisy or still, his star of huck was her not matter whether noisy or still, his star of huck was her not matter whether noisy or still, his star of huck was her not matter whether not her noth A SLICE OF LUCK

to permit memory to linger on the cheering reminiscences of the lacky ones; so I now recall what was, taking all things into consideration, the most fortunate hunting experience of my life. I was living at the time on Grand Prairie, a small settle-ment situated some thirty or forty miles southeast of Kam-loops and eighteen or twenty from the nearest accessible point of the present Canadian Pacific Railway. In spite of its pretentious name the prairie is only a narrow valley a couple of miles or so in width, and probably three or four times as long, with a small stream, dignified by the tile of Salmon River (I suppose on the lucus *a non lucendo* princi-ple, for, so far as my observation goes, it is destitute of salmon), winding through it. The trend of the valley is covered with a luxuriant growth of fir and pine, running up to meet the precipitous heights that cap the mountains. Here and there the ruddy volcanic chiffs rise almost directly from the grass-covered plain without any intervening slopes, and from their crowns a further stretch of rolling, timbered ground leads to the uppermost tier of rocks. Along the mountain breast, with its dark, deep gulches, its grassy and brush-dotted slopes, its tiny, rippling, crystal streams, that are sucked up by the thirsty hand before they can reach the prairie, the deer wander in happy and safe seclusion, save when the Shuswap Indians, with whom this is a favorite into a while to enrich the family larder with a fat buck. In the winter of 1881–2, a number of Indians were camped on the prairie, and they several times told us, during their horts which they had occasionally seen on their hunting expeditions but had failed to capture. Now a genuine Rocky Mountain sheep was game of a class I had hitherto had no opportunity of hunting, and I felt proportionatoly aryous to try my luck, though it scened almost absurd to were separated from the Rockies by at least two minor but far from despicable chains of mountains, the Selkirks and urichity for a number of years. While hes

forty deer and the coveted sheep—the latter leisurely pick-ing his way along a rocky sidehill half a mile or so from him. This news decided me, and 1 prepared for a hunt on the morrow. When morning dawned I took my rifle and a lunch in case of any delay and started up the mountain. Very for-slight snowfall during the night, and as I toiled upward 1 noted with hopeful satisfaction the excellent tracking and the noiselessness of my steps. The whole mountain was familiar ground, for I had killed deer in almost every part of it, so there was no difficulty in selecting the proper course to pursue to crach the place where the sheep had last been seen. Straight upward till the base of the highest line of cliffs barred further progress in that direction, and then I produce where a state of the highest line of cliffs barred further progress in that direction, and then I there was a solitary downward track that set my pulses throbbing tumultuously, for, though I had never seen a mountain sheep's hoof prints before. I knew I saw them then. With watchful gaze and ready rifle, step by step, I followed down the mountain. Down went the track lower and lower, over grassy slopes, where the mildness of the morning was already wasting the new-fallen now; shrough bets of fir and pine, where my senses needed to be doubly on the alert. Onward and downward the sheep had gone, never stopping to alible the grass or to crop the tury shoots of the underbrush, but ever pressing steadily downward. Downward till I knew that I was nearing one of the points where the lower cliffs directly overlooked the prairie; down-ward, till my heart began to sink and my mind to be filled with misgivings lest the game had eluded my pursuit by crossing the valley to the possibly more congenial, because more inaccessible, heights to the sout. Were the southern edge of the last narrow fringe of tim-ber that lay between me and the front of the mountain, the shirecturess of his march, and had zigzagged in and out a little among the brush. By this time the s

yards from where I stood. The brush was so dwarfed and small as to seem quite incapable of concealing any animal as large as the one whose trail I had been following; but as it was the only spot of cover within sight, I watched it much as a cat would watch a mouse-hole. As I stood, with rifle cocked and half raised, debating in my mind what course to pursue, a movement behind the juniper brought the rifle to my shoulder just in time to cover the shoulder of the ram as he rose quictly from his resting place, and ledisurely stretched himself, apparently quite unalarmed, but with his head half turned toward me, a clean broadside shot. The low bush concealed his legs, and thus prevented me from appreciating his appearance properly; but I must confess that my first feeling was one of keen disappointment, for he looked squat and ungxinly to eyes accustomed to the more slender and graceful deer. His head, too, surmounted by its monstrous horns, was seemingly so utterly out of propor-tion as to largely chance the first impression of his ungainli-ness.

its monstrous horns, was seemingly so utterly out of proportions as to largely enhance the first impression of his ungainliness.
How long I stood in that fashion drinking in every detail of his appearance—and I am candid enough to admit that his style became much more striking as our acquintance progressed—I don't know, possibly not more than two or three seconds, though it certainly scemed as many minutes. A slight motion on his part suggested meditated flight, so I pressed the trigger and assisted him to make up his mind a triffe more promptly perhaps. Half a dozen rapid bounds to the left carried him to the brink of a steep cleft in the rocks down which he literally slid on all fours. There was no snow and on the bare ground I could not see a drop of blood. I ran to the edge of the gulch so as to get another shot if he attempted either to run down to the prairie or to climb the optotem of the ravine, however, on a patch of snow which the sombre shade of the sheer clift had preserved, was a long streak of red. It was unterly out of the question to follow his short cut to the bottom, so I climbed back up the mountain till I could manage to scramble into the gule with sfety. Carefully following it down to the prairie, I presently spied the rawine. I was morally certain he was stone dead, but, to remove all doubt, I gave him another and the rocky wall of the ravine. I was an oble one, and to-day graces the dining room of a Spalluncheen friend. The baare ground the successful shot even if he was started, the fortunate snow fall which just lasted long enough for the needs of the occurry of even striking his track, the strong possibility of not getting a successful shot even if he was started, the fortunate snow fall which just lasted long enough for the needs of the occurry of even striking his track, the strong possibility of not getting a successful shot even if he was started, the fortunate snow fall which just lasted long enough for the needs of the occurring as a huge slice of luck.

CACHE CREEK, British Columbia

Hatural History.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

Ing the second secon

Dr. I. E. Nagle writes of the bird destruction in Florida: "What a sad contrast to all that is the present condition of things. So-called hunters have shot out and frightened away all of the game and singing birds in the State, except those which hide in the almost inaccessible portions. And though it is almost as rare a thing to see a bird in a day's travel as it is to find a hen's tooth, yet the hunters go tramping in search of the poor birds, which they call game. It is a pitiful and pitiable sight indeed to see a big overgrown lout of a fellow, after being out all day with a gun, come home in the gloam-ing, toting a tom-tit as big as one's thumb, and act as if he

had done a great thing in shooting away a pound or two of shot to do the deed of killing. The noise that such shooters make with their guns, popping all day long, frightens all song and plumage birds so that not a chirp or chirrup, except what comes from the pugnaclous and fearless spurrows, are heard in the land. So if you want to hear a mocking bird or red bird, you have to go to some barber shop or drink shop or clsewhere, where the 'critter' is kept prisoner in a cage. The past cold winter and the shooters have almost annihilated the birds in this section, and if there ever was a time that demanded a cessation of such wholesale slaughter of the poor birds, now is the time, and we carnestly hope that the gun inflict the most stringent punishment against these promiseu-ous and abominable gun snappers and powder-burning wretches."

Wretches." On page V. is printed the pledge blank of the AUDUBON SOCIETY. Those of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM who are interested in the work of the Society may cut out this pledge form and return it with signature; and receive in return the certificate of membership to which its signer is entitled. Where no local secretary has been appointed (the Society wishes to have one in every town), applicants for membership may send their pledges directly to the Society. In no case will a certificate of membership be issued before the receipt of the signed pledges. The signing of any of the pledges will qualify one for membership in the Society. It is earnestly desired that each member may sign all of the pledges. Beyond the promise contained in the pledge no obligation nor responsibility is incurred. There are no fees, no dues nor any expenses of any kind. There are no con-ditions as to age. Address THE AUDUBON SOCIETY, No. 40 Park Row, New York city.

HABITS OF THE BLUEJAY.

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HAWKS VS. PARTRIDGES.

APRIL 14, 1886.

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VIRGINIA, March, 1886.

SPARROW HAWKS WISE AND FOOLISH.

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ANGLERS AND BIRDS.—Editor Forest and Stream: The dis-appearance of our native song birds and those that are purely ornamental when alive, and not so when dcad, is a matter that is deplored by anglers as much as by any other class. You know my belief that it's not all of fishing to fish, and the birds contribute not a little to the sum total of pleasure in a day's outing. One can lay on his back in the green grass, snift the odor of the pine, listen to the murmur of the brook and the songs of the birds, and return home feeling that the day has been one of joy, even if there is no fish in the crecl. The birds are part of an angler's day out, and I trust your efforts may result in righting this great wrong to our friends, the birds. My wife, daughter and self wish to be enrolled as members of the AUDUBON SOCIETY.—A. N. CHENEY. CHENEY.

PRAIRIE Dog's HABITS.—Philadelphia, Miss.—We have a pet prairie dog, brought from Wise county, Texas. It drinks water.—S. P. NASH.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELFHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.-Purchased -Two striped hyenas (*Hyana striatus*), male and female, three Campbell's monkeys (*Cercopithecus campbellis*), one male aou-dad (*Ovis tragelaphus*), two hog deer (*Ceruus portanus*) male and female, one female African porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*), one male tiger (*Felis tigris*), two Duropean squirrels (*Sciurus vulgaris*) male and female, one male harnessed antelope (*Tragelaphus scriptus*), one male red Kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*), one *Stemale silver* pleasant (*Euplocanus nychemerus*), four Mexican jays (*Xanthura beecheyi*), two golden-headed parrakeets (*Brotogerys tut*), two European wax wings (*Ampelis garrulus*), two cardinal redivids (*Cardropean wax Carduelis elegans*, one black bullinch (*Fyrrinula rubicilla*), one petz conure (*Conurus petis*) and one cactus conure (*Conurus cactorum*, Presented-One Macaque monkey (*Macacus cymonolyus*), one Brazil-ian squirrel (*Sciurus astuans*), one muskrat (*Fiber zibethecus*), one erow blackbird (*Quiscalus purpureus*) and one white sparrow (*Passer cannes*). Born-Two Angora goats (*Carpa hirous*) male and female, one striped hyena (*Hyucna striatus*), one male eland (*Oreas canna*) and three turtle doves (*Turtur risorius*).

NEARLY EIGHTEEN THOUSAND MEN in 1884 were paid cash benefits under accident policies in the Travelers, of Hartford, or 57 for every working day, $-\mathcal{Ada}$.

Game Bag and Gun.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE THATECTORY TELESTAND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Frice 50 cents.

LINES

ON FLUSHING A QUAIL IN THE CITY STREET. on FLUSHING A QUALL IN THE CITY STREET, $A^{\rm H!}$ whistling whose with startled rush, I hear your flurry at the flush; To hear thy drumming pinions raise, Here in the dust of city ways, Brings back the "flight" of other days— The field, the hollow and the swale, Where erst I knew thee, royal quail.

Hath fright then wak'd thy whirring wings From silent sylvan woods and springs, To linger 'mong the haunts of men, From field and wood, the copse and fen, Where grieves disconsolate thy hen— Her truant love, her mate, her male, Her royal master, Bob White quait?

Make haste then "Rob" and fly the town, And seek thy bonny mate of brown; Take on again thy household cares, Rear well thy brood, avoid the snares; Rear goodly bevies from the "pairs," And next October, without fail, I'll see you, royal Bob White quail.

CLEBURNE, Texas.

THE DEER HOUNDING BILL.

FOLK

THE DEER HOUNDING BILL. A CORRESPONDENT who was present when the bill soon be loose again. Senators Vedder, Fassett, Raines, and Hendricks made a hard fight, but the Senate writes: The dogs will soon be loose again. Senators Vedder, Fassett, Raines, and Hendricks made a hard fight, but the Senate was fixed. All the New York and Brooklyn senators were against us. I believe they are inspired to this by the Governor and by the promise of help from the Republican members of the House who favor the uill. Still it took over two hours to pass it, and it only passed by the united efforts of Messr5. Erwin, Tuck, Barnes, Palmer and Hadley, all of whom were on the floor of the Senate holding up Senators who had promised to vote for it or could be induced to do so. The singular spectacle was presented of the sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly actually circulating among senators and soliciting votes.
Senator Fassett moved to obstike out the lines allowing the use of dogs. A long discussion followed. This and the motion against water killing, offered by Senator Hendricks, were defeated. It was agreed that St. Lawrence should be exempt. Senator Marvin asked that Delaware be also excepted. This was at first refused, but to conciliate matters, agreed to. Then the three-deer clause was moved. This was then moved to progress the bill. Hon. Senator Vedder again renewed the motion. Senator Raines also addressed the Senate. For a few moments it looked as though the thing would carry, but the vote stood twelve for and sixteen against the amedment. The bill was then read a third immed and passed. McMillan spoke briefly. Wemple said nothing, but worked the Democratic side of the house.
So ends the fighting of '86. We have had great odds against us all the time. ALBANY. *From the Albany Evening Journal, April* 14.
The media of the senate was the deershounding the there.

The special order of the Democratic side of the house. The order of the fighting of '86. We have had great odds against us all the time. ALEANY. From the Abany Evening Journal, April 14. The special order of the Senate was the deer-hounding this but two hours were given to general business before if was reached. Then Mr, Hendricks offered an amendment which probibits wounding or killing deer while in the water. He denounced as brutsl and cowardly the methods of jack-hunting and Mr. Fassett joined in this opinion. Mr, Kel-logg protested against attempts to load down the bill with amendments with a view to killing it in the Assembly. This was done at the instigation of a member of the Assembly. Men were opposing the bill who had no knowledge of the subject. Mr. McMillan said the bill was the result of the best thought of the committee and it ought not to be amended as proposed. Jack hunting was restricted by the bill. Mr, Yedder said no one could defend jack-hunting. All that could be said for it was that it was good for eity consump-tives to sit about on a log, hear the baying of dogs, and shoot the deer while they were helpless in the water. The amend-ment was lost, ayes 9, nees 15. Mr. Marvin moved to ex-cept Delaware county from this act. They had a few deer down in that county and they wanted to keep them. Mr. Kellogg said that this was another attempt to kill the bill. Mr. Fassett maintaned that each amendment should be treated fairly. Deer hounding was brutal butchery, and if Delaware county wanted to be excepted it should be. Mr. Kellogg declared that it was true that a member (referring to for, Curtis) was on the floor trying to beat the bill by induc-ing Senators to offer amendments. Against his judgment Mr. Kellogg said he accepted Mr. Marvin's amendment. Mr. Fasett moved to amend by prohibiting deer hounding in any of deer could be prohibited for five or ten years. Deer hounding was prohibited last year and there was no reason why it should now be permitted. Mr

driven in the water these city sportsmen can then kill it with a shotgun if the guide holds it by the tail. It was absurd to say that the deer are protected by being made shy by the hounds. As well say that cats protect mice, and wolves pro-tect sheep. If the city sportsmen want to hear the baying of the hounds he suggested dragging the anise-seed bag in the North Woods as Long Island and Newport sportsmen do. Mr. Smith believed that no harm could come from deer hounding during September. Mr. Sloan believed that prac-tically deer hounding was no more cruel than still-hunting. He believed the encouragement of tourists in the North Woods would put to check the extermination of deer, as deer killing was not then left the only means of a guide's livelihood. Mr. Wemple declared this game bill was the best ever introduced. The only manly and humane way to kill deer is by hounding. Mr. Fassett's amendment was lost-ayes 6, noes 18. Mr. Vedder moved to amend by prohibiting persons from killing more than three deer in a season. Ac-cepted. Mr. Vedder renewed Mr. Hendrick's amendment which prohibits killing any deer in the water. Replying to Mr. Vedder, Mr. Kellogg held up a picture from Foreser AND STREAM, and declared that is representation of men in tall silk hats mounted on horses showed all it knew of deer hunting in the Adirondacks. Mr. Kellogg said that Mr. Fassett's position was not a surprise to him. He had been on the "off" side of everything this winter. Mr. Vedder's amendment was lost, and the bill was paseed-ayes 21, noes 8. [Kellogg was mistaken about the picture. That should be credited to Dr. Ward. The FOREST AND STREAM picture was of Mr. Kellogg's friends with the club and the "tail holt."]

Following is a list of the members of the New York Senate with their votes on the deer hounding bill:

Following is a list of the members of the New York S te with their votes on the deer hounding bill: VOTED IN ITS FAVOR. Fagan, Dem., Maspeth. Pierce, Dem., 7 Montague terrace, Brooklyn. Worth, Rcp., 182 Graham avenue, Brooklyn. Murphy, Dem., 481 Washington street, New York. Bally, Dem., 35 Ridge street, New York. Daly, Dem., 230 East Twelfth street, New York. Dunham, Dem., 68 Murray street, New York. Cullen, Dem., 219 East Thirty ninth street, New York. Plunkitt, Dem., 442 West Fifty-first street, New York. Nelson, Dem., Sing Sing. Hoysradt, Rep., Hudson. Comstock, Rep., Lansingburgh. Parker, Jr., Dem., Albany. Wemple, Dem., Fultonville. Kellogg, Rep., Elizabethtown. Knapp, Rep., Lowville. Sloan, Rep., Oswego. Coggeshall, Rep., Waterville. Smith, Rep., Morrisville. Walker, Rep., Batavia. McMillan, Rep., Buffalo. VOTED AGAINST IT. Marvin, Rep., Bullalo. voteD AGAINST IT. Marvin, Rep., Walton. Hendricks, Rep., Syracuse. Barager, Rep., Candor. Fasset, Rep., Elmira. Raines, Rep., Canadaigua. Pitts, Rcp., Mcdina. Vedder, Rep., Ellicottville. Griswold, Rep., 43 Fort Green place, Brooklyn.

DID NOT VOTE. Connelly, Rep., Kingston. Low, Rep., Middletown. Traphagen, Dem., 14 East Sixty-third street, New York.

The bill again passed the Assembly last Friday by a vote of 99 to 11.

From the New York Times, April 15. The bill passed by the State Senate yesterday in respect to the hunting of deer in this State took a very unsatisfactory shape. Mr. Fassett's amendment preventing the running of deer with dogs should have been adopted, as necessary to preserve the deer. There was no argument against it. The plea that a consumptive might soothe his declining years by setting dogs after deer was as nearly worthy that name as anything that was said. If a wisc system of game laws had been adopted fifty years ago, the extinct animals of the Adirondack wilderness, like the moose, might still be found there and be hunted under suitable restrictions. In spite of the restrictions contained in the Senate bill, it is to be feared that if that bill becomes law, sportsmen already elderly will see the time when there is not a deer left in the North Woods.

The Legislature does well in shortening the deer hunting season, and in virtually stopping the slaughter of deer for market by the provision that no person shall send game out of the forest or bring out more than one carcase; and in re-storing to hunters the privilege of hounding it thinks to save the deer by preventing still-hunting, which last year proved very destructive. But last season was exceptional, and after a study of the testimony of sportsmen on both sides, we reached the conclusion that hunting with dogs is not less de-structive than the rival method. Aside from other consider-ations the practice of hounding is abominably cruel. Persons of much refinement know that the deer should not be hunted at all and the slaying of these animals in the State Park should be prohibited; but the entire public is not yet enlight-ened on this subject.—Syracuse Standard, April 16.

VICTORIA, TCXAS, April 10.—Editor Forest and Stream: I inclose you a clipping from a Southern newspaper: "A wild hog in Northern Alabama has become the acknowledged master of a large tract of wooded country. Hunters give the place a wide berth. A few days ago the animal lacerated a pack of hounds so badly that they will never be of service again." If the New York Legislature repeals the non-hound-ing law, how would it work to capture this animal and turn him loose in the Adiondacks?—C. S. W.

APRIL DEER HOUNDING.—Chateaugay Lake, N. Y., April 12.—Deer have wintered nicely in this part of the Adiron-dacks. I saw the tracks of at least thirty different ones in a walk of eight miles last week. Grouse very scarce. No end of foxes and rabbits, for we never hunt them. Fish are very plenty. We catch large quantities of whitefish or shad, weighing from one to four pounds. Salmon are very plenty on the shoals where we fish for shad, and are often hooked, but are lost through using too light tackle. The hounds were out yesterday and killed a nice doe on the lower lake. —R. M. SHUTTS.

THE UTICA ASSOCIATION.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Utiea Association for the Protection of Fish and Game was held April 14. President I. J. Gray presided and John D. Collins acted as secretary. President Gray read his annual report, which was as follows:

was as follows: To the Members of the Utica Fish and Game Protective Association: The report of our treasurer shows a balance on hand at the close of the year of \$48 35, and that we have expended during the year the sum of \$84 85. That the amount ex-pended in but a small degree indicates the work performed by the officers of the association, is shown by the report of our secretary; indeed it will appear that the board has been more than usually active, while it has kept in view the greatest possible economy, I am gratified to be able to say that the members of the board of directors have each and all shown much zeal and considerable self-sacrifice in behalf of the cause.

I think I can safely say that this applies with much force I think I can safely say that this applies with much force to our scoretary, as the excellent and convenient synopsis of our game laws—almost entirely his work—and drafts of new game laws and amendments of the old, newspaper discus-protective measures and an extensive correspon-

to our scretary, as the excellent and convenient synopsis of game laws and amendments of the old, newspaper discus-sions of protective measures and an extensive correspon-dence will prove. Much of the work of the association, from its very nature, can not appear on the surface to give proof of its extent and value. Much has been accomplished—but infinitely more re-mains to be done, and as the people become awake to the need and value of protection, we must become more aggres-sive. The unprincipled market hunter, increased faelities for killing wild animals, the destruction of their haunts by the agriculturist and the manufacturer, all combine to diminish the domain of the sportsman; and he alrendy dreads the coming of the day when he will "feel like one who treads alone some banquet hall descreted, whose lights are fied, whose garlands dead, and all but he departed." The time has come when we should demand that our game animals should be exempt from slaughter for gain. We can not begin the agitation of this subject too soon, and I hope this association will take the initiative here and now. I must not close this communication without again making an appeal for a large increase of membership. Can the that the interest of the eitizens of Utiea and vicinity is to be measured by the pittance of less than \$100 of dues annually paid into the treasury of the association for fish and game protection? There should be at least \$500 collected an-nually in dues alone. The State protectors are doing much, but they can not cover the ground. We need private de-tective work. They are not sufficiently mobilized, nor are they in sufficient numbers. Every man in Utica who is in-terested in the cause of protection should become a member of this association, and pay his dues promptly. Our battle is going on bravely, but we need, and must have, reinforce-ments.

The report was adopted and ordered placed on file. Sec-tary Collins then read his annual report, which was as retary C follows:

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any be left. The pre-

of ladies who wear the plumage of birds we will wonder that any be left. The prevailing fashion in this respect is one of giddy thoughtlessness, of the fact that every birdskin or wing worn upon bonnets cost the life of a bird. The avarice of mer-chants knows no bounds in supplying them to all who have money to pay for them. As a consequence we may soon ex-pect insect ravages only equalled by the grasshopper plagues. The combined efforts of community are needed without delay, to discountenance this dangerous fashion, worse than folly, and to teach our ladies the direful consequences of thefr indulgence in this sort of decoration. Another form of destruction is by parents allowing their boys to have guns, and who go about the fields on holidays killing every bird they meet. If the small boys must have guns they should be taught to spare the birds. Ladies are cordially invited to eo operate with us in this work, as it must be from their influence and example that practical benefit must come. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that the thanks of this association and of its members be ten-dered to the Utiea Morning Herald, the Utica Daily Observer, the Daily Press, of this city and to the FOREST AND STREAM of New York city, for their efficient aid to the efforts of this association and in behalf of the preservation of fish and game. The following officers for the ensuing year were unani-

game. The following officers for the ensuing year were unani-mously elected: President, Colonel I. J. Gray; directors, I. C. McIntosh, John D. Collins, Frank I. Meyers, W. C. Harris, W. K. Gilmore, Dr. C. M. Hitchcock, William Townsend. The vice-president, secretary and treasurer are appointed by the board of directors.

The FOREST AND STREAM takes strong ground against the building of a railroad through Yellowstone Park. A committee of the Senate has reported favorably on a bill granting the right of way, and the FOREST AND STREAM tears the report into shreds, and shows that there is nothing in it except a mere pandering to rich monopolists. This is about the way such things are generally done. It is not a difficult matter for rich capitalists to lobby any scheme through Congress. We are sorry to say it, but it is so neverthe-less. Yellowstone Park is too far away for us to feel any interest in this particular case, but we are opposed to it upon principle. The public lands belong to the whole people; to the poorest as much as to the richest man in the country and should not be surrendered to the speculators and grasping monopolist to be despoiled.—Sardis, Miss., Southern Reporter.

SPRING WILDFOWL SHOOTING.

SPRINC WILDFOWL SHOOTING. Editor Forest and Stream: Occasionally the suggestion is made that there ought to be a national prohibition of spring wildfowl shooting; but, so far as the writer is advised, there has been no general agita-tion of the subject. With all due deference to the men who have so ably and gracefully conducted journals especially adapted to the tastes and interests of the sportsman in this country, it does seem that this is one important subject that has not received the consideration its importance merits. It is a well-known fact that on some of the migratory lines of duck, geese and brant more birds are killed in the spring than fall. When it is considered, first, that the killing of one wildfowi in the spring is equal to the destruction of from two to a half dozen in the fall, there is good and sufficient reason for asking that the spring slaughter should stop. When the further argument is added that the spring birds are comparatively unpalatable, there is really no reason why any sportsman should shoot them. — Or course the pot-hunters and keepers of spring resorts will oppose any legislation interfering with their trade. But the spring of the year. National legislation is the only way to reach this matter. It is useless for Indiana, for in-stance, to prohibit the shooting of duck in the spring would be complete. Its effects would soon be apparent. In less than four years the number of wildfowl in this country would be complete. Its effects would soon be apparent. In less than four years the number of wildfowl in this country would be complete. Its effects would soon be apparent. In less than four years the number of wildfowl in this country would be complete. Its effects would soon be apparent. In less than four years the number of wildfowl in this country would be complete. Its effects would soon be apparent. In less than four years the number of wildfowl in this country would be counded, and with thereafter twice or three times the fall duck shooting

abundant. This is a matter worthy of the serious attention of sports-men and of the journals devoted to their interests. It is also a popular movement. A well-known and widely-circulated journal like the FOREST AND STREAM can render sportsmen a real service by taking up this matter, pressing it upon the attention of Congress and securing the passage of an act preventing the annual spring slaughter of the wildfowl in the United States. NEW ALBANY, Ind., April 12.

GROUSE AND THE SNOW CRUST.

he United States. New ALBANK, Ind., April 12. CROUSE AND THE SNOW CRUST. EXAMPLE AND THE SNOW CRUST. EXAMPLE AND THE SNOW CRUST. EXAMPLE AND THE SNOW CRUST. The control of the opposition to his conclusions. That ruffed grouse do perish, and in no inconsiderable numbers, from being crusted in the snow, is to my mind beyond question. I know it. I know it because I have found them beneath the crust dead; found them beneath the crust alive. dug them out and secured them alive. Let me relate my first experience in this matter. My boyhood was passed in Ossipee, N. H. The winter of my thirteenth year, early in January, there was an exceptionally heavy fall of light, dry snow, followed, however, by hail and two hours of pouring rain late in the evening. The next morning there woods with my father after a load of fuel. Near a grove of small hemlocks my dog commenced to bark, and made frantic endeavors to dig down into the snow. Going to him we could discern a dark object beneath the crust, and a few blows of the axe brought to view a dead ruffed grouse. A few yards away we dug out another, which was alive but so nearly starved that it died before I could get it to the house. That same day, under a low, bushy pine, where the erust and not formed so solidly, we found yet another grouse which had picked its way up through the crust and a few blows of the axe brought which the bird had thrust its head, and there, unable to withdraw its head or further use its beop risoner's head was sadly bruised, and remember that the port stainal had in formed so solidly, we found yet another grouse which had picked its way up through the crust and the grouse. That same day, through which the bird had thrust its head, and there, unable to withdraw its head or further use its beop risoner's head was sadly bruised, and remember that the port stainaly he is not a New Englander, or has lamentably failed to see all there was in the woods, for I have found Maine, New Hampshire and Massachuest. Thave hunted i

clously. J. FRANK LOCKE.
PILLSBURY, Minn.
JEKYI, ISLAND CLUB.—The members of the new Jekyl Island Club are: Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, New York; Com. John C. Barron, N. Y. (yacht Athlon); C. N. Bliss, N. Y.; Francis Bartlett, Boston; Erastus Corning, Albany; W. Bayard Cutting, N. Y.; John Clatlin, N. Y.; John Eugene Du Beguin, Georgia; William B. DeWolf, N. Y.; John Eugene Du Beguin, Georgia; William B. DeWolf, N. Y.; John Eugene Du Beguin, Georgia; William B. DeWolf, N. Y.; John De Koven, Chicago; Witt Dexter, Chicago; Lewis Edwards, N. Y.; Rudolph Ellis, Philadelphia; Newton S. Finney, N. Y.; Com. L. A. Fish, N. Y. (yacht Grayling); N. K. Fairbanks, Chicago; Marshall Field, Chicago; Walter Roger Furniss, Philadelphia; G. E. Gray, San Francisco; Jas. B. M. Grosvenor, Providence; Ogden Goelet, N. Y.; A. Lawrence Hopkins, N. Y.; Henry B. Hyde, N. Y. (Pres, Equitable Life Ins. Co.); B. S. Henning, N. Y. (Pres, Florida Railroad System); Judge Henry E. Howland, N. Y.; A. Foster Higgins, N. Y. (Pres, Carroll's Island Club); Oliver K. King, N. Y.; Franklin M. Ketchum, N. Y.; L. M. Lawson, N. Y.; J. Mason Loomis, Chicago (yacht Viking); J. Pierpont Morgan, N. Y. (yacht Corsair); E. B. McCagg, Chicago; H. Yictor Newcomb, N. Y.; Com. R. L. Ogden, San Francisco; Jounbar Price, Philadelphia; (yacht Magnolia); William Roekefeller, N. Y.; John A. Stewart, N. Y. (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.); George Sard, Albany; Robt, D. Smith, Boston; Joseph Stickney, Philadelphia; J. L. Stackpole, Boston; Samuel Thorne, N. Y.; A. E. Touzalain, Boston (Pres. B. & A. R.); William K. Vanderbilt, N. Y.; John W. eth, Philadelphia; E. K. Willard, N. Y.; Edmund W. McClave, N. Y. Officers: President, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwal!; Vice-President, Judge Henry E. Howland; Treasurer, Franklin M. Ketchum; Secretary, Com. R. L. Ogden; Attorney, Alfred J. Crovatt.

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THE TURKEY SHOOT.

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GEDES, N. Y., April 16.
Editor Forest and Stream:
There are turkey shoots and turkey shoots. Reading with much interest Mr. Merrill's account of turkey shooting, in FOREST AND STREAM of April 8, I feel constrained to give a short description of the only turkey shoot I ever attended. This occurred some eight years ago and being at that time a mere boy, I took no part in the shooting, but remained a deeply interested looker on.
Although young, I was familiar with muzzleloading rifles and a tolerable shot at short range. The turkeys were set up on a box, distant 275 yards from the shooters (here in Ontario turkeys are never shot at distances less than 250 to 350 yards), with a background of running water.
The day was cold with a moderate wind blowing across the range from the left. The rifles used were as follows: Two muzzleloaders (mounted with globe and peep sights), weighing respectively, 21 pounds and 10 pounds, the heavier of the two being a cosily guo, made by a reliable maker of turkey rifles. The breechloaders comprised two .46-caliber R. F. Kentucky Ballards, with coarse open sights, and two or three Shider-Enfeld rifles used by Canadian volunteers.
I will speak now of results. After an half day's bombardment the twonty-one-pounder secured three or four birds. It scattered its pellets on all sides, and there was no talk of ruling it out. The light muzzleloader did very well, securing a very fair proportion of the birds killed. The winning gun, however, was a 46 R. F. Ballard, which secured about a third of the birds killed. The other Ballard and the Shiders compared very favorably with the light muzzleloader turkey mangeting avery moderate price for his fowls.
Why does Mr. Merrill imagine that after killing four turkeys in twenty shots he was about to "whe oeut" the man's turkeys in such deadly style? He does not tell us whether the other rifles were mounted with aperture or sporting sights.
My does Mr. Merrill imagine that after kill

W. C. F., mounted with Lyman sights. I have killed crows with this ritle, off-hand, at 200 yards, and consider that it takes a "putty tolluble" good muzzleloader to beat it. RAMROD.

TRENTON, Ont., April 15.

TRENTON, Ont., April 15. MINNESOTA GAME NOTES.—Ruffed grouse wintered well and are more numerous than I ever knew them to be at this season of the year. The indications are favorable to extra fine sport in that line this fall. This immediate locality has never been considered promising pinnated grouse territory, but there has been a wonderful multiplication of the numbers of this game bird within two years. Hereafter they will afford prime sport. Though the streams are nearly all open, and the weather is so warm that seeding is in full blast, but few ducks have arrived. Full battalions of them will prob-ably be along soon. The last open season for deer was an unusually poor one for hunters, owing to the want of snow, and as a natural and desirable result a good stock of this noble game is left over. Four deer, all apparently in excel-lent condition, were discovered rubbing against a wood-pile near this village yesterday. Fish are beginning to "run," and already the murderous, barbarous, and altogether abom-inable spear is thinning their ranks. Lovers of the rod and gun who are easting about for a place to spend their vaca-tion cannot, I believe, do better than come hitherward.— J. F. L. (Pillsbury, Minn.).

SEASONAL CHANGE IN RUFFED GROUSE.—Attention is called by our correspondent "Jay Bebe" to the fact that recently the naked superciliary strip in a ruffed grouse in his possession has become vivid orange red. Two other birds, known to be fersales, show no change of color. Our cor-respondent suggest that the bird is probably a male, and that the change is due to the approach of the breeding season.

"THE YEAR'S SPORT,"-We are advised by Messrs, Worth-ington & Co., the American publishers, that the price of "The Year's Sport" is \$6 and not \$2.50, as stated in our issue of the 15th inst.

Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS. CARP LAKE. MICHIGAN.-VIII.

CAMPES OF THE KINGFISHERS. CARP LAKE, MICHIGAN.-VIII. IT was still raining when we got out in the morning, and it kept coming down steadily until near the middle of the afternoon, when Jim and I concluded to cross the lake and hunt up Al's trout stream (Maybert's Creek), and try for a "mess o' them spotted minners," to quote Ben, as our trout tooth had began to be a trifle bothersome after nearly a year's disuse. But we misunderstood the directions somehow, and wandered up the road and through the woods hunting for the trail and the stream till too late to do but little fishing had we found it, and we were glad enough to get back to the boat and camp with the last glimmer of daylight. We went to bed that night with the trout tooth unappeased. More rain in the evening and during the night and all next day, but we were accustomed to it, "fur the Joneses never was used to the very best o' weather, nohow," In the after-noon, however, Dan and I made a short run down the lake, struck a couple of fish but lost them because the wind blew such a gale. I could not hold the boat even for Dan to handle a fish, and it took nearly an hour of hard work to get back to camp, leaving behind us a blue streak of anathemas on the weather, with which we were overcharged. But under all these trials and discomforts we had not lost our spirits nor our appetites, and we enjoyed the supper Prince Al spread for us that evening with a relish and a "capacity" that would have an average tea-and dabby-cake-for-supper boarding-house keeper feel discouraged. In look-ing over an old memorandum book found in the tray of the "camp trunk," I find, in Kit's handwriting, the following "programme" for supper on that identical evening, which is herewith presented: Fish. Fried. Yould Ham. Poachoes (m jacket). The determined the struct on the tot to the supper Prince Al spread to: Sida Mest

Fish, Fried.	Poached Eggs.	Pickles.
Cold Ham.	Potatoes (in jacket).	Cheese.
Side Meat.	Onions (raw).	Bread.
		ricots (in can).
Roly 1	Poly. Raspbe	erries.

(Mosquitoes, 14,000,000.)⁴ The above may serve as a sample of scvcral other "pro-grammes" I find in the same old book, varied frequently with some additions as trout, biscuits, cake, "corn pone," etc., and "lunch" at alarmingly frequent intervals. I am a little inclined to think, however, that Kit put rather a high estimate on the number of "skeeters" engaged for the chorus that evening, as I have been thinking it over quite scriously since looking over the old book, and can only recall about eight and a half millions of the melodious pests as being present on that particular night, and as the "old man" has had considerably more experience in estimating skeeters than Kit has, she is evidently in error by some millions. As to "roly poly." I give it up; it's a new kind of dish on "the skipper."

The day was cold with a moderate wind blowing across the range from the left. The rifles used were as follows: weighing respectively, 21 pounds and 10 pounds, the heavier of the two being a cosily gun, made by a reliable maker of turkey rifles. The breechloaders comprised two. 46-caliber R. F. Kentucky Ballards, with coarse open sights, and two or three Snider-Enfield rifles used by Canadian volunteers. I will speak now of results. After an half day's bombard-ment the twenty-one-pounder secured three or four birds. I will speak now of results. After an half day's bombard-ment the twenty-one-pounder secured three or four birds. I will speak now of results. After an half day's bombard-ment the twenty-one-pounder secured three or four birds. I will speak now of results. After an half day's bombard-ment the twenty-one-pounder secured three or four birds. I will speak now of results. After an half day's bombard-ment the twenty-one-pounder secured three or four birds. I will speak now of results. After an half day's bombard-ment the twenty-one-pounder secured three or four birds. Stattered its peletes on all side, and there was no a tak to ruling it out. The light muzzleloader did very well, secur-ing a very fair proportion of the birds killed. The other Ballard and the Snidlers compared very favorably with the light muzzle loader in the number of birds secured, although they were heavily handicapped by using open sights against aperture sights. About thirty-five birds were killed in the afternoon, the turkey man getting a very moderate price for his fowls. "Wy does Mr. Morrill unsparingly condemns all breechloading riffes; that he is in error, see account of turkey shoot No. 2. I have used a number of muzzleloaders, but never saw one which surpassed in accuracy my 84-pound Colt, .44 caliber

shower of water on us, till we thought we had certainly trav-eled a mile instead of the ten rods haid out for us. We stopped a few minutes while Ben wasted a dozen matches before he succeeded in firing the briar root, after which we went ahead again for the stream. Ben remarking as he straddled over a rain-soaked log. 'Hickory, ef any-body was to offer me ten dollars fur it, 1 don't b'lieve I could find that ole stump agin in this durned—cuss a fishpole that's always a ketchin' yer line on to somethiu' when ye don't want it to,'' with a savage yaak that stipped the leaves from a green twig on which the line had caught as he dragged his rod after him through the bushes. He was so mad that he let the pipe go out, and while he stopped to relight it he for-got all about the stump. Moving on, we came to a less dense place in the woods

Moving on, we came to a less dense place in the woods that had rather a familiar look and directly we were in the same old trail, and as we turned a slight bend in it, there was the same old stump, the same old decaying chips, the remains of the dead trunk and limbs off to the left, from which we had taken our bearings three quarters of an hour before before

before. "Not so hard to find the old stump after all, eh, Ben?" And Ben's answer as he took the pipe from his mouth to give due force to the brief sentence, "Well, I'll be durned!" or words to that effect. And then we stood there in the rain and laughed, ashamed to look each other in the face for our stupidity, and wondered—I speak for myself, at least— what Jim and Dan and Muller and the girls would say, could they peer through the bushes and see how sheepish we looked.

stupicity, and wondered—I speak for myself, at least—what Jim and Dan and Muller and the girls would say, could they peer through the bushes and see how sheepish we looked.
Two smart old woodsmen, we. We had gone chattering heedlessly through the woods, avoiding a fallen tree here or a dense group of bushes there, always bearing to the right, as it proved, till we had made a complete circuit and came back to exactly where we had started from. No wonder that we were ashamed of our woodcraft and tried to laugh it off, and charge it to the rain and cloudy weather, and half a dozen other causes that might be accountable for our blunder. Tell it not to "Yo" nor yet to "Appekunny," lest they smile a "vorifcrous snicker" at us for a pair of tenderfeet. I record this brilliant maneuver of ours only to show how easy it is for even those who are usually clear-headed in the woods, to get turned around and lost on a cloudy day if they don't pay close attention to the course land out and read aright nature's handwriting on the trees.
We started again, and Ben said: "Keep yer eye on the south end o' the needle in that compass, an' ef ye come to a tree don't go 'round it, jest climb it an' come down on tother side an' holler, an' I'll come around."
By the exercise of a little common woods sense, and without he aid of the compass we soon found the stream, not more than seven or eight rods from the old stump. It proved to be a small brook not more than four or five yards wide at any place we found, and oftener barley two yards, and shallow except for frequent deep holes from a foot to three and four feet in depth. The tangle through which it flows is not quite so dense a stat along Cedar River, Cold Brook, or Shanty Creek (from this "Norman' can form an exasperating limb overhead; a convenient fallen trees and limbs covering it except at infrequent intervals, the low banks overhung with trees and "inves." Out down how the dead spikes through which to flounder and shallow except for minutes to

I wortied through that day, and Mayder's Creek is one of the easiest of Michigan trout streams to fish, but then "the Jonescs never was used to the very best o' trout streams nohow." Finding we could do nothing with our flies on account of the overhang, and the logs and limbs infesting the stream, we fell back on our reserves, the time-tried, regulation trout persuader—plain "fish worm." "Speakin" o' fly fishin'," said Ben, as he impaled a squirm-ing worm on his hook and "spit on it for luck" (so tea-ciously do the teachings and superstitions of boyhood cling to us). "some feller hes wrote that fly-fishin' is the poetry ov anglin'; but, as I don't go much on poetry, a chapter er two o' plain prose is good enough fur Ben, an' that I kin git out o' wurms an' clams an' bacon an' equir'l meat, an' sech, to say nothin' o' hitchin' on a cricket er a grasshopper once 'n a while for a chanze." Here he stood his rod up against a bush and proceeded leisurely to fill and light the briar-root, talking the while, as he wasted three or four matches search-ing for the right kind of a dry spot on which to scrape tiem. "T'd like to see ye git any poetry out ov a limber fly-rod an' a whole hatful o' artificial flies along a branch like this er the Cedar [the memory of Ben's first trip up the Cedar River and the swarms of black flies that made life a burden to us that day seemed yet fresh in his mind], where the bresh is so thick that a groun' squir'l would git lost and forget the way back to his hole." The briar-root finally under headway, he took up his rod, and, tiptoeing stealthily to within a few feet of the bank, dropped the bated hook into the water with, "It's a heap o' sport to handle a fly-rod where ye hev room to cast yer fly without gittin' hitched on to a limb or --some-thin' like that cussed thing up yander." This explosive finish to the sentence was caused by a bite and a jerk that wrapped the line around a twig on a bush hanging over the water a few feet above hin. Stepping cautiously back, he pulled the bush

I was not over four or five inches long, not up to the law-ful length of six inches, and after carefully extracting the hook he returned it to the water with, "Shucks, ye ain't big enough for good bass bait; hie off under yer log an'stay there till ye git big enough to make a smell in a fryin' pan." He took a couple more of about the same size and then moved on up stream muttering something about "an old erank a-ktechnir minners with a bass rod." We fished the creek for balf a mile or more, counting in the "kinks." Ben ahead and out of sight most of the tune and found it literally swarming with trout, but of small size. In one pool, however, where the water was near five feet

swarming with trout, but of small size. In one pool, however, where the water was near five feet deep and almost hidden by closely packed drift and logs, I saw four or five good sized ones—a half to three-quarters of a pound in weight perhaps—lazily fanning the gravelly bot-tom with their fins, all unconscious of my presence, for I had walked softly out on one of the tree trunks lying clear across the stream to where I could see the bottom through the only opening in the mass of drift that promised room to lower the hook into the water. Moving cautionsly back a step or two and "skortening" the rod I dropped the baited hook through the opening till it struck the water, when it was instantly seized with a furious jerk that made my hair bristle, and in a twinkling I had a splendid dark backed fel-low half out of water through the rift, but a flirt of his tail against the log tore the hook loose and he went out of sight in a fash. He must have left a streak of information after him as he darted under the bank, warning his mates of the narrow escape he had made, for a half hour's patient and persistent fishing failed to "restore coufidence in the pool."

pool." A cautious look through the opening revealed nothing in sight but the crystal water and I took my way up stream after Ben in the tangle and drizzle with a heart bowed dowu with disappointment and defeat. We left the stream about the middle of the afternoon with fifty six trout, a few of them quarter-pounders, and we had besides put back in the water nearly as many more that we thought were under the lawful size of six inches. I recall the score from the mental notebook: Hyperboler twenty-nine, Hickory twenty-seven, but the chief glory of the day's sport rested with Hickory, for he had "lost the big one."

The problem of the pr

with it? Somebody show us the way out of the fog. But after all I don't see why trout fishing is to be classed as the sport *par excellence* for the angler, although there is a fascination in it not to be accounted for, and I am not ready to admit that a six-inch trout is superior in game qualities to a six-inch small-mouthed bass. If there is more sport in handling a pound trout than there is in handling a bass of the same weight with the same tackle—and I deny it—it must be solely because he is a trout and not a bass, and be cause he has the "priority" over the bass in the matter of a fighting record. *Micropterus dol.* (the latest name out I be-lieve, but it is getting a trifle old) is building up a reputation, however, as a fighter of many parts, and he has come to stay.

however, as a fighter of many parts, and he has come to stay. And while in a fighting vein it might be mentioned that a six-iuch "blue gill" will kiek up a fight with great celerity, and to my notion is about as tough a customer to handle as a trout of the same length, though not so long-winded, and when you have taken one you can hold up your head and exult over the victory, and not feel that you are a culprit in the eye of the law, as you do after subduing a fingerling trout. Old Ben says, "There's jest as much fun a flippin' out good big chubs an' shiners as there is in ketchin' them little sucklin' trout;" and I am inclined to fall in with Ben's way of thinking, even at the risk of having a figurative rock shied at me for an old fogy who believes there are some other good fish besides trout, and that plain bass fishing with fly, and even minnow and frog, is "good enough for the Jonesce." As we stepped back in the boat to start for camp Ben tied the tront over the side to "freshen 'em up like," as he said, and after bailing out a few gallons of water with an old peach can, said with his usual gravity of speech, "Hickory, 'pears to me we've struck on to a new kind o' trout in that erick. What's the matter with eallin' iem Sal-mo infantalis, an' gittin' Jim to publish it in his paper fur a new species discovered by his nibs, Professor Hyperboler Jones?" And then the old bronze-back scraped a match and hovered over it to keep the wind from blowing it, chuckling to himself, I fancied, at the neat manner in which he had relieved him-

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shoot a timid mother doe with a week-old fawn pulling at the teat. At breakfast next morning the trout were so toothsome that Ben was moved to say: "Ef there's ary fish that has more of a flaver to it than another, strikes me it must be a trout; beats side meat clean out o' sight," and as he deftly extracted the backbone from his second one and dropped a section of the savory flesh into the rift in his countenance, he added, with a glance up and down the table, "guess James Mackerel an' me'll hev to slip over an' ketch another mess o' them minners in a day or two," and then, as Kit turned to help Mother Jim to another "minner," the old sinner bastily gathered all the fish bones within his reach and furtively deposited them alongside of her plate. When she faced around to replace the trout dish (a tin pan), she discovered the sudden accumulation of bones, but aside from a flash of color in her face and a quick glance at the old cul-prit, she showed no sign of anything amiss. Ben stirred his coffee in an absent-minded sort of way, meantime delighting little Top with a yarn about "a famous place jest around the pint, where he would take her some fine day when it quit rainin', where she could hev dead loads o' fun with the sunfish." As the yarn was finished, he solemnly passed the trout pan to Kit with: "Utit" 's tronishin' what Michican eit ar' to the

As the yarn was finished, he solemnly passed the trout pan to Kit with: "It's 'stonishin' what Michigan air an' a few days' campin' out'll do in the way o' creatin' an appytite fur fish in some gals. Ef Miss Kit keeps on the way she's started in an' don't git a backset, it'll keep her daddy an' me a hust-lin' aroun' to ketch trout enough fur her from the look o' that pile o' hones." lin' aroun' to ke that pile o' bones.

Inf aroun to ketch trout chough fur her from the look o' that pile o' bones." Top clapped her hands and laughed in great glee (Top had suddenly become Ben's fast crony on account of the prom-ised frolic with the sunfish), and her happy laugh seeming to be infectious, the whole camp "jined in," even the usual gravity of old Dan's face relaxed into a broad grin, and Kit was forced to follow the example of the others to hide her confusion. A morning or two after, however, Ben inadvertently sweetened his coffee with salt in place of sugar, and as he emptied the cup behind him after the first taste, he looked at Miss Kitty, who sat opposite, and remarked, without the twitch of a muzzle in his mirth-provoking old face, "Must a some o' them trout bones got into that coffee from the taste of it," and we knew that retribution had overtaken him at the hands of Miss Innocence across the table, who was de-murely stirring her coffee with a complacency that be-tokened a keen satisfaction in getting even with "Hyper-boler."

boler." Miss Top felt it her bounden duty to laugh at about every-thing "Uncle Ben" said, and when she bubbled over it started the others, older heads and all, and merriment and hilarity reigned in the Kingfishers' camp despite the rain, that kept up a steady, monotonous patter on the canvas overhead. But it takes little to make one laugh in the woods, when all the cares and worries of life have been left behind. A whole camp will roar at an asinine remark that ought to be the death warrant of the perpetrator. Old, stale jokes that have been worked over and done service for years, that

have lost all their edge and brightness from oft recurring use, are brought forth and burnished up in the light of the camp fire till they are almost as good as new and we laugh at them aud enjoy them with the same keen zest that we did a score of years gone by. Some one has said all this before, and I quote it, in effect, only because it is so true. The camp in the woods, too, is a great equalizer. The clerk stands as high as his employer, the owner of a block of bricks; the shover of the plane sleeps and snores under the same blanket with the dignified judge; the undertaker eracks business jokes with the dispenser of phy-sic; the sun-browned follower of the plow ranks equal to the M. C. 'from the flat-rock deestrick," and all partake with equal relish of the same stew concocted in the same old blackened and battered camp kettle that has weathered half a score of rongh campaigns. In the woods social distinctions are lost sight of; no lines of caste are there to mar good fellowship, albeit lines are often east, and all the certificate required for admission to the eircle around the camp fire is a love of rod, gun and the woods, and to be possessed of the instincts of a sportsman, which are always gentlemanly; and I am going to record it that I don't take any stock in the terms true sportsman and gentleman sportsman, for I take it a sportsman can be nothing but a gentleman, however, a gentleman may not be a sportsman, but ''sportsman'' covers the whole ground, whether he be a respected Governor of a State or the humblest woodchopper in the pineries. But the trout bones have led into a digression. KINGFISHER, CINCINNATI, Ohie.

KINGFISHER. CINCINNATI, Ohio.

THE TROUT OF SUNAPEE LAKE.

Editor Forest and Stream: Food makes trout gro

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Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: I have lately noticed in the FOREST AND STREAM remarks on the different species of trout in Sunapee Lake, N. H. I will say to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM, and others, that I began fishing for trout in that lake in 1857, and have fished every year since, more or less, therefore am able to state to you the different varieties of trout in the lake. When 1 first began to fish for trout in the lake there was but one epecies of trout in it and that was the native speck-led trout. We have at this time four different varieties of trout in this lake, viz., the speckled trout, the white trout, blue-back trout, and landlocked salmon. The speckled trout sometimes weigh 5 or 6 pounds; the white fish average a little more than the speckled trout; the landlocked salmon average 8 or 10 pounds, and the blue-back not so much. As to the white fish being a species of the speckled trout I should say they were not, but are a species of the real St. John River trout. These four varieties of trout are caught in great abundance. JACOB R. HUTCHINSON NEWPORT, N. H., April 6. in great abundance. NEWPORT, N. H., April 6.

BIG TROUT.

Editor Forest and Stream: Having read in your always truthful journal several ac-counts of very large trout which have been caught in various places and at recent dates, I trust you will not object to pub-lish, and thus perpetuate, an account of the biggest kind of a trout, although caught "in the days of long ago." While sojourning on Long Island several years ago I became conversant with the following facts—I say facts, because there are living witnesses enough who were per-sonally cognizant of them to establish their truth in any court:

sonally cognizant of them to establish their truth in any court: In June, 1822 or 1823, a trout was caught in Carman's River, South Haven, L. I., below the mill dam and about three miles from the South Bay, which weighed 14 pounds. When discovered in the "mill hole" a strong net was stretched around it, and after having been kept in confine-ment for some time was killed and sent to New York to some noted fishermen of those days, who sent in return a check for \$100 to its captors. Daniel Webster and other noted sportsmen of the old school were often guests at Carman's celebrated hostlery, and enjoyed fishing in this stream. Trout of three and four pounds' weight were not uncommon there at that time. The waters of this stream, at the time I was there, were, and 1 think are still, controlled by the Suffolk Club, a party of gentlemen and true sportsmen. The following named gentlemen are now living who saw this wonderful fish, and declare it to have been a genuine brook trout—viz., Nathaniel Miller, Joseph Carmana and D. M. Clark, men of undoubted integrity, who can be found at Brook Haven and South Haven, L. I., to verify the above statement. A heiter account of this trout may have been published at

A better account of this trout may have been published at the time it was caught. I hope so, and that this mention may be the means of reviving it. If no account was ever published, I am sure you will deem this worthy of the space it requires. A. CHICAGO, III., April 13.

VARIATION OF BROOK TROUT.

Editor Forest and Stream: Seeing a communication from Mr. Webber, ex-Fish Com-missioner of New Hampshire, in which he says that perhaps the trout in lower Diamond' Pond are identical with the blue-back-trout in the Rangeley Lake, reminds me that some time ago I thought of writing an article for FOREST AND STREAM in regard to the variation of the brook trout in our different waters.

STREAM in regard to the variation of the brook trout in our different waters.
But the execution was for some reason delayed, until the discovery of the new variety of trout in Sunapee Lake by Mr. Hodge again brought the idea to mind.
I am pretty familiar with nearly all the trout streams and ponds in Coos county, N. H., and excepting the lake trout (Salmo namaycush), found in First and Second Connecticut lakes and South Pond, in Stark, I think we have but one variety of the Salmo family native to our waters, although they vary much in their general appearance as well as habits. The causes of some of these variations are still a puzzle to me, and a discussion on this subject will be of great interest to me and I think to many others.
I will state some of the differences in size, shape, color, habits, etc., of trout caught in different localities, and perhaps some one will tell us the cause. Of course there is a reason why the trout in one pond scarcely ever attain a weight of 4 of a pound and never exceed 1 pound each, while in another only a short distance from the first and connected by quite a large stream, they are often taken weighing from 2 to 3 pounds each. This is the case with the trout in the Diamond Ponds near Colcbrook. In the lower pond I have never seen a trout taken that would weigh more than 4 of a pound, and a native fisherman who has fished it every season for over 30 years, told me that he had never caught one larger. The Swift Diamond (the outlet of the pond) is a very prolific stream, and small trout are continually running into the pond during the summer season, and they are certainly genuine brook trout when they enter the pond, and I think they still remain the same, although they gradually change their habits and appearance. Their food is not so abundant in the lower pond as in the upper one, but is that the cause or one of the causes of the difference in size of the fish "

the cause or one of the causes of the difference in size of the fish? Another common difference in trout taken in the same pond, and fed and raised under the same conditions, is that one specimen has white meat and another red, but outwardly they are the same. Are they the same variety, and if so what causes the difference in color? Where trout have an abundance of food they grow faster than where their food supply is scanty, but in the pond where the food supply is the best of any pond that I know they never exceed 2 pounds in weight, and the most of them go from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{2}$ of a pound each. Another pond where the fish have a different appearance from the ordinary brook trout is North Pond, in Stark. They are quite long for their weight, light colored below, and average $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound each. The pond is fed by mountain streams and springs, but the natural food supply is small and the native fish is small although of fine flavor. Good fishermen who have fished there for years say that they never caught one there that would weigh more than a pound. The waters discharge into the Ammonosue River, where formely large numbers of trout weign weight. In Big Dummer Pond, the trout caught will average 2 pounds each if caught in deen water.

formerly large numbers of trout were caught of 3 and 4 pounds weight. In Big Dummer Pond, the trout caught will average 3 pounds each if caught in deep water. I caught one a few years ago that measured 214 inches in length and was 184 inches in circumference. They are of almost a bronze color and scarcely ever rise to a fly. In Greenough Lake some of the fish arc of the same color, but they are not as large. There is a small pond in Errol, of probably not over sceen or eight acres in extent, that contains very finely flavored trout and of very good size, and they are the gamiest fellows one would wish to find. A dish of these fish baked in cream at the Errol House, some time during the summer of 1884, is often spoken of by the participants as something to be long remembered, and the gastronomic gymnastics of Clark, the Magalloway stage driver, were something simply wonderful for so large a man. At Success Meadows is the junction of two streams called respectively Black Strap and Silver Stream, together with the outlet of Success Pond, forming the Chiekwoncepy River which empties into the Androecoggin at Milan, N. H. In Black Strap the trout are very dark colored and thick-bodied and in the other they are long and slim, and almost as silvery as a true salmon. A greater contrast in trout found in different streams whose waters unite is probably not found in the State.

In Mill Brook in Stark the trout in the upper part of the stream are orange-colored on their sides and bellies, and I have noticed that they were exceptionally fine-flavored, but they are of small size, scarcely any weighing over four ounces each. But the best of all our trout are those found in Little Millsfield Pond. Probably hundreds of small fry run up into the pond every year, but after they have been in the stream to be brothers. Their change of food and habits make a wonderful difference in the appearance of the fish. So much so that Dr. Elmendorf, of Brooklyn, N. Y., threw away a half pound specimen caught in the stream below the pond, because it bore so little resemblance to those we had been catching from the pond that he thought there was something wrong about it and so threw it away. These trout have the smallest heads of any trout in our waters and a gamier trot's never rose to a fly. They are very dark-colored above and white beneath, and take a fly very readily. There is a great uniformity in the fish after they have been in the pond for some time, but once in a while I have caught small ones that were like those in the stream below. I have enumerated some of the peculiarities of the trout found in our waters, the cause of which I will leave to be explained by some one with more knowledge on the subject that myself. There must be a cause for all these variations, but some of the miscen very singular. There mathe above this article has reference only to fish native to Coos county. Our waters can only stand the great drain on them by restocking by the State. But let them be stocked with front, for black bass are a poor substitute for our beautiful brook trout.

NEW ENGLAND TROUT STREAMS.

NEW ENGLAND TROUT STREAMS. THE Massachusetts trout season has not yet been very pro-ductive, though the snow and ice are about out of the way, even in the western part of the State. There is a com-plaint that favorite trout streams are not "panning out" very satisfactorily, even to the annual visitor for many years. The dealers in the Boston market are much dissatisfied. They claim to be able to obtain a fair supply of trout, but the demand is small. This they attribute to the law, which prevents their selling trout in winter. "It is so long between seasons," they say, "that the public lose the taste for trout." If they could be allowed to sell Canada trout in winter, there would be a good trade in native trout in the spring, and thus a good deal of moncy made. This is their argument. It sounds as reasonable as that of the boy who desired to be fed on strawberries in January, simply because he was fond of them. These marketmen imagine that because they can get all the trout they can now sell from Sandwich and other towns on Cape Cod, that a continued supply could be kept up, the same as in codfish or mackerel. They desire to make a market fish out of what must be regarded as a rarity. Baides, the privilege of selling trout from the Provinces in winter would simply mean more smuggling from the Maine waters at that season; and the marketmen are well aware of it. One of them recently confessed as much to me. He also further remarked that the whole fish protective laws of New England, Maine especially, were non-constitutional; that he had the money—made in the fish business—and had he the time and the desire to go into the courts, he would drive the trout and salmon laws from the Maine statuto bocks and the fish commissioners and wardens out of busi-ness. Truly it is the marketman that the angler has to fear, as well as does his fellow sportsman with dog and gun. It gives the angler the leartache to see such a strong desire for traffic in that which is so dear to him, and that w

spite of all protection has done, is yearly growing more and more scarce. Recent letters from those familiar with the Maine waters suggest an early clearing of the icc from the lakes, though this is probably based chiefly on theory. The snow has been very deep late in the winter, causing thinner ice and rapid melting from below. The trout season promises well. The law has been well obeyed, as to close time, and rough weather and deep snows have prevented residents from fish-ing since Feb. 1, to the extent they otherwise would have done. All this is favorable to the angler. So far as the big catches through the ice are concerned, the Maine papers have told of but very few this spring. It is to be hoped that another session of the Legislature of that State will repeal the law which allows residents to take trout and land-locked salmon through the ice after Feb. 1. The law is abused. Non-residents only have to go to "the holes" and "watch the residents fish," to get all the trout they want. Commis-sioner Stilwell put the matter in its true light when he told the Legislature of that State that her fish and game were worth as much as her lumber—that her fish and game drew in millions of dollars every year from summer visitors who come into that State for no other purpose than for fish and game. But year few fresh salmon have yet heen received in this

game. But very few fresh salmon have yet been received in this market. Two from the Penobscot came in Tuesday, and sold at \$1 per pound. It is a pity that the *Salmo salar* is not better protected by law below tide water in the Penobscot River. That river is now known to be the last resort for eggs of the true salmon for propagation, and yet the parent fish are the prey of the marketmen, till the arrivals from the Provinces bring down the price to where it no longer pays to net the Maine salmon. SPECIAL.

CRAWFISH.—H. A. Kelly's note in your last issue reminds me that after R. S. Tarr's paper on crawfish, I wrote you that he was mistaken in saying that they were found in only one locality in New England. When I was a boy, we used to find them often in a brook on my father's farm, and it is not more than ten or fifteen years since I saw one in the same brook, but have seen none there since. Then the brook was perennial, or at least, there was always water in the deep pools. Now, in summer, its bed is as dry as the highway. I am told that in some of the brooks emptying into Lewus Creek, crawfish are yet to be found in considerable numbers. Thompson's "Vermont," 1842, says: "It is very common in many of the small streams in the western part of the State." —AWAHSOOEE (Ferrisburgh, Vt., April 10).

MINNESOTA BASS FLIES.—Hastings, Iowa.—In reply to H P. Ufford, would say that I found the grizzly king the most attractive to the bass last summer. Will some of your cor-respondents in Colorado, along the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, please give some information as to trout fishing localities, etc., and whether streams have to be waded or fished from bank, also flies used?—Hollow Rib.

THE BRANDY POINT TROUT.

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CAMP BEMIS, Rangeley Lakes, April 6.

CAMP BEMIS, Rangeley Lakes, April 6. "A TRIP TO THE INTERMEDIATE LAKES."—Your corres-pondent, "J. O. S.," in issue April 1, is substantially correct in his statements, so far as I can remember. He and his friend did call on "Kelpie"—how they found him I know not—probably through some process of generalization and deduction, for there was no sign out. He says that one of 'em looked like the Old Scratch, and the other still worse. If by the O. S. is meant the devil, I believe that authorities differ as to his appearance. If we accept the Japanese ideal I should say that "J. O. S." did himself and friend less than justice, though they did look rather the worse for wear. If 1 had known that they were man hunting I might have been ready with a rifle; as it was, when I overheard them wondering whether their rags would hold together until they reached Traverse City, I thought of offering one of them my other suit (consisting of an old jumper and overalls). I did not act on this benevolent intention, partly from native modesty—I am a very modest man; partly because the O. S. aforesaid could not have told which of the twain was the hung about them an indescribable something which to a close observer indicated that they thoroughly enjoyed the situ-ation, were having a glorious vacation, and asked no odds or favors from anybody. It was a surprise to me to learn that I had been "interviewed," but the crisis is past, and here f am. They were visitors of the right sort, and I shall be glad again to greet them when next they visit the Inter-mediate Valley.—KELPIE (April 10).

THOSE LONG ISLAND TROUT.—The bill relating to trout illustrated, in the engrossed act as filed in the Secretary of State's office, the value of punctuation points. The first section sets out to amend Section 19 of the laws of 1879 so as to have it read as follows: "No person shall catch, or attempt to catch, or kill, or expose for sale, or have in pos-session after the same has been caught or killed, any speckled trout, brook trout, salmon trout, landlocked salmon, or Cali-fornia trout, save only from the first day of May to the first day of September in each year, except in the counties of Queens and Suffolk, where it shall be from the first day of

April to the first day of September in each year. And such speckled trout, brook trout, landlocked salmon and Califor-nia trout taken in said counties of Queens and Suffolk during the month of April may be had in possession in other coun-ties of the State, but shall not be exposed for sale. In the counties included in the Adirondack preserve, established by Chapter 283 of the laws of 1885, it shall be lawful to catch, expose for sale, and have in possession after the same has been caught, speckled trout, brook trout and California trout from the first day of May to the fitteenth day of Sep-tember, and salmon trout and landlocked salmon from the first day of May to the first day of October." The engross-ing elerk overlooked the period after the words "shall not be exposed for sale." By omitting to put in that point and by beginning the word "in" with a small i the law virtually reads, "But such speckled trout," etc., "shall not be exposed for sale in the counties included in the Adirondack preserve." That is to say, the whole intent of the act, so far as prohi-iting the marketing of trout caught in Queens and Suffolk counties within the period during which they are allowed to be equelt, is changed to mean that they may be marketed in every county of the State except in the counties of the Adir-ondack region, wherein the State has a preserve.

OPENING OF THE MAINE TROUT SEASON.—Recent letters from the Androscoggin Lake region in Maine give it as the opinion of the guides that the lakes will clear of ice by May 1 or a few days later. This is especially true of Oquossoc or Rangelcy Lake. The weather has been unusually warm down there for April, and the guides claim that the ice is rapidly melting. May 1 would be very early for these lakes to clear; the average date for the past eight or ten years has been May 14. There is very much of uncertainty about the matter, however. When the ice goes the trout season begins, and the event will be hailed by sportsmen ready for the annual fishing trip. Indeed, one or two parties propose to leave Boston a day or two before the telegraph brings the news of departed ice, in order to be on the ground for the first trips of the little steamers to the fishing grounds.— SPECIAL.

WHITEFISH AND GRAYLING.—Timber Line, Montana.— Editor Forest and Stream: In the Yellowstone River, and in the Madison, Gallatin and Jefferson tivers, which unite to form the Missouri, there is a fish which tises to the fly, and which is called the grayling or whitefish. An old Scotch-man living in the camp says they are the same fish in every respect which he had caught in Scotland, and were there called the grayling. Last summer I showed some of them to a gentleman from Michigan, who said they were not gray-ling. A day's catch in the Yellowstone shows about two-thirds trout and one-third "grayling," so called. In the Gallatin the catches average about one-half trout and one-half grayling.—F. M. H. [Both whitefish and grayling are found in these streams. The latter have distinct teeth and a dorsal fin of seventeen to twenty rays. The whitefish have no teeth and a dorsal fin of ten to twelve rays.]

BASS FLIES — Athens, Pa. — Editor Forest and Stream: I see that some of your readers want to learn how some killing bass flies are made. I will give you a description of my favorites: Dark orange body, with gold tinsel, red and yel-low tail, einnamon brown hackle, and the rayed feathers of the mallard colored yellow for wings. This I find the most killing fly for all times, dark or bright days, early or late in the season; that is, in the Susquehanna, Chemung and Clyde rivers, Canandaigua outlet and the lower lakes. My next is all black (crow's wings), hackle black, with silver tinsel, tail black. Next is the hackle fly, which is the same as the first, without any wings. Next is the Reuben Wood and scarlet ibis, with orange body and gold tinsel. I also use the For-guson; but the first one, the yellow one, "takes the cakes."— E. W. DAVIES.

fishculture.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY.

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Colonel McDonald would be at the meeting. The following letter was read by the secretary: WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1886.—Sir: I am requested by Col. McDonald to inform you that his baby died this morning. and it will be impossible for him to attend the meeting of the Fisheries Society, which he exceedingly regrets. I send you by to-day's express a package of papers, minute book, etc. Very respectfully yours, J. J. O'CONNOR. Letters of regret were read from Mr. E. G. Blackford, Mr. A. N. Cheney, Dr. R. E. C. Stearns, W. V. Cox. Geo. Shepard Page and D. H. Fitzhugh. The morning attendance being very light, Dr. Hudson sug-gested that it would be well to get through with such routine work as was necessary, and leave the reading of papers until the afternoon session, when no doubt the attendance would be better.

work as was necessary, and leave the reading of papers that the atternation session, when no doubt the attendance would be better.
During the meeting the following new members were eleated : S. P. Bartlett, Quincy, III.; J. H. Bissell, Detroit, Mich.; C. C. Hinchman, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. S. C. Adams, Peoria, III.; Herschel Whitaker, Detroit, Mich.; Walter D. Marks, Paris, Mich.; N. K. Fairbank, Chicago; A. Booth, Chicago; Dr. E. S. Holmes, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. N. Dewey, Toledo; Dr. R. O. Sweeney, St. Paul; W. D. Tomlin, Duluth, Minn.; James Nevin, Madison, Wis.; Philo Dunning, Madison Wis.
The chairman gave notice that during the meeting the following papers would be read:
"Oyster Culture," "Smelt Hatching" and "Work at Cold Spring Harbor, New York," by Fred Mather.
"Hisheulture as a Practical Art," by J. H. Bissell.
"The Michigan Grayling," by Herschel Whitaker.
"Dee Sea Dredging on the United States Steamer Albatrosa," by F. L. Washburn.
"Transportation of Fish in the British Islands," by W. V. Cox.
"History of the Leed Fish and the Frozen Fish Trade of the

"Transportation of Fish in the British Islands, ", Cox. "History of the Iced Fish and the Frozen Fish Trade of the United States," by A. Howard Clark. The following gentlemen were then appointed by the chair as a committee to nominate officers for the coming year, to be elected on the following day. This committee consisted of Messrs. May, of Nebraska; Butler, of Michigan: Bartlett, of Illinois; Sweeney, of Minnesota, and Downing, of Wisconsin. The meeting adjourned until 2:30 P. M. A full report of the meeting will follow.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

FIXIORES. FIELD TRIALS. Nov. 8.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 22.—Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y. DOG SHOWS.

April 27, 28, 29 and 30,—Third Dog Show of the Cleveland Bench Show Association. C, M. Munhall, Secretary, Cleveland, O. May 4, 5, 6 and 7.—Tenth annual dog Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, New York. James Morti-mer, Superintendent, P. O. Box 1812, New York. May 18, 19, 20 and 21.—Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, 5t. Louis, Mo. Geo. Munson, Manager. July 20, 21, 22 and 23.—Milwaukee Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Man-ager, Milwaukee, Wis.

K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-ished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope, Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless pad in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bot 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed **3616**.

ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

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were not thoroughbred; after that fooling looking in the dog's mouth to estimate his breeding by the color of his palate is comparatively quite sensible. The Airedales showed up re-markably well. Among them was a very fair second rater entered at £3; from the opening of the show to the closing hour this terrier furnished a deal of hard labor to the frantic clerk in the oflice, as everybody who saw the price rushed with the speed of a writ-chased debtor to claim the good thing.

entered at £3; from the opening of the show to the closing how this terrier furnished a deal of hard labor to the frantic elerk in the office, as everybody who saw the price rushed with the speed of a writ-chased debtor to claim the good thing. Bu what a wanderer I an, I hadn't done with Hanley and here I am in the Aquarium; well, back to Hanley for a few words. When you are in Rome, do as the run 'uns do—so did the Hanley exhibitors. They went to the circus and stopped the performance, they went into the street and stopped the procession, and generally continued to behave themselves "as sich" with contentment to themselves and to the well expressed contempt of a population not over nice in their manners or appearances. It was playing it a few notes too low down. The smouldering ill-feeling azainst the ubiquitous all vic-torious Mr. S. Boddington at Hanley, Just into a vicious flame. The unbroken successes of his kennelhave long soured his rivals and competitors. "He is always on the make," they exclaim, "dogs are not his hobby, he makes a business of them; he's a poi-thunter-look at his prize record; he's a mug-hunter—look at the sales he effects. Oh, this sort of thing won't do for us, its nothing but 'our Mr. Boddington' who travels for Collie, Collie & Co." Translated this carping reads thusly: Mr. B. has judgment and money, by the ex-ercise of a deal of the first and the outlay of a little of the latter he contrives to secure the best dogs which he wins with and sells to a profit, and there is not one of the grunblers who would not do the same if he got the chance. I don't think the progress of the breed much troubles Mr. Boddington, but I do think he involuntarily advances it all the same by putting decent dogs into circulation. His last offense consists of having "picked up" a good dog at a fair price (250) that was in a subordinate position at the crystal Palace. At Hanley this dog beat the C. P. winner, The Squire, and the latter's owner, Mr. Charles, made a scene in the ring and swore the dog was

They ascribed to each other the meanest of annis-But still they were personal friends. They struck one another with poker and tongs, They did one another the cruellest wrongs, They labelled each other in scandalous songs— But still they were personal friends.

They stabled one another with knives in the back, They tried hard to get one another the sack, And each put the 'tees on the other one's track— But still they were personal friends.

Each tore out by handfuls the other one's hair, Each scratched till the other one's cheek-bones were bare, And each made the other one halloo and swear— But still they were personal friends.

But still they were personal breast At last they fell senseless and smothered with gore, The doctor arrived, and said both were no more; They had sent one another to Pluto's warm shore— But still they were personal friends. LILLIBULERO.

MARCH 27, 1886. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

[Letters from England to be addressed to "Lillibulero," care of Mr. T. Hambien, 16 The Higher Parade, Leamington.]

DOG SHOW SECRETARIES AND "SPECIALS."

DOG SHOW SECRETARIES AND "SPECIALS." Editor Forest and Stream: "Y. M. H." lately gave some very sound advice on the first of the above subjects, using the late Pittsburgh show as a text, and I feel like enlarging on the same matter. We will all admit that the exhibitor is responsible for the correctness of his entries, that on him rests the onus of seeing that all is in accordance with rule and letter; but does this absolve the sec-retary from all responsibility? For instance, the premium list clearly sets forth that three wins at shows given "under the auspices of clubs members of the association" are required to qualify for entry in the champion class, and gives a list of clubs members of "this association." It was painfully evident at Pittsburgh that not the least attention had been paid to this by the authorities; entry after entry appeared on the catologue that did not show sufficient wins to qualify. In one of the champion fox-terrier classes neither of the competitors were eligible! — Mow will it be contended that it is simple honesty for a plath to take the money for an entry when the entry form plainly shows that the animal is not eligible under their own rules! and does it help the honesty of the transaction to accept thy refusing the protest that follows, as was done in the St. Bernard puppy class? In other words, are dog show clubs under any obligation of treating exhibitors their plain rights

under any obligation of treating exhibitors with common honesty? I was speaking with the brains of the Pittsburgh Club about their folly in so curtly refusing exhibitors their plain rights to a hearing, when he said, "The right thing to have done was to refuse an entry that was wrong, and not to take a man's money and then beat him out of his winnings." "Brains" is nearly always right, and he was not far from it here; but he fails to recognize the rights that a protesting exhibitor has. I thought there was a purpose to punksh Philadelphia exhibi-tors for their upsetting the show last fall; at all events, I heard more complaints from Philadelphians than from all others. Your remarks;on specials were to the point, but you might have written a book on the ludicrous aspect of the phenom-enon. Just think of an Irish water spaniel winning a cooking stove! I twice noticed a fine, jolly looking gentleman study-ing that wonderfull cooking stove that was stude up on stilts at the entrance to the show in the most prominent position that could be had. After conjuring over the cause of his deep interest in a very small and common looking stove, I came to interest in a very small and common looking stove, I came to set right on this before the show closed, by learning that he was set right on this before the show closed, by learning that he was

wondering what in the world he was going to do with that store. Then the wonderful variety of articles that foxhound owners had to compete for. I wonder what our jolly squire did with that silk dress, barrel of Rhine wine (made on Troy Hill, Alleghenv county), cast of "merline" beer, etc., that he wond The sillness of offering cooking stores, castors, per-fumery bottles, bnd cigars, etc., as dog show prizes, does not seem to strike the authorities, as "getting specials" seems to be the height of their ambition. The donors of these wonderful collections are not responsible for the foolishness of it, as they are simply dunned to "give a special" and they give something in their line as a bit of cheap and very poor advertising. Surely no exhibitor sends a dog four hundred miles on the inducement of winning a cooking stove, a black silk dress, a cask of "merline" beer (what in the world is that Å, a box of tollet soap, one of five ice cream sets, a meerschaum pipe, a brass sconce, a lady's umbrella, a piano cover, a horse blanket, a shooting suit (si's of these were offered). — Ma word, is it not a trifle silly, to call it by the "most tend-erest" name, to have 110 classes and 84 specials' or are exhib-tors still the fools of yore to be humburged ad libitum? Of course when I use the word "secretary" I mean the cler-rical officer or officers of the show, be he secretary, superintends enter or plain clerx. W. WADE.

HULTON, Pa., April 10.

THE HARTFORD DOG SHOW.

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Mr. H. C. Giover. MASTIFFS—(MR. MORTIMER). There were fifteen entries in these classes, three of which were absent. Homer, Rosalind and Prussian Princess repre-sented the champions. The winners in the open dog class are well known and were properly placed. Odin, vhc., is just a fair specimen, deficient in head, feet and forelegs. Adyk, placed second to Bal-Gal in the bitch class, is a lengthy speci-men of fair type. She is light in bone, faulty in eye, and lacks depth of muzzle. Tamora, the other entry, was absent. The class was correctly placed. Hannibal, looking better than he did at New Haven, but still very light and tucked up, was first in the puppy class for dogs. Guess, placed second, is a very poor specimen, not worth a prize in any company. He has a long, houndy head, a peak that would do credit to a bloodhound, crooked forelegs and faulty ears. Rex. c., is faulty in head and ear, light in bone, leggy and lacks sub-stance. He is quite as good as Guess. There were no entries in the bitch class. ST. BERNARDS—(MR. MORTIMER). Don II. and Leila were alone in the chaw pion classes. Mr.

in the bitch class. ST. BERNARDS-(MR, MORTIMER). Don II. and Leila were alone in the chan pion classes. Mr. Tucker was the only exhibitor in the open dog class. His dogs were properly placed in order of merit, although Mt. Velan and Seeldan are far behind the others. Flora I., the only entry in the bitch c ass, is faulty in head and lacks bone and substance. Lodi had the dog puppy class to himself, and Gemme was equally fortunate in the bitch class, but the prize was withheld ior want of merit. Duke of Leeds and Gertie represented rongh-coated champions, and in the open dog class Merchant Primce was properly placed first. He lacks character in head and is faulty in expression. He is a big, fine dog, not good either in markings or coat, and he stands badly on his forelegs. Bosco II., second prize, was fully de-scribed in our report of the Newark show, as was Rudolph II, vhe. Monk Detrica, c., is faulty in back and stilty behind. Loyal was absent. Miranda, Lady Athol and Stella were properly placed in the bitch class. The other entry, Rarone, was absent. Morenda, in the open dog class, was given first prize in the class for dog puppies, and the bitch class did not fill. We have previously expressed our opinion as to how the dogs that were entered in these classes should be placed, so that it would be egotistical to say they were well judged. NEWFOUNDLANDS-(MR. MORTIMER). There were no entries in the champion class, and of the three in the onen class we failed to tind Tom. and Prince was

NEWFOUNDLANDS-(MR. MORTIMER). There were no entries in the champion class, and of the three in the open class we failed to find Tom, and Prince was transferred to the puppy class, leaving Carlo to score a blood-less victory. He is faulty at both ends, but has good body, legs and a fairly good coat. Prince, the only exhibit in the puppy class, was given first prize, and he is evidently a lucky dog.

DEERHOUNDS- (MR. MORTIMER).

DEERHOUNDS-(MR. MORTIMEE). Mac, as usual, beat Bran in the class for champion dogs, and in the bitch class Lorna II. was alone. The magnificent Chief-tain proved an easy winner over Bevys III. in the next class, although the last named is by no means a poor specimen. He is too straight from the hocks down, and is not nearly so good as Chiettain either in head, expression, neck or in quarters. Bras, vhc., was badly shown. His ribs are not well sprung, and he is faulty in shoulders and hind parts. His head is farly good. Bruce, hc., was not worth a card in such com-pany. He is very small and has no coat. Duncan was absent. Of the two bitches shown, Wanda was much the best at all points. Blithe, small and lacking in character and short of coat, was not worth the second prize. There were four entries in the dog puppy class. Braie, given first prize, is not very good in head and his pasterns are light; he may, however,

improve in the latter. King of the Forest is a fairly good puppy; he stands on the best of legs and feet, and is above the average in head, body and coat. Braco, vhc., is faulty in head and rather light in body. Lancer III., he, is faulty in coat, color and eyes. Ramona was alone in the bitch class. She was on the sick list, but if all goes well with her she will be heard from again. She is a big bitch, of good quality, fairly good in head, body and coat, and excellent in legs and feet. These classes were well judged.

GREYHOUNDS-(MR. MORTIMER.)

GREYHOUNDS-(MR. MORTIMER.) Memnon and Mother Demdike were the entries in the cham-pion classes. Harlequin, described in previous reports, was first in the dog class, Stranger in White coming second. His head is fairly good, but not first-class, he has a good neck and shows his good breeding. He is light in bone and failty in feet, shallow in body and rather heavy in ears. Notwith-standing the fact that old Ben has been knighted, he was not worth a vhc. card. His mouth is gone and he lacks power at all points. Jack C. is leggy and shows little true greyhound character. Hawthorne Belle, the New Haven winner, wa s first in the bitch class, followed by Sister in Black. The lat-ter, a racy looking one, is not very good in shoulders, loin, pasterns, or feet. Borceress, vhc., is a bit light in bone, plain in head and straight from the nocks down, but she is a grey-hound. They were properly placed. Stranger in White and Sister in Black took the prizes in the puppy classes, and had no competitor.

POINTERS-(MR. TRACY).

Sister in Black took the prizes in the puppy classes, and nau no competitors. POINTERS-(MR. TRACY). We were much disappointed with the display of pointers, the more so because we had been given to understand that the pointer men would be out in force. Thanks to the Graphic Kennels, four good dogs were shown. There were no entries in the champion classes for heavy weights and in the open dog class Graphic fairly smothered the rest of the class. Tammany was second, There is a wear-and-tear look about him that we like, but he is not quite up to first-class form. Duke of Bergen was absent and Captain Fred was not for competi-tion. Sport, Prince and Shot are not show dogs. In the bitch class Revell 111. was much the best. She was described in our Newark report. We saw her gallop at Hartford and did not like her shoulder action. Nell, winner of second, is well-known; Topsy, vhc., lacks character. Robin Adair, the only entry in the champion light weight class, was absent at the time of judging, but came later and was given the prize by the com-mittee. The next class was a very poor one and we agree with the judge that he would have been justified in withholding the prize for want of merit. Bracket scored a one-sided vic-tory. This is a good dog; the best light weight in America. We like him better than either Donald II. or Rust, although he is not so good in tail as either of these dogs. Fritz, Sancho and Game are not show dogs. Only three bitches were shown. Meally's good body and excellent legs, feet and shoulders placed her much ahead of Happy Medium, who is very faulty in legs and feet. Phyllis, vhc., should have been second. She was fully described in our report of the New Haven show. There were only three puppies in the two classes and they are not show dogs. ENGLISH SETTERS –(MR. DONNER).

There were only three puppies in the two classes and they are not show dogs. ENGLISH SETTERS -(MR, DONNER). These classes were very thin and the quality was below what we have ever seen at a kennel club show. There was not a good one shown in the open classes, and we never re-member having seen such a lot of puppies at any show. Rockingham, not looking quite so well as he did last year, was again placed over his old opponents, Plantagenet and Foreman. Modesta, badly shown, was alone in the champion bitch class. Her forelegs are growing more crocked, and sha is wider in front than she was. The quality of the next class may be estimated when we say that Mack B. Scored an easy win. We sympathized with the judge in his endeavors to find a decent looking specimen for second place, but we can-not indorse the award in favor of Pride. He is a big, coarse, heavy dog of Gordon type. heavy in head, checky, throaty, faulty in shculders, straight from the hoaks down, very bad in stifles, and almost as curly in coat as a retriever. Dan, chained next to him, although not noticed, is of the same type and is quite as good. Spot, vhc., should have been second. He does not stand straight on his forelegs, but is better at other points than Pride, and shows some quality. Dashing Prince Regent, faulty in eyes, straight behind and long in loin, was third best. We did not see Lamani's Dan. Vixen HII, a strong bitch, plain in head, and faulty in ears and eyes and curly in coat, scored an easy win in the bitch class. Belva, placed second, must be a good fielder if she finds a purchaser at catalogue price, 850. Sho is snipy, out at the elbows, crooked in forelegs and faulty in ears. Lulu, vhc., was described in our New Havenreport. Mistletoe, c., should have been higher on the list, although she was shown much too fat. We will not attempt a criticism of the two dog pup-pies. The prizes should have been withheld. We likad Lulu, in the bitch class, better than Countess Helen, Both were shown at New Haven. Pansy, the best of the three, d

ies. The prizes should have been withheld. We fiked Luh, is he bitch class, better than Counters Helen. Both were shown at New Haven. Pansy, the best of the three, did not compete ... ININ SITTEN-(M. PIERCH). These classes were well represented, and Mr. Pierce, who made his debut as a judge, handled them in a masterly manner. We were unable to detect a single error of judgment, and the classes were better handled than we have seen in many years. Eleho, Jr., looking fairly well, was alone in the the classes were better handled than we have seen in many years. Eleho, Jr., looking fairly well, was alone in the the classes were better handled than we have seen in many years. Bleho, Jr., looking fairly well, was alone in the the classes were better handled that the dist. Noreen is not nearly so good in front as she with the last is a trifle light between the couplings and not so good on stilles and thighs as we would like to see: she is also a pit to straight from the hocks down and would do with more bone. She has a nice clean head, straight legs and good feet, entire in the open dog class, one only was absent. Gerald was orrectly placed at the head of affairs. He is a big, fine, up standing dog with rather too much daylight under him, and although his head is above the average, he is rather too fait in your of or inprovement. His legs, feet, back, loin, coat and cold are reported by the was shown in superb condition. Hencaire was not for inprovement. His legs, feet, back, loin, coat and cold are reported with and standy much has a moderate head and style. Eco, whe, was not well has was indered and is faulty in back, then we have a shown in east and better the head of rates. Lorend weak behind in the chore's down than we like to see. In other respects he wild, do emtohy show, He is defined in the value wild was the which and has a moderate head and style. Eco, whe, was not well has well. We like and has a moderate head and style. Show how in these to or unch das a ber kennel companion, Noreen, and shallow in chest.

Mickey, placed first, has not improved since he was first shown. He is pretty good in head and bone, but is light between the couplings and faulty in color. Fritz, placed second, is faulty in head, coat and color. This was a poor class. Madcap was much the best of the two bitches shown. Her faults are in muzzle and stop. She is above the average in body, coat, color, legs, feet and strength of limbs. GORDON SETTERS-(MR. GLOVER). There were no entries in the champion bitch class, and in the dog class Royal Duke was properly placed over Argus. The former is a good dog; he is rather cheeky, lacks depth of muzzle and is too heavy in neck; he stands on the best of legs and feet, is fairly good in body, and exceptionally good in quarters; in coat, color and markings he will do for any com-pany, and he carries himself very gaily. Flash, winner in the open dog class, is faulty in head and tail, but showed more character than the balance of the class. Gift, second, is of different type; he occupied the same position at New Haven. The others were a poor lot. Gordon Chloe, first in the bitch class, is a fairly good one, but not a crack; she is faulty in muzzle, stop, color and tail; she was shown much too fat. Heather Lass, vhc., is well known. Maud, he, is much too far Mienter Lass, who is the list of the exception and light, and is faulty in color and quarters; her fairly good head won her the card. Two puppy classes failed to draw more than one entry, a very seedy-looking specimen, faulty in skull, muzzle, body and bone. With the exception of an unnecessary distribution of cards, these classes were well handled. SPANELS-(MR. MORTIMEN). The classes were provided for these dogs, but only fifteen were shown, and the quality was much below, the average.

well handled. SPANIELS-(MR. MORTIMER). Mine classes were provided for these dogs, but only fifteen were shown, and the quality was much below the average, two classes were provided for Clumbers, but there were no entries. Newton Abbot Lady was alone in the champion class for field spaniels, and in the open class Black Beau, Jr., who took first, was opposed by three mongrels, and the other prizes were withheld. Shina was opposed by Brahmin in the cham-pion class for cockers. The bitch scored an easy win. Brah-min should be relegated to the field spaniel class. He lacks cocker character. There were two entries in the open class for dogs and Young Obo won, second prize being withheld. The bitch class was even worse, and of the three entries Miss Nance was the only one present. She is well bred, but is a long way removed from high-class form. The two dog pup-pies are not up to show form. Three bitches made a better class, and Black Flash was much the best. He is fairly good in body and legs, but might be improved in head and eyes, bot, bc., was not worth a card. She is a weedy specimen, faulty in head and ears. The judge could not have felt com-plimented by the entries in these classes. FOXHOUNDS-(MR. MORTMER).

FOXHOUNDS-(MR. MORTIMER). Five foxhounds were shown and all received notice. Lady Stewart was placed first. She is not so good Racket, winner of second. The others are good looking animals, but not of the type called for by the standard. All of them are heavier than the average New England hound and all looked like workmen. EEAGLES-(MR. ELMORE). There were twent, cons heavier and with only one ab

EAGLES-(MR. ELMORE). There were twenty-one beagles entered with only one ab-sentee. Little Duke was alone in the champion class over 12 inches. In the open dog cl-ss first went to Trailer. This dog was ruled out at Phildelphia last full as being over 15 inches. Mr. Elmore, however, after m-asuring him, decided that he was within the limit. As we have before remarked of him. he is a useful-looking, well made dog. He was not in the best of condition Leader, placed second, was the only one in the class that is unquestionably under 15 inches. Tony Weller, vhc., looks decidedly above the limit, he is also too long in body and light in muzzle. He stands straight on the best of legs and feet. Flute L., he., is nearer 17 than 15 inches. He is fairly well formed. In the bitch class the decision at Boston was properly reversed and Twinkle won over Chase. Silver received the same award as at Boston while Vixen received the dog class under 12 inches. In the bitch class first went to Magnet, a very pretty little bitch, with the sweetest head that we ever saw on a small beagle; she is a trifle out at elbow, a bit long in body, and has flat open feet, for this reason we pre-ferred Ruby for the place; she is not quite so good in head and is also a trifle out at elbow, but she has a good body with capital legs and feet and a good tail. In the puppy class first went to Snowflake, a nicely n ade puppy, her worst fault is a much too line muzzle. Belle, winner of second, has a good head and is well formed, but she is not quite straight on her forelegs. DACHSHUNDE-(MR. MORTIMEE). There were but two dachshunde shown . Bubentain the

forelegs. DACHSHUNDE-(MR. MORTIMER). There were but two dachshunde shown. Rubenstein, the winner, is a long way ahead of anything we have seen recently; he is fit to win in any company. Judy, placed second, had the same position at Boston.

BASSET HOUNDS-(MR. MORTIMER). The only entry, Canace, was absent.

second, had the same position at Boston. BASSET HOUNDS-(MR. MORTIMER). The only entry, Canace, was absent. FOX-TERRENS-(MR. MORTIMER). The judging of these classes caused much disstification mitted at any previous show. Fennel scored an easy win over the spitz-headed and woolly Felgrave Primrose, and in the bitch class Richmond Olive had a very easy win, being better than Diana in coat, back, loin, quarters, legs, feet and bone. The open dog class was a fairly good one and the judge placed upon his book the following rather astound-ing statement: "An exceedingly fine class. Probably no-where in England has so much quality been seen in one class." We can assure the judge there was a better class at Birming-ham more than ten years ago when Tyke was first and Poiler second. Splauger could not be compared with either of these dogs and could not ave taken a card in such company. This dog is sally over have taken a card in such company. This dog is sally over the easy and in a savery ordinary specimen. He is faulty in muzzle, ers, skull, eyes, ribs, back, ioin and quar-ters, and is very deficient in terrier character. Bacchana, placed second, is a terrier all over and was much the best dog not her class. We are not at all certain that Richmond Olive can beat him and must reserve our opinion on that until we see the dogs side by side. Shovel, vhc., should have been second. He is a bit theeky and wide in front and his ars's do not lay close enough to the head, but he stands on capital legs in fits proper place. Valet, whc, is a good terrier and deserved his card. Stableford Joe, hc, should have been whc, and Nick vhc, got more than he de-served. He is fairly good in legs and feet, but is light in inthe bitch class, should have been fits. Marguerite, placed fits, is not nearly so good looking as we expected to find her. She is oo checky and runn in skull, wide in front, does not carry her ears very well, and would do with more boose. Cornwall Duchess, second prize, was fits at New

puppy. Allspice was much the best of the bitches, but Blem-ton Marigold, placed second, should not have been noticed. She is a monkey faced specimen, with prick ears, and is faulty in quarters; her legs and feet are good. Blemton Thyme, c., is better than Marigold. These dogs are owned by Mr. August Belmont, Jr. Blue Belle, vhc, should have been second. She is fairly good in head, has plentv of bone, and is above the average in body. She does not stand quite straight on her pins, but will improve in this respect. Peep Bo, hc., is also better than the second-prize winner. Her faults are in head, ears and legs. Of the ten bitches entered in this class six only were shown. Trophy was the only wire-haired terrier entered. He is a fairly good dog, raiker wide in front and light in hone, COLLES-(MR. MORTIMER).

were shown. Trophy was the only wire-haired terrier entered. He is a fairly good dog, rather wide in front and light in hone. COLLIES-(MR. MORTIMER). In the class for champion dogs, Ben Nevis was very proper-ly placed over Roy-boy. They are well-known. Lady of the Lake was alone in the bitch class. The open dog class was a poor one. Bonnie Dunkeld, the winner, is a useful looking dog, not quite up to first-class form in head, body, coat, legs, feet or tail. Oscar II., second prize, is faulty in eyes, ears. hocks and shoulders. King Bruce, vhc., is faulty in ears and tail and nis coat is not straight. Rab, hc. is not worth a eard in any company. He is bad at almost every points and it was with difficulty he moved around the ring. Lass O' Lowrie, faulty in head, ears, tail and coat, was first in the hitch class. The others did not deserve notice and are not show dogs. A had lot. Two dog puppies were shown. Tramp. awarded fart prize, was purchased by the judge for the Hempstead Farm Co., before the class was passed on; at least we were so informed by the person in charge of him. He is faulty in head, eyes and shouders. Frank, second prize, is faulty in head but has a better coat than Tramp. Four bitches were shown, and of these Janet was correctly placed first. Popsie, vhc., is rather soft in coat, but is a better bitch than Gladys, winner of second. Madge, c., is a very poor specimen, not worth a card in any company. BULDOGS-(MR. MORTIMER). These classers were well corresponded and.

BULLDOGS-(MR. MORTIMER). These classes were well represented, and the prize winners are all known to our readers. The classes were well handled.

are all known to our readers. The classes were were bandled. BULL-TERRIERS—(MR. MORTIMER). Victoria and Grand Duke were the entries in the champion class for heavy weights. The prize was given to Victoria, but we think Grand Duke the better dog. There were four entries in the open class, and Count again took the blue ritheon. Grand Duchess, placed second, should have been first; she is better at both ends than Count, and, barring a trifle too much length in body, not much fault can be found with her. The others were outclassed. Little Maggie, ratherstouter all over than Little Nell, beat her; it is a close thing between them; both are faulty in head and eves, and Maggie has the best of it in legs and feet, while Neil is much the best in tall. White Violet, first at New Haven, was the only puppy shown. BLACK AND TAN, ROUGH-HAIRED, DANDIE DINMONT. IRISH, BED-

Violet, first at New Haven, was the only puppy shown.
 BLACK AND TAN, ROUGH-HAIRED, DANDLE DINMONT, IRISH, BED-LINGTON, SEVE, YORKSHIEE AND TOY TERRIERS— (MR. MORTIMER).
 There was only one entry in the black and tan terrier classes; a moderate specimen that was described in our New-ark report. The prizes were withheld in the rough-haired terrier class. Two Dandies were shown and were placed as at New Haven. The only Irish terrier entered was absent. and there were no Bedlingtons on view. Of the four Skress entered only one, Highland Nellie, was deserving of notice; she is faulty in head, ears and coat. Five Yorkshires were shown in the two classes, but none of the winners are good in either coat or color. Brighty, one of Mr. Dan O'Shea's half Irish and half Scotch (a good cross) was the only entry. PUGS-(MR. MORTMER).

Irish and half Scotch (a good cross) was the only entry. PUGS-(MR. MORTIMER). Bradford Ruby, in grand trim, was alone in the champion class. Four of the five entries turned up in the open dog class, and a poor lot they were. Mr. Mortimer got things badly mixed. Puck, the first prize winner, was catalogued as weighing 20 pounds. We should say he weighed nearer 30 pounds. He does not show the slightest particle of pug character, has a long, wolfish head, and stands like a bull-dog in front. He should not receive potice in any pug class. Dude, placed second, is a much smaller dog, although he is catalogued as weighing 20 pounds. He is a plain animal, faulty all over, and block hor have been noticed. Thun-der, vhe., and Dick, hc., were the only pugs in the class. Dick was second at Newalk. TOY SPANELS-(MR, MORTIMER).

TOY SPANIELS-(MR. MORTIMER). King Pippin was alone in the class for Blenheims, and Roscius had the King Charles class to himself. These dogs are well known.

MEXICAN HAIRLESS-(MR. MORTIMER). Me Too, Judge and Nellie were the entries in this class, and they were placed as at New Haven.

and they were placed as at Were the entries in this class, MISCELLANEOUS-(MR, MORTIMER). Four equal first prizes were awarded in the heavy weight class to Sir Lucifer, an English bob-tail sheep dog (first at New Haven), Black Bess, a poor specimen of the English retriever, Nestor, a bloodhound (first at New Haven), and Mollie, a fair Irish water spaniel, faulty in eyes. Onomoo, another Irish water spaniel, faulty in eyes. Onomoo, another Irish water spaniel, may be the the the the the the Mollie, a fair Irish water spaniel, faulty in eyes. Onomoo, another Irish water spaniel, was given vhc. This dog is faulty in head, tail and forelegs, and has some white on the chest. Gyp, hc., should not have been noticed. He is a very poor specimen, and a class was provided for mastiffs. There were two entries in the light weight class. First was given to Charlie, a Prince Charles spaniel, faulty in muzzle, short in coat, feather and frill, and too heavily marked. Cuckitt, placed second, should not have been noticed in this class. He is a toy terrier, and a class was provided for the breed. ITALIAN GREYHOUNS-(MR, MORTIMER). Minnie, placed first and catalogued as weighing 74 pounds, is too heavy, and is faulty in body and quarters. The New Haven winner was second. The others were outclassed. SPECIAL PRIZES.

Haven winner was second. The others were outclassed. SPECIAL PRIZES. Several mistakes were made in the distribution of these prizes. We have alwayssaid of Merchant P.ince that he is a good dog, but be is not nearly so good as Duke of Leeds. The latter shows much more character, has a much grander head and expression, stands better on his logs, and is infinitely superior in coat. color and markings. Merchant Prince stands a trifle higher at the shoulder, and carries his tail better, but such points should never he allowed to outweigh the more important characteristics of the breed. We feel sure that if the judge will again examine the two dogs, he will agree with us that Duke of Leeds is vastly superior to Merchant Prince. Memnon begins to show age, and we agree with Mr. Mortimer in placing Mother Demilike first. The deerhound puppy prize should have gone to Ramona instead of Braie. Lady Stewart was not the best foxhound shown, and Grand Duchess should have gone to Bacchanal. Mr. Thayer and Mr. Elemont showed better kennels than the Messar, Rutherfurd. ADDITIONAL AWARDS. Rebin Afair won champion prize in small pointer dog class. The prise shoul the he hat published jast were should

ADDITIONAL AWARDS. Robin Adair won champion prize in small pointer dog class. The ish setters that came first on the list published last work should be read, "Ited Native Setters" In foxhounds, F. C. Clark's Tip is very bigh com., F. W. Rossiter's Rock, Jr., and Pinto were bigh m. and com.

om. and com. BEAGLES, OVER 12IN.—CHAMPION: A. H. Wakeheld & Co.'s Little Duke.—OPEN—Dogs: 1st, H. F. Schellhass's Trailer: 2d, A. H. Wake-leid & Co's Leader. Very high com., W. H. Child's Tony Weller. Lign com, E. E. & H. W. Loro's Flute L. In pug pupples, first prize was given to E. C. Wander's unnamed, a basset hounds, Canace, the only entry, was absent. In miscel-

laneous large class, F. R. Gildersleve's Black Bess was equal first in-stead of S. Scoville's Jack, and W. Ehlers's Onomoo was very high com. In the small class, Cuckitt was first and Charlie second.

SPECIAL PRIZES. Best kennel, Winlawn Kennel. Best pair, Homer and cess : best American bred, Homer ; best dog or bitch

SPECIAL PRIZES. MASTIFFS.--Best kennel, Winlawn Kennel. Best pair, Homer and Prussian Princess: best American bred, Homer; best dog or bitch, Prussian Princess: ST. BERNARDS.-Rough-coated; best dog or bitch, Merchant Prince; best bitch, Mirauda; smooth-coated, best dog or bitch, (two, Leila; best puppy, Loil; best in open classes, Apollo. GREVHOUNDS.-Best kennel, II. W. Smith; best dog or bitch, Motber Demdike. POINTERS.-Best kennel, Graphic Kennel; best dog or bitch, Motber Demdike. POINTERS.-Best kennel, Blackstone Kennel; best dog or bitch, Mockingham; best dog in open classes, Make B; best bitch in open class, Vixen III.; best with field trial record, Foreman; best brace, Foreman and Plantagenet. GORDON SETTERS.-Best kennel, Dr. Wm. Jarvis; best dog or bitch (two), Elcho Jr.; best bitch, Molly Bawn; best red native setter, Josle.

(two), Electron Jr., best otten, Long Land, Co.; best over twelve BEARLES.—Best kennel, A. H. Wakefield & Co.; best over twelve inches, Twinkle; best under twelve inches (two), March Boy and Magnetscored the same, DEERHOUTNS.—Best kennel, J. E. Thayer; best in open classes, Chieftain; best puppy, Braie, BULLTERRIERS.—Best bull terrier (three), Count; best bitch, Grand Duchess.

BULL-TERRIERS.—Best bull terrier (three), Count; best bitch, Grand Duchese. Fox-TERRIERS.—Best exhibit, L & W. Rutherfurd; best kennel, L. & W. Rutherfurd; best dog or bitch, Richmond Olive; best in open class se, Splanger; best American bred, Nina. COLLES.—Best dog or bitch (two), Ben Nevis; best bitch, Lady of the Lake; best puppy, Tramp; best bobtanded, Sir Lucifer. COCKER SPANIELS.—Best dog or bitch, Sbina; hest bitch Shina; best in open classe, Young Obo; best bitch uppy, Suscite. Brst fox-hound, Lady Ntewart. Best kennel buildorgs, J. E. Thayer; best in open class, Editon. Best dog. Rradford Ruby; best en open class. Lady Flossie. Largest dog. Merchant Prince. Hest Mexican hairless, Mo Too; second best, Judge. Best King Charles spaniel, Roscius. Best Skye terrier, Highland Nellie. Best retriever, W. Tailman's Flash.

THE BUFFALO DOG SHOW.

[From a special correspondent]. Editor Forest and Stream. The dog show held here this week under the auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has been a great success financially, and the Society have realized a agreat success financially, and the Society have realized a management was first-class. The weather was delightful, and immense crowds attended the show. There were 235 entries; many of them were ordinary specimens, although there were quite a number of fairly good animals shown. There were some fair mastiffs, a few middling St. Bernards, one good Newfoundland, a few fair setters, two or three good pointers and two nice collies. There was a fine display of greyhounds and toxhounds. The terriers were a mixed lot with few well-bred ones, except two good Dandies. The judges were Messrs. John Davidson, Morroe, Mich., and John Hammond, Thorald, Ont. Following is a list of the AWARDS.

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.-Dogs: 1st, Buffalo Ilat Manufacturing Co.'s Hero; 2d, J. D. Wilson's Prince; 3d, J. S. Metcall's Giant. Bitches: 1st. G. S. Metcall's Vic; 2d, G. S. Metcall's S. Lady Nelson. Puppies: 1st. Lllie D. Milluurn's Max; 2d, E. E. Welch's Ward; 8d, Gustav Fleischmann's

(Millam's Leo; 24, O.S. Laycock's Maida. Puppies: Ist. J. H. Schifferin's BT, BERNARDS.—Rovon-Coared—Dogs: Ist. J. H. Schifferin's arry: 24, C. Ransom's Pius; 3d, A. Meldrum's Hero. Bitches: Ist. (Millams's Regionald; 2d, R. Evans, Jr.'s, Bruce II; 3d, C. F. Kopp's Iona—Smoorn-Coared—Bitches: Ist, J. P. Davis's Beatrix. NEWFOUNDLANDS,--ist, G. Barrett's Rich; 2d, Miss A. Powell's Neptune.

Nora --SNOOTH-COARED-Bitches; Ist, J. P. Davis's Beatrix.
NEWFOUNDLANDS.--ist, G. Barrett's Rich; 2d, Miss A. Powell's Neptone.
GREVHOUNDS.--ist, A. S. Washburne's Nellie; 2d, Ph. Hora's Lady; 3d, F. Stettenbenz's Belle.
POINTER's.--Dogs; 1st, J. Koch's Jeff; 2d, L D. Rumsey's Doncaster 3d, Omega's Frince of Orange. Pupples: Ist, Omega's Fiint; 2d, E. H. Rounds's Spot; 3d, W. G. Killhoffer's Budge.
ENGLISH SETTERS.--Dogs; 1st, T. S. Colourn's Noble Philip; 2d, B Lausirg's Lord Lynwood; 3d, R. H. Smith's Rex Hydrogen.
BILACK AND TAN SETTERS.--Dogs; C. R. Wilson's Glenn; 2d, G. S. Metcalfe's Grouse; 3d, T. S. Clark's Don Gordon. Bitobes: 1st, J. J. U. Metcalfe's Grouse; 3d, T. S. Clark's Don Gordon. Bitobes: 1st, J. J. Metcalfe's Grouse; 3d, T. S. Clark's Don Gordon. Bitobes: 1st, J. J. U. Metcalfe's Grouse; 3d, T. S. Clark's Don Gordon. Bitobes: 1st, J. U. Metcalfe's Grouse; 3d, T. S. Clark's Don Gordon. Bitobes: 1st, J. U. Metcalfe's Grouse; 3d, T. S. Clark's Don Gordon. Bitobes: 1st, J. U. Metcalfe's Grouse; 3d, T. S. Clark's Don Gordon. Bitobes: 1st, J. U. Metcalfe's Josephine; Xd, F. W. Caulking's Beauty Gordon; 3d, E. Fleming's Belle. Puppies: 1st, F. A. Bell's Brakeman; 2d, F. A. Fell's Conductor; 3d, F. Sibley's Don. Bitches: 1st, G. Fleischmann's Bruce; 3J, G. Fleischmann's Dash.
IRISH WATER SPANTELS.--Ist, S. Somerville's Pete; 2d, C. M. Gravel's Milo; 3l, W. M. Enos's Sport.
ITELD SPANIELS.--ANY OLOB EXCEPT CLUMBERS--DOGS: 1st. Charles D Marshall's Rex; 2d, Park Kennel's Yon; 4d, Park Kennel's Dott. Bitches; 1st, J. B. Harrington's Anna Firt; yd, R. W. Met-calf's Lady; dd, Harvey H. Johnson's Fan.
COCKER SPANIELS.--BLACR--DOGS; 1st. Charles C. Hampel's Black Diana and Topsy.--BLACR PUPPIES--1st, Charles C. Hampel's Black Diana and Topsy.--BLACR PUPPIES--1st, Charles C. Hampel's Black Diana and Topsy.--BLACR PUPPIES-1st, Charles C. Hampel's Speed and Flora.
FOXHOUNDS.-Ist and 2d, John D. Kamman's Tramp and Lady K.

Speed and Flora. FOXHOUNDS.—1st and 2d, John D. Kamman's Tramp and Lady K.; 3d, W. B. Dieffenoach's Rattler. BEAGLES.—Dogs: 1st, C. C. Rupple's Trimmer. Bitches: 1st, Park Kenneis' Tiny. Papples: 1st, Mrs. Matthew Wasser's Gmger. FOX.TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1st, A. P. Wright's Brownie; 2d, G. Fleisch-mann's Charlie; 3d, T. D. Rumsey's Ned. Bitches: 1st, J. G. Milburn's Foxy; 2d, H. Hamlin's Judy. Pupples: 1st, J. N. Stevenson's Topsy; 2d and 3d, H. B. Cilley's Jack and Jill. COLLIES.—Dogs: 1st, Tr. P. Extending Remote 02: 4 F. D.

COLLIES.—Dogs: 1st, Dr. B. Folwell's Bruce; 2c, A. F. Payne's ______; 5d, A. Meldrum's Roy. Puppies—1st, Julia T. Sherman's Rod-erick Dhu.

BULL-TERRIERS.-1st, J. N. Powell's Patsy; 2d, H. J. McCartney's Jim; 8d, C. W. Miller's Sam.

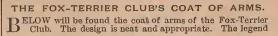
BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1st. W. E. Cameron's ——; 2d, and F. Inglehart's Daisy; 3d, Mrs. E. C. W. O'Brien's Fly. ROUGH-HAIRED TERRIERS.—1st, Grace Fobush's Leo; 2d, A W

ITALIAN GREVHOUNDS, list, Mrs. S. N. Brayton's Beauty; 2d. Marjorie N. Noye's Roscoe; 3d, M. W. Kammerer's Roxy. POODLES, GERMAN-First, Julius Dorn's Neilie; 2d, Julius Dorn's Bruno; 3d, Richard John's Curly. FRENCH-1st, J. S. Williams's

Bruno; 3d, Richard John's Curly. FRENCH-1st, J. S. Williams: Pinkey. GREAT DANES.-1st, Gustav Fleischmann's Jack; 2d, Agnes Loeh felm's Jessie; 3d, N. P. Hickley's Turk.

MISCELLANEOUS.-1st, N. A. Dane's Mexican hairless dog Jip; 2d, Frank Mauermann's Spitz; 3d, Annie Gail's Colonel Witzelben.

ST. LOUIS DOG SHOW.—Editor Forest and Stream: The judges selected for our show are: Major J. M. Taylor, Clevo-land, O., pointers, English setters, hounds and beagles; Mr. W. H. Pherce, Peekskill, N. Y., Irish and Gordon setters; Mr. J. H. Naylor, Chicago, Ill., all other classes. The entries are conting in fast. We have nearly one hundred special prizes so far, with more coming in daily. Please announce that en-tries close May 8.—GEO. MUNSON, Manager.





was undouhtedly suggested by a judge of the breed just after deciding upon the merits of a well-matched brace.

ENTRIES FOR THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW,—The entries for the New York dog show number 995. The differ-ent classes are represented by 45 mastiffs, 85 St. Bernards, 12 Newfoundlands, 14 Great Danes, 25 greyhounds, 15 deer-hounds, 85 pointers, 98 English setters, 37 black and tan set-ters, 65 Irish setters, 77 spaniels, 15 foxhounds, 27 heagles, 4 basset hounds, 7 dachshunde, 86 fox-terriers, 100 collies, 21 bulldogs, 24 bull-terriers, 6 black and tan terriers, 2 hard-haired, 3 Dandie Dinmont, 4 Irish, 8 Bedlington, 7 Skye, 19 Yorkshire and 8 toy terriers, 22 pugs, 16 King Charles, 3 Blen-heim, 5 Japanese, 10 Prince Charles and ruby spaniels, 6 Italian greyhounds, 15 poodles and 18 miscellaneous.

DOG SHOW AT WILKESBARRE. — Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 20, 1886.—Editor Forest and Stream: The Ninth Regi-ment, N. G. F., have decided to give a bench show of dors in connection with their fair, to be held in this city May 25, 26 and 27. Entries to close May 15. Mr. James Watson has kindly consented to act as judge, and will handle most of the classes. It is expected that Mr. W. F. Streeter, of Lehigh Tannery, will judge some classes, and that R. M. Lindsay, Esq., of Scranton, will also officiate. Although rather late in the season, it is hoped that this show may receive such support as will contribute to the increase of the armory fund, and encourage the admirers of dogs in this section to make it a permanent institution.—W. H. Tuok, Secretary.

VERERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW JER-SEY.—At a meeting held a few days ago at Morristown, Dr. Wm. B. E. Miller, of Camden, was re-elected president, and Dr. Wm. Herbert Lowe, of Paterson, State Veterinary Sur-geon, was re-elected secretary. The Association is incorpor-ated under the act of the Legislature for the promotion of veterinary science and art, and has already done much in ad-vancing the interests of the profession throughout the State of New Jersey.

BEAGLE SPECIAL AT PITTSBURGH.—Cleveland, O., April 15.—Editor Forest and Stream: In your list of awards of the Pittshurgh show you give champion Bannerman the prize for the best beagle under 12 inches. Will you please cor-rect that, as Mrs. C. E. White's beagle bitch Bonnie won'it.— MRS. C. E. WHITE.

SETTER DOG LOST.—Strayed or stolen on March 30, a large white and orange English setter dog. Orange head and ears, large orange spot on hack and small one on side. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to his return. Address C. A. Tuttle, Newmarket, N. H.

THE CLEVELAND DOG SHOW.—There are three hundred and forty entries for the dog show to be held at Cleveland next week.

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.-For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them. Sets of each form (200), bound, for retaining duplicates, sent postpaid, 30c. NAMES CLAIMED.

Proves must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

It Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks. Duchess. By City Yiew Kennels, New Haven, Conn., for sliver fawn pug bitch, wheiped March 16, 1886, by Little Duke (Gallant - Gipsey) out of Lady Cloudy (Max-Lady Flora). Lady Claire. By City Yiew Kennels, New Haven, Conn., for sliver fawn pug bitch, whelped March 16, 1886, by Little Duke (Gallant-Gipsey) out of Lady Cloudy (Max-Lady Flora). Nina. By City Yiew Kennels, New Haven, Conn., for sliver fawn pug bit ch, wh-lped March 16, 1886, by Little Duke (Gallant-Gipsey) out of Lady Cloudy (Max-Lady Flora). Ko-Ko. By City Yiew Kennels, New Haven, Conn., for sliver fawn pug dog, whelped March 16, 1886, by Little Duke (Gallant-Gipsey) out of Lady Cloudy (Max-Lady Flora). Lulu. By City Yiew Kennels, New Haven, Conn., for sliver fawn pug dog, whelped March 16, 1886, by Little Duke (Gallant-Gipsey) out of Lady Cloudy (Max-Lady Flora). Lulu Q Cloudy (Max-Lady Flora). Waverly Daisy. By J. W. Rushforth. Yonkers, N. Y., for orange and white cocker spaniel bitch, whelped May, 1883, pedigree un-known.

pur bitch, whelped March 16, 1886, by Little Duke (Ganan, Gipsey) out of Lady Cloudy (Max-Lady Flora). Waverly Daisy. By J. W. Rushforth, Yonkers, N. Y., for orange and white cocker spanlel bitch, whelped May, 1885, pedigree unknown. Meerlin, by Thos, Jackson, Metuchen, N. J., for black and white ticked Llewellh setter dog, whelped Nov, 11, 1885, by Gun (A.K.R. 1583) out of Morning Star (A.K.R. 1541). Marked-Eged Kitl. By Geo. W. Dixon, Worcester, Mass., for white bull-terrier oitch, whelped March 14, 1885, by Dutch, Jr. (Dutch-Ne'l)) out of Nellie (Rebel-Kitl II). Dutchman. By Geo. W. Dixon, Worcester, Mass., for white bull-terrier oitch, whelped March 14, 1886, by Dutch, Jr. (Dutch-Ne'l)) out of Nellie (Rebel-Kitl II). Jingo, By E. W. Jeck r. St. George's, Del., for fawn Italian grey-hound dog, whelped Feb, 7, 1886, by imported Duke out of Nellie (Sikk Socks-Naughty. Glen Arma. By E W. Jester, St. George's, Del., for lemon helton English setter dog, whelped Feb, 7, 1886, by Ghen Rock (A.K.R. 1616) out of Armida (Leices: er-Pocahontas). Owen. By Clarence Sackett, Rye, N. Y., for red Irish setter dog, whelped Aux, 4, 1885, by Snap (Chief-Tiller) out of Di. Shela. By Lyon Kennels, Lynn, Mass., for livercocker spaniel bitch, whelped March 30, 1886, by Beau (E. 9,276) out of Bessie Obo (Obo II-Hornell Ruby). Make and Lady B. By Lyra Kennels, Lyran, Mass., for black and white cocker spaniel dox, whelped Nov. 30, 1886, by Harry S. (A.K.R. 230) out of Bessie Obo (Obo II-Hornell Ruby). Mark 6. Dho II-Hornell Ruby). Mark 6. Chy Henry Bass, Augusta, Ga., for lemon belton Laverack setter dog, whelped Nov. 30, 1885, by Harry S. (A.K.R. 232) out of Bessie Obo (Cho II-Hornell Ruby). Mark 70. Chy II-Hornell Ruby).
 Mark 6. Dho II-Hornel Ruby).</li

BRED. **IEF** Notes must be sent on the **Prepared Blanks**. *Ress*-*Bradford Ruby*. R. W. Maguire's (Milwaukee, Wis.) pug bitch Bess (Napoleon-Beausy) to City View Kennels' Bradford Ruby (Lovat -Jenny). Feb. 17. *Ladg Cloudy _ Little Duke*. City View Kennels' (New Haven, Conn.) pug bitch Lady Cloudy (Max-Lady Flora) to Little Duke (Gallant-Gipsey), Jan. 16 *Beauty*-*Master Tragedy*. City View Kennels' (New Haven, Conn.) pug bitch Beauty (Hecksher-Daisy) to their Master Tragedy (Max-Lady Flora), March 9 and 12. *Pinkey-Bradford Ruby*. T. H. Adams's (Pawtneket, R. I.) pug bitch Pinkey (Elebe-Racket) to City View Kennels' Bradford Ruby (Lovat-Jenny), March 21.

[APRIL 22, 1886.

Waverty Daisy-Waverly Gyp. J. W. Rushforth's (Youkers, N.Y.) cocker spaniel bltch Waverly Dalsy to his Waverly Gyp (Pilet-Beauty), March 25. Lady Snow-Bracket. Floyd Vail & Geo. L. Wilms's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer bltch Lady Snow (Mark-Birdie) to Graphic Kennels' Bracket (Graphic, A.K. R. 2411-Bloomo), March 29. Morning-Glen Rock. E. W. Jester's (St. George's, Del.) English setter bltch Morning (A.K.R. 41) to bis Glen Rock (A.K.R. 1616), March 97 tchen-Kiddlewink. Mignon Kennels' (Cortland, N. Y.) cocker ej bitch Gretchen (A.K.R. 995) to their Kiddlewink (A.K.R. 997), spanter mear Greenen (A.K.R. 95) to their Kiddlewink (A.K.R. 937), March 7. Blue Belle—Dashing Monarch. Rancocas Kennels' (Jobsiown, N. J.) English setter bitch Bue Belle (Rattler-Dasiy) to their Dashing Mon- arch (Dash II. -Countess Moll), March 22, Counters Mollie -Dashing Monarch. Rancocas Kennels' (Jobsiown, N. J.) English setter bitch Countress Mollie (Count Noble-Spark) to their Dashing Monarch. Rancocas Kennels' (Jobsiown, N. J.) English setter bitch Lavelette (Druid -Princess Draco) to their Dashing Monarch. Rancocas Kennels' (Jobstown, N. J.) English setter bitch Lavelette (Druid -Princess Draco) to their Dashing Monarch (Dash II.-Countess Moll), April 2. Petrel II.-Storm Petrel, II. Ancocas Kennels' (Jobstown, N. J.). Eng- Ish setter hitch Petrel II. (Pride of the Border-Petrel) to their Storm Petrel (Don Juan-Petrel III.), April 8. WHELPE
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WHELPS.

WHELPS. Lady Cloudy. City View Kennels' (New Haven, Conn.) pug bitch Lady Cloudy. City View Kennels' (New Haven, Conn.) pug bitch Lady Cloudy (Max-Lady Flora), March 16, the (one dog), by Little Duke (Gallant-Gipsey) Waverly Jennie. J. W. Rushforth's (Yonkers, N.Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Waverly Jennie (Chance-Flora II.), March 15, thirteen (seven dogs), by his Waverly Gyp (Pilot-Beauty) Fannie. W. Thomas's (Yonkers, N.Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Fannie (Ned -Jennie), Feh. 20, four (two dogs), by J. W. Rushforth's Waverly Gyp (Pilot-Beauty). Toodles. Geo. W. Dison's (Worcester, Mass.) pug bitch Toodles (A.K.R. 2147), March 29, five (two dogs), by C. H. Amsden's Tuck (Comedy-Booth's Lady). Bessie Obo. W. H. Beede's (Lynn, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Bes-sie Obo (Dob II.-Hornell Ruby), March 30, five (two dogs), by his Beau II. (E 9, 276). Lucretia Gladstone, E. E. Weiss's (Cincinnati, O.) English setter bitch Lucretia Gladstone (A.K.R. 1372), March 27, eleven (five dogs), by J. I. Case, Jr.'s, King Nuble (Connt Nohle-Rosalind); three stics, Clara Belle. E. F. Weiss's (Cincinnati, O.) red Irish setter hitch

1 J. L. Case, Jr. S. King Noble (Count Noble-Rosalind); three dogs), end. Clara Ecile. E. F. Weiss's (Cincinnati, O.) red Irish setter hitch lara Belle (A.K.R. 1839), March 7, sixteen (five dogs), by W. H. ieree's Glencho (Elcho-Noreen); five since dead. Peep o' Day (A. K. 3538), March 19, five dogs, by their Scot ree (Chief Clansman-Brenda). Allsa. Glencoe Collie Kennels' (East Bethlem, Pa.) collie hitch Lisa (A. K. 1217), Dec. 12, ten (five dogs), by Jas. Watson's Bounce ...K.R. 2450).

Alisa (A.K.R. 1217), Dec. 12, trn (five dogs), hy Jas. Watson's Bounce (A.K.R. 2456). Daisy Dean., Fishel Bros.' (Hope, Ind.) red Irish setter bitch Daisy Dean (Sancho-Queen Astoria), Dec. 22, eleven (six dogs), by B. B. Jones's Swing (Kufus-Fan). Ida Nettles. Glencoe Collie Kennels' (East Bethlehem, Pa.) collie bitch Ida Nettles (A.K.R. 2533), Jan. 19, five (three dogs), by their Scot Free (Chief Clansman-Brenda). Judith. Glencoe Collie Kennels' (East Bethlehem, Pa.) English hoh-tail sheepdog bitch Judith (A.K.R. 3164), Nov. 12, nine (five dogs), by their Bot (A.K.R. 3163). Young Vencen, Frank F. Dolc's (New Haven, Conn.) bull-terreer hich Young Vencen, April -, eight (six dogs), by his Count (A.K.R. 278); two dogs since dead. *Coomassie*. Rancoas Kennels' (Jobstown, N. J.) English setter bitch Coomassie (Thuader-Peeress), March 24, five (two dogs), by their Storm Petrel (Don Juan-Petrel III.).

SALES.

" Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

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Jacques. Black, Iawn and white Basset hound dog (A.K.R. 2909), by Lawrence Timpson, Red Hook, N. Y., to Fred M. Brasher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Duchess. Fawn mastiff bitch, whelped July 21, 1882 (A.K.R. 260), by Shaw & Bates, Clinton, Mass., to W. H. Tuck, Wilkesharre, Pa.
 Agrippa. Fawn mastiff dog, whelped July 21, 1882 (A.K.R. 440), hy Shaw & Bates, Clinton, Mass., to W. H. Westlake, Olyphiat, Pa.
 Pride. Fawn mastiff bitch, whelped June 27, 1880 (A.K.R. 1616), by Shaw & Bates, Clinton, Mass., to W. H. Hood, Minneapolls, Minn.
 Anselm. Fawn mastiff dog, whelped June 27, 1880 (A.K.R. 1616), by Shaw & Bates, Clinton, Mass., to W. H. Hood, Minneapolls, Minn.
 Anselm. Fawn mastiff dog, whelped July 21, 1882 (A.K.R. 260), Ma s., to D. L. Child, Beihel, VL.
 Rena. Fawn mastiff bitch, whelped July 21, 1882 (A.K.R. 262), hy Shaw & Bates, Clinton, Mass., to W. H. Tuck, Wilkesharre, Pa.
 Dorcos. Fawn mastiff bitch, whelped July 21, 1885 (A.K.R. 262), hy Shaw & Bates, Clinton, Mass., to W. H. Tuck, Wilkesharre, Pa.
 Dorcos. Fawn mastiff bitch, whelped Nov. 17, 1885, by Agrippa (A.K.R. 440) out of Delph Viva (A.K.R. 1432), by Shaw & Bates, Clin-ton, Mass., to D. U. Child, Bethel, VL.
 Duva. Fawn mastiff bitch, whelped Nov. 17, 1885, by Agrippa (A.K.R. 440) out of Delph Viva (A.K.R. 1432), by Shaw & Bates, Clin-ton, Mass., to C. W. Travis, LaFayette, Ind.
 Hamlet. Light fawn mastiff og, whelped Sept. 22, 1683, hy Jurk out of Druidess, by Miss Ida F. Warren, Leicester, Mass., to Everett V. Prouty, Spencer, Mass.
 Donna. Fawn mastiff bitch, whelped Nov. 17, 1885, by Agrippa (A.K. R 449) out of Delph Viva (A.K.R. 1432), by Shaw & Bates, Clin-ton, Mass, to H. B. Frakett, Littleton, N. H.
 Hazel. Silver fawn pug hitch, whelped Aug. 30, 1885, by Bradford Ruby out of Daisy II, by City View Kennels, New Haven, Conn., to Edus. C. Thomas, Columbus, Ind.
 Zoe. Silver f

Benj. C. Thomas, Columbus, Ind. Zoe. Silver fawn pug bitch, whelped Aug. 30, 1885, by Bradford Ruby out of Daisy II., by City View Kennels, New Haven, Conn., to Chas, Huneker, Philadelphia, Pa.

Yum Yum. Silver fawn pug bitch, whelped Oct. 8, 1885, by Brad-ford Ruby out of Daisy, by City View Kennels, New Haven, Conn., to Chas. H. Mason, Bay Ridge, L. L. Manon. Silver fawn pug bitch, whelped Octoher, 1885, hy Bradford Ruby out of Beauty, by City View Kennels, New Haven, Conn., to Alfred Burgess, New York. Romp. Silver fawn pug dog, whelped Dec. 30, 1885, by Bradford Ruby out of Topsy, by City View Kennels, New Haven, Conn., to H. W. Lohmeyer, Philadelphia, Pa. Swing-Daisy Dean whelps. Irish setters, whelped Dec. 23, 1885, by Fishel Bros., Hope, Ind., a dark red dog each to C. C. Kirkpatrick. Springfield, C., and Harry A. Sheads, Butte City, Mont., a light red dog to M. L. Myers, Burney's, Ind. Bruce (A.K.R. 54)-Lady Erin whelp. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped Aug. J3, 1885, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to Lynn Faulkconer, Seymour, Ind.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

IST No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents. No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.
G. T. R. --I have a beagle dog that soratches its neck a great deal and groans when scratobiug or shaking his head. On the lower jaw and down on his neck the skin is very red and looks chafed and is sore. Will you please to tell me what to do for him? Ans. Get two drams of powdered calomel and dust the surface affected every other day. You can accomplish this best by doubing a piece of note paper into a V-shaped furroy, by hlowing along this the powder will be dusted over the parts. On the alternate days rub in gently some balan of Peru oltiment with the fliggers or hand.
I. C. S., Alabama.-A pointer dog one year old is troubled with sear then to shake his head, which he does contunally now, as though to get rid of something which troubled but there. Lately I noticed a very dart, dirty-looking matter which flows from his ear. It has become sore as to cause pain to touch It. Ans. Wash the ears carefully with warm water and castile soap twice daily, using a fine sponge fastened to a small stick. Get the following: Of bromo chloral and of laudanum each one drachm, of water six ounces. Mix. Drop in the ear.

shouse lastened to a small shek. Get the following: Of bromo cilloral and of laudanum each one drachm, of water sk ounces. Mix. Drop in the ear. C. F. H. E., Greenfield, Mass.-My setter dog got bodly cut on barbed wire about two weeks ago, and I was compelled to have him tetberized and sewed up. Since which time he has been in low spirits and shows no desire to eat. There has also from that time commenced an enlargement of the zland, apparently on what we call "Adam's apple" and it has assumed the size of a hen's erg already. I desire your opimon about it and also what to give him to tone up his sys-tem and stop the growth of, and remove the enlargement? Ans. The growth is probably an enlarged lymphatic gland, the enlargement depending upon the absorption of septic matter (decomposed pus) from some of the wounds which was suppurated and retains its discharge. If such is the case the wound should he opened and allowed to drain freely and be treated antiseptically, a good anti-septic dressing is halasm of Peru onitment and idodform. C. F. L., Haverhill, Mass.-I have a litter of pointer pupples, whelped April 7. The morning of the 9th went out and four done dead. The 10th another was lying on his side just alive. Took him into the house by a warm fire and gave him ahout five drops of alcohol diluted with water. In the afternoon he was as well as any of them apparently. The next morning he was dead. I lost another one under the same circumstances, and opened him and made a burch about as large as half a pigeon's egg on his belly, just the body and the center of bis helly. Please give me some advice in the about a lattes forward of his left hind left, heyney where it joins the body and the center of bis helly. Please give me some advice in we cannot from this distance. The treatment would, of course, depend upon the diagnosis of the case.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

Rifle and Tray Shooting.



will open, in which silver medals will be given for ten 47s made during the season. Results:
Team Match,
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
W Charles
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
BRIDGEPORT VS. NEW YORK.—In response to some inquiries
we give the full score of the match shot at Morisania March 16 last: Bridgeport.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

•	HILLSIDE CLUB, April 17The Hillside, Mass., Club	shot	at ite
)	range to-day under poor weather conditions Bonfires in t	he vi	cinity
	created a heavy smoke, making good scores an impossib	ility	The
L			
	E A Emerson	5 8	7-79
	10 D Edes, Elli,	7 8	5 - 70
1	J B MONTOE 10 6 7 6 6 4 7	5 5	6-66
	HLWhiting 37384 RA	6 0	5-59
	G W Strickland	å å	8-53
	W E Whiting 6 4 0 3 7 7 4	RA	6-46
	C L Richardson, mil 2 3 3 6 2 6 3	7 1	5-15
	M Nithercate	7 4	3_41
1	H Phinney	4 8	0-44
		2 0	0-11

¹⁴ Five points for open front sight. GARDNER, Mass. April 15.—The Gardner Rifle Club have elected the following officers: President, H. C. Knowlton: Vice President, Frank Nichols; Szeretary and Treasurer, G.C. Goodale; Executive Committee, G. F. Ellsworth and A. Mathews. The club has accepted a challenge from the Jamestown, N. X. Club to shoot a telegraph match on Friday, April 30. At the last regular meeting of the vice standard American target was used, shooting off-hand, the distance was 200 yards and the totals of two strings was as tollows: G. F. Ellsworth, 84, 87-171; A. Mathews, 77, 78-155; George Warfield, 76, 74-150; E. L. Taff, 70, 57-127; C. N. Edgell, 70, 56-126. WORCESTER, April 15.—At the Ping Grove Range to day the standard the formation of the String Garden and the Ping Grove Range to day the standard the String String String Standard String St

	"UNCESTER, April 10At the	PI	1e –	Gr	ove	- 8	e a n	ee.	-to	da	v the
	following scores were made in the re-	cor	d n	nat	ch .			<u>ه</u>			5 0.50
	A. C. White	7	8	8	6		7	9	9	8	7-77
	S. Clark.	7	6	ğ	å	8	10	5	6	õ	10 - 76
	J. C. Jones	10	ğ	â	ň	R	A	10	7	7	4-75
	Normau	10	ě	ž	5	7		5	10	+	0 71
l	Match scores are recorded as follow		0	0	0	1	0	0	10		0-11
i	A. C. White	ີດ	0	10	0	7	0	0	0	-7	8-81
	L. C. Jones	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	9	6	0-01
	D. O. OODEB	ย	1	0							
l	S. Clark			6	9	7	- 8	10	- 4	8	6-78
I	Norman	8	9	9	10	5	7	5	6	6	7-72
l	Dell	7	8	3	4	6	8	8	8	1	10 - 64
	J. Bernards	. 9	6	2	5	ă	5	5	8	2	d_44

THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-juested to write on one side of the paper only.



F	ORES	T AN	D ST	REAM.

BROCKTON, April 15.—The Knoxville blackbird shoot at the grounds of the Brockton Gun Club this afternoon attracted a large number of experienced gunners. The principal shoot of the day was for the New England chempionship badge, which was contested for for the sixth time. The shooting was interesting throughout, owing to the closeness in the score, and was finally ited by Eager and Web- per and finally won by Webber. Following is the score: Single, Double, Total	
Allen	
1dooo 9 9 9 0 011map 7 9 10	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Wilbur	
Wübur 8 4 12 Barilett 6 3 9 Schaefer 8 4 12 Stauton 9 2 11	
Nichols	
Nichols	
Baker 5 8 8 Wright 6 1 7	
Smith	
Copeland 3 1 4	
Ties on 13 for hadge: H. W. Webber, of Worcester, won. At the	
conclusion of the badge match a large number of sweeps were shot.	
DUNELLEN, N. J., April 10Middlesex Gun Club, match for a	
zun; \$10 second prize; 5 live birds:	
Canon. $26yds1$ 0 1 1 0 - 8 Rich, $23yds1$ 1 0 $\frac{1}{5}1 - \frac{3}{6}4$ Quinby, $24yds1$ 1 1 1 0 -4 Miller, $24yds1$ 1 $\frac{1}{5}3 \frac{1}{5}4 - \frac{4}{5}4$ Williams, $22yds1$ 1 1 0 0 -3 Dickens, $22yds.1$ 1 0 0 1 -3 Williams, $22yds.1$ 1 1 $\frac{1}{5}1 - \frac{4}{5}4$	
Quimby, 24yds1 1 1 1 0-4 Miller, 24yds1 1 1/2 1 1/2-4	1
Craft, 22yds1 1 1 0 0-3 Dickens, 22yds,1 1 0 0 1-3	S
Williams, 22yds, 1 1 1 1/2 1-41/2	
Williams took gun; Miller and Quimby divide second. The birds a	A

Williams took gun; Miller and Quimby divide second. The birds a od strong lot of flyers.—DUFFER. WINCHESTER, InJ.—The Winchester Gun Club bave reorganized, d elected officers as follows: Rev. W. H. Sands. President; Frank arman, Vice-President; L. W. Norton, Secretary and Treasurer. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Onondaga Sportsmen's Club has com-ted the building on list new grounds on the Anderson farm, Onon-iga Valley. The grounds are said to be the finest in the State. The being shoot on the new ground began yesterday and will be con-ued to-day. SYRACUSE

inned to-day. THE DICKERMAN PATTERN.—Editor Forest and Stream: We note your mention of the shooting qualities of our gun and regret to state that in some way line distance shot as mentioned is incorrect, is the actual distance was 23yds, and not 33yds. We do not want to claim more than we can substantiate, and therefore hasten to inform you of the mistake.—Streac Arms Co. bstantiate, and t

state that in some way the distance shot as mentioned is incorrect, as the actual distance was 28yds, and not 38yds. We do not want to claim more than we can substantiate, and therefore hasten to inform you of the mistake.—Strack Fire Arms Co. THE RAUB TARGET.—Editor Forest and Stream: I would like to hear from your readers who have meed the "Raub" trap. I an going to put a britle ledy target on the market soon, have put the work in the hands of one of our best potteries, and will bring onta target to fly to pieces when hit with built or shot. The clayboard target will still be used largets, a few boxes of conical B. B. caps and a Remington action Flobert rifle, from which I get to so farms outhouse—trap, box of targets, a few boxes of conical B. B. caps and a Remington action Flobert rifle, from which I get to so farms board eight or tan inches wide and four feet long, on which I lay a stone sufficiently heavy to keep it in place. When through shooting, lool de light or tan inches wide and four feet long, on which I lay a stone sufficiently heavy to keep it in place. When through shooting, about eight paces from the trap and setting it to throw an average of twelve feet high, and inclining to the direction of the wird, the targets will vary several feet in height and directions os as to keep one constantly on the alert. I find the 22 Winchester repeater too beavy for me to handle, and have tried taypert riflemen who use it, who can hit five out of ten maroles tossed up over their bends, but crannot hit five your can, of largets at twenty feet in sixty seconds. When nsing the B. B cap I can hear the shot strike the target will be retrieved, score counted and hales marked at the end of each score. —R. (New LUNGTON, Mass., AprII 17.—To-day was no exception to the rule of good attendance and good shotting at the range of the Wel-lington Gun Club. Results: J. Five blue rock birds.—Bradstreed first, Francis second, Jones and Shott tund, Smith and Crosby fourth. 5. Shats=Schieter and G. H. Walton first, 6. Five blae

ss toan four medals to shoot for this season. HARTFORD, Conu., April 16.—The season's shooting of the Colt ammerless Gun Club began to-day, and the results of the contests ere as follows: Fires.....0011111011111-11 W Johnson....001100110011111-9 Cook.....10000111111101-10 J Metrose....10110011010101-9 Cook......00100010101101-0 S T Colt......011000110001100-7 Howe.....00111111010100-9 G Tolles.....001000100010010101-6 All shooting was at eighteen yards. The next shoot will be on the hi nist.

od lot. I BENTON GUN CLUB. — The Fort Benton Gun Club consists teen members, divided into two teams, which hold weekly s at the trap. On the third Saturday of each mouth they shoot old badge, which is to become the property of the person win-in three consecutive contests.

JOIN THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION.-Send 10 cents, for handbook giving all information, to the Secretary. Mart R. FREEMAN, General Manager. F. C. ETHERIDGE, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon, Ga. Board of Directors: Dr. L. E. Russell, Springfield, O.: C. M. Stark, Winchester, Mass.; J. Von Lengerke, New York city; Washington A. Coster, Flatbush, L. I.; Wun, G. Cooper, Savannah, Ga.; E. A. Craw-ford, Tallahassee, Fla.; M. R. Freeman, W. W. Parker and F. C. Etheridge, Macon, Ga.-Adv.

Wannenny.
FIXTURES.
Iohican Races every Thursday through the season. Hay 1-Brooklyn C. C., Challenge Cup and Paduling Race.
May 15-Brooklyn C. C., Sailing Race,
May 22-Knickerbocker C. U., Spring Regatta.
fay 29, 30, 31-Connecticut Meet, Calla Shasta Grove.
Iay 29, 30, 31-Hudson River Meet, Coddington's Dock, Ronndon
May 30-Mohican Cruise, Susquehanna River.
lay 31—Pittsburgb Regatta.
une 12-Brooklyn C. C. Paddling Race.
uly 10-Brooklyn C.C., Paddling Race, Aug. 7-Brooklyn C. C., Paddling Race,
Aug. 7—Brooklyn C. C., Paddling Race. Aug. 15–29—A. C. A. Meet, Grindstone Island.
ept. 4-Rrooklyp C. C., Paddling Race.
Sept. 18-Brooklyn C. C., Sailing Races.
Sept. 25-Brooklyn C. C., Challenge Cup.
THE AMERICAN CRUISING CANOE.
NUMBER of inquiries have reached us for a table of offsets f

imateurs," Plate XI. The following table lown full size. The fractions given are all ther tables lately published. The design s s described in "Cance and Boat Building." newer for a 15x30 cance the moulds, six in 5'in, apart instead of 24in, as shown. An tos. 1 and 10, will be useful in building: To make the san a number, may be spaced extra mould at each end.

.sno	DEE	PTHS.	HALF-BREADTHS.							
STATIONS.	Deck.	Rabbet.	Deck.	L. W. L. 6in,	4in.	2in,				
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. Iu.	Ft. In.				
0	16		01	01						
1	1 44	18	37	.23	15	0.8				
2	1 27	04	74	51	4	23				
8	I 14	01	102	81	66	. <u>‡</u> 4				
4	1 08	0	1 02	107	94	68				
5	115		1 15	1 1	118	92				
6	111		1 23	1 22	1 13	113				
Ø	11		1 28	1 27	$1 2^{3}$	1 02				
8	111		1 24	1 2%	1 2	117				
9	113	,	1 21	1 18	1 06	103				
10	1 0		1 1	116	104	78				
11	1 00	01	10 ⁴	9	74	51				
12	1 15	04	76	50	44	20				
13	1 20	11	04	26	2	1				
14	14		01	01						

500-MILE CRUISE RIVERS OF THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

A 500-MILE CRUISE ON THE RIVERS OF NORTHERN CALIFORMIA. (Continued from page 28.) THE next morning at 7 we boarded the steamer Dover, and as we had stowed the cances the day before there was nothing for us to do not to est breakfast and enjoy the scenery. After breakfast we lay profit the breakfast and enjoy the scenery. After breakfast we lay profit the breakfast and enjoy the scenery. After breakfast we lay profit the breakfast and enjoy the scenery. After breakfast we lay profit the breakfast and enjoy the scenery. After breakfast we lay profit breakfast and enjoy the scenery. After breakfast we lay profit breakfast and enjoy the scenery. After breakfast we lay profit breakfast and enjoy the scenery. After breakfast we lay profit breakfast we lay before ns. The prospect was certainly lovely, the morning was perfect, and everything was calculated to heighten our enjoy may befreet, and everything was calculated to heighten our enjoy and bar it is own sediment until the obstracted waters gather strength to sweep the obstraction away. Twenty miles above Scenared on the two thich has bitber to been as yellow as clay can make the Feather, although far less in volume than the Sacramento, impart to ta color scarcely less than their own. But before they mix thory output yer y roll along side by side for some little distance, presenting a very marked contrast. The next seventher the plot honse. Massive trunks of sycar wore and coton wood trees rise to a heighth of fifty or sizify feet bay boy to be baaks, crowned with magnificent masses of foliage and apport its goot the space. This continues the waters and the only sign of the water's dety. This continues with unvarying and yet inter- sting monotony on either side of the river's out read there et a the prior bay where some a stock waters is to a height of fifty or sizify feet bay boy to be baaks, crowned with magnificent masses of foliage and apporting connues in unverse of wild grape and other trailing vines where some stock raiser has here and there et at any pr

The down do that have to be able in the down and withink with a companiate of a tropical evening, and after a vain attempt to accompaniate into a tropical evening, and after a vain attempt to ist up in the pilot house and watch the itver's course, we at last succembed to the soportice effect of the warm, perfame laden air and retired to our be that to determ of future glories to be achieved in the crising line. The next morning the scenery had changed, the fringe of tropical very dure had disappeared and in its place were fera-covered banks, expend with a growth of smaller trees. Below each point was a bean tifue bean of sand or gravel, covered on the top with a generons altowance of driftwood and behind it a small sort of bay which seemed the deal place to harbor a cance. The deal place to harbor a cance and the decimation of the steamer. We at once proceed to embark in our cances, and free receiving the good wishes of our friends, the officers of the steamer, and a welcome present in the shape of a supply of fresh meet from a point above the tow. Here we made our first camp for the season, and doubless every cancels and viewed the pleture made by our two cances, as they lay on the shelving beach, their glossy sides nesting in the sand with which we stood and viewed the pleture made by our two cances, as they lay on the shelving beach, their glossy sides nesting in the sand with which we had shored them, and the tents giving promise of huxurious confort when we should be snugly esconce therein. Higher on the bank burned a high the laternoor of stown in sub and with which we had shored them and the heat sittermoother show and with which we had shored the the statement of stown in sub and with which we had shored the the daternoor stown in sub shore to the aching the mode is our two and with which we had shored them and the daternoor stown in the site of a stand of Jacksonian model, with lots of room for stown in sub addition of backsonian model, with lots of any one thing the stow should be any shore the town i

<text>

Lash proceeders of a cloud in the south warned us to prepare for a thunder storm. Our arrangements for the night were easily made. I unpacked the cances, made the beds in them and set the tents in them, while Undine made a fire, boiled coffee, fried bacon and eggs and cooked hot cakes. Then, by the time I had laid a piece of tarpanlin on the ground and set the ind lishes on it, we were both ready for our dinner, which seldon, took the cook more than half an hour to prepare. The dinner over, I washed the dishes in the usual way and hung them up in the sack to dry. Scarcely had I finished when a few large drops of rain fell, and we noticed that the black cloud had spread itself nearly over us, and its fury on my devoted head. Borrowing his rubber blanket, I tied it fury on my devoted head. Borrowing his rubber blanket, I tied it for y fur the the edges of his tent, and then ran guy ropes from the mainmast to the edges und fastened them tory of the gale. No sooner were my arrangements completed than we heard a tremendous roaring in the trees

Dachting.

ck of Hs. Ere I could get under shelter a gust of wind tossed my finto the river and sent me under my tent in a hurry, without time to see what was coing to come next. It seems to us as we k back that everything came next-tornado, hall, rain, with fiv-sitcks and leaves, in a way that would amive fulfill the alarming genetications of a dyspectic weather prophet. The cancer norked and fro as though it was thinking of starting off to five, built a spile the violence of the cust there was not a drop of wet that cutered are nor of the cancer; and Undine, at the risk of having his seals word, start was inside, and then proceeded to enjoy a smoke, to wither I ampreciated my immunity from the attacks of the ele-nost, studies and until the proceeded to enjoy a smoke, to wither I ampreciated my immunity from the attacks of the ele-nost. Undine followed my example, as I could see by the smoke to cored out from the eracks of his fent. I opened up one corner a conversation quite easily through us, it ceased as suddenly as it commenced, and we gladly erayled out of our nests, to make a and get something warm in our stomachs. The sand and gravel is o moisture and was dry almost as soon as the rain ceased to . Nor did the driftwood seem to be affected by the rain that hat her hail that sent a chill through as the chared at arge store of the and after we had heated some coffee, niled up the fire nuiti if initated the whole ecame; which had hear gradually swallowed in the eathering darkness. Having dank our offee. Undine de-mets for wontrast with the leaden sky that hung over us like a males done, mmiffing all sound. We gathered a large store of the and after we had heated some coffee, niled up the fire nuiti in the would ne unable to obtain any for the next few days. I must dot which the atternoon. There he set the traps in the at likely classes, and then came heak to eram to bake hread, as he is had early induced in a rate store of the starks in the there hevely interseted in the bread making moreess as I knew in about it

when the tot much the second s fo. fare getting h auty of the itoes to re by squiroes to inflict themselves inon its, was eabouth to spe done by them. Without walling to dress we got up The storm of the day before had cleared the air and ery leaf, while the birds, appreciating the heatriful re had assumed to greet them with, same their earnest beaufy of the river, combined with the Increasing sum, was too much to be resisted, so fossing off our ne into the river simultaneously, and there swam and other like two schoolboxs. The sun had heen up for lefter we were willing to leave the weter, and it was as to cet under way, unless we wanted to be roasted by an allowane of coffee in a bottle and some cold quali in a handry place in the cance, as this was to consti-, thereby saying one stor. There being not the slight-of a breeze, we nacked all sails and spars below and has dav's pydding, as it was our intention to make hose that inclut, and the order to do it we would have to v's p'ddling, as it was our intention to make night, and in order to do it we would have to

where the first and the product of the second interview of the method of the second of the second

THE CANCE EXHIBITION.—A meeting will he held on Triday xt at the Harvard Rooms, to complete all arrangements, and on sturday the exposition will open. Everything noinks to a large dis-ay, and to accommodate the visitors the exhibition will be continued re until Monday night. It is expected that every department of moeting will be represented and an opportunity afforded to novices d those unfamiliar with cumening, to obtain all information ahout e sport. Yachtsmen and rowing men are especially invited to visit e Harvard Rooms, Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, and see st what the mosquito fleet is comprised of. THE CALLA SHASTA CAMP — The programme for the races on onday is as follows: At 9:30 A. M., paddling race, half mile and film race, no limit to ring or ballast; 2:30 P. M., sailing race, and anding paddling race, 400yds; 1:30 A. M. inovice sailing race; 1 P. M., nading didling race, and paddling. The prizes will be two in each ent, and will be flars.

standing biodung inte, exolute, and an open another two in each consolition race, sailing and paddling. The prizes will be two in each event, and will be flows. WISCONSIN RIVERS — We have received the following answer to the inquiry published last week: "Oshkosh, Wis., April 10.—To get into the Fox River from Winneconne you will have to go down the Wolf River for about three miles. The mouth of the Fox is on the first side. There is a canal from the Fox to Wisconsin River about two miles long, which you will easily find. If you come to Oshkosh before starting we will give you maps and all necessary information, having made the trip twice.—FRANK HELLARD "THE EKNEREC AND DEAD RIVFRS.—A correspondent asks the following questions: can any of our readers in Maine answer to the two the cand how long is the shortest carry between the south branch of the Dead River and Lake Oquossoc; on Farrar's latest map there is no carry marked? A constrained for the of Mr. Geo. Brown, The programme and rules for the coming meet are now ready and will be published in pamphlet form for distribution, as was done last year.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A WINTER IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO. By Helen J. San-born. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Cloth, 321 pp., price \$1 50. Down THE WEST BRANCH, or, Camps and Tramps Around Katabdin. Ry Capt. A. J. Farrar. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Cloth, 311 pp., price \$1 25.

\$1 25.
 FORGOTTEN MEANINGS; OF, AD HOUR with a Dictionary. By Alfred Waites. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Cloth, 75 pp., price 50 cents.
 EXERCISES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SENSES. FOR YOUNG children. By HORACE GRANT. BOSTON: Lee & Shepard. Cloth, 157 pp., price 50 cents.
 SALAMBO OF GUStave Flaubert. Englished by M. French Sheldon, New York: Saxon & Co. Cloth, 421 pp., price \$1.50.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT. A PREMIUM of \$100 has been offered by A.G. Spalding & Bros., of New York and Checago, to the individual who will correctly guess the relative standing of the eicht L-aque clubs at the close of the champion-ship season of 1886. All contestants must send in their guess before June 1, and inclose 25 cents and receive one of their complete catalogues of 180 gges, which amount will be returned, or rather applied on the first purchase amounting to \$1 and upward.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co. FIXTURES.

8. Great Head, Club, Winthrop. 25. Buffalo, Olub, Lake Erie. 10. Great Head, Club, Winthrop. 25. Burerly, Club, Nahant.
 10. Huil, Noveliy, Hult.
 THE ATLANTIC.
 7. Bay Ridge everything is bustle and activity along the water of the state of the cutor of attraction is at Numm's yantage. Every day of the seconds to visit her, and on Sindays the yantage. Every day of the seconds to visit her, and on Sindays the yantage. Every day of the waterline drawn, the bulwarks are finished, the oak rail is in place, and the gold stripe completed. The bottom has received a coat of verdigris. Decks and coauning are finished. The former is sprung with the sides, a fashion that looks well where there is a wide cabin trunk and narrow gangways, but in the present case, where the huts all come in the middle line of deck, the effect is not pleasing. The bowsprit is of Orecon pine, arround spar, the from withe on the extreme end being fitted with a sheave on each gatter width a midships. The bowsprit is of Orecon pine, arround spar, the from withe on the extreme end being fitted with a sheave on each which fitted against a shoulder, to which an idships. The bowsprit shouls, On the stem are two pairs of bolts, for the bowsprit shouls, on about 6in. above the other. An iron plate, as long as the spacing of the timbers, is let into the planking to take each of the bolts. On the stem are two pairs of plates for the main and preventer bolts are each off. 9in.
 The workmen have laid the blige ways and the yacht will be ready for lates for the main and preventer bolts in each arm. The plates are each blied off. When the stem are two pairs of plates for the main and preventer bolts. The plates are each off. 9in.
 The workmen have laid the blige ways and the yacht will be ready for langing may be necessary unless the tide should be unusually have for each with de strees. The yacht will be ready for langing may be necessary unless the dide should be unusually have. The fo

LENGTH AND BEAM IN YACHT DESIGNING.

LENGTH AND BEAM IN YACHA. Editor Forest and Stream: Since we have yachts to represent every proportion of to beam and draft, with and without boards, frou the d Fanny to the deaver-shaped Redouin, it seems to me the mas yacht designing might give us a standard rule for centerboarr and for entiers to guide amateur yachtsmen in the dimens those they have built. Every designer and builder has bis o model to which he conforms the boats which he builds. Eve having a boat built has certain usilons of what he would it unless he has studied the subject well, and sometimes, after done so, he does not have such definite opinions of the main sions as would lead him to resist the predilections of his it The consequence is that boats are put affort every year t stow, faulty, and even dangerous in stormy weather. The k ones see the errors of dimension, and the owner finds them o awhile, but having no guile, he plunges into others by rea. I to which he conformed to which he he have and the conformed to which he he have the conformed to which he have the conformed to which he have the here the conformed to which here the here the conformed to which here the here the conformed to which here the here there the here the here the here the here th

care and study, his the of

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tempt to depart from the beaten prooves and to essay somethin beyond the ordinary line, without the requisite knowledge and es-perience, is almost invariably costly and unsuccessful. Whether de-perding on himself or on a builder, there is always one point to b-kept in view; that a harmony of design is absolutely essential. Ju-man of moderate ability may plan and carry out successfully a ver-good design while if attention is paid to the dictum of every self an pointed expert, an incongruous botch must result. With a thorough consideration of the requirements and ends in view, a study o similar vessels and a enterluly matured plan that when once made will be rigidly adhered to, a fair amount of success may be expected and while the boat may not be a second Puritan, she is not likely to prove a mortilying failure.]

CRUISE OF THE COOT.

xx, WHEN about showing off for a large, rambling white building, at the head of Smith's Creek, which had been pointed out to me as a store, a belltose volce halled me with, "Watcher going to do?" "Come abore," I said, "mail some letters and get some of your kero-sence," this latter as a peace-offering to the store keeper's temper sence, the some reason seemed ruffled at the Coots appearence upon as a peace-offering to the ason scemed ruffied at the ured at me from the beach w th from one who ought to s sake Stepping from the n as a sign that I meant h ave no karpsene excert scene. He glat ption. I though r pocket-book's

s attested by their size the rich return from systematic c old homesteads built in the style of colony days soft the wealth of its carilier occurants. Having ta and realized the immicretity of my affront in addressin e manor as a sordid country store keeper. I was about irds the great seigneur. But when he in a t rich snyit of materialism wanted to know why I do but to Aurofok, my good oploton of the worthy m ticks the steambont, you will get there so much quic stonished that I did not "zer lost my more of hose rest I lauched and told bin I knew more about the cr through his own land than he. Then followed ex-t charts, the attractions of ynehting at the dust restonshed that I did not zere to get somewhere he gave t charts, the attractions of ynehting, etc. But he was from the slower and than her. Ther followed ex-t charts, the attractions of ynehting at the dust restonshed that I did not zere to get somewhere he gave t charts, the attractions of ynehting at the dust reston the attractions of ynehting at a did not dust reston the attractions of neheralism and set me down r example who did not care to get somewhere he gave stop here pointing only a short cut to the store ought I hearn her whistle a while ago." The stop a hyperious affir und stood lo retione get to the store long ... darted in my period of a barry on stepped out of a barry "Thought I hearn her whistle a while "Thought I hearn her whistle a while quite a hur bury of the sol that a stored in ere nower of the country near by. Well bred were hitched mp to the ridge nole outside of local naholis of the sol had engregate - which they spat with ereat yelemence. - the them no harm. The proor - store was a nolle you which had elapsed since certain articles of

ning I turned out bright and early a was blowing a strong gale from S.E., ving mon It was blowing a strong gale from 5 out of the Potomee. At neon the win nutes and brought down a terrific e reatening numbus clouds towered one is ds t ist folinge with golde in suring, though it wo outer jersev and stood i varm weather" I had by the forcrunner of end become below as to sto-ber I stringed off an outer je Could this be the "warm w akend, or was it only the tojniv it seemed very unni shifted her herth into the Among the little an forevance of some unnatural. During the the first branch joining little collection of houses in exhaustion, but which with a bucket tan which

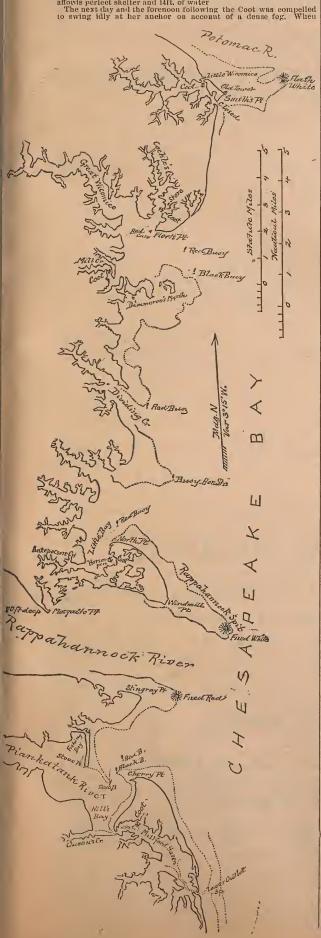
nee refired to a flouriehing it ined that Little Wicomico, jus i side of the Potomao, could be nid not reach round seven in That evening I beheld the mo-sed, whether from the sen-i unon the Rockles. For brill: ockles. For monoac ld have approac into the slivery

elm of freed sheet down the Poto

she a

Be proves that can then the state of the cabb. Once round Smith's Island, the obb set its strength and the Coot let go her anchor, alter grounding, aving missed the best water, which runs close along the back of the Island and also along the mainland, the shoals being in the shifts, carrying out an anchor and hualing the boat of at high allast, carrying out an anchor and hualing the boat of at high rater, so as to be sure of a start early next day when the tide would

be on the eDU. There was an absolute calm at seven A. M., and the Coot slaggislity dritted out to sea on the tail end of the cbb. Off Smith's Point, the anchor was let go and a breeze whistled for. It came not. But hi due course of events it once more turned ebb, permitting the Coot to resume her drift southward. Light airs finally assisted her rouge the red can off Floet's Point, and a few board's took her into Cockle' Greck for the night. On the way down a youngster in a dilapilated yawl boat iron a small schooner gave chase and ran alongside First he asked for a mess of meat. My stock had ran alongside First he asked for a mess of meat. My stock had ran alongside antridiges. So the bow took it out in admiring the yacht as "duneatest thing he ever did see" and scalled back to his skipper empthhanded, The schooner never offered oysters in return, but took f as a matter of course that i would fork over for the asking. In Cockles Creek, there was a good deal of life. Oysters were the main stay of the population. Schooners had scores of cances about then and were holisting in the coveted game by the bashel. Substantia houses crowned the tops of the hillocks along the shores whill bares with stacks and kettles and haltors gave notice that yill stenches would pervade tho whole river reigon, as soon as the meanaden fishery opens in sprine. Nearly all the rivers and haven south of the Wicomleo suffer from likepollution. There is a country store atter the asain pattern on the north bank of the first brance on the eastern shore of Cockle's Creek. This same branch afford



lect to clear ou olight northerly alrs. Around Fléct's Point these orsook us entirely and an adverse tide unde further progress impssible Meanwhile a heavy bank of clouds had risen in the southsat and the snu was reduced to a red spot through the dump atnosphere. The skipper of a schooner at anchor was huiled to tol me what day and date it was, as I had lost my reckouing, having one what day and date it was, as I had lost my reckouing, having orised to read the Coot's huiling port mder her stern and still more so to hear where she was bound. "This looks threatening np there it is no kind of weather to leave port." So I thought too, as the sky had assumed a very ngly look, though not a breath was stirring browned of scenery alter the abortive attennt of the day to make any southings. It was well she lay in a sing berth, perfectly protected Ere midnight the gale swooped down with a great din. For nearly sixty hours the music was kept up in the rigging. No until noor outside to coutinne her voyage, and this under two recis. The wine line as whole sail was made, Then a caim ensued and some horn Marsh whole sail was made. Then a caim ensued and some horn Marsh whole sail was made. Then a caim ensued and some horn Filteen in at drilting. Siddenly a fresi breze struck aeross the Chesapeake from N. E Siddenly a fresi breze struck aeross the Chesapeake from N. E Siddenly a fresi breze struck aeross the Chesapeake from N. E Siddenly a fresi breze struck aeross the chesapeake from N. E

citizen ninntes later the Cook was rounded up and the second wingle hauled down. The breeze was quartering and the second wingle hauled down. The breeze was quartering and the boat tore long in good hashion. Iliting her haunches to the flowing sea which was rupidly rising. Prased Dividing Creek we flew with a boiling wake, then hauled onr wind a bit to weather the lorizontal stripe uoy aniking the Bluff Point shoals. From here we squared away lead before it and ran in for Little Bay. Until North Point was ounded, there was a constant danger from jibing, as the boat rolled and dipped her boom into the sea. Fetched round North Point and tood in to the Horsepen, pleking a way between a maze of stakes and abandoned nets. Anchored in 6t. An invitation from the arrly skipper of a pungy, jumping in the middle of Little Bay, to ie to his stern for the night was declined. The run for the afternon was about fifteen miles.

During the ment the wind substance, but piped up fresh again on gelling underway next morating. Antepoloson Creck is the all shelter sought at the head of Little Bay. A nortbwesterly not necessitated a few hoards to weather North Polist on the ssage out. After jibing to port the Coot had it quartering down the light house on Rappahannock Splt. Seven leter can be carried if way between the light house and the shore, but the red light of array Splt, across the relyer must be left to starboard. The Raphannock has the reputation of being a breezy and boisterous er. More than one yacht has come to grief while crossing uts atthe light house on Rappath control of the river than some distance out the Bay. When the Coot had opened Mosquito Polit and quit a greater strength drawing out of the river than some distance out the Bay. When the Coot had opened Mosquito Polit and quit protection of a weather shore, she found set and wind in dead most and I was glud that the two refs of the night had not been then a wallowed heavily in the trongh and shipped much ter in the weather roll. But after experiences in the Patapseo, roogh passage across the Rappathannock was by comparison not forsa. Constant luffing to puffs worked the Coot ont above tho nave due sore spile structure pretty close and swapped greetings the the Hight house keeper who remarked it was a rough day and then the to coot bechavior intently.

the the Coot's behavior intentity. entrance to Plankatank river is well buoyed and easily made the in the dark a strauger would not be likely to give Stove a wilde enough berth. The usual anchorage is in Fishing Bay d thils long projecting tongne. The Plankatank has become or less celebrated ou account of some bold Amazons of the r facet who are said to have tripped anchor and sailed merrily from pursnit by a State governor in an armed vessel on the at for infractions of the oyster laws which prohlibit dredging giula waters. The river is pretty and invites the cruiser to in some of its numerons branches and uttractive covers. It was ng cold again, so the Coot was pushed south instead and ran lift's Bay in search of the obser eutrance to Millford Haven. Ight house keeper, who had launched his boat from lofty davits e the coot a brush, had, by cutting across lots, gained on me lerably, so I hove to for directions. He was bound into by S Creek, but pointed out a schoner in the southwestern bight. Diversion of the vater for. Nothing but low sand being e the got a brush, had. Nor utting across lots, gained on me lerably, so I hove to for the rate at which she was driving overlaps the entrance to Milford so as to hide it mill nearly st. You then thru up, pass through a gut and suddenly open initative luland sea. Near the entrance is a lump with but I to ereon It is marked by a brush. You may pass either side, or distance lurthor is another and larger lump marked In the way. Plenty water on each side. Beyond that the Haven is and deep with 10 to 161t, and good holding ground. In the for any boat. The Goot rounded up to leeward of some eners and stowed canvas in time to escape the rapidly increas-

Total cardinate and the set of th

NOTES FROM THE DELAWARE.—For the first time the Quaker fity Y. C. will have a race for large schooners, as two, the Helen and velon, are now owned in Philadelphia, and will meet in the regatt in June. The Helen, Mr. C. D. Middl-ton, is 70ft, over all, 62ft, water ine, 21th beam. 64t, 51n, hold, and 5ft, draft. The Avelon is now ultiding for Dr. W. H. Vallette, and is 70ft, over all, 62ft, water oft. beam, 64t, 51th Both are modeled and built by Alonzo E. mitb, of I lip. The sloop Ventzie bas had a new overhang put on ad is now 59ft. 7in. over all, 53ft. 4th. waterline, 13ft, fin, beam, and ft din hold. A new sloop, 33ft. over all, bas been built at Trenton, and is now 59ft. 7in. over all, 53ft. 4th. waterline, 13ft, fin, beam, and ft din hold. A new sloop, 33ft. over all, 50ft. 100, water een enrolled in the club; she is 33ft. 7in. over all, 30ft. 100, water ine, 14ft. 4in. beam, and 3ft. 114jin, hold. The sloop Cherie has had new keel and fastenings, with a larger mainsail. The Ln. fine will ome out with new sails and spars, and the Foam has receives a conner 3ft, long. The prizes given by the Q. C. Y. C. this year will e compasses, logs, and similar articles, in place of the flags preiously given.

Editor Forest and Stream: Your correspondent has just returned on a visit to the Sound, eight miles from Wilmington, where he und all of the fleet belonging to the Carolina X. G. Great preparions are being made to have each yacht in perfect order when the ason opeus. The yachts Mascotte, Idler, Visen, Rupple, Lillianorenee, Loulie and Restless, are ready to be launched and look very ndsome. The others are undergoing repairs. The first meeting of is club will be held on the first Monday in May, when all the races Il he arranged and officers for the coming year elected. It is prosed to extend an invitation to the Charleston fleet to visit this eity, d have a regatta on the Cape Fear River. There is great interest anifested in these races, and the all-absorbing topic of conversation the yacht racing this season. It promises to he the most excitting ason ever had by the club. We hear of new boats being ordered om Northern builders, which will add wonderfully to the interest in e club.-X.

ar club.-x. AT THE WHEEL.-Captain Joe Ellsworth will, of course, sail the flantic this season...Captain George Cooley, of Red Bank, the ice oat sailor, and for some seasons captain of the schoouer Cly ite, will all the Priscilla, the Clytie being Iald up, as her owner, Mr. Anson nelp- Stokes, will go abroad...Captain B.V. B. Stone will probably all General Fame's new yacht...Captain Gibson, last season in the riscilla, will nandle Gracie this year...Captain George Pettuck is ow fishing out Bedouin, and will sail ber as usual...Captain James let'ormack, who has safled Gracie for two seasons, since Captain fater's death, will probably command the Crusader...Captain Barr

early of the Yosemite, will said the Visiou, sloop, this year... tain Tban Clock, so long known as the successful skipper of the chief, will probably command the new schooner Avelon, of Philablief, will probably command the new schooner Avelon, of Philaalls for the Portlan and is busy with much out, a work. The is a ng the sails for Burgess's new schooner, a mainsail for Gen. Paracht, a full suit for Mr. Fay's yacht, one for George Lawley'ss Sdoa, for Mr. Fort's steam yacht, the yacht Windward, the scho ketea, Mr. Haskin's Louette, Mn. Drikcoll's 25th. catboat, Mr. 1 hard's cathoat and the cutter building for the Neptune Club, for hoderson's cutter, and has much repair work besides. It is repuhat Puritan wilt nave her flush deck cut and a cockpit out in teason by Smith. Covers will be fitted for use in racing... Havin iscooner, the handsome little yacht designed two years since by M. Cary outh, has been sold to Mr. H. B. Russell of Providence, Mr. Burgess has also disposed of the sloops Countess and Ethe Neptune Club.—This club is a fishing club only and not a yacht the they have. however, had a yacht built for the use of the mem oy Thos. Eddy, of East Boston.

by intervine 13ft, heam, fift, deep, with a capit for an additional of the staff 20ft, and 20ft, heel to truck, and 8in, diameter, boom 3ft, gaff 20ft, as 46ft, heel to truck, and 8in, diameter, boom 3ft, gaff 20ft, and the staff of the st

... Vers. Iteel sloop, has been sold by F. J. Carter to Dr. J. B. C. dge.... Hull Y. C.-Tbe regatts committee have abolished the class, under 18ft, and have added a 4th class (30 and less than 22), keels. The 4th class, centerboard boats, are 19 and under 22tr.; the elass, under 18ft, and have added a 4th class (30 and less than 22), keels. The 4th class (centerboard boats, are 19 and under 22tr.; the elass, under 18ft, and have added a 4th class (30 and less than 22), keels. The 4th class (centerboard boats, are 19 and under 22tr.; the elass, under 18ft, and have added a 4th class (30 and less than 22), keels. The 4th class (centerboard boats, are 19 and under 22tr.; the slow of 0 street, South Boston, on April 21.... Dolphin, cat, of So Boston, will be chown as the Eupress. She will scooner, was docked at South Brooklyn on April for mspection....Sophia, steam yacht, now owned oy Mr. Augus Schermerhorn, will be known as the Eupress. She will scoop, is being ti oughly overhauled a Teol's pier....Holden, sloop, is being ti oughly overhauled a Teol's pier....Holden, sloop, is being ti oughly overhauled a Teol's pier....A steam launch has been labuit by Lennox, of Brooklyn, for Mr. Wilson, of Harlem. Sh 51ft, long, 6ft. beam, 8ft. 9 in, draft, with an engine $84 \times 64s$, diamet 5 Brounds of Brooklyn...Magnolia, steam yacht, was at Migton P. C. on April 1, with a broken shaft Nauflus...This dorry, which has lain the Old South Church si ber trip across the Atlantic, has heen taken to Pertram's yard to ut for a cruise to the South. The Andrews Brothers will use ber right across the Atlantic, has heen taken to Pertram's yard to out for a cruise to the South. The Andrews Brothers will use ber trip across the Atlantic, has heen taken to Pertram's yard to out for a cruise to the South. The Andrews Brothers will use ber trip across the Atlantic, has heen taken to Pertram's yard to out for a cruise to the South. The Andrews Brothers will use ber trip across the Atlantic, has heen taken to Pertram's yard to out for a cruise

stall at the state of the state of the state stat

...,name, cutter, is at Frank Bates's, where she is receiving n spars and general repairs...Uncas, steam yacht, Mr. J. Buchan Henry, is having a new engine and wheel put in at the same place. Wauda, New Haven V. C., is at Oyster Pont. She will have a smalrig and less balast than before....Wild Duck will be painted wh instead of black, and will have a new stern and bowspirt. Viola a wild Pigeon are fitting out at Stony Creek....Ceres will have a smal the share a small state of the state of the state of the state beel and a rail added. Happy Thought has had still more lead add to her keel ... Fanny, sloop, is fitting out in her winter berth at ls She will haul out for painting at Munmi's... Huron has been hau up at Smith's for more lead on her keel ... Wide con, sloop, has be sold by Mr. John Dimon to Mr. L. W. Parker, of New Bedford, Oetopus, yawl, is fitting out and will be ready by May 1 with new sai At Plepras's yard Mr I selui's new yacht is planed and painted, h ironwork is on, and she is ready for the water. Her mast and spi are completed, and the sheer legs are in place to step the form before she is launched. Plumbers and joiners are at work below. Planking is of yellow pine, and nside a new struk et of celling 24, 12h. has been euliely removed, and nothing remains of the e boat but the frames and the bottom planking. As soon as she is the ways the steam yacht. Sapph will be hauled up for alteratioAgatha, Gen. Franklin's steam yacht, is now in frame, fiding the lower floor of Smith's shop. Though a comparatively sm in appearance. A novel point in the construction is the use of a har water knee for both sternpost and horiting remains of the c partice is to be seen in the oak wale, which is yello thicker th the upperstreak about it, so that all the timbers are let into the was stealying their heads and stiff-ning the frame. ... Puzzle, Mr. J. I rillard's yacht, slying in be upper end of Waterstreet, the huit bei panted, the three-bladed propeller m place, and the yacht ready ri launching. ...Reva, M

ay at Mumm's yard. With her launt sparse, her outside weig of sufficient to keep ber on an even keel ... (Htana, schoon um, Weld, arrived in Boston on April 19, after an absence of a hree months. It is reported that she is improved by the lengt f last fall. Smith will refit her at once and her summer rig ut on her. CUTTER, MEN IN THE YACHT CLUBS.—The statement

London Field that the New York, Atlantic and Stawanhaka yacht clubs had turned out of office all the cutter men, with the idea of giving the American type of yacht "at least a fair show." is hardly borne out by the facts. It is true that Eibridge T. Gerry, who succeded James Gordon Bennett as commodore of the New York Y. C. is not known as an advocate of the cutter, hut neither was Mr. Bennett. Both of these men prefer large and elegant yachts to any other. A Cass Canfield, the commodore of the Seawanhaka Club, is well known as one of the most intelligent and consistent of cutter men. He not only sells a cutter, but he designed a most oxcelleng suspicion of cutter blood in it, and the question of cutter or sloop, never entered into its politics. The only serious blow that cutter' interests have received at yacht club elections recently was the elecdon of F. C. Lawrence as vice-commodore of the Seawanbaka Club, is as held fiftee in the sloop Vixee, and the fine qualities of his sloop have made bim prejudiced in favor of this type. But Mr. Lawrence has held office in the Seawanbaka Club herce, and has never weaned the organization from its ancent faith in the cutter. As a matter of fact, the question of type has had noting to do with recent yacht club elections. *They* have turned, unfortunately, on less sportsmanlike questions. *M. Y. Tribune*.

The cluster of the second problem of the se

A FINE CUTTER FOR SALE. - Over a year ago Mr. J. Malcolm Torbes ordered the cutter Bayadere from young Fife, and she was hipped out here last spring. Since her completion she has laid idle, her owner being interested in the Puritan, which he now owns and fill sail this season. The Bayadere is offered for sale in consequence, he is a fine fittle vessel of 45ft. loadline and 10ft, beam, very strongly ult and hardscorely fitted inside. GEN. PAINE'S YACHT.—It is not yet decided to christen the new acht Maytlower, and her owner may select some other name. The lowspirt and spreader are shipped, and the chain plates and other ronwork are fastened. The topsides have been painted white and he bottom has had a coat of red. All the work inside is well ad-ranced, the opars and gear are ready, and as soon as a comfortable erth is dredged out for the yacht to lie in, she will be launched, robably about May 1. Wilson has completed her head salls and deManus is finishing the mainsail in the Navy Yard sail loft. Me-fanus will also make the sails for the new schooner, now said to be or a Boston owner, not Providence, as at first reported. This yacht, ow heing planked, has a clipper stem, hut in other respects resembles her Paine's boat. She is intended for racing as well as cruising. Ier sails, which will be ready hy June 1, will be of the canvas speci-ily woven for the Portian. Mr. Fay's yacht is partly planked up at awley's.

Gen Paine's boat. She is intended for racing as well as cruising. Her salls, which will be ready by June 1, will be of the canvas speci-ally woven for the Puritan. Mr. Fay's yacht is partly planked up at Lawley's. AN ENGLISH STEAM YACHT.-ON April 8, at the yard of Ram-age & Ferguson, Leith, was launched an auxiliary steam yacht, designed by Mr. St. Clare J. Byrne, for Sir George Curtis Lampson. Commodore of the Royal London Y. O. The hull is of steel, 1387t, between perpendiculars, 24ft, heam, and 15ft, 6in. moulded depth. The deck house is of steel plating sheathed with teak, and fitted inside vith rosewood and tapestry. The dining saloon forward is fitted in mahegany and old gold, the cabins and staterooms being fitted in mahegany and old gold, the cabins and staterooms being fitted in mahegany and old gold, the cabins and staterooms being fitted in mahegany and old gold, the cabins and staterooms being fitted in mahegany and old gold, the cabins and staterooms being fitted in mahegany egar. The boliers have fox's corrugated flues. There are sixty electric lights throughout the vessel. She has been maned Miranda, after the famous schooner huilt for the late Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, father of Sir George Lampson. ALVA.-This name has heen selected for Mr. Vanderbilt's new yacht. Her machinery will be made entirely by her builders, the flartan & Hollingsworth Co. The main engines will be inverted direct acting compound, with one high and two low pressure cylin-ers, 23 and 55in, by 24 mit. Stroke. The high pressure cylinder will be in the center, with a low pressure on each side. Joy's patent valve condenser will be fed by a circulating pump with an independent engine with another for the dynamo. The air and faed pumps will be attached to the main engine in the usual anxine. There will be the sumal auxiliary engines for the cepstans, steering gear, ash holsters, ice machine, etc. Steam will he provided by two horizontal tubular bolers, each 19ft. long and 17ft. diameter, with Fox's corrugated furnaces. The w

lytie, will command her this season. A BOOM IN CATBOATS.—About the middle of last season a new thoat, the Wraith, designed by Mr. Burgess for Gen. Paine's sons, ade her appearance in the races of the new Corinthian Y. C. at arblehead, and astonished her rivals by the way in which she, a zep keel boat, defeated all comers, especially the centerboards, er success has led to a demand for similar boats, and Mr. Burgess as been called on for a number of designs. One of these is a keel bat for Philadelphia, hesides which are three or four others for the civity of Boston. Mr. McManus, the sailmaker, will have a center-bard cat 18ft. waterline and 28ft, over all, to be built by Lawley, and other centerboard 28ft. 6in, long has just been designed by Mr. urgess for a western gentleman. FAST FISHING VESSELS.—Boston is building up a fleet of work

Surgess for a western see the song mas just been designed by Mr. FAST FISHING VESSELS. Boston is building up a fleet of very ast fishing vessels, and considerable interest is felt among the wners as to the swittest of these new craft. One has lately been unched at East Boston for Mr. P. Whelan, and Lawlor, of Chelsea, i to commence another at once for Mr. Sylvester Whelan. Mr. argess has also been called in, and will design a similar craft for a arty of fish dealers, with whom is associated Mr. J. H. McManus, torey, of Essex, has taken the ground adjoining Lawlor's yard, and atelline, 24ft. heam, 10ft. hold, and will carry 15 tons of iron out-de, with more stowed inside.

de, with more stowed inside. A NEW CRUISING YAWL --On April 8 the Dove, a yawl of 39 ons, was launched at Fay's yard. Aouthampton, where she was hult pr Mr. 1. Moss, of Weston Grove. She is 55ft. 6in, between perpen-iculars, 12ft. 6in, beam, 10ft, draft, and 59 tons displacement, this i tons of lead on her keel. The fittings below are excellent forta-uising hoat, 7(L. head room under the heams, from forceastle to fast, two radio and ladies' cain. The latter has two heds, two Mas, two wardrobes and washstand. The cabins are fitted with pitch ine, trimmed with teak mouldings, and all fittings on deck are also other the ironwork and fittings are very complete, including a nucle capitan. CORINTHIAN Y. C.-This club has taken in 45 name mould be

antelo capstan. CORINTHIAN Y. C.—This club has taken in 45 new members this ear, making a total of 155, while it is not yet one year old. A club ouse, to cost \$500, will be erected at once at Marblehead, the money eing now subscribed. It will be fitted with sleeping accommoda-ons for the members. The sum of \$300 has been devoted hy the lub to the regular races, while \$100 extra tacs been subscribed for n open regatia outside the harbor. A new classification has been dopted, as follows: First class, \$25 to 306t; second class, \$21 to 25ft; intri class, 16 to 21ft. The races this year will be started shortly fter the arrival of the noon train from Boston. There will be three hampionship races, with cash prizes of \$10 and \$5.

TORONTO SKIFF SAILING CLUB.—On April 15 a meeting of the club was held at which the following officers were elected: Commo-dore, J. Walker Dick; Vice-Commodore, J. B. Kilgour; Captain, Percy A. Both; Secretary and Treasurer, Hamilton S. Hall (re-elected); Anditors. T. P. Cowan and H. W. Pringle, and a committee consisting of Dr. B. L. Riordan, Evelyn Macrae, F. W. Brown, N. Macçae, J. T. G. Boyd, F. W. Green and J. Deany. The committee on classifica-tion of skiffs and also the committee on accommodation presented their reports.

tion of "skifts" and also the committee on accommodation presented their reports.
PELIHAM Y. C. — A meeting was held on April 16, at which the following officers were elected: Commodore, J. M. Waterbury: Vice-Commodore, Sidney Chubb, Rear-Commodore, Geo. C. Foster, Secretary, F. H. Ballard; Treasurer, T. D. Feiton; Governing Committee, W. F. Van Pelt, Phillp Cross, Thos. E. Brown, J. T., J. Trank Patterson, F. P. Walter and Wm. G. Wilmerding. The constitution and by-laws were amended to meet the increased growth of the club. Several new members were elected.
BOSTON Y. C. — The fixtures for 1886 include races on June 23 and July 22, m each of which there will be three classes, schooners, 381t. and over, aloops, 381t, and over, aloops, and an offer store by either in order to retain it. Viee Com, J. B. Meer offers two once more by either in order to retain it. Viee Com, J. B. Meer offers two silver cups, one for first class schooners and one for sloops, to be won twice, besides which cash prizes will be given.
NOTES FROM NEWARK. — The dates for the Newark Y. C. fixtures are May 16, opening seli; May 31, club regatat; July 3-12, cruise in bouving topmast and her bottom has been planed. Emma U. has a new bowsprit and has been painted white.
QUINCY Y. C.—This club has taken in 16 new memhers lately and isnow in a prosperous condition. They propose to erect a club house and have appointed a committee to consider the matter, Races are are anged as follows: May 21; 32) P. M., Hough's Neck; June 22, 2 F. M., Germantown Point; July 8, 3 P. M.; July 24, 3 P. M.; Aug. 7, 3 P. M.; Sept. 5, open P. M.

3 F. M.; Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M. ADELE. - A steam yacht of this name has been built this winter at the foot of Twentieth street, South Brooklyn, for Messrs. Boyer, from a design by Mr. Jas. Kaine. Sbe is 37ft. long, 8ft. beam, 4ft. hold, 2ft. 4lu. draft, with a hull of teak, copper fastened. The engine is 4 and 7½in.×Gin., with a return tubular boiler, 5ft. long and 3ft. diameter, carrying 250 pounds. The little vessel is very handsomely finished throughout.

Answers to Correspondents.

127" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

A. K. T. -We can furnish the book, price \$3. E. F.-Try Fort Hamilton or some of the Staten Island centers. L. A. B. Montreal.-We know nothing of life jacket you mention. S. M G., New York.-We know of no company that insures dogs. Mo., Hampton, Va.-The pupples will probably grow dark with ge.

J. A., Jr., Brooklyn,-You can get charts at D. Ezgerts, 76 Wall street, N. Y.

E. L. A., Fort Staunton, N. M.-J. & H. Berge, 95 John street, N. Y., can furnisb blowpipes.
E. G., Geneva, N. Y.-Dr. Henshall's "Book of the Black Bass" is the hest for your purpose.

E. S. B., Philadelphia, Pa.-The lines were published in the Scien-tific American supplement.

Evans, New York.—We should say from your description that you have a good Dandie Dinmont. W, G., Toronto.-A receipt for waterproofing was published in For-EST AND STREAM for Nov. 8, 1893.

C. P. P., Boston, --We have published several articles on oil stoves of late. Consult our files for 1885-'6.

W. B. B., Brooklyn.-You do uot give sufficient particulars. See "Small Yachts" for drawings of sails.

"Small kachts "Tor drawings of sails. I.H.F., Spencer, Mass...-The best book giving descriptions of game animals, hirds, and fishes is Hallock's "Sportsmen's Gazctteer." J. T. W..-How long does a pug hitch go after visit to dog before giving hirds to her young; how many weeks? Ans. Seven weeks. J. F. H., Wasbington, D. C..-We know of no material which would answer your purpose. You can write to the *Field*, 346 Strand, Lon-don, Eng.

don, Eng. D. DEM., East' Rockaway, L. I.—Please tell me what time of year wild gerse lay. Ans. In late May and early June; earlier in the South than in the North.

W. G. A., Racine.—A good yacht will lie from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 points from the wind, and a cance about the same. This refers to the angle at which the boat's course lies, irrespective of leeway. It is best to build

with streaks in one length, if possible, but one or two scarfs on a side are no serious detriment if well made, and are sometimes unavoid able.

abie.
C. C. R. Simeoe, Ont.—Please tell me the highest temperature of water that a brook trout will thrive in? Ans. Seventy degrees Fahr., if there is a good flow.
C. M. S. Olean, N. Y.—Your steamer will need a certificate of inspection, and must be run by a licensed engineer and pilot, who have been duly examined.

have been duly examined. X. Y. Z., Salem, Mass.—Can you tell me of any party who has live qual? I want fifty or more, but if I could get half a dozen I should like to get them? Ans. We know of none now. J. F. P., New York.—See "Canoe and Boathuilding," for plans of canoe sails. A mast of about fit, above deck, boom sft, and yard fit., will suita sail of 50 ft, area. Bamboo is very good if it can he obtained.

ooranned. C. B., Staunton, Va. — A. and B. sboot a match, A. misses a hird and claims bis gun hung fire. Is he entitled to another bird? The gun was discharged, but he claims be had started to take it from his shoulder. A. scores a miss.

T. M. Philadelphia. Copper bronze is more expensive than other bottom paints. It makes a very handsome hottom and is also smooth if properly applied. It can be had ready mixed for yacbts of C. T. Raynolds & Co., Fulton street, N. Y.

J. E. M., Grand Marais, Minn.-We can have working drawings of sharpie made for you at a cost of about \$25. They would have to he specially made by a draftsman. Yon will probably find what you wish in "Small Yachts," in which book several sizes of sharpies are drawn

J. W., Spencer, Ind.-Last December I killed a mailard duck on White River near this place that had the body markings of the duck and the green neck and head of the drake. Is such a freak unusual Ans. It may have been a young male bird just changing from the young to the adult plumage.

T. S. B.-I. Please define the term "battery." Is it applied to a box sunk in marsh or heach, so that the top of the box is on a level with the surface of the ground? 2. Is a sneakhox a battery? Ans. 1. It is usually applied to a floating box sunk to level of the water. 2. We have never heard it so called.

Ve have never heard it so causeo. H. V., New Berlin, N. Y., —Unadilla River forms the boundary line etween Otsego and Chenango counties, flows south and empties into he Susquehanna. Has any person a right to use a net in this river or the purpose of catching suckers? Aus. No. See chap. 534, laws f 1579, as amended by laws 1884, chap. 127.

ROSELLE, N. J.-1. When is the law off of black bass in New Jersey? 2. In bait fishing for black bass with light tackle is the red held on top of the rod or underneath? Ans. 1. June 1. 2. It is held on top so as to check the line with the thumbh, if you cast the minnow. If, how-ever, you use a float and sinker, it makes no difference.

H. W. B., Binghamtor, N. X.--Will you please state some of the most essential requirements in brook trout culture; that is, the con-dition of water, pond or brook, etc.? Ans. A good flow of spring water, with fall enough to lead it where you wish; a series of ponds, large and small, and cheap food for the fish. Added to this, some knowledge of the business is necessary.

An ownedge of the obsides is necessary. X. Y. Z. Bridgeport, Conn.—Pelsase give me the best method for preserving the mounted heads of animals from moths. How would a weak solution of corrosive sublimate and water answer? Ans. The preparation commonly used by taxidernists is, we believo, a satu-rated solution of corrosive sublimate in alcohol. If, after drying, a white deposit remains, it can be removed with stiff brush.

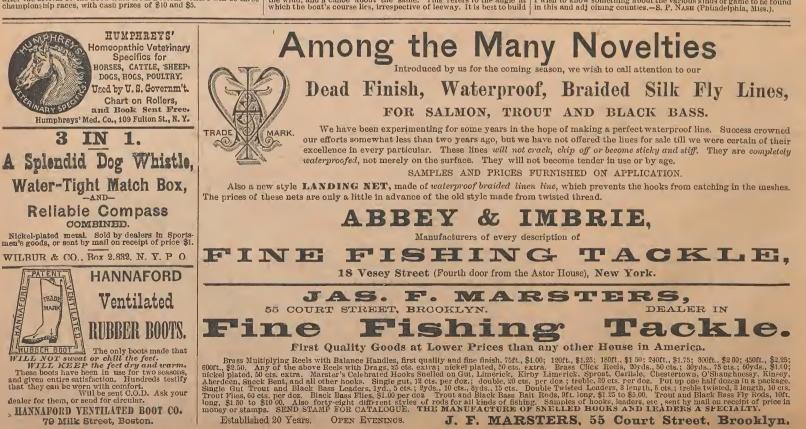
Fix Ron. – Some few years ago I had a very fine fly rod presented tome. I have never used it, but expect to this summer. Conse-quently it must be very dry. What would you advise me to do? Would you varnich it or wet it when the fishing grounds are reached γ Ans. We do not know of what material your rod is composed of, nor its condition. Take it to some rodmaker or to any of our dealers in fishing tackle.

Its contribut. That it to some trainate of the any of our exact in a set if shing tackle. F. E. S., Halviead, Pa.—A man who now catches pickerel in a set set on an inundated flat contends he has a right to take any fish in any manner he chose so long as the fish is not taken in running water. Has any one a right to set a net, fyke or selve on finits covered with water, caused from an overflow of the river, and take pickerel at this or any other season of the year? Ans. The law permits fyke nets in streams not inhabited by brook trout. When pickerel or other fish taken by tyke nets have been introduced into the stream by the Fish Commissioners they must be returned to the water. The overflowed flat is subject to the same haw as the running stream.

Of the read over the series of the series of

INFORMATION WANTED.

I noticed some articles in FORST AND STREAM some time ago relative to the vast amount of quali to be found in Montagne county, Texas, I wish to know something about the various kinds of game to be found in this and adj oining counties, -S. P. NasH (Philadelphia, Miss.).



OFF FOR ENGLAND.-The Norseman was towed through Hell Gate last week and sailed for Newport, arriving at 2 A. M., April 19 She will sail at once for Cowes.

throughout. MORE FOREIGN INNOVATIONS.—According to a daily paper, the tout ensemble of the Crusader has lately been materially altered. It is had enough to see the numberless British notions that have of late found their way into the rig and model of Yankee yachts, but it appears now as if the French were to be taken as models. LICENSES FOR SMALL STEAM YACHTS.—Our correspondent "Norman" who writes on the above subject, has neglected to send us his name and address.





258



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APRIL 22, 1886]

Hachts and Canoes for Sale.



259



In the Stud at \$50. He is very large and powerful, dark tawny with regular white markings, 2/4 yrs. old. Honorable mention, Basle, 1883; 3d prize, Philadelphia, 1883, and vhc, N. Y. Fanciers' show, 1886. Sire, Apollo: dam, Diana. Apollo, recently imported from switzerland, received ist prize at Pittsburgh, New-ark, Boston and Hartford, and 2d at New Haven. Photos of Nero, 25 cents. For Sale.-Imported smooth-coated St. Bernard dog; also imported rough-coated St. Bernard bitch. Address WM. J. EHRICH. 306 West Fitty-eighth street, New York.

NERO.

Bu the Stud.

THE IMMENSE ROUGE-COATED ST. BERNARD CHAMPION OTHER

Orange tawny, perfect blaze and collar, other Wite markings correct; double dew claws. Born August, 1882. This celebrated dog stands 3316 in. full at shoulders, weighs 183 lbs. (Jan. 20, 1850, has a grand, massive nead, immense bone, and is per-tect in disposition. "Otho is conceded to be the best fronted St. Ber-dune, 185. "Otho is one of the grandest fronted dogs we have ever seen. His head is a study and his for-animense upstanding dog. *-Forest and Stream*. Teo \$0, 1884. Teo \$0, Approved bitches only. Cabinet abust pies sine the set of the grandest fronted the set of the animense upstanding dog. *-Forest and Stream*.

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FEE - - \$25. For picture and pedigree, address VICTOR M. HALDEMAN, apri5.3mos General Wayne, Delaware Co., Pa.

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Champion Bow-Beulab). The best looking pointer living, A grand field dog and the sire of winners on the bench and in the field. Fee \$30. **NEVISON.** The acknowledged champions in the

NEVISON. The acknowledged champion mastiff of America. Winner of 40 champion and first prizes, beating The Emperor, Creole, Iford Cromwell, Hero II., Prus-sian Princess, etc., etc. Fee 50. For Sale.—Three handsome young setter bitches of fashionable blood. CHAS. H. MASON, Bay Ridge, L. I.

St. Bernards and Pugs.

SL. DEFINATOS AND PUGS. CHAMPION HERMIT (A.K.R. 23) litter broth-er to champion Otho, and sire of prize winners König, Kobold, Lys. Fee \$40. Imported RUDOLPH II. (champion Cadwalla-der-Myra), prize winner in England and winner of two firsts and specials in America. Fee \$30. Imported pug YOUNG TOBY (A.K.R. 473), win-ner of four firsts and specials in America, sire of many prize winners. Fee \$316. Fine pups on sale. UHEQUASSET KENNELS, Lancaster, Mass.

Gus Bondhu IN THE STUD.

Imported from Mr. Llewellin's kennels (he is bluest of the blue), by Dashing Bondhu ex Novel. He is also a grand field dog, as his record shows at the late trials of the N. F. T. Club at Grand Junc-tion, beating such noted dogs as Gladstone Boy, Mainspring, Bessie A., Gath's Mark, Trinket's Bang and other fine ones. Fee \$55. A. M. TUCKER, 85 Main street, Charlestown, Mass.

SCOTCH COLLIES IN THE STUD.

CHAMPION REX (A.K.R. 149). Fee \$20. STREPHON (A.K.R. 2730). Fee \$30. Young dogs and puppies for sale. Can be seen, address JAS. LINDSAY, 346 Communipaw ave., ensey City, N. J.

YORKSHIRE TERRIER IN THE STUD. LANCASHIRE STAR, dark blue and tan, ist prize, Westminster Kennel Club show, 1884. Fee \$15. A. W. C., this office. Apr22,1t

FOR SALE, A NUMBER OF WELL BRED AND well broken pointers and setters, also doga boarded and broken, satisfaction guaranteed. Ad-dress H. B. RICHMOND, Lakeville, Mass. Sept22, tf

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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CONT	ENTS.
EDITORIAL.	THE KENNEL.
Some Poor Men's Riches.	North Carolina Amateur Field
Sentiment of Spring Shooting.	Trial Club.
Forest Protection.	Spratts Biscuits.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.	The Cleveland Dog Show.
Days Among the Alligators.	Kennel Notes.
NATURAL HISTORY.	Kennel Management.
The Audubon Society.	RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
The Sparrow Hawk's Services.	Target Talk.
FAME BAG AND GUN.	The Trajectory Trial.
Game and Fish Pretection.	Range and Gallery.
Echoes from the Pacific.	The Trap.
A Day on Shinnecock Bay.	Three Traps or Five.
Massachusetts Poaching.	The Ohio Tournament,
Flight of Bullets.	CANOEING.
Virginia Coast Grounds.	The A. C. A. Meet.
Abolish Spring Shooting.	The Canoe Exhibition.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.	The Association Cup.
Camps of the Kingfishers1x.	British Canoeing in 1886,
The Maine Angling Season.	YACHTING.
Black Bass Kig.	Puzzle.
Florida Game and Fish.	A National Yachting Association
FISHCULTURE.	Nanita.
Deep Sea Fishing on the U.S.S.	The Nice Regatta.
Albatross.	The International Races.
THE KENNEL.	Yachting Notes.
Our Hartford Report.	ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

SOME POOR MEN'S RICHES.

THERE are many who have inherited the hunting instinct A and were born too late to find game enough in the region of their birth to make hunting worth while for the game that can be got by the most persistent seeking, and who have not inherited wealth, nor the faculty of acquiring it, so that they may go for a week, or month, or more of a year, to places where game is still abundant. Some of these sometimes wonder whether this inheritance, come down to them through a thousand generations from wild ancestors, is not under such conditions an entailed ill-fortune, a whole-some desire, given without the opportunity of satisfying it, a purse of gold that one must always carry but never spend.

Most assuredly it is an unprofitable dower if it leads one to too continual pursuit of what at best he can get but little of, mere game. But if it takes him to the woods and fields for that reasonable share of recreation which belongs of right to all, rather than to questionable pastimes among ill-assorted associates, then it is something to be thankful for. With a gun to excuse his day's outing he goes forth. His wits are sharpened to find the haunts of the infrequent woodcock or quail or grouse, that should of right be in the swamp, or field, or copse that of old their tribes possessed. All these he must search, and study how changed conditions have wrought changes in the habits of those few survivors. Their wits, too, are sharpened. The woodcock does not wait till the dog's nose is almost above him before he springs up with a twittering whistle, but flushes wild, and alights afar off. The scant bevy of quail goes off out of gunshot in a gray flurry to the mazes of the woods. The ruffed grouse tarries not to cry "quit! quit!" nor strut along the dim aisles of his woodland sanctuary, but hurtles away unseen, almost out of ear shot. If by good luck one of these falls to the unaccus. tomed aim, if a woodcock tumbles in a shower of leaves to the ferny carpet of the swamp, if a quail drops to the earth out of a whiff of feathers, if a grouse slants from his arrowy flight and strikes with a fluttering thud upon the fallen leaves, or a woodduck started from a willowy bend of the river, splashes back into it before the powder smoke has unveiled him, how the heart is warmed with a thrill of the satis-faction of well-doing!

Without even this appeasing of the sportsman's gentle blood thirst, there is more and better to be got of a day's

NEW YORK, APRIL 29, 1886.

wandering with the helping burden of a gun. The com. panionship of Nature, the cavesdropping and spying to catch her secrets, the studying of the ways of all the little wood people, not worth, or inestimably more than worth, powder and shot. Who has ever heard the last word the jay has to tell him in her many voices? or who has tired of visiting with the chickadees, or of watching the nuthatches creeping headlong down the mossy tree trunks, or the squir-rels' saucy tricks, or the ways of strange woods plants growing and blowing and seeding, and the odd freaks of trees growths, and no end of things that he would never have heard or scen if it had not been for this wooden and iron excuse that he lugs about with him? Thanks be to its first inventor, in spite of all the woeful mischief it has wrought. How many happy days it has gone to the making of, from boyhood to old age, in the lives of those who love it. What a comfort is the ownership of a good gun, though one seldom shoots it. What a pleasure its owner has in those seasons when it cannot be otherwise used, in putting it in order for the days fondly looked forward to-days when the woods have put on their last and bravest attire of the yeardays when they have cast it off and all the landscape is veiled in the gray haze of Indian summer, and days when all the fields and frozen waters are white with the first snows and the wild music of the hounds stirs the woods.

When these days have come and gone and winter winds are howling, who so much as he, born to the love of field sports with small opportunity of enjoying them, delights to read by his cheerful fireside what others more fortunate have written of their outings, and to share with them in spirit the happy hours in camps by wild lakes, the tramps in primeval forests, and hunting tours in far away lands that he may never see.

THE SENTIMENT ON SPRING SHOOTING.

IT is an encouraging sign of the times that the sentiment f of the West, where spring shooting is chiefly carried on, is changing on this subject. It was formerly as much a matter of course to kill ducks in the spring as in the fall, but of late, individuals in great numbers, and in some cases the press, are protesting against the scandalous folly of this vasteful practice.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin of April 17 says:

The annual spring slaughter of ducks in Wisconsin and other Northern States has begun rather earlier than usual and appears to he pursued with more than common energy. Thousands of ducks are being killed daily. The Oshkosh Northwestern states that the birds which are heing killed in that vicinity are "mere skeletons," This is usually the condition of ducks in the spring, and for that reason alone the shooting of them should be forhidden by legal en-actment. But another and still better reason is, that each pair of birds killed would raise a large brood during the'summer if they were unmolested now. Thus every duck destroyed stands for several which might live. There are a few hunting clubs in the State which have bought or leaged tracts of marsh where the ducks are allowed have bought or leased tracts of marsh where the ducks are allowed to live through the summer and breed without molestation. This plan makes the best of shooting in the fall at those places, and but for them the ducks would be nearly exterminated in Wisconsin.

Comparatively little spring shooting is done along the Atlantic seaboard, for the very excellent reason that there are few places where birds are to be found, and few birds to shoot, but in the West the case is different. The experience of a number of clubs in Western States has shown conclus ively the advantage which may be derived from the prohibition of shooting at this season over limited areas. On the grounds of the Winous Point Club ducks are protected in spring, and as a direct result of this protection, the birds are wonderfully numerous and tame in the autumn.

It is, perhaps, hopeless to think of inaugurating the abolition of spring shooting in the East at present. The miserably foolish and short-sighted action of the Legislature of the State of New York on the deer hounding question, recently, shows how narrow and petty is the view taken by our legislators on the subject of game protection. Still, people are being educated, though very slowly, and we trust that a few years more will see game of every kind protected everywhere for all the year, except a short period in autumn and early winter. The recent change in the Canadian game laws, and the change of sentiment among sportsmen, point to an awakening on the importance of a general alteration in our laws, and as soon as the shooting public begin to think seriously on this matter it will certainly be brought to the notice of the different State legislatures in a way that will compel their attention.

MAINE AND ADIRONDACK WATERS will soon be open for the angler, and many gentlemen are anxiously availing the telegrams which shall announce that the ice has gone out.

VOL. XXVI.-No. 14. Nos. 39 & 40 PARK Row, NEW YORK.

FOREST PROTECTION.

T is well understood that whatever the damage done by the reckless cutting away of our forests, this injury is inconsiderable when compared with that caused by forest fires. Those who are familiar with the mountains of the Far West have seen the fearful havoc there wrought by fire, and know a long way off the cause which gives to many a lofty mountain its curious silver-gray appearance. For years after being burned over, the dead and bleaching tree trunks stand as witnesses of the terrible destruction brought about by carelessness or malice. The loss of life and property caused by forest fires in Michigan is too recent to have been forgotten.

The importance of this matter has long been appreciated by those who have to do with large forest areas. One of the principal duties of the police of the National Park is the guarding against the spread of forest fires, and the value of their services is shown by the fact that in the Park, a country especially liable to this scourge, there were last year no forest fires of any considerable magnitude.

The New York Forestry Commission recently adopted a series of rules and regulations for the protection of the Adirondack woods, which are as follows:

First. All persons having occasion to hurn a fallow or start a fire in any old chopping, wind slash, bush or berry lot, swamp, "vlaie," or beaver meadow, for the purpose of clearing or improvement, shall give five days' notice of such intention to the nearest fire warden, forester, or agent of the Forest Commission. He shall also give

previous for agent of the Forest Commission. He shall also give notice to any neighbors who may have fields or woodlands adjacent and liahle to injury at least one day previous to the setting of such fires. Such fires will be permitted only when the wind is favorable, and competent persons must remain on guard until the fire is com-pletely extinguished on the surface and in the "duff." Second. All hunters, fishermen, loggers, guides, tourists and others lighting fires in or near the forest for cooking, warmth, insect smudges or other purposes, must clear away all combustible material from within six feet of the place where the fire is to be kindled, and must thoroughly stamp out, drench, or otherwise extinguish any such fire upon leaving it either temporarily or permanently; and hunters using firearms with inflammable wadding are hereby cau-tioned against allowing fires to start from such causes. Third. Smokers are cautioned in regard to fires arising from any carelessness of theirs, and their attention is called to the penalty for negligence in causing fires. Parents and teachers are respectfully requested to instruct children to avoid lighting fires in the forests or

requested to instruct children to avoid lighting fires in the forests or

Fourth. Peeling standing trees of their hark for covering camps or sharties is hereby prohibited. For such purposes the tree must be felled, and all the available bark removed therefrom before another tree is cut down. The trees thus felled must be utilized for firewood, and such fallen timber as lies in the vichity of the camp must also be used for firewood before any green standing timber is cut for that purpose.

The fourth of these rules implies a measure of license inconsistent with any high standard of forest conservancy; and although, so long as no market exists for the timber, it would perhaps be a dog-in-the-manger policy to impose severe restrictions on the utilization of forest products by camping parties, it is desirable that restrictions be imposed on the barking or felling of pine or spruce for any purpose. Camping parties should bear in mind, too, that the sanctions implied in this rule cannot extend to forests in private hands, the owners of which have a right of action for damages for any tree felled on their property. These regulations should be carefully read and remembered by all those who contemplate camping out in the Adirondacks this sum-mer, and advantage should not be taken of the liberal spirit in which the fourth rule is framed to perpetrate reckless waste. Sound growing timber, so situated that there is room for its development, should never be felled, for although it have no immediate market value, it may be in active demand in another decade or two.

It is well known that careless hunters start a comparatively large number of the fires which spread and involve large areas, and too much care cannot be exercised with regard to the proper selection of the spot for the fire and its thorough extinguishment before leaving it.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found that portion of the report of the New York State Fish Commissioners which relates to the protection of fish and game in this State. The document is an important one and contains many suggestions and recommendations which deserve the attention of our legislators. The position taken by this report on the deer hounding question, shows that the Commissioners hold sound views on this subject. The recommendation for the appointment of a Superintendent of game protectors is in line with what we have strongly urged. The report may be read with profit by all who are interested in game and fish protection, and it deserves the prompt attention of the New York Legislature.

The Sy rtsman Jourist.

DAYS AMOI.G THE ALLIGATORS.

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whenever we got nearer than he thought conducive to his safety, would lower himself under the water and come up again in a short time further off. After making several in-effectual attempts to get near enough for a shot, I adopted a strategy that worked finely. Padding the boat toward him-mutil he went under, we rowed rapidly some distance beyond where he was last seen and remained quiet, with rffle cocked and ready. I had heard they could only be killed by a shot in the eye and I wanted to be near enough to hit that organ. We had waited but a few minutes before he rose to the surface, in thirty yards of the boat, and just where I was looking for him. Before he could get his head under again I fired at his eye. He was lying broadside to me. In an instant there was a wild commotion and churn-ing of the water into form. In a few moments he ceased his contortions, and sank quietly to the bottom. Approach-ing the place we could discover ari bubbles rising rapidly from the water over the place where he lay. There was in the boat a stout fish gig used for gigging the huge bufflo fish that were found in great numbers in the lake. It had three strong barbed iron prongs and a stout handle about the feet in length. With this I felt about on the bottom until I touched the body of the alligator. The water was about eight feet deep. He did not move when I touched him and I soon discovered I was in a very combarnssing predicament. It became at once a serious question whether it was best to turn him loose or far he would in his contortions upset the bottom of the laikc and the boat. Fortunately he soon ccased his struggles, but not until my hand was bilstered in holding the handle of the gig. We succeeded in towing him to the okan and found that the rifte ball had struck him in the eye, and plouging through from side o side, had put out the other eye also. He was still not dead, but make our further resistance. More four or give miles down the lake for a hige and to add as a struggles, but not until my hand was bilstered

in front of them. The ball striking this will be almost sure to glance and leave the alligator unharmed. I had several times noticed an unusually large one in my trips to the lake that, in swimming on the surface, exposed almost the entire length of his body above the surface, exposed almost the entire length of his body above the surface of the water. He was so wary that I had found it impossible to get in rifle shot of him. I had only an old-fashioned squirrel rifle. Every time he caught sight of me, if two hundred yards away, he would move off to safer quarters. I determined to get him if possible, and arranged a drive for him. Taking my stand cautiously on a point of land and behind a large cypress tree, on the bank of the lake, about three hundred yards below where I saw the old fellow float-ing on the water, I sent a negro man, whom I had taken along for the purpose, in a boat several hundred yards above him, with instructions to approach him very slowly and carefully from a point opposite to the place where I stood. As soon as the alligator discovered the negro approaching in the boat, just as I expected he would, he began to move in my direction. He seemingly suspected the trap set for him, however, for he soon got in the middle of the lake, which was about two hundred yards wide at the place, and putting on a full head of steam came down the lake like a young steamboat. When he got opposite to me I fired, and he quietly sank under the water. I was satisfied I had not hurt him, and yet, from the fact that the ball did not strike the water, I felt confident I had hit him. The bank here was high and tolerably steep with a number of old cyprost trees standing on the slope. I had a companion with me, and we selected a place about half way up the bank and sat down on a log to eat our lunch. We were screened from the lake by the truuks of two or three large trees. Immediately below us the water was deep and it was a favorite place for alligators to float. The weather was

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Hatural History.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

The AUDUBON SOCIETY during the past week has been one of steady and gratifying progress. Additional secretaries have been appointed, and those already the week has been one of steady and gratifying progress. Additional secretaries have been appointed, and those already at work have been steadily increasing their membership. Additional secretaries have been organizing their forces for the directing of public attention to the movement, the clergy have responded warmly to the appeal for co-operation where of the fair hearers with a sense of the enormity of the appeal for co-operation where the consequences of which they had never before given a passing though. The Movement, and a few schools have been canvassed; in all cases with results indicating that the pupils were very generally impressed with the prostile institute, this State, heads the weekly list with a contribution of a hundred and twenty-six members, mostly pupils. Certificates of membership have been issued at an average rate of two hundred daily, and being really attable, course has been adopted; attention has been directed adormand in the artistic evidence of it. With the more advanced students of our colleges a different, but equally uitable, course has been adopted; attention has been directed adormanet, and to the Adubon movement for its subversion, and the students instructed to study the problem, and make it the subject of competitive themes or command adorment, and to the Adubon movement for its subversion, and the subject of scores total absence of small bird plungage is due to a charge of sentiment on the part of their customers. There is a general unanimity of assertion have since been countermanded. In the smaller towns the millinery have been interviewing the Autoruous secretaries and very spreading over the whole mation, success will follow in an ever accelerated ratio. The best people of the farber of the general interest anoused by the movement, which we since been countermanded. In the smaller towns the millinery bave been effect the i

MORE TRUTH THAN FIGTION.—Seene in court—A small boy, caught in the act of shooting birds, has been arrested for truancy. Officer—"This, your honor, is the young truant and bird shooter." Judge—'1 am deeply distressed to see you, so young a lad, so cruel. Do you not attend hoth day and Sabbath school, where you sing beautiful songs about the lovely birds and their little nestlings? And does not your own mother teach you when you say your prayers at night, how wicked it is to shoot the dear birds?" Small boy—'Yes, sir." Judge—''Then you must be depraved in-deed! Your extreme youth would certainly demand clem-ency. If you were an outcast, an orphan I—" Small boy— ''Then, judge, I wouldn't ha' done it. "Twas for mother's hat. That bird was ten times prettier 'n the one in your wife's bonnet, 'cause I seen it last Sunday in Sunday school. She's my teacher." Judge—'Oh! Oh! yes! A case of necessity, I see. You were not shooting in mere, wanton sport; discharge the boy and bring on the next case."— *Portland Transcript.*

THE SPARROW HAWK'S SERVICES. Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: I perceive that Dr. Elizey is somewhat incredulous as to the exactness of the information I gave him in the last issue of the FOREST AND STREAM relative to the grass-hoppers of this locality, but as he intends to seek counsel of an expert and to put "Professor Riley on the stand," I am quite content, and willingly leave him to the care of the Professor, trusting that the pupil may prove worthy of so good a master. If he will apply also for information to Mr. Theodore Per-gandie, Prof. Riley's assistant, who is particularly well posted on the Orthoptera of this vicinity, he will, I think, find the statements made in my letter fully corrobo-rated.

ted. As the Doctor is on the right side of the sparrow question,

ind the statements made in my letter fully corrobo-rated. The bottor is on the right side of the sparrow question, or as he correctly terms it, the "sparrow nuisance," I shall be able to forgive him even if he guest a strain on his inclina-tion and "forces me to the walt." The value of the sparrow hawk did for a living in winter about Washington prior to the advent of the English spar-row, I am unable to say of my own knowledge, as that period preceded my residence here. What evidence has the port of that the sparrow hawk wintered here in those by-gone days? If he did—a point I am doubtful upon—I wish I could believe he lived entirely on mice with an occasional grasshopper thrown in, and that his taske for small game to be ound about here in winter in the shape of tree sparrows, field sparrows, snowbirds, etc., and a sparrow hawk ambi-tions for such dainties would have had little difficulty in gravitying his preference. The bould only be too glad to accept Dr. Ellzey's statement forbid it. Too many sparrow hawks have been scen to pounce upon small birds, and too many have been shot with the remains of various species of birds in their stomaches to remains of various species of birds in their stomaches to remains of various species of birds in their stomaches to remains of various species of birds in their stomaches to remains of various species of birds in their stomaches to remains of various birds. Let me hasten to add that the destruction of insectivorous birds, by the sparrow hawk is, so far as I have been able to ascertain, an inconsiderable in the statement with the good it does, and that in making in the sparrow hawk lives more or less upon field mice I have freely admitted, and the farmer ought to remember the fast to the bird's credit, since there can be no doubt of the fast to the bird's credit, since there can be no doubt of the fast have been able to assertian, an inconsiderable in the sparrow hawk lives more or less upon field mice I have freely admitted, and

Justify a statute of the new statute of the period as the sparrow hawk.
It is well known that in fall, owing to a scarcity of food, birds leave their summer haunts and winter South or where food is abundant. Mice cannot be said to migrate. They are as abundant in the North in winter as in summer, and form a very considerable part of the food of several species of owls, whose especial value to the farmer is due to the fart that this warfare against mice is not intermittent, but persistent. The owls keep watch and ward when other natural checks upon the mice, as the snakes and most of the hawks, are off duty. One of the hawks, however—the rough legged —stands nearly or perhaps quite at the head of the list as a check to the increase of mice.
If, then, mice form the chief dependence of the sparrow hawk, as Dr. Ellzey asserts, will he explain why it is that the great majority of sparrow hawks leave home—which birds rarely if ever do so long as food is plenty—and go South to winter? If so large a bird as the rough-legged hawk, one of the largest of the family, finds mice enough to live. upon far north of the winter home of Sparreerius, why should not the sparrow hawk? The truth is, the majority of Sparrerius go far enough south to find plenty of their favorite fare at home.
I have no doubt that were grasshoppers abundant about twashington all winter—which I stated they were not, though some are to be found every month in the year—the sparrow hawk would be a common winter resident here instead of being, as it is, a rare one.

though some are to be found every month if the year-ade sparrow hawk would be a common winter resident here in-sicad of being, as it is, a rare one. Dr. Ellzey appears to overlook the important fact that from an economic point of view, the destruction of grass-hoppers entitles the sparrow hawk to the gratitude of the farmer no less than does the destruction of mice. This is not the case, of course, in the East, where the grasshopper is not seriously destructive: but it is the case in the West, where the insects have proved a veritable plague, and it is precisely in the grasshopper-infested portions of the far West that this little hawk is most numerous, more so than it is anywhere east of the Mississippi. In many sections of Col-orado, Arizona and New Mexico, for instance, the sparrow hawk is found, or perhaps I should say was found, in sur-prising numbers, and rarely indeed are they to be seen feed-ing upon anything but grasshoppers and crickets. The number of insects destroyed by these hawks and by their young—for I have seen them feeding their young with grasshoppers—is simply beyond calcula-tion. Notwithstanding this fact, and the no less important one that when grasshoppers are abundant the large Swainson's hawk also feeds almost exclusively upon these insects, the Legislature of Colorado passed a law a few years ago offering a bounty on hawks without discrimination of species. The result was that in 1883 I found that the spar-row hawk had been almost exterminated in districts where several years before they were exceeding thousands of dollars to exterminate birds whose value to agriculture is almost inspecies of hawks destroy more or less insectivorous birds, game birds and poultry, there is no room to doubt that the economic value of the hawk tribe as a whole is very great. In one part or another of the country the various species of hawks and owls are busy the year round in checking the increase of mice and grasshoppers. In this silent and ill-requited service of man the little sparrow hawk play

spicuous part, and, as Dr. Ellzey says, it is shameful folly to destroy them. A. W. HENSHAW. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1886.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 422 Editor Forest and Stream: I notice that Dr. Ellzey is inclined to doubt the exist-ence of warm sunny days around Washington during Jan-uary and February, and especially the presence of grasshop-pers thereon, as asserted by Mr. Henshaw. He asks, sar-castically, how many grasshopper days there are between Dec. 1 and May 1, and announces his intention of calling Prof. Riley to the stand. I have a record in my note book under date of March 18, 1983, of finding three grasshoppers, of the species Acridium alustaceum, in lively condition, while passing through an open field near the Aqueduct bridge. At the same time there was ice under the shadow of a rock in Spout Run. One of Prof. Riley's assistants was in our party. While I have no other record, I am sure that I have scen grasshoppers in February. HENRY LITCHFIELD WEST. WASHINTON, April 23, 1836.

HENRY LITCHFIELD WEST. WASHINTON, April 23, 1856. AN OLD AND VEXED QUESTION.—When I was a boy, a long time ago, I read in the brilliant pages of "Frank For-ester" that the partridge could withhold his scent at will, and I thought to myself how much more F. F. knows about huuting and shooting than any other man in the world. Lewis and Hallock repeat the same thing; and, in my humble opinion, a more fanciful thing never took hold of men's minds. It is about on a par with the idea that at the first white frost the sora, every one, turns to a frog and lives in the mud all through the winter. I have never seen a covey of birds settle and marked the spots at which they alighted with accuracy that I did not find all or nearly all if I went straight after them. But whenever I have waited to give them time to let go their scent, which I have frequently done in close cover in order to take advantage of good hunt-ing ground between me and them, I have always been left. Like the Arabs they have folded their tents and silently stolen away, knowing full well that that is the sensible thing to do. It may be true that from excessive fright the par-ridge will press his feathers so close to the body as to sup-press all exhaltions, but I doubt it. I have and my life been hunting with intelligent huntsmen (who, however, were not up in sporting literature), and I have never yet seen one who would cave a flock of birds that had been flushed and marked down and go off after another flock so as to give the other follows time to let off the effluvium. The truth is, hardly half of the men who hunt partridges are good at marking them down. They see 'em flying in a certain direc-tion and imagine they are going to alight in a particular swamp or slock to rbush. Off they go and fail to find. Then they say they have all corked up their scent bottles, justas "Frank Forester" tells us is their habit. I would like very much to hear from Dr. Ellzey on this subject. He is not only a gentleman of culture and scientific information, but withal

SPRING NOTES.—Salem, Neb., April 16.—Cranes arrived here March 18, killdeer plover March 19, golden-wing wood-pecker April 3, blackbirds and robins about a week earlier, bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*) have been here nearly all winter. I saw the first turkey buzzard this season April 9. There is another bluebird sometimes seen here that is smaller and darker blue than *Sialia sialis*. What are they?—J. F. L. [Perhaps *Sialia arctica*, a common species in the mountains to the west of you, but only accidental on the plains.]

Game Bag and Gun.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

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GAME AND FISH PROTECTION,

class of offenses, but as obedience brought unpopularity rather than profit, there were few arrests and fewer punishments.

ments. Game laws were regarded as infringements upon natural right, and until the rapid disappearance of game from the forests and fish from the waters awakened the attention of thoughtful economists, the laws were violated with impun-ity. In some places the choice of game constables was made in good faith, and the enforcement, which followed, of laws long set at maught, gradually led to a more wholesome pub-lic sentiment. It was to this sentiment that the passage of the law was due, creating the office of game and fish pro-tector and the amendatory act increasing the number and making them accountable to the Fish Commissioners was the result of the defects discovered in the first three years' working.

the result of the defects discovered in the first three years working. The monthly reports in full of the protectors would take up too large a space and furnish more of detail than is ne-cessary in a document like this. The Commissioners have, therefore, called on each protector for a summary of his work for the last year, which will be found at the proper place in the appendix. A statement of the nnlawful devices seized and of the penalties recovered during the last year, is furnished in the following tables: NETS AND OTHER ILLEGAL DEVICES DESTROYED IN 1885.

District No.	Trout nets.	Scoop nets.	Scrap nets.	Squat nets.	Seine nets.	Fyke nets.	Trap nets.	Gill nets.	Hoop nets.	Dip nets.	Night lines.	Flat nets.	Leader nets.	Scissors.	Shad drift.	Set lines.	Spears.	Value of nets,
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RECAPITULATION-KIN	(DS	OF	NETS	AND	OTHER	DEVICES.
2 Trout.		Spe			98 F;	yke.
3 Night-Lines.			sors.		76 Ti	rap.
8 Squat.		Scot			106 G:	ш.
18 Fiat.	1	Scra	ap.		2 Ho	op.
1 Dip.	3	Sha	d Drift	5.	16 Set	Lines.
1 Leader.		~ein				

345 of all kinds valued at \$5.68

PENALTIES RECOVERED.

The following table shows the amount of penalties recov-ered in suits brought by protectors for the year ending Dec. 31, 1885. There are other suits pending, the penalties under which amount to upward of \$5,000:

st. No. Names of Protectors. Amo	
1 G. W. Whittaker	one
2J. H. Godwin, Jr.	one
3	30 00
4 Francisco Wood 1	00 00
5	10 00
	65 00
	35 00
	50 00
	15 00
	50 00
	00 00
12W. N. Steele	00 00
	75 00
	25 00
	62 00
	10 00
	10 00

Total.....\$1,927 00

Tenth District.— All that part of Onelda lying north of the south lines of Verona, Rome, Marcy and Deerfield, all of the county of Lewis lying west of the west lines of Diana and Croghan, and all of the county of Herkimer lying south of the south branch of Moose River. Nathan C. Phelps, pro-tector, Remsen, Onelda county. Eleventh District.—The counties of Otsego, Chemung, Broome, Cortland and Tioga, and all the towns of Onelda county lying south of the south lines of Verona, Rome, Marcy and Deerfield. Frederick P. Drew, protector, Wash-ington Mills, Oneida county. Twelfth District.—Jefferson and Oswego, except Oneida Lake. William N. Steele, protector, Clayton, Jefferson county.

County. Thirteenth District.—Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, Wayne. Seneca, and the waters of Oneida Lake in Oswego and Oneida counties. W. H. Lindley, protector, Canastota, Mad-termenter

Fourteenth District.—Sch kins, Steuben and Allegany. Yan, Yates county. -Schuyler, Yates, Chemung, Tomp-ny. John Sheriden, protector, Penn

ns, Statter and Frieger an, Yates county. Fifteenth District.—Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Wyo ing. Genesee and Orleans. Geo. M. Schwartz, protector,

Filteenth District—Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Wyo-ming, Genesee and Orleans. Geo. M. Schwartz, protector, Borfaol, S. A. Roberts, protector, Buffaol, Eric conty.
The terms of office of all except Mr. Stele, Mr. Brunckar-bof and Mr. Drew expire on or hout July 20, 1886; these three hold nutil May 12, 1887. The term is three years, unless a removal is made meanwhile for cause. In one respect, but in this only, can the protector system be said to have worked contrary to its purpose. It was not intended that this system should supplant all others having the same object, but that the State force should work, co-ordinately with the local officers already provided. There is much of the work that any be done more promptly and at less cost by the regular officers already provided. There is much of the work that may be done more promptly and at less cost by the regular officers already provided. There is much of the work that may be done more promptly and at less cost by the regular officers already provided them imperatively to take notice to seed the couplaint has been made to them of violations of which the law required them imperatively to take notice to the detection and punishment of officers, and the adverted the search of the law required them inperatively to take notice to early the order to the protector. We this the second for the detection and punishment of officers, and the detection and punishment of officers, and the detection and punishment of officers already to rable, reproduct of the service of protectors. If a partridge be trapped, or a pick-reproduct of the district, the has one may be done more year years and the protector and the services of deer shaughter or robbery of spawning bed is reported from some other part of the district, he has on one near to pay bia type and the services and the protector for the refer any expanse. If the group refers the splith, were in cases when his host is the principal beneform some other part of the district, he has no lay reprives a large scleady near

Of this class there are many in the State. It would be in-vidious, perhaps, to name any particular one as an example, but they are known to the public by their works. They are increasing in numbers and usefulness, and are doing more, perhaps, than any other means to promote a healthy moral scntiment in support of the game laws. They are the co-ordinate remedy which the Commissioners recommended in all places where other means have been found insufficient for local protection. Our letters of instruction to the pro-tectors have enjoined on them the importance of these so-cieties and of their keeping in active working relations with them.

Them. If the honest, law-respecting people of any locality in the State, will unite in an organization, pledged to support the game laws and to stand firmly by each other and by the law, without fear or favor, there will be no barns burned, or boats destroyed in that locality, by poachers.

Of all classes these are the greatest cowards, except those who are afraid of them, and they will yield always before a

bold front. Wherever there is a determination on the part

bold front. Wherever there is a determination on the part of good men to give the laws honest and brave support, public sentiment will not lag behind. Not all of the professed protection societies are of the class described. There are some with good purposes but without efficiency, and others whose objects, whatever their profes-sions, are wholly selfish. Beyond the protection of the par-ticular game they covet, they have no interest. There are still others which under cover of specious titles are the shield of other law breakers, or are themselves law breakers. These organizations are best known by their high pretensions and small performance.

get his suits before the courts. In such cases, though he may succeed in getting trials and verdicts in his favor, it is uncertain whether he can hold his claim for moities of the penalties, which arc so necessary to make up the shortage of his expenses. If the game laws are to be enforced, it is important that the district attorneys cooperate promptly and efficiently with the protectors. The law does not excuse neglect in a prosecuting officer any more than it does in a protector. It is useless for the latter to spend time and money in getting up cases that are never to be tried, or are put off till the chance of conviction is lost. The ingenuity of the practical poacher in dodging the penalty of the law makes it doubly necessary that the prosecuting officer any watchful. Cases occur where the shrewdest are outwitted. One is reported from Steuben county where the protector detected a man in unawful fishing. He lost not time in bringing suit, but before process could be served, the poacher had procured a friend to complain to a neighboring justice. The willing defendant pleaded the justice's judgment as a bar. Though it was apparent from the evidence that the proceedings were not only collusive, but otherwise irregular, with a strong suspicion of fraud, the court held for the defendant ingument sus taken to the General Term, where the judgment was, strangely enough, affirmed, the court sustaining the technicality and overriding the merit. This was a faster to the district attorney performed his duy at y and faithfully. It was not his fault that "the law's an ass," but it was the misfortune of the people of the county, who a distribution of the uponts.

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The guides say, "Give us a limited hounding season and we will aid you against the poachers. Deny this and we are no longer your allies." This is the case as it stands. The pretext—it does not deserve to be called an argument—that deer may be best preserved by running them with dogs, is too shallow to be worth scrious notice. It might be as well claimed that the best way to keep ducks on their feeding grounds would be to turn loose upon them each day a bey of hawks, or that to make trout plenty in the streams it would be useful to put in a school of pickerel to keep them stirring. A further sequence to this claim would be that the farmer or eattle grower desiring to increase his stock should turn into his pasture a pack of dogs to keep the cattle ively and put them in good multiplying condition! There can be no doubt that if all the interests concerned would unite in modes, the deer would lose their extreme wildness and be accessible to the hunter at any time during the season when to the fash is suitable for food. But, unfortunately, it is one of the failings of human nature to see things, each man for himself, in the light of his own interest. In this case the public interest conflicts too much with selfish interests to courage hope of unanimity on any measure. They be that less deer will be unlawfully slain if the gives them at other times. It is no uncommon thing in modern legislation to set aside principle for expediency. The caysiature will judge for itself whether such a course would be useful principle for expediency. The them to secure the observance of any enactment the Legislature will go for itself whether such a course would be the to be set aside principle for expediency. The caysiature will go the subject.

ECHOES FROM THE PACIFIC.

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thirsty as we were. (How would you like to spend an hour or two of each day's hunt in such a place, where you would have to steer your way through rows of vines above your knees, bearing their loads of from three to five tons of lus-cious grapes to the acre? You could do it in this part of the State and never be ordered off the place.) Well, when we were about to go the owner expressed surprise that we had found no birds; for, he said, he often encountered them in the vineyard, and the darned things had even gotten away with tons of his grapes. We told him that we had seen evi-dences of ravages among the vines, but thought he must be mistaken about the quail—that we did not believe they were the cause of it. It happened that when we left the house to prospect the vineyard, a greyhound sneaked out and fol-lowed us until we returned. He paid no attention to our dogs, but seemed to be on the lookout for harcs. These being scarce, he put in his time tearing off bunches of grapes and cating others from the vines. We watched the brute with some interest, and found that within an hour he had de-stroyed not less than one hundred pounds of grapes; and doubtless this was a part of that hound's daily business on the ranch. His owner, when informed of the above fact, said he had seen the dog occasionally eat a few grapes, but had no idea he was so destructive; and, finally, he admitted that between the various kinds of birds that frequented the vineyard, the hound, and the rabbits, the damage to his grapes might be accounted for. Now, this was his first year in the country; he had bought the vineyard from the origi-nal owner, and knew nothing whatever of the habits of quail or other residents of the forests about him, but had accepted without hesitation the opinions of ignorant neighbors to the effect that all injuries done to vineyards are chargeable to the quail.

without hesitation the opinions of ignorant neighbors to the effect that all injuries done to vineyards are chargeable to the quail. These are the kind of people who influence legislation in matters of this kind. Ooly a few years ago some game butchers got around a board of supervisors in one of the mountain counties and induced them to pass a local ordinance extending the open season for deer shooting beyond Nov. 1 and up to Jan. 1. They found an old and obsolete provision in our codified laws, which—by a far-fetched construction— seemed to give them the power to do. The object was to enable parties to slaughter deer in the deep snow, when the poor things could not get away. The cue was taken in other counties, and deer were killed openly, in defiance of the general State law of 1881, all through the foothills. The infection spread like cholera, and it looked for a time as if every county in the State were going to have its own game regulations, or, rather, that each was trying to outdo the State. I fought the efforts of these creatures from the start through the public press, despite the opinions of some lawyers, who held that local boards of supervisors had the right to suspend the State law. Local journals in these mountain counties sided with "the boys" of their respective villages, and denounced me personally, and at least one of the San Francisco dailies, which gave some attention to

Finally we ensconced ourselves in the batteries and waited for the birds. The first lot that came along were broadbills, and when our guns spoke, four dropped among the decoys, and the rest, with hurried flappings, winged their way to the westward. Then came some coots, then some redheads, and we had good sport. "Here comes a single broadbill," said Harry, "you take bim"

him

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ABOLISH SPRING SHOOTING.

ABOLISH SPRING SHOOTING. Editor Forest and Stream: It is not my intention to overload the waste basket that leads me to write you again, but knowing that your good paper is always in the lead in pushing any cause that is for the interest of our true sportsmen, I wish to ask if you will not lend a helping hand in stopping spring shooting of all kinds. I have just returned from a four days' pleasure trip, and will own that I was guilty of shooting dueks, but let me add that the bag made by two of us in the four days was less than that made by many in three-quarters of a day. I realized more fully than ever before the harm done by allowing the war on our game to go on in the spring. I know that the pot-hunter will object, but what of that; he would shoot the mother duck while feeding her young, or steal the eggs and sell them before they were hatched, but I am sure that every true lover of the sport will gladly put his shoulder to the wheel and help along so noble a cause. Let us hear from our brother sportsmen from all along the line, and see if there is not some way to check this growing evil. It is folly to argue this question in the least. If spring

The, and see it ther is not some way to check this growing evil. It is folly to argue this question in the least. If spring shooting continues we will soon have no shooting at all. What stronger or more foreible proof does any one want than the lesson taught by allowing the theres to trap and slay our pigeons? Yet the war goes on, and in a very short time that splendid bird will be numbered among the things of the past. Look at the game markets in our large cities to-day. Count the dozens of ducks that come in, and then count the thousands of poor birds that are allowed to spoil and find their way to the dump pile. But I have said enough; let others better fitted to do the cause justice come to the front and help to keep the stone rolling. I am sure we are in the right, and have on_our side the God of justice and humanity. BATAVIA, III, April 13. BATAVIA, III , April 13.

FLIGHT OF BULLETS.

EATAVIA, III, April 13. FLICHT OF BULLETS. Editor Forest and Stream: The adding of the erratic flight of bullets brings to my mem-ory an incident in my own experience. In my youthful loading shotgun, 'Indian Chief' we used to call it. It had been changed from flint lock to a percussion cap gun, and many a day's sport did I have with it. In an unfortunate moment one of my younger brothers suggested the idea of getting a pair of moulds and casting some bullets for it. The moulds were procurred and the bullets cast. They wighed about one ounce each. Wishing then to test the powers and accuracy of the old Chief, we set to work and made a target, which consisted of an inch pine board marked off with circles and a bullseye. We do that time in the village of H., and were sur-rounded by neighbors, the nearest of which, on the right, was a Dr. V., whose house was only a few feet distant. After finishing the target I went out behind the coach house and placed it against a small building. A large garden and lawn separated us from our neighbor on the lett. I roaded the Cuief with the usual quantity of powder, and arammed the big bullet down good and solid, then stepped across the lawn and garden, aimed at the bullesyee and lath the bullet would more than pass through the target. I crossed to examine my target, and was rather surprised to for rubbist. Upon tracing the bulget's flight found it had passed through two sides of the bogshead, thence through a building, behind which stood a bogshead used as a receptacle for rubbist. Upon tracing the bullet's flight found it had prize to find that it had passed through the side of the doctor's kitchen and saw the bullet hole there, and then I legged it for the house with my gun, told my brothers to prive to find that it was invited to accompany the doctor's. The my hair began to rise. I examined the side of the doctor's voice inquiring from my mother of her hopeful's white house had entered having gassed through the side to the doctor's voice picket it.

It did not need the doctor's lecture to thoroughly scare me and impress on my mind the criminal foolishness of target practice within the bounds of a village. AL, GRAVENHURST, April 19.

VIRGINIA COAST GROUNDS.

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of dogs.

of dogs. Since the construction of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad through our county, its accessibility is as convenient as could be desired. Eight hours from New York and six from Philadelphia, with fast express trains each way three times a day. MAPPSBURG STATION, Va., April 7, 1956.

MASSACHUSETTS POACHING.

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The Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association The Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association has been asked to send detectives to eatch these smelt poach-ers, and men might readily be found who could apprehend them; but the task is a costly and thankless one where the offender when caught must be allowed to depart in peace, because hc is not worth a dollar. SPECIAL,

BAY COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S CLUE.—Bay City, Mich., April 20.—Editor Forest and Stream: About six weeks ago the Bay County Sportsmen's Club was organized, and the 12th inst. the first annual election washeld, when the follow-ing officers were elected: T. F. Shepard, President; J. R. Hall, Vice-President; F. H. Durell, Secretary: L. R. Russell, Treasurer. Directors: T. F. Shepard, President; F. H. Durell, Secretary: Benson Conklin, H. P. Warfield, C. A. Eddy. The club starts off with a membership of 175, and with every prospect of success. Had trap shooting practice last week under national rules. Have a fine boat house in contemplation.—F. H. D.

Goose AND TURKEY SHOOTS.—In your issue of April 15 a correspondent gives his experience and success with a light you. The methods used at that match were the same that were in vogue in this section, although I never heard of such until about two years ago. Last Thanksgiving ten turkeys were advertised for a shoot under rules similar to those detailed by your correspondent, except that a small circle—about two inches in diameter—was pinned to a board, the pin being placed in center of paper, and the pellet nearest the pin won. Our experience in loading was different from that mentioned, as we used four drams of powder and one and one-fourth ounces shot, in a 10-gauge L. C. Smith gun, and that proportion seemed to work well as we—a friend and myself—won seven of the ten turkeys. After the ten were shot off a gentleman offered to put up a turkey at a certain gap in the fence—afterward found to be fifty-fire paces—at five cents per shot. A gentleman handed me a charge of No. 4 shot, and the first fire killed the turkey. Then an envelope was put on the snow, and three pellets of No. 4 were put in it at the same distance. Two years ago this method—shooting at paper targets—was much in use here, and at first a large number of guns attended, but, as your correspondent states, the numbers soon dwindled. There of us, by taking only two chances on each turkey. You quite a large number, and after eating and dividing with neighbors, we had enough to get up a shoot, and de-clared quite a dividend on the investment. I never went to a shoot but that I did well, although I tried several guns and arying proportions of powder and shot. These shoots oc-visor, while in the field one Sunday, saw a great comution of the season and to furnish a topic for discussion. Game here is scarce, even the hawks seem not always particular in phoice of food, as last fall Mr. P. S. Thornton, ex-super-visor, while in the field one Sunday, saw a great comution among the crows, and going there, found a hawk cating a cumstance unusual? I never hear

CELLUS. SPITTING ON THE SHOT.—Umpqua Ferry, Ore., April 13. —I see by FOREST AND STREAM of April 1 that "Bedford's" style of bringing good luck—spitting on the shot—is some-thing new to you. I can't say who taught it to me, but I practiced it when a boy and saw others do it. When hunt-ing quirrels with a smooth-bore yager, if I failed to kill the first shot I always spit upon the shot before loading for the second, and imagined the slaughter was more bloody for so doing. But if I thought the load would remain iu the gun for any length of time, I refrained, for fer of rusting it with the wet shot.—YAGER. Mansüeld Valley, Pa., April 21.—I did not spit on the shot to make it throw close, but in muzzleloading days we used to oil it. It would make 'em stick together "closer than a brother." but would bunch them, sometimes seven or eight pellets striking in the same place; and it was sure death to anything a bunch like that would hit as they would separate as they struck, the result being much like an explosive ball. —J. H. B.

How THE BIRDS WINTERED.—Salem, Neb., April 16.— Quail fared badly here last winter, particularly along the hedges on the prairies. The snow drifted so that they had to get out, and then, being scattered and no cover, dozens of them were frozen. Prairie chickens came through all right; they had plenty of feed, as a good deal of corn was left in the fields over winter, some in shock and some stood out ungathered.—J. F. L.

COMING OF THE GEESE.—Campbellton, N. B., April 19. —Editor Forest and Stream: The wild geese have thus far failed to make their appearance here this spring, except a stray one seen flying past now and then. The sportsmen have their ice houses and decoys in place as usual, but have not bagged one yet. Other seasons at this date scores were shot.—HERMIT.

Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS. CARP LAKE, MICHIGAN .-- IX.

THE rain held on that particular morning till near noon when it eased up to a steady drizzle; but the lake was too rough to fish, and the only haven of comfort to be found for the girls was inside the big tent, in front of which a good fire was kept going. Here also the cribbage war was re-sumed, the opposing generals snugly ensconced in a corner out of the wet and cold. The note book (mental) records, that this headly months

sumed, the 'opposing generals snugly ensconced in a corner out of the wet and cold. The note book (mental) records that this beastly weather prevailed till nearly the end of the week. Cold wind and rain every day and night, with only an occasional let up of a few hours at a time, and in consequence there was hitle fishing done in the lake; only enough to keep the camp "sortin' bones" and prevent a "side meat odor" from getting a too firm grip on the frying pans. But in face of all these drawbacks the girls were cheerful and happy, which was a great comfort to us, for we had rather looked for some grumbling and a fit of homesickness to attack some of them; but I am constrained to say the growling was mostly confined to Hickory and Hyperboler, and the growls were mainly directed, in a general way, at the weather clerk. After dinner (we had appetites if nothing else, and took three square meals a day, to say nothing of lunches), Ben cast his weather eye up and down the lake, fidgeted awhile on his seat, and beckoning me to follow said, as we left the shelter of the fly: "Hickory, I've got to do a leetle plain cussin' or bust. Le's go out behind Dan's tent, where the

gals can't hear us, an' hey a private cussin' match to our-selves on account o' the existin' state o' this weather." It is needless to chronicle the remarks made behind Dan's tent, the conference ended in our going back to where our rods stood on the dry side of the big popple tree, selecting two for our purpose, and with a box of worms strapped to our side taking the road up lake along the hills for the trout stream near Alexander's point. We splashed along through mud and puddles of water, stopping here and there to pick a handful of luscious red raspberries more tempting than their fellows, that seemed to grow along the road in inviting clusters for the sole purpose of beguiling us from our mission, till we came to the stream, where it flowed through an open field and out through the deadened swamp into the lake. A few rods from where we stopped to bait our hooks was the "deestriet school house" standing on higher ground back from the stream, and while cautiously fishing a couple of small pools as a "feeler," the master, a big, full bearded, sorrel complected, pleasant-faced man, dismissed his four tow-headed unchins for a recess, and came down to have a chat and to show as where he had seen a big trout dart under the bank as he crossed the stream that morning on his way to the arduous duty of trying to keep awake during the tedious school hours of the drizzly day. No wonder the such slim attendance, but this, he explained, was owing to the bad weather and the near close of the term. Besides this, as we learned in a ten minutes' talk, his instincts were falong a trout stream, even on a rainy day, than to be penned up in a little, cheerless or commissioners of the Civil service. He knew every trout stream along the lake and every hole wherein lunked a big trout, and was never so happy as

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without "ketchin" on to a root," but I wass o "flustrated like" and nervous that it was five minutes—it seemed au hour— before I could feel steady enough to steer it safely through the opening again. Talk about "buck ague," I've had it, but it wasn't a marker to what I went through that day, standing there in the drizzle waiting for my heart to stop trying to "knock the chaw tobacker out o' my mouth" (old Dave Edwards). But the nerves finally braced up to their accenstomed relia-bility, the heart ticked off its usual number of beats, and I dropped bait and hook through the opening again without a tremor. I scarcely dared hope he would rise again, but with the same sudden dash the big fellow took it, and at the same instant another one that looked almost as large, darted alongside of him from somewhere under the bank and tried to take the coveted worm from his mouth, but I gave them no time to advance any views as to a proper division of the morsel or to get into a wrangle over it. A quick upward stroke, and then "seeh thrashin' an' twistin' an' wrigglin' au cavortin'," and such furious plunges and surges to free himself from the deadly barb, were never seen, I have a notion, by mortal man. But in whatever direction he plunged, the almost invisible thread of the finest twisted silk pressed against a root woven over the pool a foot or more from the water, preventing him from getting under the bank, and the very same old rod with which Jim worked a five pound pickerel out from under the boat by main strength in 1880, on Central Lake, was working at him with the same tenacious, soul-harrowing pull, that wore the life out of the longface on that memorable occasion. To what seemed a half hour, but in reality it was, perhaps, not longer than a half minute, the un qual fight went on, but there was no more buck ague, we were having it out in deadly strife, and the least quiver or false move on either side would quickly decide the battle. The warrior at the tip end of the rod seemed utterly at a loss to understand how a

as quiet and steady as a rock, but not over-confident of the outcome. Once the old fellow took a turn around a sleuder root hanging loosely down in the water, and I felt a chill of defeat sweep up my spinal column, for I felt sure the frail thread of a line would part, but the next contortion worked the line clear and he came head up and open-mouthed to the top of the water, materially assisted by the spring of the staunch old rod. This instant that he forgot his wariness lost him the battle, and his life. With a quick pull that must have tested the little line to its utmost, 1 lifted him straight up through the opening without touching a root and swung him around over the grass back of me, where, with a violent wriggle he freed the hook and fell with a splash into the rain puddle near his mate. I say nothing about the unsportsmanlike manner of his taking, if it were unsportsmanlike, or of the 'science and skill' displayed in the struggle; let the brethren who read this settle that to their own pleasement. I will only say that after he was once fairly hooked I was dead bent on taking him to camp or 'bust the tackle.'' There was no time for parleying; no room to let the reel whiz off ten or fifteen yards of line and then work him back with sundry flourishes of 'science.'' and over the landing net. There was no room to use a net, besides I had none to use, and at no time during the brief controversy was there three feet of line out from the root tip. It was a square country fight from the start, where main strength was the only factor to win, and I got him out of the pool in just the only way he could have been taken out.

where main strength was the only factor to win, and 1 got him out of the pool in just the only way he could have been taken out. Considering the line and hook used—a No. 10 salmon-trout hook and a No. 1 twisted silk line—it was a famous achieve-ment, and I felt more elated over it than if I had struck him with a "killing fly" in fifty yards of open water, and led him over the landing net with a \$50 split bamboo. Ifad I been using a limber fly-rod this tale of the big trout would never have been written. And he was a glorious trout, too, for such a tipy stream; just seventeen inches long as he lay on the table at camp, and the most brilliantly colored fish I have ever seen taken from any waters. Dark backed with clean cut carmine spots dotting his sides, the whole belly, and on a line as high as the base of the pectoral fins of the types have made me say in a former number of these letters, page 409, line 40 from bottom of page), and pectoral fins and red, he was indeed a living poem of glowing colors. Sitting here now writing of the splendid old fellow, with the old "calamity box" within reach of my foot under the table, and the same old rod, with three of its slenderer com-panions standing in the corner under my eye, it comes back to me that as I stood watching that trout, who with his mate was beating the water of the little puddle into a foam, I felt I weighed within a few pounds of as much as I did after I had fought, conquered, gaffed and dragged the big maska-longe over the side of the boat on Bower's Lake, and on that occasion old Dan said I must have weighed upward of a too.

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it up. I knew he was in there and not further away than I could reach with the tip of the rod, for the whole pool might have been covered by a pair of goat blankets, but the mys-terious disappearance of his mates was doubtless connected in some fishy way in his mind with the squirming worm, and he was probably all the time peering at it from a secure nook away under the bank with, figuratively, a grin of de-rision on his usually pensive countenance at my blundering efforts to lure him from his hiding. Or he might have been in a fit of the sulks and waiting for a little more artful coax-

ng. But trout are much like some petulant beauties of our wa kind—when they won't they won't, and the more you wax 'em, the more they won't. ing. coax

own kind—when they won't they won't, and the more you coax 'em, the more they won't. Wishing to take my prizes to camp alive, if possible, I took the lace cord from my overshirt, after searching all my pockets in vain for a piece of string and with it tied them to a twig overhanging the water and left them trailing in the current while I fished the stream up through the tangle of dripping woods for forty or fifty rods without, however, see-ing or 'feeling' another trout. It was near an hour before I got back to the pool, but the coveted fish was still in the sulks, and would look at neither a fat worm nor a bright-colored fly that had fortunately not been torn from its place in my hat band by the 'bresh.'' and I left the creek with the other two and took the road at a brisk walk for the camp. As I lifted them from the water, I could scarcely believe they were of the same family of fish. The larger one was a dazzle of brilliant hues, while the smaller one was a dirty blackish brown, even to the belly, and only relieved by the carmine spots on the sides. The fins, too, were of nearly the same color as the belly, with no special marking of bright color like the other one, and was withal an unattractive fish, except in plumpness and beauty of form. Yet they were both taken from the same. Little pool where they had been together, without a doubt, during the entire season, feeding on the same kind of food, sheltered and shaded by the same roots and banks and bushes—for it was a place the sun would not reach only for a short time in the moming—and passing their lives, from day to day, in exactly the same manner, with all the conditions of exist-once alike. Writers tell us that the waters in which the trout live have something to do with their color; that certain kinds of food

and sindled by the shife roots and only a for a short time in the morning—and passing their lives, from day to day, in exactly the same manner, with all the conditions of exist-cnee alike.
 Writers tell us that the waters in which the troutlive have something to do with their color: that certain kinds of food brighten their hues; that shaded pools and overhanging banks give their markings a dul cast, and so on, but must it be a condition that the dul, dirty colored fish pass all its life away under the glood of the bank, and feed on other dict than his brighter colored brother, in order to be dull and dirty? Must the other one—scenningly of the same spawning—select other food and stay out from under the shadows and in the glare of the sun, that it may be clothed in gorgeous colors?
 Teonfessi it is a "category" that I can't see my way out of, nor cau I quite follow the "food and shade" theory that seems to satisfy some of the better informed of the bretter. Let us have a better reason for the different shades of color and markings of trout of the same stream, for I am inclined to think, with duc deference to the "theory" that it has not yet been found out why one trout's belly is a bright red and nonother's a lusterless brown. And it may be that some of the scientists who make life a burden to plain anglers by hunting up new names (with "priority" to 'em) for old fish, can tell why a black bass, which, when taken out of the water, was a dirty cream-white all over, could change its color within five minutes to a bright beautifully mothed green; the change so thorough and wonderful that one might sway received with a sort start. Any yet define the water shale it comes to me.
 That's my creed for the woods, and I get large dividends of sport and enjoyment and solid comfort out of it with a very small investment of capital.
 This may be charged up as another digression.
 A lusty yell or two near where I had left Ben failed to get a response, b

another joke on "old Hickory" by stealing the trout and "hiein" "back to camp, and claiming that he had caught it misself. "But ye kin bet yer life," as he hunted a dry place on his breeches and scraped another match, "that when I saw ye a comin' I'd a hied off somewheres an' hid till ye got over yer mad, fur it would hev bin a mighty onhealthy place to be a lingerin' around," and then he chuckled again in an ab-sent-minded sort of way till the burning match, which he i had forgotten to apply to the pipe, nipped his fingers, caus-ing him to drop it with surprising celerity. "That reminds me," as he stooped and dipped the scorched finger in the water to cool it, "that I didn't light my pipe at jest the right time." Rarc and incomparable old Beu! may he live many years yet to "hev his fun," even at the expense of old Hickory. With a wistful look at the trout, a look that I fancied would read if put in print, "now there gees a fool for luck," and a pleasant good day to us, the master struck off in the brush on his way home somewhere back in the woods, and shortly after Ben and I stole quictly into camp and laid the fruits of our wet tramp on the table before any of the happy family were aware of our presence. Then we called them out to sce "the biggest trout taken in that neighborhood that season," so the master had said, and Ben was soon tangled up in a graphic and side-splitting the store the little branch, winding up with a solemn wink at Kit and the query, asted with a most innocent and matter-of-fact expression, "How much, James Mackerel, did you say you paid that country boy for them two trout." (I have been at some pains since that day trying to convince little Miss Top that I actually caught those two trout myself, but

I am not quite sure that I have made any noticeable headway. The skin of the big trout was carefully taken off and pre-served for an angler friend at home; the peeled frame, with the smaller one, went to the frying pan to furnish a taste around for the girls at supper, while the others of the Jones family looked on with watering mouths, busy, however, in satisfying the cravings of a camp appetite with fried slabs from the side of a pickerel, side meat, eggs and other deli-cacies usually found in a well regulated camp. KINGFISHER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.

BLACK BASS RIG.

"HOW do we fish for bass?" That depends. In the waters accessible to Toledo we get three dis-tinct kinds of black bass fishing, and the rig employed is

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FLORIDA GAME AND FISH.

FLORIDA CAME AND FISH.
Editor Forest and Stream:
The for Florida hast October weighing about 126 pounds, with little or no appetite, a severe cough, night sweats, etc. A far spending a month or more in different places without much benefit to my health, and with very little hunting and fishing. I wound up at Capt. J. F. Tucker's, about seven miles northwest of Brooksville and a few hours' drive of the Homassas River. Here is the best fishing I have ever had the pleasure to indulge in. I had a couple of 11-ounce recollect of having to wait over ten seconds at any time for a strike. Never have I seen such fishing. Two gentlemen, neighbors of Capt. Tucker, in one hour caught more fishing grounds were where the salt and fresh waters meet, and the best place to study the habits of the different seconds of fish that I have ever seen. The water is as clear as crystal and you can see your bait distinctly at a distance of \$20 feet in 10 feet of water. The fish are so numerous that they do not appear to notice you, and if they should their fright is soon over. Our catch consisted of black bass, we found the sheepshead of the guilf coast to be hard fighters, and enjoyed catching them more than any other. A 5 pound black bass. They bite so rapidly that you soon tire or out way to the river I have seen as many as tweite.

sheepshead in these waters will fight as long and nard as an Spound black bass. They bite so rapidly that you soon tire of catching them. On our way to the river I have seen as many as twelve deer at one sight. This was on the Sand Hills pine growth where they can be seen at a long distance. Captain T.'s residence was on the border of the famous Annuttaliga Hammock, a large portion of which he owns. It is very productive and is covered with a heavy growth of oak and hickory, and it abounds with deer, wild turkeys, ducks, squirrels, wild hogs, and a few panthers and black bears. We killed quite a number of wild turkeys, deer, ducks, and hundreds of squirrels. Willie T. killed two fine deer in one morning—one weighing 130 pounds minus the entrails. I shall not go into details as to my deer shooting, for I disgraced myself by my numerous misses. Willie T. offered to accompany n.e in the hammock with a weil-loaded shotgun, to prevent, as he expressed it, my bring hurt by those horned animals. I had killed a number of deer, and certainly did not have the "buck fever," though I made no defense on that line, for circumstantial evidence was against me. I carried my setter Duke with me and had all the quail shooting I cared for. When I left Captain T.'s for home I weighed 146 pounds, had a splendid appetite and little or no cough. I expect to make the same trip again the first oppor-tunity. Kaces. Ga. April 14. MACON, Ga , April 14.

THE FIRST SALMON.—Ottawa, Can.—Editor Forest and Stream: First salmon taken on La Have River, Lunenburg county, Nova Scotia, with fly, was March 18. Several have been taken since. Early for fly-fishing.—F. H. D. V.

THE MAINE ANGLING SEASON.

THE MAINE ANGLING SEASON. BY the time many of the readers of the Forest and STREAM have seen these lines, the Maine trout and and Jocked salmon season will have opened—May 1. Prospects on the streams in that State are earlier than usual. The very warm weather for a week past has dissolved mountains of snow and ice, and put the trout streams in good condition for the early catch. Such weather was uncorported and the season promised to be late; but even in the lakes now locked in ice, the chances are for a very early opening. One-letter, from good authority, suggests that the ice will be all out of the Androscoggin lakes by May 10. This is remarkably early. But such prospective clearing of the will go to the fishing grounds as soon as steam and stage can take them; others will go beforehand and be ready of the first trips up the lakes. One Boston sportsmen, bound to eclipse all the rest. He has canned for one or two seasons at The Narrows of Richardson Lake, a celebrated thing ground with those who know it. This year he sent public ook stove and blankets a month or more ago, to be left near his camping ground by the lumber teams. He will as his own departure in a day or two, or has already taken it, in order to go up on the ice before it be comes too rother. At his camping ground he will wait for the ice to leave, or his brother sportsmen can reach him and give him fluesport and and the sport and the sent of the Marrows to clear some days before his brother sportsmen can reach him and give him fluesport the stream ing the club better is acting hungry trout with worms just released from a six-months ice prison, than and club the the ocean voyage would be the more satisfactor. In Weld Pond, in the town of Weld, Maine, some remarkable and come can be at the sea of analy have here mark and here at the sea of and how more better is a calon in a way be marked to be the sea of the days before the sport shorts at the sea of the days before the sport shortshere sport shortshere here the cealers on the state and here the

is deep sca fishing for cod or halibut? If pounds of fish are wanted, then the ocean voyage would be the more satisfac-tory. In Weld Pond, in the town of Weld, Maine, some remark-able good catches of land-locked salmon have been made this spring. Alas! through the ice. Salmon as heavy as ten pounds have been taken. This is all the more remark-able when it is considered that only a few years ago—the dates are not at hand—the first salmon fry were put into this pond; a tangible proof of the value of fishculture. This spot is a particular pet of onc at least of the able Fish and Game Commissioner of Maine—Henry O. Stanley. He owns a camp there, which he eojoys in summer with his friends. It is fast getting to be understood that land locked smelts— have I coine! a term?—are the best, if not the natural food of the land-locked salmon, just as the minnow or dace, so well-known and so abundant in the Androscoggin Lakes, is the natural food of the speckled trout. In conversation the other revening, Commissioner Still well remarked that "ene of the first conditions of successful fishculture is food, and without food there is no success. In the Rangeley—or better, the Androscoggin Lakes—there are minnows by the million, and there we get the monster speckled trout or red-spots. The Sebago waters are renowned for land locked smelts, and there we get the largest land-locked salmon or black spots in the world. In Weld Pond the smelts are abundant." The sea salmon are putting in quite a remarkable appear-ance in the Penobscot, just below Bangor, this year. On

Sintels, and there we get the ingest inholocide sample of the samelts are abundant." The sea salmon are putting in quite a remarkable appear-ance in the Penobscot, just below Bangor, this year. On Friday, April 9, there were taken from a weir two salmon which weighed 374 pounds. Four more of good size were taken on the following Tuesday. On Monday the 12th one was caught at Verona weighing 18 pounds, and the same day one of 224 pounds. These were all taken in weirs and sent to the Boston market. Oh! for some force to stop this were fishing. But a Maine paper says the "salmon fishery is an important industry on the Penobscot and is the source of quite a handsome revenue to down-river people." They buy them off and pension them to let the salmon ance in-creasing in the Penobscot, even under the poor protection the law affords in allowing of no fishing near the dam at Bangor nor at any time above the dam with nets or weirs. Last year an unusual number were caught with the fly above the dam, and there are strong hopes of this season. Salmon anglers went all the way to New Brunswick waters for no better sport than was enjoyed not far from above the dam at Bangor, Maine. Besides the waters are free to every fair angler, royalty having no rights to sell. Perhaps, under protection, the Penobscot above the dam may yet become the Meeca for the fly-fisherman. This can all be done under so good a form of protection as the Commissioners of Maine have organized for moses and deer—only two or three salmon to each sportsman in a season, to be taken with the fly only. How will that do, brothers of the salmon angle? Not enought Then make it four or five, but stop fishing for numbers and for the market. SPECIAL.

for numbers and for the market. SPECIAL. BASS AND PICKEREL.—Amboy, III., April 14.—Editor Forest and Stream: It is very interesting to read the experience of anglers in taking bass, and reports of big bass in FOREST AND STREAM. It is surprising to see so much piejudice ex-isting against bass in some of the Eastern States, and the statements that they are driving all other game fish from the waters where they have been planted. I have failed so far to find any logic or good proof to sustain any of those argu-ments. We are fighting hard here for the propagation of bass, both the large and the small mouth, considering them not only the gamiest fish for sport, but the finest for food that the waters in this State will produce. Our Fish Com-mission in Illinois amounts simply to no commission at all and reel to have that name changed to a set-still committee. I will give my reasons for thinking that pickerel at least pre-dominates over bass. I have never yet found any pickerel fry in the stomach of a bass, but have often found baby bass in a pickerel's stomach. I have carefully examined the digestive soman of many bass for the purpose of finding their food for the sate of procuring bait suitable to their tastes, for sometimes they seem to be quite dainty. I have often found in the stom-asomal minnows. In the white bass seldom anything but flies, bees and minnows. In the white bass seldom anything but flies, bees and minnows. In the white bass seldom anything but flies, bees and small minnows. In pickerel I believe I have found every species of fish that inhabits the waters of this State, and some not very small either, with occasionally a green or River one of the party caught a five-pound pickerel fury fliver one of the party caught a five-pound pickerel fury induces long, and inside of that one was a pickerel fury fully two inches in length. On one other occasion a gentleman named Barr took a twelve-pound pickerel in Rock River, near Dixon, and in its stomach was a small snake

PENNSYLVANIA.—The trout season opened in Pennsylvania on April 15. The following is a condensation of the Statclaws: Sunday fishing and bunting are offenses punishable by \$25 fine. Trout fishing is legal from April 15 to July 15, but only with rod, line and hook. Bass, pike and other game fish can be caught from June 1 to the end of the year, but with rod, line and hook or troll only. Set and tyke nets (the latter a small hoop net) can be legally fished with in March, April and May, and in September, October and November, but must be placed in the open stream and not under a dam, wing, wall or sluice of any kind. Any game fish caught and retained renders the party liable to the fine. Nets found set in the water from June 1 to Sept. 1 can be taken up by any one, their contents put back in the water and the net or nets held until the owner calls for them. Dip-nets for catching bait are legal, and larger dipnets for suckers, etc., will be tolerated so long as their use is not abused. The only nets recognized by the law are set nets as stated above, dip nets for catching bait and catching fish to stock other waters, and the warden will act accordingly. Outline fishermen who raise their lines do so for the purpose of catching bass and other game fish and are liable to the fine for so catching them. Nets and outlines have no business in the waters on Sundays. They come under the law of Sunday fishing and the owner is liable to the fine of \$25. Laying up new or repairing old fish dams is illegal under a heavy fine. There are other violations which the laws condem, so well known that they need not be referred to. It is unlawful to kill web-footed wildfowl, such as geese, etc., between May 1 and Sept. 1.

etc., between May 1 and Sept. 1. BLACK BASS AT PELEE ISLAND.—This famous fishing ground in Lake Erie belongs to the Dominion of Canada, and lies near to the mouth of the Detroit River. On Tues-day, April 6, a public meeting was held on the island to protest against a recent law, or order-in-council, which changed the close season by making it unlawful to take pickerel from April 15 to May 15, and black bass between April 15 and June 15. The meeting was well attended and was appointed chairman, and J. H. C. Atkinson, secretary. A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions ex-pressing the sentiments of the meeting. The preamble and resolutions of the committee, which were unanimausly adopted, set forth that to enforce such an order would vir-tually be a prohibition of spring fishing, as by far the most valuable of the spring catch were pickerel and bass, and the close season for these covers the whole fishing season; that this would not only injure the business and capital of the numerons persons engaged in pond fishing there, but would injure the business of the whole island, and stop the running of a steamer. to the island, which is now mainly supported by the fisheries. While the meeting approved of the pro-tection of fish, such as existed under the old law, it was con-sidered that the change would work to the advantage of the Americans, because the island was so near the boundary of the two countries, being within six miles, and that as the Americans had no such close time they would catch all the fish. A petition to restore the old law was numerously signed. SIZE OF THE CHANNEL CAT.—"Cyrtonyx" says that he has

SIGRED. SIZE OF THE CHANNEL CAT.—"Cyrtonyx" says that he has never seen a channel cat that weighed over eighteen pounds. When fishing in the Missouri River with trot lines, on a hard, sandy bottom, in a stiff current, we catch channel cats much larger than those he speaks of. One morning about eleven years ago I took from a trot line that had been baited with paw-paws three channel cats, aggregating 170 pounds. The largest one weighed 90 pounds and was 5 feet 4 inches long, and when dressed weighed 60 pounds. They are the same fish, so far as I am able to see, as the smaller ones that we catch in the small rivers tributary to the Missouri. If the large ones I speak of are not channel cat, what are they and what is the difference between them? We never catch any channel cat in an eddy in the Missouri River.—J. F. L.

CALIFORNIA NOTES.—The Petaluma Argus says: "After Thursday next it will be lawful to catch trout—but there will be none to catch except in out-of-the-way places. The boys in several places that we could mention have already taken out about all the trout that are large enough to eat. They say that they are tired of protecting the fish until the first day of April for the benefit of the San Francisco sports-men, who swarm along the banks of the streams and take the mall out in a short time." The Sacramento Bee makes the following excellent comment on the selfshness embodied in the above, as follows: "The old story—there's always some excuse for violating laws designed to protect game and fish. If everybody acted upon the theory of these boys, there would soon be no fish left in any stream."

ffishculture. Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

is Capt. Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., and she is officered by lieu-tenants of the navy. Mr. J. E. Benedict is the naturalist in charge, and there is generally associated with him on board a scientific staff of two or more to assist him in obtaining data and preparing speci-mens

or more to assist him in obtaining data and preparing speci-mens. The ship is admirably planned and constructed. The cap-tain's cabin occupies most of the after part of the deck, is spacious and well furnished with everything necessary for the commander's comfort. This cabin contains two staterooms, and is lighted during the day by port holes on the side and a skylight above on the poop deck. The officers' ward room is below this, having seven spacious staterooms, a bathroom, and other conveniences not generally found on steemships. The ship is lighted throughout with the incandescent electric light, which not only makes the wardroom particularly cheer-ful in the evening, but also illuminates the entire deck, so that at night the vessel, as seen from the shore, looks like a brilliantly lighted ballroom. Another thing rendered possible by the presence of the electric light is surface collecting at night.

ful in the evening, but also illuminates the entire deck. so brillantly lighted ballroom. Another thing rendered possible or bit the other of the electric light is surface collecting at night. Mr. G. W. Baird, chief engineer of the ship, is the inventor of a cable to which heattenes ascreen-covered electric light. This, when the vessel is at anchor, can be lowered into the water just below the surface, and the numerous young fish, marine worms, squids and shrimp, attracted by the brightness for the light, are captured by means of a hand net and transfered to the laboratory table for examination. This laboratory is allower the collections. Here are really two laboratories, an upper and lower; the first furnished with working tables, a sink, allbrary of books for reference, a microscope and convenient tanks of alcohol; the second, called the 'lower laboratory, is below this, has benches for chemical work, and opportunities for general cargentry and work connected with ecollections. Here guns are clanet and mended, and here to containing the larger fish and specimens are stored. Benati these drawers are large metal tanks illed with alcohol, for containing the larger fish and specimens whose size prevents them from being stored in the small gass jars. Blow this second laboratory, in the hold of the vessel, is still a third store room, of much the same nature and used for much the same parts to for deep sea sounding, which is placed on the yort bow, consists of an easily running wheel supported in a frame. Over this wheel runs a steel pino wire from a sounding is to be made, a brass cup is attached to the ead of the wire to catch and bring up some of the botton, that is omore the which records the temperature of the deep water. To the above mentioned cup a heavy shot is fastened to accelerate the downward motion. When a sounding is to be made, a brass we be strated at the wire so catch and bring up some of the botton, that is another, and sonte entities the yield the indidet. The work is a sthey more accelerate the

large net, scraping up mud or sand and rocks, thus relieving the meshes of the net from a strain which would be too heavy for them. Everything being ready for dredging, and soundings having first been taken to ascertain the depth, the net is lowered carefully into the sea, the progress of the vessel being stopped. If the sounding gave 1,200 fathoms, then 1,700 fathoms of dredge cable has to be let out, or even more than that before bottom is reached. This has to be done slowly and necessarily takes a long time. Sometimes when the water is 3,000 fathoms deep, as is often the case, four hours are consumed in one lowering and hauling. This process is also called "trawling." When the bottom is reached, the dredge is dragged slowly along for half an hour and then hoisted on board by means of the donkey engine, at first slowly, then, as it gets clear of the bottom, very rapidly. It is an exciting moment when the huge net and canvas hag emerges from the water and hangs dripping over the deck. The net is then opened at the bottom and its contents allowed to roll out into tubs, while mud and sand and rock in the can-vas bag are emptied into a large sieve on the forward deck, then to be carefully washed and examined for small marine animals. The contents of the net which have been emptied into tubs

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do nothing more than refer to it here. It consists in dragging a large but fine-meshed net from the end of a swinging boom along the surface and through the water just below the sur-face. It is often done on the port side while dredging is going on on the starboard side. This secures all the surface life found in the seaweed and just below the surface of the water. Varieties of *Tentennarius*, a little, brown-mottled fish fre-quenting the masses of seaweed, are caught thus in large numbers, as well as small crebs, which also live in the sea-weed; a great many marine worms, various kinds of mollnscs and other forms lower in the scale of life. Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. PACKING EGGS FOR FOREIGN SHIPMENT.—Mr. W. Oldham Chambers, secretary of the National Fishculture Association of England, in lish istory of fishculture, Land and Water, March 27, says: "We may well take a lesson from the American system of packing, which is very simple, but most efficacious in attaining the desired end, which is to diminish as much as possible the rate of mortality through injury. In the first place, the ova are placed into trays, consisting of are deposited one above the other in the center of a large box, each tray being interlaid with moss. Around the pyramid of preserved, serving as a receptacle for ice and sawdust—two most important factors in transmitting ova. On arrival at their destination the eggs can be readily unpacked by remov-ng the trays from the box, clearing away the moss between each, and turning the ova *en masse* by means of water into the hatching tronghs. The originator of this capital method is, I believe, Mr. Fred Mather, of New York. I am able to testify to the fact than not more than thirty eggs out of every thou-pand sent me at various periods have perished during the the skill displayed in packing them.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIÂLS.

Nov. 8.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas Otty, Mo., Nov. 92.—Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y. DOC SHOWS

DOG SHOWS.

May 4, 5, 6 and 7.—Tenth annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, New York. James Morti-mer, Superhatendent, P. O. Box 1812, New York. James Morti-May 18, 19, 20 and 21.—Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo, Munson, Manager. May 25, 26 and 27.—First Dog Show of the Ninh Regiment, Wilkes-Pa. W. H. Tuck, Secretary, Wilkesbarre, Pa. July 20, 21, 22 and 23.—Milwaukee Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Man-ager, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed **3616**.

OUR HARTFORD REPORT.

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and truthuiness, should strive to disconrage. JAS. MORTIMER, New Yonk, April 23. [Although Mr. Mortimer has been connected with dogs and dog shows for some years he does not appear yet to have learned that the judges and the animals on exhibition are learned that the judges and the animals on exhibition are learned that the judges and the animals on exhibition are for the subjects for criticism. We are not singular in our opinion of Splauger. At the Hanley (Eng.) show last year, where there were 774 entries, with nineteen in the open dog fox-terrier class, Splauger did not get a mention. The well-known judge, Mr. L. P. C. Astley, awarded four prizes, six vhc. cards and three hc., but gave nothing to Splauger, the winner at Hartford. As we have stated, the open dog class at Hartford was a fairly good one, but by no means deserved Mr. Mortimer's extravagant praise. Our statement about the colle puppy bought by Mr. Mortimer appears to have been inaccurate only in alleging that the dog was bought for the Hempstead Farm Company, whereas he was bought by Mr. Mortimer for himself and afterward sold to that company.

Our authority for our statement was the owner of the dog, Mr. Smith of Hartford. We have refrained from expressing our views on this transaction, but if Mr. Mortimer desires them they are quite at his service. We are quite ready to leave the public to pass on the motives which prompt our re-marks on dogs and dog shows. They need no defense or ex-cuse.] of the expression or desires

NORTH CAROLINA AMATEUR FIELD TRIAL CLUB

Editor Forest and Stream: A desire for better dogs, and more especially better trained dogs, has induced several of the leading sportsmen in this State to organize an amatenr field trials club, open to all non-professionally trained dogs; the object being to induce our sportsmen to learn how to train and handle their own animals. The organization of this club has not yet been per-fected, but the chief matters of importance, such as seenring hunting grounds, posting it and stocking it with birds, have been attended to and everything will be in order for the trials next fall, just after the Eastern field trials close at High Point, N. C. The land of the North Carolina. Field Trials Club is situated

next fall, just after the Eastern field trials close at High Point, N.C. The land of the North Carolina Field Trials close at High Point, N.C. The land of the North Carolina Field Trials Club is situated north and northeast of Raleigh, N.C., beginning about four miles from the city, and runs along and between several small streams, including much of the very best shooting ground within reach of the city. It contains in all from 3,500 to 4,000 acres of old field and stabible. This tract of land has always been considered the best hunt-ing ground in our vicinity, and now that it has been thoroughly posted, planted with small patches of peas, wheat and oats along the creek banks, and nearly two hundred quail put on it, we expect in a year or two to have the finest field trial grounds in the South. Our sportsmen are beginning to appreciate a dog with a pedigree, and are learning to breed dogs with an eye to speed, nose, endurance and style. Formerly a dog was only required to find birds and remain steady until you came to him. Now we have inaugurated a different school for the dogs and we are determined to have them well trained. With our small beginning we intend to push on each year, adding to our prounds and bettering our dogs, and before long we will ex-tend an invitation to our Northern friends to eome down and try dogs with us. RALEDER, N.O., April 17. RALEIGH, N. O., April 17.

SPRATTS BISCUITS.

Restor, N. O., April 17. SPRATTS BISCUITS. Editor Forest and Stream: The letter of Mr. Cleather in the last issue of FOREST AND ment with which he finds fault. Mr. Cleather, like a good many of my countrymen when they first arrive on this side of the Atlantic, proceeds to air his superior knowledge and alleges that American dog owners are ignoramuses. I rather doubt the good policy of a person in his position taking this step, but that is his lookont. FOREST AND STREAM in report-ing New Haven show drew attention to the effect Spratts biscuits had on the dogs, and I for one was very glad to see the remarks. Mr. Cleather pays FOREST AND STREAM the very high compliment of insinuating that the remarks re-ferred to were dictated by rival manufacturers. Those who those hoses dogs suffered, as mine did, cannot but thank you for running your editorial department entirely free from con-siderations affected by the advertising department. Perhaps we do not know when a dog is purged in this country, and even if we do make a correct guess we are such complete notices that we cannot tell the cause. That is what we are to uncer any or editorial department entirely free from con-siderations affected by the advertising department. Perhaps we do not know when a dog is purged in this country, and even if we do make a correct guess we are such complete notices that we cannot tell the cause. That is what we are to uncer. Mr. Cleather's letter: The Hull my experience with Spratts biscuits. The dhem for gover and how long a time he spent at Newark show. We haven and how long a time he spent at Newark and New Haven would be fed on these biscuits inported by that the dogs I proposed exhibiting at Newark and New Haven would be fed on these biscuits inported by with these biscuits. I ought to say that my dogs were per-period of probation, and in that condition and ing the method of feeding as is customary when feeding with these biscuits. I ought to say that my dogs were per-period by the the s

you. Now that Mr. Cleather has opened the door for a relation of American dog owners' experiences with Spratts biscuits, I hope that the subject may be well ventilated. JAMES WATSON.

A DOG OF ROMANCE. -New York, April 19.—Editor Forest and Stream; In Mr. F. Marion Crawford's recent novel, "A Tale of a Lonely Parish," one of the leading char-acters is the dog Stamboul. He is said to be a Russian blood-hound, taller than the tallest mastifi, of a slate color, with closely cropped ears and a fine, smooth coat. He is also de-scribed as following with great speed a trail twelve hours old, baying sonorously, and killing a man so quickly as to leave it doubtful whether he "hurt him much." Now I should like to know if there is any such dog in the world. I seem to recog-nize the slate color, huge size and cropped ears as belonging to the well-known Siberiaa or Ulm dog, commonly called "bloodhound." But was that dog ever known to follow a cold trail, or to bay after the manner of a true hound? The book is, of course, interesting and well written; but novelists ought to be very careful to get the details of their work tech-nically correct. The late George Eliot, for example, used to submit the law of her novels, before publication, to "coursel learned in the law;" whereas Anthony Trollope evolved his short of this standard.—S. H. [The advice of our correspond-ent to novelists is most excellent; but we very much fear that "poetic license" in the future will still continue to override both common law and common sense.]

PEDIGREE BLANKS.--We have prepared two series of duplicate pedigree blanks, one blank providing for pedigree to fith generation, the other to third. The former fills a page size of Kennel Record Book page; the latter, same size page, with four on. Price of each, twenty-five cents per dozen pages. The blanks will be very convenient for furnishing pedigrees with sales, etc.

The CLEVELAND DOC SHOW. Lipetial Dispatch to Forest and Stream.] Checked Dispatch to Forest and Dispatch to Forest and Name And Stream.] Checked Dispatch to Forest and Dispatch to Forest and Stream.] Checked Dispatch to Forest and Dispatch to Forest and Stream.] Checked Dispatch to Forest Dispatch to Forest and Stream.] Checked Dispatch to Forest D

com., J. B. Bosworth's Dinah. High com., G. M. Hubbard's Belle. Com., W. O. Meyer's Topsy. DOG SHOW SECRETARIES AND SPECIALS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Mr. Wade, while commenting npon'the above subjects last week, re the late Pittsburgh show, asks: "Does it help the honesty of the transaction to accept the entry and then shamefully deny their own published rule by refusing the protest that follows, as was done in the St. Ber-nard puppy class?" The facts are more damaging to the club, Mr. Wade, than you have stated. The owner of the St. Ber-nard dog did not enter him in the puppy class. He brought and showed the dog to Mr. L. F. Whitman, who purposely put him into the class where he would most lightly win. President Gregg made himself a party to this brazen fraud by telling Mr. Hanford, the representative of Mr. Tucker, "This is a poor place for protests; we will have nothing to do with them." "When the superintendent and president 'stand in' to beat an absent exhibitor, what is he going to do about it?" This pertinent question was propounded as we traveled East after the show. The answer was, "Stay at home." I assure you, Mr. Wade, it is not so easy to "punish" Philadelphia ex-hibitors. We are like the proverbial Enhiadelphia lawyer— sharp. We fight with facts ou our side, and when the lie is passed, as it was at Pittsburgh, the Philadelphian proves it on the other man. A word about the indisoriminate accepting of use to gives to certain dogs really without com-petition. It is a growing evil and should be stopped at once. It gives judges, reporters and all concerned twice the amount of work, besides bringing into prominence for the moment worthless dogs that as quickly sink into oblivion.—V. M. H.

worthless dogs that as quickly sink into oblivion.-V. M. H. WILKESBARRE DOG SHOW.-The premium list of the Ninth Regiment's inaugural bench show of dogs has been issued. The show will be held at the armory. Wilkesharre, Pa., May 25, 26 and 27. The entries close May 15. The judges, as indicated last week, are: For mastiffs, St. Bernards, New-foundlands, greyhounds, collies, bulldogs, bull-terriers, fox-terriers, pugs, foxhonnds, toy terriers, miscellaneous, spaniels and others, Mr. Jas. Watson; pointers and setters, Mr. R. M. Lindsay, of Scranton. Pa.; English and Irish setters, Mr. W. F. Streeter, Lehigh Tannery, Pa.; beagles, to be judged by the A. E. B. Club standard, Mr. T. W. White, Wilkesbarre, Pa. The premiums are \$10 and \$5 for the more important classes, \$7 and \$4 for St. Bernards, spaniels (field, black and \$5 and \$3 for pointers, English and Irish setter puppies, and for fox-terriers, bulldogs, all other terriers and pngs. The Adams Express Co. will return all dogs free that are sent by their company. The committee have decided to make a class for Italian greyhounds.-WILKES.

for Italian greyhounds.—WILKES. ENTRIES FOR THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.—Editor Forest and Stream: I am sorry that the list I gave you of the dogs at the coming show was hardly a correct one; this is partly excusable from the fact that it was hastily and roughly estimated. Following is, I believe, a correct list: Mastiffs, 44: St. Bernards, 81; Newfoundlands, 11; Great Danes, 11; grey-hounds, 24; deerhounds, 15; pointers, 97; Euglish setters, 102; black and tan setters, 33; Irish setters, 67; Chesapeake Bay dogs, 1; Irish water spaniels, 1; Clumber spaniels, 5; field spaniels, 18; cocker spaniels, 59; foxhounds, 14; beagles, 31; basset hounds, 4; dachshunde, 10; fox-terriers, smooth, 81; wire-haired, 8; collies, 100; bulldogs, 22; bull-terriers, 5; Islack and tan terriers, 6; hard-haired, 2; Dandle Dinmont, 2; Irish terriers, 5; King Charles spaniels, 13; Blenheim span-iels, 3; Japanese spaniels, 5; rubys and Prince Charles, 8; Halian greyhonnds, 6; poodles, 15; miscellaneous, 18.—JAS. MORTIMER, Supt. POOR OLD FELLOW.—Cleveland, 0., April 23.—Editor

MORTIMER, Supt. POOR OLD FELLOW.—Cleveland, O., April 23.—Editor Forest and Stream: I have an old black and tan dog with me now which has reached the remarkable age of twenty one years. The usual evidence of old age, viz., failing eyesight and hearing and a general feebleness. His teeth are worn away even with the gums. One peculiarity is very marked, when he sits npon his haunches his back assumes that semi-circular form peculiar to the cat when in the same position. Old Prin, as he is called, survived a severe attack of mange the past winter and really appears to be gaining strength every day. Is not this a rare instance?—WATT.

every day. Is not this a rare instance?-WATT. NEW POINTERS COMING.-New York, April 26, 1886.-Editor Forest and Stream: The Westminster Kennel Club have purchased from Prince Albert Solms the well known light weight pointer Naso of Kipping. Naso has been very successful on the bench and in the field, having won four first prizes at the Crystal Palace, and several first prizes in field trials. He has also proved a successful sire, his son, Naso of Upton, having won first prizes at Burmingham and Crystal Palace, Eng. They have also purchased the heavy weight bitch Kate VIII., in whelp to Priam, and Glauca, by Flnke-champion Glee.-JAMES MORTIMER, Superintendent.

ST. LOUIS KENNEL CLUB.—Graphic will not be shown at St. Louis and the club will therefore enter for competition their pointer dog Robert le Diable. It was their intention to have entered him "not for competition" had Graphic put in an appearance. as under Major Taylor, who judged at Pittsburgh, and is to officiate at St. Louis, Robert won over the Graphic Kennels' entry. Entries for St. Louis close May 8 and not May 2, as incorrectly stated. Entries are said to be coming in very satisfactorily.

"HISTORY OF THE MASTIFF."—Mastiff lovers will re-joice to learn that copies of Mr. Wynn's "History of the Mastiff" are now accessible to book buyers on this side of the water. We have received a small consignment of this ex-cellent work, which is for sale at this office at \$2.50 cach. We shall review the work at the earliest moment possible.

IMPORTANT SALE OF COLLIES.—Editor Forest and Stream: I have this day sold my enture kennel of collies, in-cluding champion Lady of the Lake and Glengarry to the Hempstead Farm Co. Parties who have corresponded with me in regard to the above are kindly referred to the new owners.—J. D. SHOTWELL (Rahway, April 24).

BEAGLES AT PITTSBURGH.—Wrightsville, Pa., April 28. —Editor Forest and Stream: Your list of awards in the open bitch class at the late Pittsburgh show is wrong. My bitch Pet won second, Krueger's Myrtle vhc. and Maida hc. Please make the correction.—A. C. KRUEGER.

THE F. & S. AND THE A. K. R. are separate concerns, and kennel notes intended for one cannot be transferred to the other. If it is desired that a note appear in both, it must be sent to both.

Art is is desired that a note appear in both, it must be sent to both.
 KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.—For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must he sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them. Sets of each form (200), bound, for retaining duplicates, sent postpald, 80c. NAMES CLAIMED.
 Met on the sent on the Prepared Blanks.
 Met of the sent on the

BRED. Gueen Bess -Zulu II. Progressive Kennels' (Flatbush, L. I.) mastiff blich Queen Bess to their Zulu II. (A.K.R. 2408), April 17. Punch-Pink, Lynn Kennels' (Lynn, Mass.) pug bitch Punch to their Pink, April 10. Gipsy Queen II.-Otcy. Dr. Jas. McKee's (Raleigh, N. C.) English setter bitch Gipsy Queen II. to J. W. Pegram's Otey (A.K.R. 3423), April 7.

settér fürch Gipsy Queen II. to J. W. Pegram's Otey (A.K.R. 3423), April 7.
 Fan Fan-Bang Bang. J. O. Donrer's (New York) pointer bitch Fan Fan to Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394), Machene-Bang Bang. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, pointer hitch Madstone (Tory-Moonstone) to their Bang Bang (A.K.R. 894), Feb. 24
 Happy Medium (Croxieth-Fan Fan) to Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394), April 2.
 Bellona-Tammang. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Bellona (A.K.R. 394), April 2.
 Bellona-Tammang. J. Andrews's pointer bitch Lotta to Westmin ster Kennel Club's Bang J. A. K.R. 394), March 29.
 Erie-Bang Bang. T. F. River's (Bridgeport, Con.), pointer bitch Erie (Rake H.- Brownie) to Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394), April 1.
 Pauline Markham-Black Silk. Chas. H. Baker's (Boston, Mas.)
 Pauline Markham-Black Silk. Chas. H. Baker's (Boston, Mas.)
 Hornell Ruby. A.K.R. 67) to Hornell Spaniel Club's Black Silk (Obo-), Feb. 24.

WHELPS.

Hornell Ruby, A.K.E. 6/10 Hornell Spaniel Cluft's Black Silk (000- —), Feb. 24. WHELPS.
 WHELPS.
 Warder States and the second states and the second states and the second states and the second states and sta

Genness' FOFEMAD. SALES.
For Notes must be sent on the Propared Blanks.
Gipse Queen II. Black, white and tan English setter hitch, whelped bec. 5, 1850, by Royal Hen out of Gipse Queen, by Alfred Jones, Venness, of Cathert. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped bet. 4, 1850, by Belton out of Bellmore, by Alfred Jones, N.C., Orojt's Maid. Dark red Irish setter bitch, whelped Feb. 22, 1853, or the Marker, N.C., Craft's Maid. Dark red Irish setter bitch, whelped Feb. 22, 1853, or the Marker, North State, State Bellmore, by H.E. Craft, Lima, O., to Dr. As. McKee, N.C., Orojt's Maid. Dark red Irish setter bitch, whelped Feb. 22, 1853, by Turk Hamilet. Stone gray mastiff dog, whelped Sept. 23, 1853, by Turk and Yam Yuan Tyrant. White, hack and tan head fox-terrier bitch, relept Feb. 14, 1856, by Raby Tyrant out of Fairy (A.K.R. 325), by Tesse D. Weich, New Haven, Conn., to G. F. Neshitt, Wilkesharre, Turo, White, exerty marked black and tan head fox-terrier former.

Michell Poll, Weich, New Haven, Conn., to G. F. Neshitt, Wilkeshare, Jale Tyrant. White, evenly marked black and tan head, fox-terrier hitch, whelped Feb. 14, 1836, by Raby Tyrant out of Fairy (A.K.R. 2525), by Jesse D. Welch, New Haven, Conn., to A. C. Thompson, same place.
 Donald. Pointer dog, age not given, by Bob out of Sappho, by A. H. Moore to Graphic Kennels.
 Glenmar H. (A.K.R. 2681) - Bizreena (A.K.R. 2876) whelps. Red Irish setters, whelped Dec. 9, 1885, by Onota Kennels, Pitsfield, Mass., a dog R. E. Burbank, same place: a dog to C. P. Woodruff, Housatone, Mass, and a bitch to C. A. Quick, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Gun, K. 1539 - Morning Star (A.K.R. 1541) whelps. English setters, whelped Nov.11, 1885, by Cnas. York, Bangor, Me., two white, black and tan dogs to J. L. Bassa, New Canaan, Conn, Gun (A.K.R. 1539) - Pearl Blue (A.K.R. 1545), whelp, Black, white and tan dogs to The A.K. B. 1549, Whelps. Stark, white or the chast Setters, New Canaan, Conn, Gun, (A.K.R. 1563) - Pearl Blue (A.K.R. 1545), whelp the Setters, whelped Aug. 14, 1885, by Chas. York, Bangor, Me., two dogs to Chas. Fenton, Saccarappa, Ile.
 ThPORTATIONS.
 Fluto., White and hrindle smooth-coated St. Barrard dog, 19mos.

Fire Fig. Red Irish setter hitch, whelped August, 1875 (Rufus-Friend), owned by Dr. E. Wilson, Havana, Cuba, March 20, from ab-sees in the liver. Fieur de Lis. St. Bernard bitch (A.K.R. 3015), owned by Hospice Kennels, Arlington, N. J., April 16, from distemper.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

127 No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

EV No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.
E. S. C., Medbury, Idaho. – Piease tell me what I can do for a rou. Scotch terrier dog whose foot for the last three weeks has been in had state. It has gathered and hroken in three different places on t inner side of the foreigr just above the large pad on the foot a once between the second and third toe. The skin round the sore is a blackish blue spotted appearance, and there is a bad discharge matter; otherwise the dog seems to be in good condition aud spirit may mention that he and a hitch of the same breed have only be out from Scotland about six weeks. Ans. The dog is probably sa foring irom some form of scurry resulting from the sea voyage a food. Give mixed diet of meat and vegetahles. Get a prescriptic sal follow: Of the circate of from and anmonia, I ounce; of Fowle solution of 'arsenic, 2 ounces. Mix. Give four drops three tim daily with he food. Dress the sores twice daily with halsam of Peolinement.

Ontment. C. B., Mississippi.—I have a spaniel dog that has the mange very had. Will you please tell me what to do for him? Ans. Wash the dog twice weekly with warm water and carbolic soap. Get a hox of powdered calomel aud hismuth in equal parts and dust the affected surface with the powher once daily. Give five drops of Fowler's solu-tion of arsenic twice daily in the food.

Rifle and Tray Shooting.

TARGET TALK.

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Editor Forest and Stream: Inote in your issue of April 5a partial description of the Eames standard union target. It has several features of great merit, and if it is not "featrully and wonderfully made," like the standard Amer-ican target, it is probably quite as good as anything yet offered. I understand that the standard American target has been accepted in some quarters "without the fractions," whalever that may mean-is all fractions, and it is "standard," the other has no fractions, and it is also "standard," but the two cannot resemble each other. If the several dimensions of the Eames target cannot be measured by any one who is not provided with instruments fine enough to meas-ure fractions as small as one one-hundredth of an inch, then there be more than ten thousand target shooters in the United States who will care nothing about it. E. A. L. Norkulstrown, Pa., April 14, 1886.

THE TRAJECTORY TRIAL.

THE TRAJECTORY TRIAL. A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rifle* has arranged an interesting exhibit of the results of the late rajectory trial conducted by the Fonest AND STREAM, incorporating with them a half-dozen of the fiftes tested on a previous occasion by an Eastern rifleman and printed in the paper from which we quote; the correspondent who, writing from Frovidence, R, I, over the initials T, F, S, says: Tor covenience, I have arranged the recently published results of the trajectory tests in tabular form, with like calibees in the same group. For each caliber seven columns are devoted: This Column..."No."-shows the number of the test. Those "That Rifle are numbered in Roman numerals. Some, however, that are upon the same rifle and charge as those made by Fonest AND "Trand S's." all of which are denoted by italies corresponding to the "F and S's." all of which are denoted by italies corresponding to the "B and S's" counters of the tests. The column..." (Charge reduced to . 40-caliber."-This means "This Column..." Charge reduced to . 40-caliber."-This means

Sectional country, aliber, weight of powder in grains, and weight of bullet in grains. Third Column-" Charge reduced to .40-caliber."—This means merely what the charge would be if magnified enough or reduced enough, as the case may be, so that the bullet would be of '40-caliber. This Increase or diminution of course takes place hoth in length and diameter in the same proportion. Thus, if we "increase" a .22-caliber bullet to .44-caliber, we double its diameter and douhle its length, and also double the breadth and depth of its grooves, keep-ing its point sharp to the same angle; so we bave a bomologous body, of just the same shape as original, but of larger size (40-cali-her). The same is true in case of reducing a bullet larger than .40-caliber. It is evident that the weights of like-shaped bullets vary in proportion to the cubes of their respective calibers. When it is re-quirted to reduce a bullet or bullet for corresponding to the origi-nal caliber, and dvide this product by the factor corresponding to the caliber desired. For any future use, the following decimal fractions are given, with explanation:

Johanation: reduce .50-caliber to .40-caliber, multiply by..... 4. 45 4. 44 4. 42 4. 44 4. 1.17 1.95 6 01

This column is inserted and explanation given because by "reduc-gy" all of our cartridges to .40 caliber (any other one caliber would o, hut this was taken as a medium one) we have a more comprehen-ve way of comparing the relative strengths of the various charges. Fourth Column - "Ratio"-gives the ratio between the weight of ad and the weight of powder used. Bith Column - "1004, trajectour at 50 vis"-explains itself. It is

Fourth Column-"Raito" gives the ratio hetween the weight of Fourth Column-"Raito" gives the ratio hetween the weight of Fifth Column-"1004, trajectory at 50yds."—explains itself. It is the only one-the central trajectory height-on the 100yd. train that is was worth while to insert. Sixth and Seventh Columns-"200yd, trajectory-at 50yds, and at 100yds."—also explains itself. The other heights of the 200yd, tra-jectory are not considered. To make the matter more simple, the minute details of powder and hullet are left out of consideration. The weight of the bullet is its principal character within certain limits; but it is true that its gen-eral shape and its own peculiar form have considerable influence to hear. But it is out of the question to take all these points into ac-count.

 IMPORTATIONS.

 Pluto. White and hrindle smooth-coated St. Bernard dog, 18mos.

 old, pedigree not received, by Hospice Kennels, Arlington, N. J.,
 from A. Knechtenhofer, Thun, Switzerland.

 Queen of Skeba. White and orange smooth-coated Št. Bernard
 from A. Knechtenhofer, Thun, Switzerland.

 Marriel, Black, white and the heagle bloch, whelped September,
 from O. H. Beck, Macclesfield, Eng.

 DEATHS.
 DEATHS.

 Gus. Blue belton English setter dog (A.K.R. 2769), owned by Dr.
 Jas. McKee, Raleigh, N. C., March 21, from distemper.

column 3) as a larger caliber give the same result as to flatness of trajectory? column 3) as a larger caliber give the same result as to flatness of trajectory? Let us glance at our tables. But before so doing it is worth while to hear in mind that the pressure of the atmosphere as measured by the harometer-aic the direction and force of the wind-at the time the shots were made, all have their bearing upon the resulting tra-jectory beights. A low barometer is favorable to a flat trajectory, in one sense-the resistance is less in the same proportion nearly. Moreover, from the same cause we would expect a flatter irrejectory with the same charge at places situated 2,000ft, 3,000ft, or more above the seallevel, where the air is rarer, than at points near the sea level. Hence it won't do to draw too fine a line between this and that kind of amunition, unless we care to undertake the laborious task of correcting all these tests to standard condition; and by carefully studying the tables we find it to be a general rule that each time we diminish the ratio of lead to powder we obtain a flatter trajectory, providing, however, that we do this by increasing the powder. It is true that if we diminish this ratio by cutting down on the lead we do sometimes get a flatter trajectory, but generally not to 250 grains. If you cut down the lead less than above stated, we get a flatter trajectory, only on very short distances, as 5', 100yds, but not on a 200 yard target. (3) If will be seen, by comparing trajectories of the various call-

of the builet "reduced" to ,40-cal., comes less than 230 to 550 grains. If you cut down the lead less than above stated, we get a flatter trajectory only on very short distances, as 5', 100yds, but not on a 200 yard target. (3) It will be seen, by comparing trajectories of the various call-hers, that whenever the proportions are kept the same, i.e., when-ever the various cartridges reduced to 40-callber are the same, the small callbers have practically the same heights of trajectory as do apply to ordinary callbers (23 to .50, or hetter, perhaps, 33 to .45). It must not be supposed that we can reduce a cartridge from one callber to another at pleasure without affecting results. The pene-tration may differ; the destructive power may differ greatly: but if the large est is not too great we are reasonably certain of affecting the trajectory and accuracy to no very great extent. In speaking of the influence of the resistance of the air, according to its density, upon the flight of hullet, it is evident that the light influence of the direction of the resistance of the air, according to its density, upon the flight of hullet, it is evident that the light influence of the direction of the resistance of the air setsance than is the heavy long-range bullet. The rame is true regarding the influence of the direction of the wind. For fairly heavy charges the above points are hardly worthy of consideration. TABLES OF TRAJECTORIES.

TABLES OF TRAJECTORIES.

.22-CALIBER.							
No.	Cbarge.	Charge red. to .40-bal.	Ratio.	Trajectory.			
				100yds. at 50yds	200yds, at 50yds,	200yds, at 100yds.	
15 26	22-5-40 22-5-40	40 - 30 - 240 40 - 30 - 240	8.0 8 0	$\begin{array}{c}4&21\\4.21\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13.49\\ 15.04 \end{array}$	18.92 21.07	
.32-Caliber.							
4 20 9 X111 1. 29 10 24 25	$\begin{array}{c} 32 - 40 - 165 \\ 32 - 40 - 150 \\ 32 - 40 - 120 \\ 32 - 30 - 120 \\ 32 - 20 - 113 \\ 32 - 20 - 110 \\ 32 - 13 - 90 \\ 32 - 13 - 80 \\ 32 - 13 - 80 \\ 32 - 9 - 85 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40 - 78 - 322\\ 40 - 78 - 202\\ 40 - 78 - 203\\ 40 - 59 - 234\\ 40 - 59 - 234\\ 40 - 39 - 234\\ 40 - 39 - 195\\ 40 - 25 - 175\\ 49 - 25 - 175\\ 49 - 25 - 175\\ 40 - 18 - 166\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \ 1 \\ 3 \ 7 \\ 3 \ 0 \\ 4 \ 0 \\ 5 \ 7 \\ 5 \ 0 \\ 6 \ 9 \\ 9 \ 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 13 \\ 2.44 \\ 1 & 80 \\ 2.4 \\ 3.1 \\ 2 & 90 \\ 3.97 \\ 3 & 75 \\ 4 & 95 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7.16\\ 7.93\\ 6.30\\ 8.2\\ 10.3\\ 9.68\\ 12.94\\ 12.79\\ 15.53\end{array}$	$10 13 \\11.34 \\8.89 \\11 5 \\14.4 \\18.55 \\18.24 \\18.02 \\21.99$	
88-CALIBER.							
8 8 19 23	$\begin{array}{c} 38-55-255\\ 38-59-820\\ 38-45-190\\ 38-40-145\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 40-64-298\\ 40-58-*74\\ 40-53-222\\ 40-47-170\end{array}$	4.6 6.4 4.2 8.6	2 61 2 77 2,62	8.26 8.85 8.95 9.43	11 62 12.41 12.69 13.59	
.40 CALIBER.							
VIII. ⁰ VII. ⁵ 27 18 7 2 14 22	$\begin{array}{c} 40 - 90 - 309 \\ 40 - 85 - 879 \\ 40 - 75 - 230 \\ 40 - 70 - 240 \\ 40 - 70 - 240 \\ 40 - 70 - 240 \\ 40 - 65 - 325 \\ 40 - 67 - 260 \\ 40 - 60 - 210 \\ 40 - 60 - 210 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40 & 90 \\ -85 & -870 \\ 40 & -85 & -870 \\ 40 & -75 & -280 \\ 40 & -70 & -230 \\ 40 & -70 & -230 \\ 40 & -65 & -325 \\ 40 & -60 & -210 \\ 40 & -60 & -210 \\ 40 & -60 & -210 \end{array}$	3.341 3417 3.30 3.55 4.35 5	$\begin{array}{c} 2.4\\ 2.06\\ 2.2\\ 2.45\\ 2.15\\ 2.16\\ 2.63\\ 2.45\\ 2.29\\ 2.42\\ 2.42\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7.5 \\ 7.04 \\ 7.2 \\ 7.91 \\ 7.96 \\ 7.34 \\ 8.63 \\ 8.12 \\ 8.06 \\ 8.40 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10.3\\9\ 89\\10.1\\11.07\\11.09\\10.50\\12.12\\11\ 62\\11.51\\12.04\end{array}$	
.44 CALIBER.							
III. 25	44 - 40 - 200 44 - 28 - 214	40 - 30 - 150 40 - 21 - 151	5.0 7.d	3.1 4.53	10.8 13.98	15 4 19.21	
,45-CALIBER							
82a 17 1 13 30 81 1V.	$\begin{array}{r} 45-110-310\\ 45-85-290\\ 45-85-285\\ 45-75-250\\ 45-70-500\\ 45-70-405\\ 45-60-300 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40 - 77 - 218\\ 40 - 60 - 204\\ 40 - 60 - 200\\ 40 - 53 - 246\\ 40 - 49 - 351\\ 40 - 49 - 285\\ 40 - 42 - 211 \end{array}$	28 84 8.3 4.7 71 5.8 5.0	1.41 2.21 2.12 2.53 2.53 2.80 2.42 3,00	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \ 04 \\ 7.23 \\ 7.60 \\ 8 \ 59 \\ 9.41 \\ 8.53 \\ 9.50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7.58 \\ 11.13 \\ 12.24 \\ 11.98 \\ 12.99 \\ 11.66 \\ 13.0 \end{array}$	
.50-CALTBER.							
16a 16b 21a 12a 12a 12a 21b 11	$\begin{array}{c} 50 - 115 - 350 \\ 50 - 115 - 300 \\ 50 - 95 - 312 \\ 50 - 95 - 312 \\ 50 - 95 - 300 \\ 50 - 95 - 300 \\ 50 - 95 - 300 \\ 50 - 70 - 450 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40 - 59 - 179 \\ 40 - 59 - 154 \\ 40 - 49 - 160 \\ 40 - 49 - 160 \\ 40 - 49 - 151 \\ 40 - 49 - 154 \\ 40 - 36 - 230 \end{array}$	3.0 2.6 3.3 3.3 3.2 3.2 6.4	1.82 2 05 2 18 2 20 2 39 2.53 2 9 J	7.267.217.537.978.008.8010.05	10,29 11,49 11 02 11.23 11.31 11,57 13.63	

The various rifices indicated in the tables by numbers are as fol-lows, the Arabic numerals refering to the tabulated summary of the FOREST AND STREAM trajectory test, and the Roman numerals refer-ring to the tests made by the *Bifle*. The list is given in the same order as the above tabular arrangement. .22.cel.-15. Winchester; 20, Stevens. .32.cel.-4. Mirlin: 30, Bullard; 9. Rein.-Hep; XIII. Remington; L, Winchester; 29, Colt; 10, Remington; 24, Stevens; 25, Hunter's Pet (Stevens). .32-cel.-3. Marlin; 6. Rem.-Hep; 19. Bullard; 23, Stevens. .40.cel.-YIII. Bullard; 6, Ballard; VII. Bullard; 5, Bellard; 27. Maynard; 18, Bullard; 17, Bullard; 1, Marlin; 14, Winchester; 32, Whitt-Ken. .45.cel.-324, Bland; 17, Bullard; 1, Marlin; 13, Winchester; 30, Springfield (mil.); 31, Sharps; IV., Winchester .50.cel.-16A, Bullard (sol.); 16b, Bullard (exp.); 21A, Whit.Ken. (ex); 12A, Whethester (sol.); 17, Winchester (exp.); 21A, Whit.Ken.

ECCENTRIC FLIGHT.-Pittshurgh, Fa, April 19.-Editor Forest and Stream: The experience of Miton P. Petrece on an erratic bullet flight, as related in FORST AND STREAM of April 15, reminds use of an incident which happened to me about nine years since, and which almost sent me to "the happy huntleg ground" I was standing in a large apple orchard situated on a farm two miles from the town of Muncy, Lycoming country, Pa., firing at a thick oak plank, in the center of which was a solid, hard knot, the surface of which was even with surface of the plank. The weapon used was a Coll navy revo-ver, 44-cal, and the distance at which I shot was about 20yds. With the plank inclined agrants a tree at an angle of about 45 degrees, I had fired, I suppose, about ten shots, hitting the knot several times without any startling results, when upon firing again I was suprified to see the branch of a limb not more than three feet above my head drop to the ground. To say I was suprised would not express my feedings; I was completely dumbfounded. On examination of the heative right of a bullet's passage. The fact that a bullet would

the latter had been cut off cleanly through the center, bearing unalis-tanknie eridence of a bullet's passage. The fact that a bullet would glance from an oak knot does not, in itself, seem remarkable; hut that one could possibly glance taking an almost spopsite direction to the line of fire, and this yet with force sufficient to cut an apple tree limb almost an inch in diameter, is one of those mysterious events which i, for one, will never be able to explain.—C. A. R.

[APRIL 29, 1886.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

E REMINGTON FAILURE.—A Utica dispatch, of April 22, s that "Judge Williams, of Watertown, has granted the motion or for the dissolution of the corroration of E. Remington & Sons, ion. Addison Brill and A. H. Russell were appointed receivers, rs were filed in the County Clerk's office of Herkiner county on day, and soon after the individual and partnership assignment hilo and Eliphalet Remington to Charles Herter, of Hion, was filed. This arrangement is understood to carry down the Rem-on works, of which the Remingtons were the chief backers. There heen little work done there for some time and there are said to be chments upon much of the pronerty. In the carbon built has the back for the dissolution of the corroration of E. Remington & Sons, a. Addison Brill and A. H. Russell were appointed receivers. swere filed in the County Clerk's office of Herkimer county on y, and soon after the individual and partmenship assignment to and Eliphalet Remington to Charles Herter, of Ilion, was ed. This arrangement is understood to carry down the Rem-works, of which the Remingtons were the chief backers. There en little work done there for some tune and there are said to be ments upon much of the property in the agricultural works. The armory works, where the business of cartridge making, machine manulacture, and type-writer manufacture was also don, there are understood to be no nourgages or llens of any the judgments secured against the corporation are less than 0, and it was to stop these piling up and to give all the creditors all showing that receivers were secured. The receivers are emporary appointments by the Court. Upon filing a bond for they are subhorized to lake possession of the works and wind business. The 'order system' has long prevalled in Ilion, and ared that many of the store keepers there will go down with provation, which has supplied almost all of the business of that'. "The failure seriously affects not only Tlion and the adjacent ", but this city as well, where large amounts of their paper are the suspension has been inevitable for a long time. When mingtons had large contracts for arms everyhody made money or prosperous. The liabilities of the concern are about \$1,000,000, prosperous. The liabilities of the concern are about \$1,000,000, prosperous. The liabilities of the concern are about \$1,000,000, prosperous. The liabilities of the concern are about \$1,000,000, prosperous. The liabilities of the concern are about \$1,000,000, prosperous. The liabilities of the concern are about \$1,000,000, prosperous. The liabilities of the concern are about \$1,000,000, prosperous. The liabilities of the concern are about \$1,000,000, prosperous. The liabilities of the store see develops an cts, and, as is well known, money has alway

about prospects, and, as is well known, money has always been te on these."
TEXAS OPINION.—Fort Clark, Tex., April 14.—Editor Forest Stream: I wish to thank your correspondents Milton P. Peircest ("J. S. D.," for their prompt response to my letter of April 1. I elf think that 42 inches ia too long a barrel, hut the gun mentioned the only well-made gun of the kind that I saw, and I had to take none. I wanted a rife of somewhat larger hore and shorter bar-but found none except cheap filmsy things. I am not now in a e where I can have it altered, so will have to let it remain as it is, rays thought that kid made the hest patching because, when i, it stretches around the ball and leaves no wrinkle or folds. I that "J. S. D." agrees with me. I see that the muzzleloading iget another send off in your issue of April 8. Think that your espondent goes in rather strong for his favorite. I don't pre-to say that the breechloader is a necurate as the muzzleloader, ny else target shooting, for I don't know; but I do know that shallard rithe will bit turkeys at 1759ds, or turkeys' heads at 509ds, will shoot into an Sin. bullseye at 200vds, and it is a mightly turkey that lets much of an Sin. Icricle show round him. I am ed to helleve that the fault was in the men, not the breechloaders will shoot into an Merril seems to think. He says that the ST AND STREAM trajectory tests showed that the breechloader strom spoiling the targets for close measurement. Not so very or "wild shooting guns," is it? He also says that a, 42-caliber inhoader will not shoot accurately with a short a halt as 280 s. I know that a.45 with a 300 grain hall half in the shell and uns of powder, will shoot accurately mit as short a halt as 280 s. J know that a.45 with a 200 grain hall half in the shell and ubno of owder, will shoot accurately with a short a halt as 280 s. J know that a.45 with a 200 grain hall half in the shell and ubno of powder, will shoot accurately with a short and and s. Cranzus L. Surry.

ader as well as most men, hut I want to give the breechloader its ie.—CHARLES L. SMITH. NEWARK, N. J. April 24.—The match between teams representing ewark and New York is likely to fail through, as the New York arties have stated that under no circumstances will they shoot in is city, claiming that they were never fairly treated when they did toot here. A meeting of riffemen was held at the Pseex range last onday evening, with J. Danity chairman and John H. Huegel sec-tary. A committee, consisting of J. Coppersmith, F. Snellen and C. Neuman, was appointed and instructed to arrange a match for 0a side; ten men per team, twenty shots per man; one-half the ore to he shot on a Newark range, and the other half on a New ork range, the side scoring the greatest number of points in the or shoots to take the stake. This ihe New York people thought fair, preferring to keep all the advantages of range, etc., on their vo side. Having been heaten twice hy a Newark team is probably e reason for their declining to shoot here again. They informed atch could he arranged without necessitating their coming to this sever range to hear a further recopen, and if the ones who were traise to hear a further recopt of the committee. In the competition for positiou on the Newark team, which was gun last evening of the riffemen interested will hake lat the user range to hear a further report of the committee. In the competition for positiou on the Newark team, which was gun last evening at hengel's range, John Goopersmith scored in n targets 49-115, 50-117, 49-116, 49-114, 49-116, 50-114, -115, 50-118, atotal of 493 Creedmore, or 1.128 ring count. Godfrey lellen scored 49-113, 50-118 and 50-134 in three targets. The compet-ion will be continued on Monday and Friday evenings, until each the argets mpetitor has shot ten targets. All riffemen are invited to compete. FHE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—Gen. Wingrate talking with a morter says of the prospects for the British market.

impetitor has shot ter targets. All riflemen are invited to compete. THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—Gen. Wing ate talking with a porter says of the prospects for the British match: "We have com-unicated with the British Association, asking them to send over a an this summer, and have received a reply formally active g its receipt, but that is all. I hardly think we will succeed in inging about a other contest in 1886. There is no doubt that since e last international contest, a marked improvement has here made this side of the water at the 800, 900 and 1,000-yrad ranges, and ampionship. Already from all parts of the West the tortain the grange are hard at work getting in condition for the best shots at grange are hard at work getting in condition for the best shots at new will take the lead in high scores, but no doubs. The West-n men will take the lead in bigh scores, but no doubs. The only online in the way of a match is the apparent leak of the and.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 17.—The most successful and interest. g regular shoot which Manchester rithemen have held for months ok place at the range this afternoon and indications point to a rely season for the sport. The day was bright with half a point of ind blowing from the west. The following scores were completed, though they do not represent the whole number of rithemen in tendance:

FOREST AND STREAM.

 Ished.
 Following are the over Medal Match, D.

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 J B Faulter, C.
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 8 - 85 9 - 82 8 - 79 8 - 74 9 - 69 7 - 65327 274 245 846 325 275 196 796 32/ 2/4 245 540 90 100 100 WELLINGTON, Del., April 12.—The regular club matches took place at Schuetzen Park to-day. At the first match the prizes were divided by score classes. After deciding the ties the prizes were awarded as follows: Robert Miller first, Charles Hein-I, Sr., second William A. Bacon third, H. B. Seeds fourth and William F. Seeds fith. The following is the full score at 2007ds., Creedmoor target. Manz was allowed one point and was the only member of the militia ernards HAVERHILL, Mass, April 17.—Stan E John-on B Wright. F Brown. Prown $\begin{array}{c} 9 & 8-76 \\ 9 & 9-71 \\ 9 & 7-70 \\ 5 & 10-64 \\ 8 & 5-68 \\ 7 & 4-62 \\ 4 & 5-60 \\ 4 & 4-53 \end{array}$ Brown Bliss.... Edgerly Busfield... Merrill...





THREE TRAPS OR FIVE.

THERE TRAPS OF FIVE. Here the second stream. The transform of the second stream of the seco

et me say right here that all kinds of American trap shooting should cal rules, so that from Maine to California, yea, even unto Alaska, even would he but one method of trap, shooting, but one style of Ading a gun, and but one system of distances, handleaps, etc. If the can have nothing else original, let our trap shooting he purely so purely a mercan. In my plan of 4-trapshooting for one propose to make any changes to the parfect. But it is only suited to great matches, can only he invited out by large clubs with plenty of money in the treasury, and not suited to the hundreds and thousands of smaller and poorer bus throughout the county. I am writing for the benefit of the presention of trapshooting, but who are not able to lay in a stock of traps. In fact, many of them can only purchase one trap; and not suited to a so trapshooting. With these replays the origin of the presention of trapshooting as epostas. We we or three different hads of traps, and certainly could not purchase five of each that of angle-shooting can be had from one trap, hut in no wise can it are are trap. Trap i throws a right hail quartering that and point of a so trap shooting. With these replanations will be replane trap. Trap i throws a right hail quartering that and ap 3 throws a left half quartering to correspond. Both of these rescales of which your traps are set, and et them even a three are act traps are numbered from left to right—1, 2, 8—the even number of so flight cross the straight haw your angles will he perfect. Of yesting of lines, you have established a permanent basis. Now mark the exact lines on which your traps are set, and est them ever after ourse to give new ground for the pins occessionity is will be repeated and they could are shall fag in if the an angle will he perfect. Of yesting of lines, you have established a permanent basis. Now mark the exact lines on which your traps are set, and est them ever are the the traps all the, hub est reproduct angle so the there are there drive another state and your angles wil

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Digeons; and the trapping of the pigeon is so easy as to waste no time. The trap will throw the five angles National rules, You, will hear more of this hird very soon. Thos. MOONLOHT. LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.
 WELLINGTON, April 24.-The regular weekly shoot of the Wellington Gun Club was held to-day, with the following result: First, 6 clay-pigeons: Pond first, Swift second, Stanton and Williams third. Second, 5 hlackhirds: Adams first, Pond and Swift second, Sanhorn third. Third, 6 clay-pigeons: Sanborn and Swift first, Stanton second, Adams and Little-field third, Palser fourth. Flott, 5 hlackhirds: Stanton and Williams second, Adams and Little-field third, Palser fourth. Fifth, 6 blackhirds: Stanton first, Shumway and Williams second, Swift and Manhorn second, show third, stanton and Stanton first, Suift and Williams second, show third, stanton and Stanton first, Suift and Marnen fourth. Sitth, 6 clay-pigeons: Adams first, Pond as work with a second, show third, sanborn and Stanton first, Suift and Marnen first, Sunton first, Sendefer and Warren fourth. Sitth, 6 clay-pigeons: Adams, Swift and Warren first, Sunton first, Sendefer and Stanton first, Suift and Sanhorn second, Swoft third, sanborn and Stanton fourth. Tenth, 5 hlackhirds: Pond first, Sendefer and Stanton fourth. Sittheid fourth. Tenth, 5 hlackhirds: Pond first, Sendefer and Stanton fourth. Thirteenth, 5 hlackhirds: Pond first, Schaefer farst, Suntoway and Wilson forrth. Show and Parker fourth. Treifth, 6 clay-pigeons: Skift and Wilson fourth. Show and Parker fourth. Thirteenth, 5 hlackhirds: Pond first, Schaefer and Sum way second, Schaefer and Wilson fourth. Fifthereth, 5 hlackhirds: Pond first, Schaefer and Wilson fourth. Fifthereth, 5 hlackhirds: Pond first, Schaefer and Wilson fourth. Thirteenth, 5 hlackhirds: Pond first, Schaefer and Wilson fourth. Fifthereth, 5 hlackhirds: Pond first, Santon and Sum and Sanhorn first, Shumway fourth, Schaefer and Wilson third, Pond fourth. Fifthereth, 5 hlackhirds: Shaefer first, Santon

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Straightaway: Shumway first, Stanton, Warren and Adams second, Snow third.
 CINUINNATI, April 20.—The shoot of the Price Hill Gun Cluh was largely attended. The weather was delightful, bringing out a num-ber of spectators, who witnessed some of the fnest shooting ever seen on the bill top. Ten traps were the operating giving the mem-hers all the shooting they want. The old American city bing the mem-hers all the shooting they want. The old American city bing the mem-hers all the shooting they want. The old American city bing the mem-hers all the shooting they want. The old American city bing the mem-hers all the shooting they want. The old American city bind No.
 2 was used, and the way J. E. Miller, B. Tripel and Al. Bandle smashed them was wonderbil, Miller making a record of three straight scores of 20, while Cupel followed, making two straight. Sucb shooting is seldom seen, and these three marksmen may well be called the 'big 3.' for all are hig-six feet and over- and know how to shoot. 20 single American birds: J. E. Miller 20. J. E. May-nard 15, D. Bernis 11, Bing 7, flark 15, Shoott 16, O. Topf 13, Keller 12. Second shoot, 20 single American birds: J. E. Miller 20, J. E. May-nard 12, D. Bemis 11, Bing 10, Mark 13, Shoott 12, O. Topf 15, Keller 14. Third shoot, 20 single American birds: J. E. Miller 20, Maynard 11, Bemis 16, Bing 10, Mark 13, Shott 11, O. Topf 15, Clement 12, Al. Ban-dle 18, B. Teipel 17, Carpenter 16, Biarney 14. Fourt shoot, 20 single American birds: Miller 17, Maynard 11, Bernis 13, Bing 12, Mark 13, Shott 12, Al. Bandle 19, B. Telpel 20, Clement 20, Clement 2, Bing 14, Triph shoot, 20 single American birds: Al. Bandle 19, Shott 16, Mark 12, Bing 12, Mark 13, Shott 12, Al. Bandle 19, Shott 16, Mark 14, Bing 12, Mark 13, Shott 12, Al. Bandle 19, Shott 16, Mark 18, Bing 12, Mark 13, Shott 12, Al. Bandle 19, Shott 16, Mark 18, Bing 12, Mark 13, Shott 12, Al. Bandle 19, Shott 16, Mark 18, Bing 12, Mark 13, Shott 12, Al. Bandle 19, Shott 16, Mar

Sixth shoot, 20 singles: hay hard by the function of the probability of the line provided for the probability of the line probability of the line provided for the probability of the line probability of the line provided for the line probability of the line probability of the line probability of the line provided for the line provided formed provided for the line provided

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CINCINNATI, O.—The trap shooters of this city are agor over the new team trophy which is to be shot for by the gun clubs of bils city, comprising the 'inclinati, Independents, Cosmopolitan, Price Hill, East End and Columbia gun clubs, in a series of clay-pigeon matches for one of the handsomest gold medals ever shot for in this country. Mr. Al Bandle, who donates the medal, has made the following con-liticns to govern the contest and entries: The medal to be spen to any teams of five men from any regularly organized gun cluh organ-zation in Hamilton county only: each club to uame ifs five men and two substitutes two weeks prior to the opening shoot, and thereafter is shoot five of the seven men originally named; the match to be at Association rules to govern. The medal is to be known as the 'Ban-lle Trophy,'' and shot for on the 22d of each month, beginning April 22, on the grounds of the Independent Gun Club, after which one match will he shot on the grounds of the different clubs entered for competition. Both H. McMurchey (McDuff) and Al Bandle are barred from competing. CRESCENT GUN CLUB.—Waltham, Mass, April 25.—A gun club has been organized here to be known as the Crescent Gun Club. The chlewing differes have been choose. Freedent, E. Davis, Treasurer, C Palmer; Sceretary, R. G. Marshall; Board of Directors, C. Palmer, C Palmer, Sceretary, R. G. Marshall; Board of Directors, C. Palmer, C Palmer, Sceretary, R. G. Marshall; Board of Directors, C. Palmer, C Palmer, Sceretary, R. G. Marshall; Board of Directors, C. Palmer, C Palmer, Sceretary, R. G. Marshall; Board of Directors, C. Palmer, C Palmer, Sceretary, R. G. Marshall; Board of Directors, C. Palmer, C Palmer, Sceretary, R. G. Marshall; Board of Directors, C. Palmer, C Palmer, Sceretary, R. G. Marshall; Board of Directors, C. Palmer, C Palmer, Sceretary, R. G. Marshall; Board of Directors, C. Palmer, C Palmer, Sceretary, R. G. Marshall; Board of Directors, C. Palmer, C Board and the friendy rivalry exists. We have elected Mr. John Higgins, one of our

John Higgins, one of our hest shots, to the dignity of captain of the team.—Kan.—Ban. FIRST GERMAN GUN CLUB OF NEW YORK.—At the March meet-ing it was decided to have a pigeon shoot every month instead of, as initherto, quarto-annually. The first of these shoots came off on Wednesday, March 17, at Schwalenberg's Park, Long Island City. Birds were sprung from five traps, 2lyds, rise, 7 birds per man, both harrels. The effect of contrarv winds can be seen in the scores; Geetz 2, J Grau 8, Bockelman 8, Nowak 5, P. Neusci 3, Pfaender 6, Robeno 4, Goerliz 5, Meyer 3, Pfaff 3, Schwalenberg 5, Carvin 3, Opperman 4, A. Neusch 2, Maisci 5, The prize, which was a sum in eash, was won hy F. W. Pfaender-6 out of 7 killed.—F. B. SAN ANTONIO, April 2,—*Editor Forest and Stream*; I would like to make the following announcement respecting the inth annual tournament of the Texas State Sportsmen's Association, which will be ield at San Antonic commercing May 18 and lasting 'days. Don't fail to visit us, as we expect to have the finest shotzun enterialnment ever given in this State. Fourteen matches will be on our pro-gramme, including team and individual match for the champlonship of the State. Six live bird and 8 artificial target matches, the latter consisting of red birds, blue rocks, American birds, clay-pigeons and blackhrids; 8 and 4 elegant specials in each match, also large purse for best average. Programmes will be ready April 18, and mailed on application.—A. THIEL, Sec'y. OHIO.—At the meeting of the Ceatral Ohio Shooting Association he'd April 23, it was decided to hold the first association shoot at Columbus May 18 and 19.

181/2 Second Squa Berkery ... 1½ 1 1 1 Cannon ... 1 0'0 1 0 Headden ... 1 1½ 0 0 B Payne ... 1 0 0 1 1 Burdett ... 1 1 1 0 1 $\begin{array}{c} \text{cond Squad.} \\ 1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 0 0 - \frac{4}{2} \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 0 1 0 1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{8}{2} \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \frac{1}{2} 1 0 1 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 1 1 1 1 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 1 \frac{1}{2} 0 - 5 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}
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2515 Killed. Missed. 105 55 JACOBSTAFF.

sky traps, Allen..... Nelson... Cochran Cushing...

JACOBSTAFF. STAUNTON GUN CLUB, April 20.-Twenty single clays, 3 Ligow-ky traps, 18yds. rise, National Gun Association rules: Ilen....011010101010010111-13 Alby....111011101001110011-14 elson...111111111111101011-15 Whitele...111111111111111111-20 ochran..010001010101001010-10 Summer'n 1011111111111111101011-17 ushing...11111101 0011111011-15 Schaffer..00011110000011100011-9 rowder...1010010101010101011-11 Whitele, 5 clays.30yds.rise: 11111-5. Whitele, 5 clays.30yds.rise: 11111-5. Whitele, 5 clays.30yds.rise: 11111-5. Whitele, 5 clays.30yds.rise: 1111-5. Whitele, 5 clays.30yds.rise: 1111-5. Whitele, 5 clays.30yds.rise: 1111-5. Whitele, 5 clays.30yds.rise: 1111-5.

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NEW ENGLAND TRAP SHOOT.—The first day of the tourinament of the New England Trap Shooters' Association was held at Walnut Hill April 21, under very favorable conditions, both of weather and attendance. As will be seen by the scores appended, Mr. Stark won the individual bage on a clean score. The scores: 1. Six clay hirds, 3 traps.—Eager first, Snow, Renaud and Eates second, Tinker and Dickey third, Nichols and Gray fourth. 2. Three pair clay pigeons.—Cooper and Stark first, Eager second, Faulkner and Nichols third, Williams fourth. 3. Six blackbirds, 3 angles.—Curtis and Stark first, Allen and Williams second, Suow third, Nichols and Dickey fourth. 4. Three pair clay-pigeons.—Cooper first, Bates second, Lovejoy and Williams third, Allen fourth. 5. Three pair clay-pigeons.—Cooper first, Bates second, Lovejoy and Williams third, Allen fourth. 6. Seven blackhirds, straightaway.—Eager and Faulkner first, Stan-ton second, Lovejoy and Cooper third, Bates and Alen fourth. 7. Nine clay-pigeons.—Stanton first, Dickey first, Bates and Lovejoy second, Tinker third, Suffington fourth. 8. Six hlackbirds, straightaway.—Eager and Faulkner first, Bates and Lovejoy second, Tinker third, Buffington fourth. 8. Six hlackbirds, angles.—Pond first, Aldees second, Adams and Eager third, Williams fourth. 9. Six hlackbirds, Stanger Pond first, Aldees second, Dickey and Stanton third, Renaud and Curtis fourth. 9. Bate chirds, Stanges = Pond first, Aldees second, Dickey and Stanton third, Renaud and Curtis fourth. 10. Badge match sweep—Stark first, Stanton and Lovejoy fourth. 10. Badge match sweep—Stark first, Stanton and Charles second, Faulkner, Buffinzton and Bates third, Eager and Lovejoy fourth. 11111111-9 11 11 11-0-15

Stark

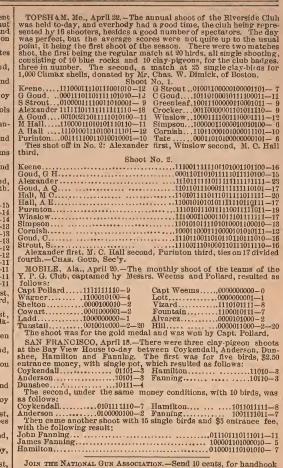
Stanton	
Charles	
Bates	11 11 00-4-18
Buffington110111111-8	11 10 11-5-18
Faulkner 111011111-8	11 10 11-5-13
Eager	11 11 11-6-12
Lovejov	11 10 10-4-12
Dickey	$11 \ 01 \ 11 - 5 - 11$
Allen	10 11 10-4-11
Lawson	10 10 10-3-11
Pond	

11. Three pair clay-pigeons-Williams, Stanton and Kirkwood first. Papanti, Faulkner and Tinker second, Bates and Buffington third, Lewis fourth. 12. Seven hlackbirds, straightaway-Stanton and Lovejoy first, Knowles and Snow second, Bates, Dickey and Kirkwood third, Faulk-per fourth

Knowles and Snow second, Bates, Dickey and Kirkwood third, Faulk-ner fourth.
13, Nine clay-pigeons, 3 traps-Adams, Stanton, Stark and Allen first, Bates second, Hall third, Lovejoy fourth.
14. Three pair clay pigeons-Dickey first, Lewis and Bates second, Eager and Faulkner third, Nichols fourth.
15. Six hlackbirds, 3 angles-Adams, Stark, Allen and Buffington first, Dickey second, Nichols and Knowles third, Charles fourth.
16. Miss and out, clay hirds, 21/ds.-Eager and Cooper divided.
17. Three pair clay pigeons-Curtis and Bates first, Stanton and Williams second, Buffington and Allen third, Faulkner fourth.
18, Seven hlackhirds, straightaway, 21/ds.-Dickey and Lovejoy first, Knowles second, Bates third, Buffington fourth.
19. Six clay-pigeons-Russell, Kirkwood, Allen and Snow first, Cooper and Lovejoy second, Williams and Lawson third, Aldoes forthe second Reston Restor Stark Starts and Stark Aldows

Six clay-pigeons-Russell, Kirkwood, Alien and onew mist,
 Six clay-pigeons-Russell, Kirkwood, Alien and onew mist,
 Cooper and Lovejoy second, Wilhams and Lawson third, Aldoes
 And Stark and Lovejoy third, Aldoes and Dickey fourth.
 Six clay-pigeons-Stanton, Dickey and Snow first, Lovejoy,
 Al. Six clay-pigeons-Stanton, Dickey and Snow first, Lovejoy,
 Cooper and Stark second, Eager third, Half fourth.
 Seven clay-pigeons, straightaway-Lovejoy and Cooper first,
 Curtis and Bates second, Stark and and Knowles third, Eager fourth.
 The tournament was finished on the 22d, The challenge team badge was wouly the M. A. team. The standard of the shooting was as good as the average at large meetings and some excellent scores
 Isix clay-pigeons, three traps-Stark and Cooper first, Holden and Dickey second, Bington and Swift third, Charles and Nichols fourth.





Join THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION.—Send 10 cents, for handhook giving all information, to the Secretary. MATT R. FREEMAN, General Mauager. F. C. ETHEBIDGE, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon, Ga. Board of Directors: Dr. L. E. Russell, Springfield, O.; C. M. Stark, Winchester, Mass.; J. Von Lengerke, New York oity; Washington A. Coster, Flatbush, L. I.; Wm. G. Cooper, Savannah, Ga.; E. A. Craw-ford, Tallahassee, Fia.; M. R. Freeman, W. W. Parker and F. C. Etheridge, Macon, Ga.—Adv.

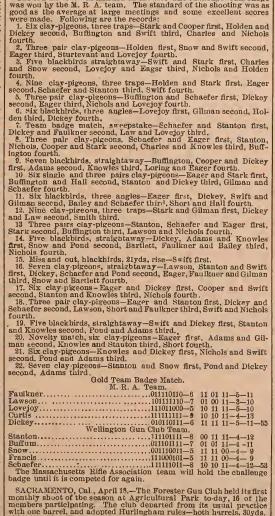
Ganoeing.

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

FIXTURES.

monican maces every inunday unough the season.				
May	1-Brooklyn C. O., Challenge Cup and Padoling Race.			
May	15-Brooklyn C. C., Sailing Race.			
May	22-Knickerbocker C. C., Spring Regatta.			
May	29, 30, 31-Connecticut Meet, Calla Shasta Grove.			
May	29, 30, 31-Hudson River Meet, Coddington's Dock, Roundon			
May	30-Molnican Cruise, Susquehanna River.			
May	31-Pittsburgh Regatta.			
June	12-Brooklyn C. C. Paddling Race.			
July	10-Brooklyn C.C., Paddling Race,			
Aug.	7-Brooklyn C. C., Paddling Race.			
Aug,	15-29-A. C. A. Meet, Grindstone Island,			
Sept.	4-Rrooklyn C. C., Paddling Race,			
Sept.	18-Brooklyn C. C., Sailing Races.			
Sept.	25-Brooklyn C. C., Challenge Cup.			

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B, paddle ¥ mile, sail ½ mile, paddle ½ mile, sail ¾ mile, paddle ½ mile, enil ¾ mile, 3 miles. No. 13. 11:00 A. M.-Paddilng Class II. (cance and load must weigh at least 120 pounds), 1 mile. No. 14. 11:30 A. M.-Paddilng tandem, Classes III. and IV., dcckcd, 1 mile. (Cnnces for this race must be decked half their length.) No. 15. 2:01 P. M.-Sailing Class B, no limits in rig or ballast, 3 miles. 16. 2:30 P. M.-Sailiug Class A, no limits in rig or ballast, 3 17. 3:00 P. M.-Sailing unclassified canoes, no limits in ballast

3:30 P. M.-Hurry-scurry race, 100yds. run, 20yds. swlm.

5. Solf F. al.—Hurry-Scurry race, hoyos, run, 2908, swin, paidle. 9. 4300 P. M. – Touvnament and gymnastics. second day of this programme will be Tuesday, August 24, weather prevents or some of Monday's races are postponed, in a case Monday's programme will be finished if possible and the der of the day will be Weinesday, Aug. 25. In absence of wind the graces will be called at their appointed time. Punetuality will sid on, no race will wait for any members. Any event dery lack of wind or by reason of the preceding one not having it, will be not be the ane hour next day, and the next tarted at its appointed time. All A. C. A. rules will be deviced time.

started at its appointed time. All A. C. A. rules will be red. "all-round record" with five prizes will be basid upon all if this programme except Nos. 3, 4, 6, 9, 14, 17, 18, 19-that is, 6 paddling, 4 salling and 1 combined. Every classified cance of Class 1, being eligible alike for 2 paddling races, 2 salling, combined. For No. 4 members may bring and use another besides the one allowed under Rule II. for other events. committee recommend as desirable subjects for speelal prizes Rule V. long distance races, salling races for open cances and ing race for decked cances, portage or obstruction races, and to afford amusement. S. T. FAIRTOUGH, READE W. BAILEY, Regata Committee.

THE CANOE EXHIBITION.

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Delavan, W. L. Green, Placards and labels, Vm. Wolldock, 's first cance, J. L. Green, Placards and labels, Vm. Wolldock, 's first cance, J. L. Greenlead, Press and invitations, Col. C. L. ton, Arthur Brentano. Unclassified exbibits, E. Fowler, The naging committee were Messrs. Fowler, Stanton and Seavey, '.C. energent difficulty experienced was the lack of time, all the mem-of the committees being active business men as well as cancelsts, their leisure just now being so occupied with 1a fitting out of r own boats that little time could be spared for the exhibition. withstanding tbis draws of outdoor sports. Be-ides the lemen directly concerned, cancelsts at a distance displayed a at laterest, and contributions of flags, photographs and irophies e received from many. Most of the promisent clubs were repre-ted by members who visited New York especially to attend the ex-tion, among them the Cleveland. Toronto, Amsterdam, Newburgh, 2 Sing (Shattemuc) Bayonne, Newark (lanthe), Rochester, Hart-hearts hall of the Institute, with tis ceiling lofty enough to allow essails to be set, was decorated with flags and banners, both large small, contributed by many clubs. On the south wall was the stinteresting display, several bundred small flags, all won in club Association races, souvenirs of most exciting cortests with sail 'paddle. The largest exhibit was that of the victorious lee, in the place of honor, while next in size and position enter of photographs of cance scenes, the A. C. A. meets, various local meets and different cruises, while on tables was a ection of working drawings of cances and cruising boats, raised platform at the north end of the room was devoted photography. Around the three sides were displayed a large neer of photographs of gance scenes, the A. C. A. meets, 'various local meets and different cruises, while on tables was a ection of the cock, with holders, tripods and other appliances. A cial novelty was a vectamera, the case of circular form about in diameter and 14/in thick. It is suspended u

I. Allowance must be made for the position, and via better advantage on the water. The deck by finished, but the appearance of the bottom be shapes of the planks, which are such as to show the all to poor advantage. The rig of this boat, which is Budding; on, B. O. C., is of the Mohican pattern, 75 and

very finely finished in all parts. Near by is a large case of brass work of all kinds for eauces, making by far the most complete assortment yet shown. Among other novelities are several varieties of blocks and brass bands for booms and yards, and a new and ingenions holder for a pennant, allowing it to turn freely without fouling. All of these very finely finished in all parts. Near by is a large case of brass work of all kinds for cances, making by far the most complete assortment yet shown. Among other novelities are several varieties of blocks and brass bands for booms and yerds, and a new and ingenions holder for a pennant, allowing it to turn freely without fouling. All of these are made by Mr. Rushton from his own designs. Two other boars in the same exhibit were shown on the east side of the room, 10 and 30-pound samples of the light weight cances for which he is so famons. The first, white light and strong, is fitted only for such work as it would receive at the hands of an experi; but the 20-pound board of the same size, may be used by any one for gunning, fishing or exploring, and is still so light as to be easily carried on the shoulders. With the cances were shown some single and double paddles of Mr. Rushton's make. Down stairs were two more from the same builder, an open rowing and sailing boat and a Mohlcan No. 1 cance, both of the usual fine finish. The former was rigged with one boom and gaft sail Next to the Idlewild is Com. Fowler's new Ideal, the Yiking, fresh from Everson's shop. This new model is one of the bandsomest in appearance that Everson has yet turned out, and with lines full rather than holiow, but very clean cut, she promises to become more popu-lar than any of his previous models. The present boat is shown as the "Married Member's Cance, "and attracts general notice by her sails. These two cruising lateens are of a bright Turkey red, orna-mented with a white sea horse. Though novel, the effect is not dis-pleasing for varlety, though nothing can exceed the effect of a pure white sail on the water. The cance is very confortably equipped with cushions and ruzs, a seat being made forward for a lady. For cruising and racing, which form part of her intended use, she is fitted with two plate-brass centerboards. The next encore in the rows is the Inertia, exhibited by ber owner, Mr. E. W. Brown, K. C. C. She is fitted wit

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without jie. The actual oak is very light in construction, weighing hut 125 pounds. In the center of the hall is a large showcase containing an exhibit of silverware by the Gorham Co., with some badges and trophies by other makers. The Pittsburgh, Hartford, Rochester and other cups are shown; but the most prominent features of the exhibit are the large cups designed by Mr. Geo. Marcus and made by the Gorbam Co. for the New York and Brooklyn cance clubs, the latter of which we have previously described. The former is in the form of a pitcher, the leading idea of the design being the life of the American Indian. The snape is not graceful, following closely the squat and bulky form of ancient ladian pottery: but in the originality of its treatment and its departure from the conventional, the effect is very pleasing. Around the top is worked a bent withe of hickory, lashed on with leather thongs in true Indian fashion, while the handle is a branch of arture from the conventional, the effect is ver i the top is worked a beat withe of hickory, last thongs in true indian fashion, while the handle is Around the bowl is shown a pine forest, rising shi up which a fleet of tiny birches is paddling, while a ground, is the inscription "New York Cance Clu Dallenge Cup." With the cup is a bag of tanne ented with Indian symbols and totems, in keepin estant.

biacked fround, is the inscription "New York Canoe Club, International Challenge Cuo." With the cup is a bag of tanned deerskin, ornamented with Indian symbols and totems, in keeping with the inflat in design. The set of the cup is a bag of tanned deerskin, ornamented with Indian symbols and totems, in keeping with the inflat in general arrangement to the old, but much improved in detail. Near it is Mr. Stoddard's new mizzen, used in 1885, another variety of the gunter. A small working model of Mr. Stoddard's first sail is also shown.
 The set is the set of the s

THE ASSOCIATION CUP.

THE ASSOCIATION CUP. The following circular has been sent out by the cup committee, following the amendment by the executive committee of the original resolution. The fund up to date is but \$140, and a considera-low amount is still needed. Subscriptions have come in slowly owing to the misunderstanding which has prevailed, but now that all is finally settled there is no doubt but that the defired amount will be soon subscriptions of over \$1. All American cancelsts are con-cerned in the success of the trophy, and now that its object is fully metric to be first raced for at the approaching A. O. A meet, on the cocasion of the visit of the accretified representatives of the flow of the importance and exceptional nature of the occasion, and invited the importance and exceptional nature of the occasion, and which the matter has been before A. C. A. meeters the subscription were originally invited to the flow of and that amount is now solicited from you. In visit the importance and exceptional nature of the occasion, and which the importance and exceptional nature of the occasion, and which the matter has been before A. C. A. meeters the some shifts as the which the matter has been before A. C. A. meeters and subscriptions were originally indiced to 3 the source of the two orders. Forewer a AD STRAM, or the section of the source of the contribute to a control the source of the section of the announcing that they will receive such increased amounts as members may be prompted to contribute. All receipts which the anter has been before A. C. A. meetars. AN STRAM, or the section section of the experision of the consult. A. C. A. regata section section of the supervision of the consult e. A. C. A. regata section the section of the section and a consult as the base the of the section of the section all char-ters of the section of the section and the section of the consult. A. C. A. regata A. Subscription of the section of the consult e. A. C. A. A meetar destrames and may be sent to any of t

A, rules and under the supervision of the r committee of that year. The proposed coun Association triangular course (5 times around a champion flag and to be inscribed as such he to hold the cup for that year under suc may satisfy the Regata Committee. This settled custom of our Association, which c element of value in the prize ever being a c petitors and at the same time aims to procure enablem in this cup, and to excite a noble em

this work and to exclude a holde enhanced once each year. Your co-op ldressed envelope is enclosed. stalle time and everything arly action therefore will gree ELE, M. D., Rear Com. A. C. A. B. WACKERRAGEN, 756 Broadw Vest 23nd Street, N. Y., Chair

BRITISH CANOEING IN 1886.

IN the Field of March 18, I cruised over the history of canceling in the past and its general condition at this season, looking at the subject chiefly from a cruising point. It is now my intention to con-aider the sport and pastime of canceling as forsbadowed for 1886 in the ranker space.

sider the sport and pastime of canoeing as forsballowed for 1886 in its racing aspect. The governing idea in the programme set out to canoers for 1886 is undoubtedly the attempt to so balance the patronage of the sport that all kinds of cances and all conditions of the men have a fair chance of enjoyment in camps, cruises, or meets, and in prize win-

Chance of enjoyment in camps, or mees, or mees, and in price ning. In regard to prize winning it would appear that everything been done to bring forward "new blood," one of the oldest and successful prize winners having brought in and carried a rule "any member who has won three first prizes in club races same denomination (viz., "salling' or 'padding and salling') sho considered a 'senior, 'and shall thereby become inhelible to tak prize riven by the club in 1886, except in challenge cmp races, race of the same d-momination as that in which he is a 'senior, prize given by the club going to the 'juniors'. The senior wit the race, however, takes a sikk flag in memoriam. Thus the blood has a certainty of cmp-winning, and it is only a questi-number of races among them as to wiping of the 'junior' i senior."

blood has a certainty of cup-winning, and it is only a question of namber of races among them as to wiping of the 'junior' into a ternior." Whether this act of self-denial on the part of the leading suiling racing men will produce the boped for large entries remains to be seen. It only affects the sailing races; why, one cannot say, but the paddlers would have none of it. However that may be, there is this peculiarity about cance sailing—that I know of in no obler aquatio peculiarity about cance sailing—that I know of in no obler aquatio peculiarity about cance sailing—that Show on the same two men, "Nautilus" and "Peart," have been first and second and second and first whenever they raced, with but one or two exceptions; and neither Scotlaud, Ireland, or any part of England, has ever sent a successful competitor to the looyal C. C. natches. It is somewhat peculiar that in the dub likelf some cruising genius should not ere now have sprung up to lower the "red and yellow cross" and the "blue with white diamond;" ont it is still more curious that with a 450 challenge cup, and ounercous other prizes of value, open to cance clubs, no competitor of merit should have been found in the length and breach the programme has beeu expanded, with the nope of inducing cances from all or any parts, In any kind of cance, to compete in the R. C. C. races. (In the of of builting a competition between small, medium, and large cances, even Mersey sailing cances and Humber cance yaws. If any skipper with a belief in himself and his cance, wasts "a fair field aud no favor." The cances will probably remain there kill Whitsunden Lake. There and swill remain there kill Whitsunded and the visit fold of cance, it is conserved in the starts at the cance wasts a fair hed aud no favor." The cances will probably remain there kill Whitsunde, with sweepstake and other races if entries turn up. The cances will probably remain there kill Whitsunded with in that respect as can be; the Midiand Railyng station is of the lake, and the Royal C. Carat

for a fe ton on

lon is within 500yds. of the lake, and the koyal U. C. rattisot ample ize. Hendon racing being over the cances are carted to the Thames, or a few shillnrs and then races and camp take place at Tedding-on on June 12, 19, 25 (camp and "camp fittings competition") and 26 ergatta; and finally July 10, sailing race for "every description of anoe." A further feature of attraction is, that in hope of seeing competitors from the colonics or abroad, two special prizes of 425 ach are offered for their competition. The club further holds an autum cruise and camp meet on the forfolk Broads in August. No doubt this should and will be popular, specially with the cruisers' are a separate class, whereas n truth the racing men' and "cruisers" are a separate class, whereas n that the racing men are almost to a man, the most expert cruisers or baye.

We have. In America and Canada canceing has grown in a mary ner, and its burning life flame is objectly fanned by camp races. In the autumn of this year two "international m for valuable trophies, are to be sailed in America, besid club challenge oup races, and four, if not more, of the f cance sailors are going over to compete; and it is much that, by the time the party starts in August, there will be the best bands from the Clyde, the Mersey, the Humb Forth.

with. Meantime there is open competition enough for the racing, and the boat and yaobt sailors generally n tempting a competition in which the whole work, und, devolves upon the one man, making bin and sponsible for failure or success. There are men wh rious parts of our country who are competent to ght, and who, by modesty alone, have hitherto beso contenents of the suit the clark of our country ho

hard, devolves upon the one man, making bim and his craft slove responsible for failure or success. There are men who sail cances in various parts of our country who are competent to race in the first flight, and who, by modesty alone, have hitherto been deprived of the pleasure of winning and the plory of carrying bome to their club the challenge cup of the Royal C. C. A noticeable feature in the cances of the South for this year is the general reduction in the size of sails both on the Thames and at Hendon Lake. The tendency is evident in the direction of less sail and ballast; and, mided, in one new cance-the Nautilus-the size of hul has also been considerably reduced. Of novellies thus far disclosed-that is, us to alterations or novel-ties in fittings-the deck yoke and hand tiller on the Pearl is an in-genious construence. Mersey cances, no doubt, had a hand in tring-ing to the foront this mode of "tiller and yoke" steering, and it has lately become almost unversal in America. The Nautilus has gen-erally had a "deck yoke," but forward of the well; in the new craft this does not appear to exist, but some arrangement of "hand tiller" (as yet dart) acting as a supplement to the foot steering gear, is said to be in process of creation. Some seven cances are on the club raft at Hendon, and several were out for a trial spin last week, among them the Dilamond, a rather large cance with a very heavy plate, did some remarkably good sailing in company with the craet cances of the day; appar-ruider, reminds one at a distance as if a toy yaobi bad got foul of the Pearl's ruider, it being but three or four square for the others.

inizzen on the Pearl, the 'mast of which is sti ler, reminds one at a distance as if a toy yaobt Pearl's rudder, it being but three or four square sregards workmanship in bont building, the two burk, of Kingsten, the Pearl and Nautilus, are per and looking at them, one wonders it the Tbau hurge and register number in 2in. figures' wil ide and disfigure their pretty face ''Pearl,''in bows, can be read half a mile off, and 'Nautilus on each bow, in addition to the R. C. C. monograu, edd C. What more can auy autionties want? don Lake to-day is limited to sail area-i, e., to 7, nd class cance Sabrua should bave a very fai

sting ra ing may arrivals, some exciting and intere Old Hand, in the Field, April 17.

THE WOLF AND FOX RIVERS.—Editor For "An old subscriber" asks about the route from to the Mississippi River. Winneconne is on the miles above its junction with the Fox. He would, the Wolf to the Fox, then up the Fox to Portage the Wisconsin River, and down it to the Mississipp from the Fox to the Wisconsin at Portage, and it about a mile and a half or two miles. Steamers n Fox from Oskhosh to Berlin, and I think about on Forest and Stream, on Winneconne, Wis, the Wolf River a few the Wolf River a few n at Portage, and miles. Steamer nd I thiak about The view of the second state of the second st

A. C. A.-Mr. Chas. C. Elfelt, Minneapolis, Minn., is a candidate for membership. _____

"Whoever poisoned my dog is a low-down puppy and is mean enough to do anything. I am satisfied that it is a white man and cf good standing in this town, and he ought to be found out. I am afraid of him only in one way, and that is he will burn me up while asleep. I hope whoever it may be when he reads this he will stop, as he is called a puppy, and is not man enough to resent it. I am satisfied it is a white man, as no negro could get so much poison from the druggist without some notice being taken of it. I am responsible for every word in this card, and can whip the man that poisoned my dog. No man will resent an insult that will steal, lie, burn houses, and slip around at night and poison a man's dog."-H. H. Fudge, in Albany (Ga.) News.

Hachting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

FIXTURES.

Atlantic, Opening, Sall. Juke.
 Atlantic, Opening Sall. Juke.
 Great Head, Open, Sweepstake, Winthrop.
 Hudson River, Union, Open.
 Williamsburg Regatta.
 Portland, Annual, Portland.
 Bandy Bay, Cup, Rockport.
 Brotkond, Annual, N.Y. Bay.
 Great Head, Pen, Winthrop.
 Burdho, Annual, Lake Erie.
 Portland, Challenge, Portland.
 Atlantic, Annual, N. Y. Bay.
 Mew York, Annual, N. Y. Bay.
 Bordno, Cang, Cup, Squam.
 Hull, Cor. Pennant, Hull.
 Hull, Cor. Pennant, Hull.
 Boston, Cup, City Polt.
 Boston, Cup, City Polt.
 Sandy Bay, Cup, Kanal.
 Boston, Cup, City Polt.
 Great Head, Chan, Withtrop. Juk.
 Kurkerbocker Cruise.
 Boxnor Cerrise, Conseletta

Great Head, Cham, Wiuthrop. Jux.
 Knickerbocker Cruise.
 Oswego Cruise, Charlotte.
 Huil, Club, Huil.
 Buffalo, Annual, Lake Erie.
 Boston, Open, City Point.
 Sandy Bay. Open, Squam.
 Beverty, Open, Swepstake, Mon. Beach.
 Toledo, Pen., Toledo.
 to 6 Interlake Y. R. A. Rendcz-vous and Race, Detroit.
 to Pluterlake Y. R. A. Cruise to Put In Bay.
 Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
 Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
 Huil, Novelty, Hull.

PUZZLE. For some time past Mr. Samuel Ayres has been busy at his upper shop on a steam launch for Mr. Jacob Loriliard, from the latter gentleman's designs, and on Ayril 23 the boat was taken on roliers to the foot of Corlears street, and lifted off the dock by the large derick of the marble yard mear by. The Puzzle is a shoal draft yacht, in-tended for speed, and is very fine in her lines below water. The stern is square, and the horn timbers show an ugly curve that spoils the appearance aft. The bulwarks are about 18in. high and form an ellipse aft, above the square stern. On deck for ward is a wheel house, abaft which is a low caun trunk, with gangways 3ft, wide between li-which point the cabin top extends into a flush deck from rail to real, giving head room for the full width of the boat in the cabins. The length over all is 66tt, waterline 96ft, beam 10ft, deptb 6ft 6in, and draft 4tt. Her frames are double sawn, of hackmatack, sided 2in., moulded 3/2 and 2/2, spaced 18in. The cedar planking is double, laid diagranity, the inmer skin heing \$6tn, and the outer \$6tn with curvas laid in paint between. The plank fast explankings are of copper. The engine, an inverted compound, is now ready, and will he put ahoard at the foot of Firlt street.

A NATIONAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION.

<text>

NANITA

NARTEA INCE we published the lines of the little cruiser Windward, ser-tral yachts have been built from them, the latest being the Nar-band by R. John D. Coupting for his broker, Mr. Chas, stough of the Knickerbocker Y. C. and launched tills week. The sign of the Windward has been followed except in two respects in the two shoes weighing 3200 pounds. The Nanita is signed the Windward has been placed bits the sign that is signed and the Windward has been placed bits the sign that is an other winds and the weight has heen placed almost entirely of the Windward has been raised about 200, 144, 150 winds is signed the work and the weight has heen placed bits the signed to so the Windward has been raised about 200, 144, 150 winds is signed to the work and the weight has heen placed bits. Both in material to work and the steam is of an oak knee with a good grain, the sis of ak, and the frames are all of steamed white cak, single the fondow knee, with kin screw boils through the keel and oak befor theor snuth kin screw boils through the keel and oak befor theor snuth with screw bind ward, and is high so they for theor knee. Wind ward, and is high so they wan about the store is a door opening in under the decumenter for sever should be level of the keelson with a the screept a good locker and a place with be level of of the screept as good locker and and the level be beed of order is decard and is being the boat is clear of bulk heads of the place the decide are the sever should be level be beed of order is decard and is being the sever about of nor the eabh. The sill of the companion is order and and the level be beed of order is decard and is be appendent to the companion the screept and and the level be beed of order is decard and is be appendent be beed is clear of bulk heads of the level of the bead is clear of bulk heads of the bead is decard and is be appendent be about to from the level of the bead of the bead is clear of bulk heads of the bead of the bead is the appendent be beed of order is a side appendent

FIXTURES. There are still many clubs not represented below, and some of the states in the table are not official. Max. Max. Max. 10. Coriutian. Club, Marblehead 10. Sondy Bay, Cen, Rockport. 31. Sondy Bay, Con, Rockport. 31. Sondy Bay, Con, Rockport. 32. Sc.Y.C., Opening, N.Y. Bay. 31. Sondy Pennant, Toledo. 31. Atlantic, Opening Sail. 31. State, Winktrop. 5. Great Head, Dep., Source, State, Winktrop. 5. Midson River, Union, Open. 5. 5.

Bererty, Chub, Mou, Beach,
Bererty, Chub, Mou, Beach,
Cortitulian, Ladies', Marble-head.
Sandy Bay, Pen, Gloncester.
Great Head, Chub, Winthrop,
Great Head, Chub, Winthrop,
Beverly, Cham., Swampscott.
Hall, Crutse, Eastward.
Sandy Bay, Ladies', Rockport.
Corinthian, Open, Marblehead
Beverly, Cham, Nathrop,
Great Head, Club, Winthrop,
Beverly, Cham, Marblehead,
Beverly, Cham, Marblehead,
Great Head, Chub, Winthrop,
Sandy Bay, Club, Sganan.
Hull, Open, Hull
Beverly, Cham, Marblehead,
Great Head, Club, Marblehead,
Great Head, Chub, Marblehead,
Great Head, Chub, Marblehead,
Great Head, Chub, Marblehead,
Great Head, Chub, Marblehead,
Great Head, Club, Marblehead,
Great Head, Club, Marblehead,
Beverly, Open, Morblehead,
Great Head, Club, Marblehead,
Great Head, Club, Winthrop,
Hull, Cham, Hull.
Corinthian, Chub, Marblehead,
Berzy, Open, Mou, Beach,
Beverly, Open, Mou, Beach,
Beverly, Open, Mou, Beach,
Great Head, Club, Winthrop,
Hull, Cham, Hull,
Corinthian, Sweep, Shake, Marblehead,
Sandy Bay, Sweep, Gloncester,
Sandy Bay, Sweep, Gloncester,
Sandy Bay, Sweep, Gloncester,
Sandy Bay, Sweep, Gloncester,
Sandy Bay, Sueep, Mahant,
Sandy Bay, Sueep, Marblehead,
Sandy Bay, Chub, Rockport,
Sandy Bay, Sueep, Mahant,

THE NICE RECATTA. THE Nice regata of 1886, sailed on April, 7. 8 and 9. was much less brilliant than in former years, being confined entirely to French and Italiant shalts of moderate tonnage, of which a fcw were of English build. None of the English and American yachts were pres-ent, and there was no steam yacht racing. An easterly storm, which provailed for several days, prevented the attendance of several and there was no steam yacht racing. An easterly storm, which provailed for several days, prevented the attendance of several and there was no steam yacht racing. An easterly storm, which provailed for several days, prevented the attendance of several and over, was wonby Pieramosa, a yavi of French build but of the Frag-tish type. She defeated Coralia, Maria and Magail. In the second and over, was wonby Pieramosa, a yavi of French build but of the Frag-less, 61 to 20 tons, Rigoletto won first prize and Miss Mary second. In the third class, 5 to 10 tons. Bonita was first and Aleyon second, on the third class, 5 to 10 tons. Bonita was first and Aleyon second, on the third class, 5 to 10 tons. Bonita was first and Aleyon second, on the third class, 6 to 10 tons. Bonita was first and Aleyon second, on the starting. The fourith class, 2 to 5 tons, had five starters, the second day the wather was quite calm, with a little wind three starting. The fourith class, 2 to 5 tons, with a little wind the second day the wather was quite set on the sailed for which fitteen entries, the winners being Rigoletto, Fitters. The final race, on April 9, for the Union of Nautical Societies of the dedilerinean, was wou by Fitamosa. The racing was successful at were good sport to all present, though not to be compared with the tormer year. THE INTERNATIONAL RACES.

PUZZLE.

The ollide of the latter and the following lefters were read. It was resolved to reply at once to the lefter of Mr. Webb, hut the decision of the committee on the various points was kept private. The correspondence is as follow:
NEW York YAGHT CUR, March 12, 1886.
Lieutenant W. Henn, R. N., London:
Dearo Study and Arter Start, Control and Start Start, Start S

York Y. C. shall nave the unit necessary in the Galatea to have the same privilege. All minor details to be arranged hetween you and your representa-tive and the committee, and any differences that may arise to be set-lied by them. Referring to the suggestion made in one of Mr. Webb's letters that there should be four races, and that two of them should take place off Newport, the committee instructed me to say that from the ex-perience of last year It was found that that he dealy that may possibly take place, the time required for three races is as much as an generally be given to the purpose, and that that number is con-sidered sufficient to test the ves-els. I am instructed by the committee to sy that should your yacht be in these waters at the time of the annual cru'se, which will take place in August, the club will be most happy if you will join, and that all facilities that con be offered by the club will be placed at your servece at all times. I am, dear sir, your ohedlent servent, No. 02 Wall street, New York. 18 ChANLEY GARDENS,

IS CRANEW GARDENS, IS CRANEW GARDENS, LONDON, S. W., April 18, ISSG. J Acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th uit. It is no doubt within the knowledge of your committee that at an interview I had last autumn with several members of the committee, of which Mr. Tams was chairman, a desire was expressed that Lieur. Henn's collenge of last year, which circumstances prevented his carrying into effect, should continue to stand and he brought to a conclusion this year. I pointed out then to those members of the committee that it would be agreeable to Lieur. Henn if the first race could he sailed at Newport during the annual cruise of the New York V. C.

could be salled at Newport during the annual cruise of the New York Y. C. This arrangement would place Galatea and her owner en rapport with American yachts and their owners at an earlier date than would be the case if the races were all sailed at the time mentioned in your letter of the 12th ult, and would admit of the Galatoa taking part in any races held during the cruise to which she might be admitted by the courtesy of the New York Y. C. Mr. Tams was suggested as Llout. Henn's representative in case it should be of any convenience to your committee with reference to this arrangement is accepted it will alter the date of the first race in conformity with the date of the New York Y. C. cruise. With regard to the other courses Llout. Henn thinks that as the New York Y. C. course is not an open sea course, but is encumbered with should be affording an advantage to a vessel capable of reducing her draft at will-as instanced in the case of the Puritan standing over Flynn's knoll last year-the other races should be started out-side Sandy Hook Point. This is the more necessary, as your commit-side sandy Hook Point. This is the more necessary, as your commit-should be glad that the method of determining the time allowances should be glad that the method of determining the time allowance should be glad that the method of determining the time allowance and Gen esta was about si seconds. He cannot consider this a suffi-cient allowance between the observed to a source for the same propertion.

and Generata was about 31 seconds. He cannot consider this a suffi-cient allowance helween two yachts one of which carries a mainsail 35 per cent. larger than the orber and a topsall in much the same proportion. Licutemant Henn therefore suggests that it will be apparent that two yachts huilt to sail under widely different scales of time allow-nace cannot compete on equal terms if only one of such scales of the same allowances be obtained by the New York Y. O., and that the Yach and Generata Henn feels that will be adopted. The holders of the cup receive such noice of the name and rig of the chailenging yacht which gives them time to build a vessel to heat year, Lieutenant Henn feels that with the additional advantage of the other. Galatea would not compete on equal terms; and as he feels hops that Mr. Schupter will be appointed the unpiter, as last year, and that he will be good enough to accept the task. To the proposed number of races, as well as the length of the course, Lieutenant Henn accepts your proposal on these points.

Time of making races and all other minor details Licutenant Henn wisbes to remain the same as last year. I am to thank you for your invitation to join the New York Y. C. eruise, which Licutenant Henn would have great pleasure in doing, but it would only be practicable if the first race for the cnp takes place as suggested, and it would greatly add to the pleasure of his visit to America. I am, my dear sir, yours faithfully. Deavor WEBB. TO WILLIAM KREES, HONORABLE Secretary America's Cup Committee.

chance and the training the product have prever present of normalized priors and the shared of the second of the out of the second of the

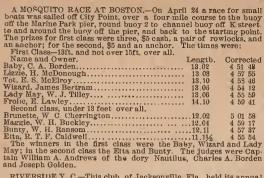
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The rudder stock works through a large brass tube, making a water-tight job. Around the cockpit on deck is a curved oak rail, enclosing a part of the deck as a seat. The fulsh is excellent throughout, and bespeaks the thorough workman. The sails are by Sawyer, the jib being fitted to set dying or on the stay. The Nanita will be used for cruising, but it is probable that if the model is capable of any speed her owner will soon discover it, as his reputation as a bold sailor is well known above the Gate.

THE NICE REGATTA.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACES.

AN answer was received last week from Mr. J. Beavor-Wehh, in A behalf of Lleut, Henn, to the letter sent on March 12 by the New York Y. C., in regard to the terms of the coming races. A meeting of the committee was called on April 21 to consider the letter, hut owing to the absence of ex-Com. Smith, it was postponed until the 20th. On Monday afternoon, Com. Gerry, Vice-Com. Haight and Rear-Com. Barrow, with Messrs, Krebs, Dickerson and Smith, met at the office of the latter and the following letters were read. It was resolved to reply at once to the letter of Mr. Webb, hut the decision of the committee on the various points was kept private. The corre-spondence is as follows: New York YAGHT CLUR, March 12, 1886.



RIVERSIDE Y. C.—This club, of Jacksonville, Fla., held its annual eeting on April 16, electing the following officers: Commodore, W. Wightman, Vice-Commodore, John P. Varnun; Secretary and reasurer, L. D. Hosmer; Fleet Captain, W. L. Davids; Flag Officer, V. Wightman. Executive Committee, J. H. Stead, H. B. Wood-ard, Geo. L. Drew. The by-laws, sailing rules and constitution will e carefully revised at once, and the club house will be much im-roved. The next meeting will be on April 30, at 7:30 P. M.

MIRAMICHI Y. C.-A new club with this name was organized pril 12 at Newcastle, N. B. with 30 members, the officers being pilows: Commodore, J. C. Miller; Vice-Commodore, J. L. Stewar ear Commodore, C. J. Butcher; Secretary-Treasurer, F. Kenned rustees, J. C. Miller, James Miller, G. Watt and P. Wheeler; Mer rer, T. Orimmen. The burgee is of blue and white, with letters . C. A club book will soon be issued.

NEWARK Y. C.—The opening sail on May 16 will be to Bay Ridge inspect the Atlantic. The fleet will leave Newark at 9 A. M., and ere will be a scrub race each way. Most of the yachts are ready, I the cabin sloops being painted white this season. A SHOALSLOOP.—A centerboard yacht 30ft. long, 11ft. 2in. beam Id 15in. draft, is now building at Canarsie from designs by her wher. Mr. Samuel Robbins, of New York. She will have both jib d mainsail and cat rigs.

KNICKERBOCKER Y. C.—The yachts are being lauuched and ted out rapidly. Last week the Whim and John Demarest were t afloat. A large number of the club fleet have had iron keels ided this season.

The season. EW JERSEY Y. C.-June 14 has been named for the 15th annual sta of the club. Com. Dilworth has lately added to the fleet the t Wayward, late of New Haven, purchased by him from Mr. C. 'arner.

NEWARK Y. C.—Three of the boats of this club, the Vixen, Smury C. and Winifred, are ready to race any three yachts of an-ther club of 26 to 25ft., an average of the times of each trio to lecide.

CYTHERA.—Mr. Stewart's yawl was spoken on April 4 in lat. 43 north, long, 11 west, by the steamer Roslin Casile. On April 9 she arrived at Funchal, Madeira, after a passage of 19 days from Eng-land.

Iand. ANOTHER PROPOSED CRUISE.—The New England Y. R. A. are talking of a large cruise from City Point this summer, visiting Marblehead, Rockport, Portsmouth, Newburyport and Isle of Sheals. THE SALE OF "243,"—The large steam yacht, built by Cramp & Sons last yea", and known only as No. 246, has been sold to Mr. S. V. Harkness, who will use her on the lakes.

GEN. PAINE'S YACHT.—All is ready for launching, the painting and gliding is completed, and the yacht will be launched about May 6. The name will probably be Mayflower.

THE GOELET CUPS. - Mr. Ogden Goelet has notified the New York Y.C. that the cups offered by him will be ready by July 1. They will be raced for at Newport, as usual. MUMM'S YARD, - In consequence of ill health. Mr. John Mumm has leased bis yard and business to Messrs. Guion & Costigan for five wear.

SHONA.—Mr. Sweet's new purchase arrived in Boston last weeks and is now at Beverly. She will race in Boston waters this year. NORTH END Y. C.—Boston is to have a new club with this name It starts with a good fleet of small boats.

Answers to Correspondents.

12 No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

AMATEUR - Use vacht drill (61% oz.) for sails of 17ft, boat, highting i

W. S. C., Jamestown, N. Y.-Write to E. & C. Von Culin, Delaware City, Del.

C. G.-See "Canoeing in Kanukia." Mr. R. B. Burchard, A. C. A. cruised down the St. Lawrence. D. has

J. M. F., Philadelphia.-See files of the FOREST AND STREAM for the ast year for articles on gasoline and other stoves. E. B., Boston.-Where can I get photographs of dogs; prize win ners? Is there any one who sells them? Ans. We know of no one who has them for sale.

who has them for state, S. T., Centerville. -1. Does extremely frosty atmosphere affect a rife for accurate target shooting? 2. I have a Hotchkiss rife I want to put a graduated peep sight on it, but if I put it on the tang it will be in the way of the bolt. Would it give good satusfaction to place it

back of the grip about where a person usually places the stock against the face? Ans. 1. No. 2. Yes, if suitable to position assumed by you in shouting. J. D. G. and W. C. R., Fond du Lac, Wis -We cannot give size of jib from the figures sent. If you will refer to "Small Yachts" you will find the method of calculation fully explained. T. F. T., New York —Would you be kind enough to give name of one or more of the Fish Commissioners of New Ham Ans. They are: Geo. F. Riddle, Manchester: Luther Hayes, and E. B. Hodge, Plymouth. The latter is also the superinte

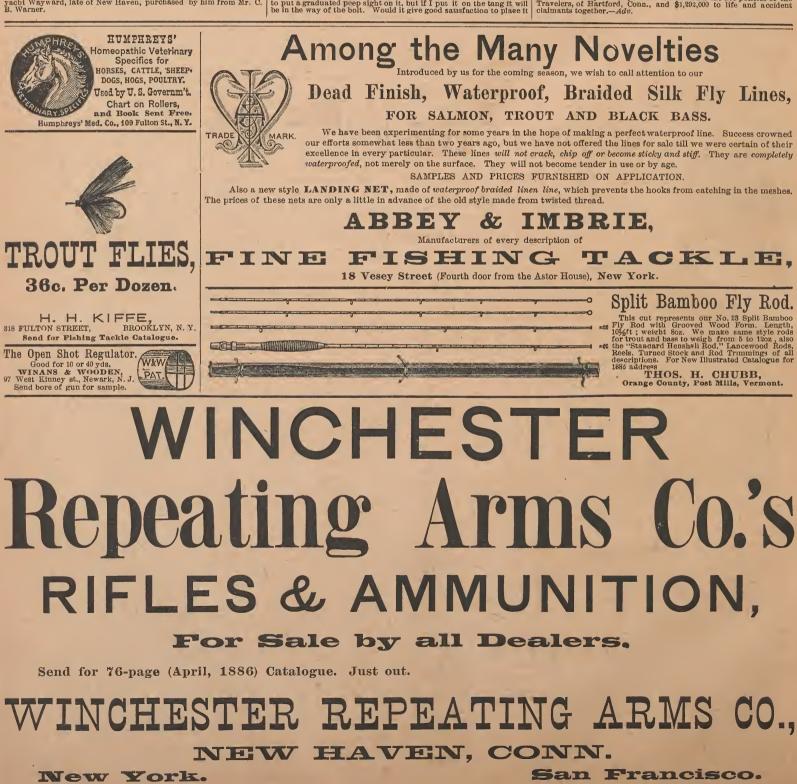
B. D. Ovid, Mich.-For caulting a light boat use a light cault ing iron and wooden mallet. Raw cotion is used for such work i preference to the oakum used on range vessels. It is spun into i thick strand and sold in rolis. The scan is first opened by drivin, in the iron. The strand of cotion is then driven in firmly, paintee over and the seam puttied up.

over and the seam puttied up. C. V. B., Albany, N. Y.-1, Can you tell me where there is good trout fishing anywhere near the Adirondacks? 2. What month is the best for trout fishing? Ans. 1. West Canada Creek, Herkimel county, reached by way of Remsen or Prospect, N. & B. R. R. or go to the Fulton Chain, via Boonerille and the Forge House, or on the north side to Meacham Lake. 2. May and June.

north side to Meachan Lake. 2. May and June. R. H., Winsted, Con.-It is always best to rub down paint with pumice stone rather than to screpe it. For the latter purpose a paint burned giving a hot fame, which must be followed closely by the scraper. Use white lead and linseed oil, mixed with lamp black to a lead color for the priming coat, thinning with a little turpentine. D. D. P., Hicksville, O.-Can you conveniently give me any infor-ation as to the colonization of California quail. Will it probably suc-ceed here or at my home in Northwester Ohio. I have released four pair in this vicinity and have three pair left that I am in doub whether to release here or to take to Ohio. I would prefer to have there in Ohio if they are likely to thrive and to stand the winters there? Ans. They would be quite sure to do well in Tennessee and probably in Ohio, but the experiment should be tried on a large scale, and as much protection as possible afforded the birds for the first season or two.

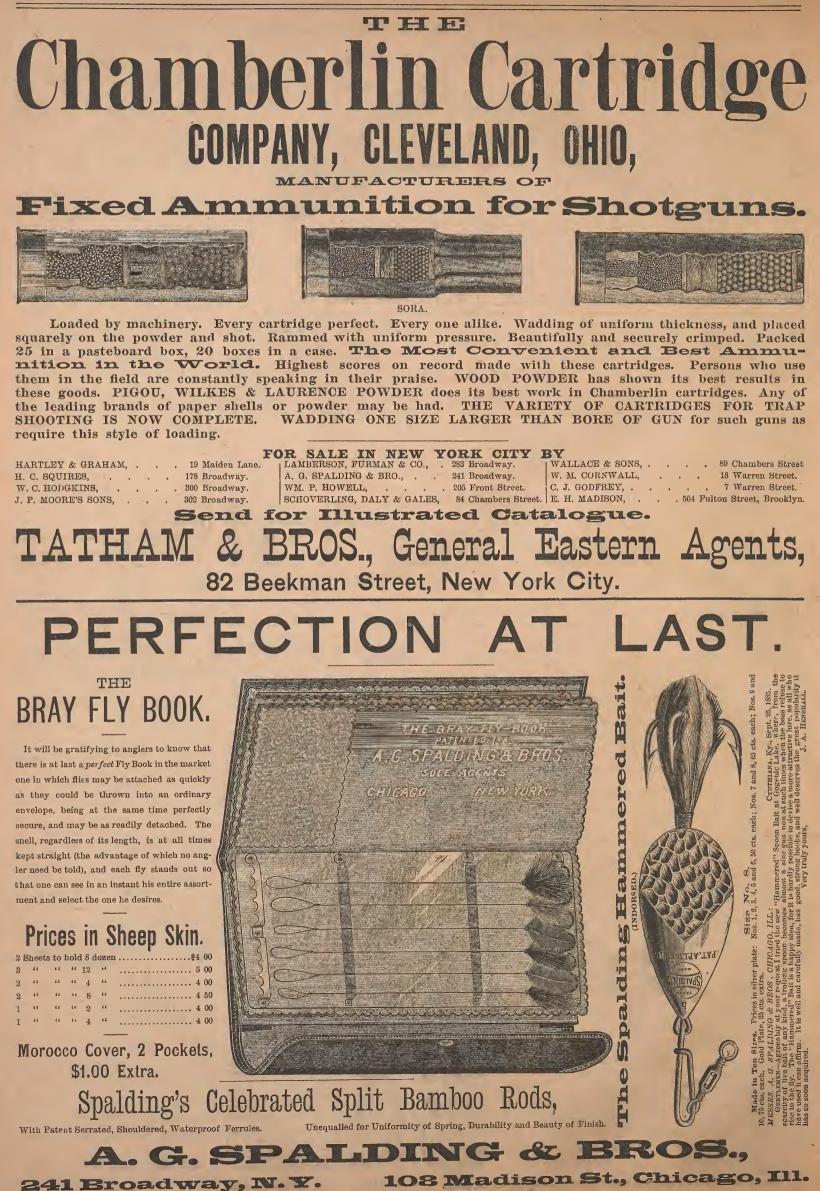
season or two. A. R. G., Centerville, N. Y.-1. Is a stream stocked with trout the State fisheries, by parties who went to the expense of g them here, private or public fishing? 2. When does the trout r commence in Sull van and Ulster counties? 3. What sized sign 1 must a farmer put up to prohibit fishing and hunting. Ans. 1. fishing is as much public asit was before. The owner of land th which a stream runs may forbid fishing on bis part of the stream if all the owners through whose land it runs combine they can tect the entire stream by forbidding tresspasing. 2. May 1. 3 boards must be at least 11f. square and at least one board to fifty acres.

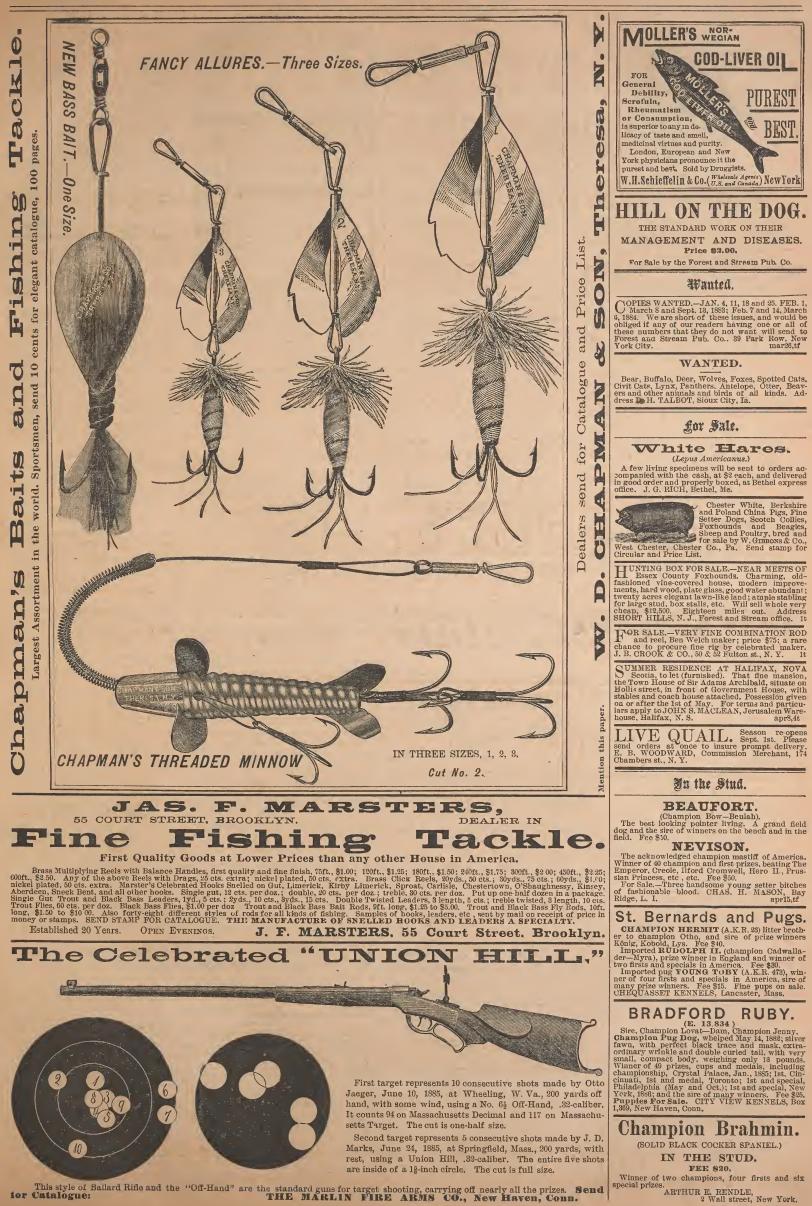
\$343,000 was paid last year for claims under the life policies of the ravelers, of Hartford, Conn., and \$1,202,000 to life and accident laimants together, *-Adv.*





278





This style of Ballard Rifle and the "Off-Hand" are the standard guns for target shooting, carrying off nearly all the prizes. Send tor Catalogue: THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.



NERO. In the Stud at \$50. He is very large and powerful, dark tawny with regular white markings, 2½ yrs. old. Honorable mention, Basie, 1883; 3d prize, Philadelphia, 1883, and vhc., N.Y. Fanciers' show, 1888. Sire, Apollo dam. Diana. Apollo, recently imported from Switzeriand, recerved ist prize at Pittsburgh. New-ark, Boston and Hartford, and 2d at New Haven. Photos of Nero, 35 cents. Tor Sale,—Imported smooth-coated St. Bernard dog; also imported rough-coated St. Bernard bltch, Address WM. J. EHRICH. 206 West Fifty-eighth street, New York.

Ju the Stud.

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a grand, massive nead, immense bone, and is per-fect in disposition. "Otho is conceded to be the best fronted St. Ber-nard in the country."—American Kennel Register, June, 1885. "Otho is one of the grandest fronted dogs we have ever seen. His head is a study and his fore-arm we have never seen surpassed. He is also an immense upstanding dog. —Forest and Stream, Oct. 30, 1884. Fee §50. Approved bitches oniy. Cabinet pho-tos, 50 cents. Imported stock for sale. Also pup-pies sired by Otho. THE HOSPICE RENNELS, Im-porters and Breeders of Thoroughbred St. Ber-nards, Arlington, N. J.

apr15,3me FINIAGEIPINA, PA. IN THE STUD. ENGLISH MASTIFF HERO III. Winner of first prize and special prize for the best dog or bitch, at Pittsburgh, 1886. FEE - - \$25. For picture and pedigree, address VICOR M. HALDEMAN, apr15,3mes General Wayne, Delaware Co., Pa.

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CHAMPION REX (A.K.R. 149). Fee \$30. STREPHON (A.K.R. 2730). Fee \$30. Young dogs and pupples for sale. Can be seen, or address JAS. LINDSAY, 346 Communipaw ave., Jersey City, N. J.

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Imported from Mr. Llewellin's kennels (he is bluest of the blue), by Dashing Bondhu ex Novel, He is also a grand field dog, as his record shows at the late trials of the N. F. T. Club at Grand Junc-tion, beating such noted dogs as Gladstone Boy, Mainspring, Bessie A., Gath's Mark, Trinket's Bang and other fine ones. Fee \$35. A. M. TUCKER, 85 Main street, Charlestown, Mass.

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J. M. ALDRICH, Manager. For Sale—Three setter dogs and one bitch, all broken; also two puppies by Blarney ex Smut IL, 7 mos. old; one orange and white pointer, by Dean ex Roxie IL, 9 mos. old; five pointers, 4 mos. old, all liver and white, by Dean ex Floy. This is the chance if any one wants a good dog or pup cheap, as I am bound to sell without reserve. J. M. AL-DRICH, Manton, R. I.

The Bluest of the Blue.

The Billest of the brack Three Liewellin setter pups, two white with lemon ars, dog and bitch, one blue belton bitch, by Prince Noble (Count Noble ex Lassie) out of Cassandra T. Thunder ex Cornelia, These pups combine the sets of Lieweilin blood, Will be sold reasonable. Address J. J. SCANLAN, Fall River, Mass. apr29,3t

FOR SALE.-BLACK COCKER SHADY (A.K.R. 3065), brother to Young Obe, shown twice, ommended and second prize. F. H. PERRIN, Box 483, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE.-POINTER PUPS, MARKED LIVER and white, finely bred; pedigree given on ap-plication. HARVEY GOODWIN, Manchester, N. H. apr29,1t

apr20,1t LIMITED ACCOMMODATIONS OBLIGE ME TO (A.K.R. 255), by Hornell Silk out of Hornell Belley whelped March 15, 1885. Winner of two prizes good afield. For particulars address WM. WEST 708 North Fourth street, Camden, N. J. apr20,1t FOR SALE.-GORDON SETTER PUPPIES, FULL pedigree; fine stock; maies \$15, females \$12. Will be on exhibition at N. Y. dog show. Addless H. E. JANES, 1346 Broadway, N. Y. apr20,1t FOR SALE.-ENGLISH FOXHOUND PUPS OF very superior blood. A rare chance to get a No. 1 pup. Address J. E. HOLDEN, Sherborn, Middlesser Co., Mass.

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

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THE NEW PARK BILL.

IN a bill, reported by Senator Manderson on Friday last, we have an outline of the action recommended by the

Senate Committee on Territories with regard to the Park. This bill (S. 101) was introduced in the Senate Dec. 8, 1885 and was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories. In its original shape it was imperfect, and we called attention then to some of its faults. It is now reported by Senator Manderson with a number of provisions struck out, and with several important additions. In this form it is recommitted to the Committee on Territories for further con sideration.

When it is reported in its final shape we shall lay before our readers the full text of the bill, but for the present the following abstract is enough.

Section 1 defines the boundaries of the Park, and author izes the boundary lines to be surveyed. They are to be as follows: Beginning at a point on the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where that parallel is intersected by the western boundary of Wyoming, thence due east to its point of intersection with the meridian of 110° west longitude; thence due south five miles, thence due east to the meridian of 109° 30' west longitude; thence due south along said meridian to the forty-fourth parallel, thence due west to its point of intersection with the west boundary of Wyoming, thence due north along that west boundary to the point of beginning.

Section 2 is wholly new and treats of jurisdiction, providing that the Park shall be under the sole and exclusive juris-diction of the United States; but that, if any offense be committed in the Park, punishment for which is not provided for by any law of the United States, or by any regulation of the Secretary of the Interior, such offense shall receive the punishment provided by the laws of Wyoming for a like offense in that Territory, and that for the present the Park shall constitute a part of the Third Judicial District of that Territory.

Section 4 sets aside the territory embraced within the Park as a public pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States.

Section 5 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make and publish such rules as he may deem necessary for the preservation "of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curi-

osities or wonderful objects within said park, and for the protection of the animals and birds found" in it. Section 5 prohibits the hunting, killing, wounding or capturing of any animal or bird, except dangerous animals, when it may be necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting injury, and the capture of fish except by means of hook and line. It provides penalties for violations of the act, makes possession of dead bodies or parts thereof prima facie evidence of a violation of the act, provides that persons or transportation companies receiving for transportation game or fish which they know or have reason to believe were taken in violation of this, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 6 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease Section 7 authorizes the President to appoint a "Commis-Section 7 authorizes the President to appoint a "Commis-

sioner learned in the law," who shall be the judicial officer of the Park, and shall hear and try cases of violation of the law or of the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, and gives him power to hold persons charged with the commission of felony. The Superintendent and the Park police are vested with the powers of U.S. marshals, or deputy marshals, and are also authorized to arrest, without process, any person taken in the act of violating the law or the Government regulations.

Section 8 provides for the payment of costs and expenses incurred under this act, makes the violation of the regula-tions established by the Secretary of the Interior a misdemeanor, and establishes penalties.

Section 9 anthorizes the erection of a jail within the Park. Section 10 authorizes the appointment by the President of a superintendent, and the appointment by the superintendent, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, of fifteen Park policemen, defines their duties and powers, provides that no growing timber nor hay shall be eut without the written permission of the superintendent, specifying time and place where it may be cut, and the amount.

Section 11 authorizes the appointment by the Secretary of War of an officer of the Corps of Engineers, who shall have charge of the improvements in the Park, and provides that all sums received by the Secretary of the Interior from rents, or from fines and forfeitures for violations of law and regulations, shall be applied to these improvements. Many of the provisions of this bill are excellent, and it is

by far the best and most intelligent attempt at improvement in the government of the Park yet brought forward. It is not without grave faults, but it is a great advance over pre-It is so difficult in the present confused state of vious bills. things in Washington to obtain consideration for any bill in which there is neither money nor politics, that we may think ourselves fortunate if so good a bill as the one recommended shall pass. This bill, we understand, is in some sense a compromise, efforts having been made to conciliate all opposition.

The bill still contains a clause which virtually permits transportation companies to traffic in illegally killed game and fish without punishment. The words in lines 26 and 7 of Section 4, "Knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such animals, birds or fish were" destroy the whole force of the prohibitive clause, and, as we have before remarked, will prevent the conviction of any one under this act. If the clause read, "Any person or persons, or stage, express or railroad company, receiving for transportation any of the said animals, birds or fish killed or captured in violation of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," etc., the transportation companies would be forced to know that the game or fish which they took was legally killed, so that if questions were asked they could show them. selves free from blame. They would therefore accept no meat about which there was a doubt, and the violators of the law would soon lose their market. We reserve any ex-tended comments on the bill until we see it before the Senate in its final shape.

The enlargement of the Park, the definition of jurisdiction so far as it goes, the prohibition of hunting, the appointment of a Commissioner for the Park, the increase in the number of the police, and the enlargement of their powers of arrest, are all excellent provisions, though in many cases the act fails to satisfy those who are best acquainted with the Park, because it does not go nearly far enough in the direction of protection and improvement. At the same time it must be acknowledged that the recommendations of the friends of the Park have been patiently listened to and in many cases adopted.

It does not seem likely that any very serious alterations will be made in the bill in committee, and we hope before

LONG ISLAND STREAMS.

THE famous trout streams of Long Island are threatened with extinction. The bill before the New York Legis-lature to tap the brooks and sink wells in the counties of Queens and Suffolk threatens, if it becomes a law, to dry up the streams which give value to the surrounding property. We have before referred to the fact that they have taken the fountains which supply Lake Massapequa, one of the most famous trout waters of the island. We now learn that Mr. Pearsall Dorlon, of Hempstead, has begun an action against the city of Brooklyn for \$3,000 for damage done to his property through the draining of a trout pond by the Brook-lyn Water Works Company, which has driven a well and established a pumping station near his pond.

There is no doubt that the growing city of Brooklyn needs water, and there is just as little doubt that the trout streams of the south side of Long Island will be but a temporary alleviation of the city's needs, and that, within five years after consuming all the brooks on the south shore, Brooklyn will then invade the north side of the island with its driven wells and pumping stations. This would bridge over the difficulty for perhaps five or ten years, when there would be a cry for more water, just as has been the case in the city of New York, which has absorbed the streams of Westchester county and now is wondering where the next supply will come from. Eventually these cities must be supplied from the Adirondack region at a great cost of labor and time. This work, if begun now, would require eight or ten years to complete, but would furnish an unlimited supply, especially if taken from those streams which flow into Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence.

The worth of Long Island trout streams can hardly be computed in money. Much of the value placed upon some of the most beautiful lands on the island is based upon the spring brooks which flow through them. Some of these are owned by clubs and others by individuals, who would regard their property as practically ruined if these streams were di-verted from their natural courses. If the evil ended there it would be great enough; but the great number of fishermen and oystermen in Great South Bay would find their occupation gone when these streams ceased to flow into the bay. The large oyster beds which give employment to hundreds of men, and have made a name for themselves all over this country and in many parts of Europe, would be things of the past. The Great South Bay itself without the supply of fresh waters which now flow into it, and swell the receding tides which keep its only inlet open, might be closed up, as Shinnecock Bay has been, and become a stag-nant pool. After all this ruin has been effected, Brooklyn will then find her increasing population still thirsty and will be sighing for other streams to conquer.

Now is the time, before Long Island is ruined, to consider plans which will furnish a supply of water sufficient for a city of three times the size of Brooklyn. At its present rate of growth that city may reach those dimensions during the lifetime of men now mature.

RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.

FROM here, there and everywhere over this country come indications of a very lively season before the butts and before the trap. Dozens of traps are upon the market and each maker reports a heavy sale and still heavier demand. Flying targets to be hit by the marksmen are put forth in a score of forms, while every little village and large town maintains its coterie of shooters, or better still a few clubs, ready to push this delightful outdoor sport through the medium of rivalry.

In the rifle field the attention paid of late years to the proper arming and drill of the State troops has its natural result in calling the attention of many men to the attractions of ball practice at the target.

The fact is that in the growing American love for field sports, for the reinvigoration which comes to those who get out into the open air and away from the brain-racking turmoil of the shop and office, in all this new life the merits of the shotgun and the rifle has been recognized. They afford a gentlemanly sport, free from many of the associations which make not a few of the open-air pastimes obnoxious to lovers of fair play. The man who takes his rifle for a short or long-range practice gets a delicious breath of fresh air. He may spend an afternoon free from any violent effort, yet with just enough of muscular exercise to send him home with a keen appetite, a bright eye and an assurance of a good night's rest. He knows that his success depends on the care with which he maintains a clear head ready to guide and direct a steady hand. This means care in his

habits in eating and drinking, of working and sleeping. Very soon he finds that he is enjoying better health, that he can despatch business with greater ease and yet find time for an occasional run out to the range. Such time spent is not time lost, and every year more and more of our citizens are making this discovery for themselves and acting upon it, hence the growth of the gun club and the rifle club, until our columns, crowded with the brief returns from many points, tell how many there are already in line for the season's sport.

With the prospect of having no great international rifle match during this year to overshadow all the smaller efforts, the present attention to the art of precision in firearms is all the more noteworthy. It is not in the line of a sudden fever or spasm, fanned up by the efforts of the newspapers, rather it is, as we have pointed out, the due development of the idea that it is good to have sport, and for men of sedent ary habits beyond the age for active athletic endeavor, the use of the rifle or the gun completely fills the bill for a rational outdoor pastime. Nor is it a mere relaxation for the body. There is a wonderful interest readily excited in a thinking mind in studying out the cause and effect, the effort and result in all matters of marksmanship. A man may grow in skill, and this growth and improvement may be assured to him who will exercise care and thought in all his efforts. Every one may not become a leader in a certain line of sport. There is a natural aptitude or physical formation which marks certain ones as champions. Not so in With good weapons, proper practice, compelling shooting. success to spring from failure, there is no reason why any man should not rise into the front rank. If he does not it is generally because he will not.

A CENTURY OF EXTERMINATION.

T seems quite probable that this Nineteenth century may L be unpleasantly memorable in centuries to come as that in which many species of animate and inanimate nature became extinct. It has witnessed the extinction of the great auk, so utterly swept off the face of the earth that the skin, or even the egg, of one is a small fortune to the possessor and it is almost as certain as death that in the less than a decade and a half that remain of it, the last wild bison will have disappeared. Reduced from the hundreds of thousands of twenty years ago to the single thousand or so of to-day, it needs not a third of the time to compass their complete It is not improbable that the elk and the annihilation. antelope will be overtaken by almost as swift a fate, and have passed away before A. D. 1900. The skin hunters, and, impelled by quite as ignoble and a more savage impulse, the game butchers miscalled sportsmen, are making almost as speedy way with them as they have with the buffalo.

In the untamable wilderness of the north, the moose and caribou may endure for many years to come, but this hope can hardly be entertained for the common deer, hedged as they are within their narrowing ranges by civilization, and mercilessly hunted by all methods in all seasons. They may outlast the century, but they will have become woefully scarce at the close of it, even in such regions as the Adirondacks, that seem to have been set apart by nature especially for the preservation of wild life, unless some better and more unselfish feeling takes hold of the people who should be foremost in protecting them.

The wild turkey is passing away, and it is a question of but few years when he shall have departed forever. In some localities the next noblest of our game birds, the ruffed grouse, has become almost a thing of the past, and in some years is everywhere so scarce that there are sad forebodings of his complete disappearance from the rugged hills of which he seems as much a belonging as the lichened rocks, the arbutus and the wind-swept evergreens. Out of all New England but one little island, and out of all the Eastern States, the besom of destruction has swept his kinsman, the pinnated grouse.

The woodcock is being cultivated and improved and murdered out of existence with clearing and draining and summer shooting, and unseasonable shooting is doing the same for many kinds of waterfowl. In the Eastern States a wild pigeon is a rare sight now, and has been for years; the netters and slaughterers have done their work too thoroughly.

And now gentle woman is making an end of the song birds that she may trick her headgear in barbaric and truly savage fashion. The brighter plumaged small birds are becoming noticeably scarce even in those parts of the country that the milliners' collector and the pot-naturalist have not yet invaded, and such as the scarlet tanager, never anywhere numerous, are like to be soon "collected" out of living existence. If they are to be saved, it is by no dallying, nor slow awakening of popular feeling in their behalf.

There will be pine trees, no doubt, for centuries to come but who that live twenty years hence will see one of their grand monarchs of the woods towering above all other forest growth, or see any ancient tree, however historied or precious for its age and beauty and majesty and mystery of long past years, if it is worth the cutting for timber or fuel? An old man may be glad that his eyes are not to behold the coming desolation, but he must be sad when he thinks of the poor inheritance of his children.

THE DOG SHOW SEASON is drawing to a close. It has been a very successful one.

The Sportsman Tourist.

A NIGHT AMONG THE KEYS.

A NIGHT AMONG THE KEYS. A NIGHT AMONG THE KEYS. If WAS early, very early in the morning, when the for'ard hands, acting as cook for the time, turned out, and, in bare feet and with no unnecessary noise, proceeded to make a fire in the sand-box on the lee quarter of the sharpie, and brew a pot of strong coffee. For Captain Tarpon, after the manner of those who have lived long in the tropics, winds thimself up for each day's run by a small cup of black coffee, taken the first thing in the morning. Lacking this, he is apt to get in a snarl and run down before night; and the coffee was ready, hot and black. Then he went below, where the captain was sleeping soundly, and sang out "coffeee." At the word Captain T. opens his eyes, stares around vaguely, and finally, getting his bearings, reaches for the coffee and the tobacco bag with brown sugar in it and a tin spoon stick-ing out of it. Swallowing his coffee at a temperature that would skin an ordinary mouth, he follows the cook on deck, casts an eye to windward, to leeward and overhead, gets a pull on the dandy sheet, and hoists mainsail and jib; and, by the time the cook has swallowed his coffee, is walk-ing the sharpie up to her anchor. The tide is full, the light breaze lair, and the upper rim of the rising sun is fata-sto given the cook as swallowed his coffee, is walk-ing the sharpie up to her anchor. The tide is full, the light breaze lair, and the upper rim of the rising sun is fata-tarts the entrance to Big Pass, five miles distant. There is no need to follow the tortuous channel with its pole that the jib might fill, while the crew takes the wheel to gressented by a crooked live oak stick), and the sharpie begins to go as she looks, straight toward the tall tipod that. marks the entrance to Big Pass, five miles distart. There is no need to follow the tortuous channel with its pole becomes an indispensable nautical instrument when siting atmay of tipods, red boards and black crosses, which often fog even old coastars,

on this coast is a yacht owned at Manatee. She is 19 feet long and has 10 feet beam, works well to windward and is very fast. An hour of smooth sailing took the sharpie past the tri-pod at the entrance of the Pass. Fifteen minutes more and she swung to her anchor at the head of the Pass, with her stern line fast to the last mangrove at the outer end of the Pass, where there was a broad. Free outlook over the crisp salt waves of the Gulf and a clean white beach within step-ping distance of her starboard gunwale. The tide was flow-ing through from seaward, and large schools of mullet were swarming in to feed on the flats, carrying a visible wave ahead of them as they came, and constantly leaping out of water to escape the redfish and tarpon that prey on them night and day unceasingly. And these, too, have their turns at areal gymnastics when the sharks, that attend on every school of mullet, make an indiscriminate dash at the whole array. The leap that a tarpon will make with a shark after him is almost marvelous; and I think he generally gets away, leaving his enemy to take it out of redfish and mullet. As the intention was to spend an entire day and night at the Pass, stores were landed, and the captain volunteered to get breakfast while the crew took a plunge in the bright, clear water that was bubbling past the beach. "Don't go out in deep water, and keep an eye to windward," said the captain. "These passes are the hunting grounds of sharks." The crew "shucked" himself and plunged under the counter of the sharpie, came up, shook the water out of his eyes, and struck out. Then he altered his mind suddenly—and struck out for the beach at his best speed and with much splashing withal. For he had seen the black, sickle shaped iin of a man-eater coning his way swiftly, and he is a man who has a high respect for his legs, depends a good deal on them, in fact, so he landed rather hastily, and as he turned to look, there were the ugly jaws and cruel eyes of a shark within a yard of the beach. The crew muttered "da

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made life a burden grievous to bear. Lastly, that unhappy cook tried swathing himself head and ears in his blanket. This was more nearly effective than anything else, but when the blanket was drawn snugly enough to keep out the insects breathing became very difficult, and at the least opening for air they swarmed in with fresh vigor. The cook wilted. "Captain," he said, "I think I am beaten."

The cook willed. "Captain," he said, "I think I am beaten." And the skipper responded, "I told you so," a phrase that has comforted the afflicted since the days of Job. All night that miserable cook sat on the port quarter of the sharpie, swabbing himself with strong brine and smoking strong tobacco. His only consolation was in watching the countless schools of fish that were every minute leaping and slapping about the vessel; and this soon became monotonous; it was the same thing over and over again; first, a slowly advancing, phosphorescent wave, suddenly breaking into thousands of glinting, shining white sparkles as the redfish charged the mullet, the tarpon made a dush at both, and the slarks wound up the confusion by dashing at the whole on general principles; then silence. "And this," mused the cook, "is going on this very hour all along the gulf coast, and has been going on daily for God knows how many centuries. And yet, the mullets kept their numbers good until the arch destroyer—man, the white coast will testify that the supply of mullet has diminshed more than one-helf, and there is no more need of the law against using the mullet as manure. The difficulty at present is to get sufficient for the food supply; and the coast fisheries often fail in that. And like the salmon and brook trout of the East, or even the mackerel and lobster, the mullet must go. "It is not that the strong devour the weak, or the big fish

spanse using the milet as menore. The difficulty at present is to get sufficient for the food supply; and the cosst fisheries for a fail in that. And like the salmon and brook trout of the food supply; and the cosst fisheries is the fisheries and lobster, the multet must super the sufficient for the food supply; and the cosst fisheries for the filte ones; that is Nature's law of compensations, and her the little ones; that is Nature's law of compensations, and the moraling factor, and the woolfolk and water kelpies keep their numbers good for long centuries—until civilized merone to the front, and then? They vanish like the mists of the most part on fish and game, but Nature counts him in as a tending factor, and the woolfolk and water kelpies keep their numbers good for long centuries—until civilized merone to the front, and then? They vanish like the mists of the most part devoured the Weak,—and—damit," he interjected, as a black cloud of mosquitoes fresh from the nearest key swept into his face. "the weak have had their innings about as often. But like and frogs are respectable compared with key mosquitoes. I wonder is the afterguare realer all explores that wonderful blanket with the blue check and they inning shout as often. But like and like the ends of the device of the same strends of the most ready strends on the startiget like an Indita. "When the is sufficiently seplyxited," muttered the cook." The shipper had swather with the blue check and prepared using the work where and another may have the end on the same she to emerge a free weak and prepared to get the sharple under way, where the a firsh work is the shift of the same she to emerge a more, incluse the and the same before a faint rosy glow have. The har arcs like a glam refreshed, folded the may stress of sufficient a firsh the same before a faint rosy glow have. The har arcs like a glam refreshed, folded the may stress of sufficient the same thead is the same the same the same the same

can canceing." "H'm-m," mused the cook, "He and I, the Head and the Tail

"Very good; but it must be 'wery self denyin' o' you,' this constant allusion to yourself as 'The Tail,' my dear

this constant allusion to yourself as 'The Tail,' my dear captain." Clearwater has natural advantages which render it very popular as a winter resort, not only for Northerners, but for Southern people as well, who come there from malarial dis-tricts to recuperate. It is high, dry, healthy, and has the unnsual advantage, for a gulf coast town, of being easily ac-cessible by water. It is handy to some of the finest kcrs, and also to good shooting for beach birds. But the hunting for deer, turkey and even quail is poor. There are two good hotels and—high prices. A well-known Boston yachtsman sums up the advantages of Clearwater Harbor about like this: ''I like Clearwater be-cause it has the finest outlook of any town on the coast; there is capital sailing, either inside the keys or on the open gulf, and it is a place you can always get away from."

Late in the day the skipper and cook met on board the sharple and prepared to stand up the coast with the flood tide. The former had visited all his Clearwater acquaint-

ances; the latter had buttonholed every old coaster, wrecker and sponger at all available, and had listened to some strange yarns; what is more, he had believed them. As a rule, the old coaster is the most prosaic, matter-of-fact, unimaginative being you can meet on the outskirts of civilization. Mud flats, mangrove swamps and saw-grass marshes are not con-ducive of romance. It takes a mountain man to develop a grand lie. The ghost of Munchausen dwells in the Rockies. As the sharpic glided quietly along the coast while the sun was making a very creditable exit behind the tumbling breakers beyond the keys, the skipper asked with a grin: "And where shall we anchor to-night?" And the cook answered, sadly: "Anywhere, anywhere-off from the keys." TARPON SPRINGS, Fla., Aug. 25, 1885-April 10, 1886. keys." TARPON SPRINGS, Fla., Aug. 25, 1885-April 10, 1886.



And a maiden came, demurely, To the woody way securely, As in cloister walks the nun, And she heard with no evadence Every tril and every cadence, 'Mid the shadows falling dun.

Plaintive grew the wilding note From the pretty singer's throat, Pensive grew the maiden's mien-Now she paused with look aghast, As the startled bird flew past And no more was heard or se

From her head a branch had riven, And a vengeful tos had given, Hat on which a bird was placed: Bird like that whose vesper song Lured her feet thus far along-Stood the maiden as disgraced.

For she reck'd the cruel fashion, That with her had grown a passion, Thus to wear the sweet birds slain, And by contrite pangs reproved, Tenderly the bird removed From the hat where it had lain.

Then a grave she deftly made it, And within she gently laid it, In the silent sylvan shade. And returning thence she pondered Of the lives her sex had squandered, Of the desolation made 1

Prithee, women, look and listen Where the dew-sprent daisies glisten, Where the woodland shadows fall! Miss ye not the flash of wing, Miss ye not the gladsome ring Of the birds' entrancing call?

Pitful and plaintive note Ye may hear from bermit throat— 'Tis the requiem for the lost! O forsake thy cruel quest, Spare the burds and guard the nest, Or ye cannot count the cost.

0. W. R.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

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of our birds, with all that is involved in so serious a disturbance of the balance of life. It is not merely that ten millions of birds will cat billions of birds will cat be presented as a serie of the problem for which the present is the object of the ADDUDAT Socurery, which are uterly on meanly annihilated. To arrest this destruction of our birds is the object of the ADDUDAT Socurery, which are uterly on all who have hither boen thought-lessly contributing to bring about a condition of things, the evis of which are inestimable-to pause before it is too late. The greatest drain upon our birds is for feather millingry. Excepting only the oxiton on a other ranks to a pause before it to a output a substitute could be provided, and the yearing of which is encouraged by the ADDUDA Socurery, as tending to anyon our birds is for feather millingry. Excepting only the oxiton and other rufficial substances, and the produced which the produced with the produced with a just retribution for reckless disturbance of the economic haves of nature. To the egg collectors for scientific purposes we asy: Do your part to arrest the threatened wholesale destruction is to arcset the grove as the grove as the grove as the recent earth of a change of fasion before the accounty birds, stud on somewhat different regrond from hard the run or and the run earth of the grove as the recent earth of the conomic haves of nature. The destructure of no scientific purposes we asy: Do your part to arrest the threatened wholesale destruction in the while is preserving. To a very limited extend this is true; but while the evil these birds predictions are of no while intervent the scientific purposes we asy: Do your part to arrest the threatened wholesale destructure of the conomic harves of the scientific purpose we are mainly be added to submotify and an added to a somewhat different reground from the accentery. The

Editor Forest and Stream: I desire to be secretary in the village of Elmwood if no one else has applied for that position. As soon as I have finished this letter I will burn up all the feathers I have. BERTHA PAINE.

P. S.—My mother and I have stripped our hats and bon nets of feathers of every kind and burned them. B. P. ELMWOOD, Mass., April 13.

Editor Forest and Stream: Having seen so much in the newspapers this last few months about the AUDUBON SOCHETY and the cause for which they are working, I resolved to give up collecting birds and their eggs. So, after consulting some of my com-panions, we resolved to try and become members of your Society and to aid in trying to protect our birds. So please send me circulars of information and about one dozen pledge forms. forms. BLoomsburg, Pa., April 26.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., April 26. A meeting of the Sorosis was held on Monday last at Del-monico's. The chairman, Mrs. S. E. Youmans, introduced the question for discussion which read as follows: *Resolved*, That the destruction of the native birds, for which women are largely responsible, is an injury to the welfare and beauty of our country. A report of the meeting states: The first paper was by H. H. Miller (Olive Thorne), "June with the Birds," which was an earnest protest against the sacrifice of bird life. The next paper was "A Birdless World," by Hester M. Poole. Mrs. Poole offered the following resolutions: *Whereas*, The destruction of our native birds, largely for purposes of adornment, has reached an extent calculated to alarm the lover of nature and the agriculturist, be it *Resolved*, That the undersigned members of Sorosis and their friends pledge themselves not to use the plumage of native birds in any manner whatever; *Resolved*, That we forward our names to the AUDUBON

SOCTETY to be enrolled among the members of that society. This bird-killing question was agitated in Sorosis two months ago, and many availed themselves of the opportu-nity of signing these resolutions. A letter was read from Miss White, an officer of the AUDUBON SOCTETY, in which she said if no more birds were killed in this country it would take four generations to replace the birds that had been destroyed in the last four years. The ladies condemned the English sparrows as foreign intruders and a nuisance.

A TAME SQUIRREL.

A TAME SQUIRREL. "K ELPIE," who writes of pet squirrels, brings to my mind the hours of real enjoyment I have had with the king of all pets, a tame gray squirrel. When a boy, my brother and I caught one about half grown, and after a few weeks' confinement we allowed him to come out of his cage and play in the kitchen, first making sure that all doors and win-dows were made fast. It was not long before he became quite tame, and would allow us to handle him without show-ing any resentment. As winter approached be discarded bis quite tame, and would allow us to handle him without show-ing any resentment. As winter approached he discarded his cage altogether, and it was amusing to see him demolish old newspapers to make himself a nest in a large kettle which was kept under the sink in a back room. Boy like, I imagined he would sleep cold, there, so after much coaxing my mother consented that I might take him to bed with me, and from early winter till the warm days of April I did not retire for one night without my Curly nestled by my side, warmly tucked under the clothes. If by chance his inclina-tion led him to take a run about the farm house chamber, he never forgot which side of the bed I lay on, and always came creeping under the clothes and remained till I was dressed, and then would perch on my shoulder for me to take him down stairs. Then the music would commence. First the dog and cat

and then would perch on my shoulder for me to take him down stairs. Then the music would commence. First the dog and cat had to be looked after, and I doubt if ever any poor dumb animals lived in more mortal terror than did that dog and cat. Many were the times I have taken the part of poor Tabby as Curly would be running her in the back room, over the sink, around the big arch and oven, over the big cupboard, till the poor cat would be nearly winded. If, per-chance, poor Major so far forgot himself as to go to sleep by the open fire, his dreams were always haunted by the spirit of a wicked squirrel, and he would always awake with a yelp, and the shadow of a tail as it flitted under the table told the cause of his troubled dreams. If we had company Curly did not need any introduction. He would take his stand of observation, and after a thorough inspection his first thought would be to show them what he could do. Talk of the spoiled child of the family, that squirrel was master of that house and yet as gentle as a kitten. No animal lives, I believe, so playful and that shows so much cunning. Pumpkin seeds were his weakness. If I wanted him to go to the barn with me, a few seeds closed in my hand furnished an attraction which he could not resist. The old ink peddler who was showing his samples on the kitchen table was sur-prised to hear a crash and to find while his back was turned that his squirrelship had made love to the choicest sample, and only failed of capturing it by it being too heavy for him to carry. Of all my pets, of which I have had many, none will ever

to carry. Of all my pets, of which I have had many, none will ever take the place of that squirrel. As the warm days came, and the snow disappeared, with windows and doors thrown open, he would get lonesome, and would try the wood pile, then the fences, always being careful to see that the coast was clear for a shelter in the house, should danger approach, but he gradually went further till he would be gone an hour, then a half day, then all night, at last he was gone a week, and when he returned he showed that the natural in-stincts of his animal nature was fast developing and it week, and when he returned he showed that the natural in-stincts of his animal nature was fast developing and it seemed too cruel to confine him again, so we let him go, and it was not until late in September that he came back, per-haps to take up his abode with us again. But the mis-chievous curiosity of a tame crow was more than he could stand and he disappeared again only to be seen thereafter occasionally in the woods. MILL,

EELS IN WATER PIPES.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* While looking on at the flowing of a street hydrant, corner Broad-way and Walker street. I was much amused by seeing an eel over two feet long make its appearance, and squirm up Broadway in the company of cabs, trucks, etc. It was finally captured by a laborer, who carried it off in triumph. Has this fish attained its growth in our water pipes? If so, how could it manage to exist on our clear, clean Croton?— Ennest F. THOMAS. [Eels have been known to live in water pipes for a long time and to have grown while there. They love to hide and can find food in the dark.—ED.]

TAME RUFFED GROUSE.—Morris, Ill., May 1.—I saw a pheasant or ruffed grouse on the 25th of last month at the farm honse of S. Hage, in our township, 'that has been a frequent visitor in the door yard for the last three years. The bird has become so tame by kind usage that it will take food from the hand and jump up on the lap of a person without any apparent fear. It is not so familiar with a stranger, however. It is without doubt a female, for the black feathers on the neck are wanting. In the hot season and when its food is plenty it absents itself for months at a time.—M. H. CRYDER.

SPRING NOTES.—Fairhaven, Vt., April 5.—The season here is very far advanced, being fully three weeks carlier than last year. Robins made their first appearance on the 16th of March, about dusk. Crows, ravens, bluebirds and blackbirds are all here, making the barren woods and marsh ring with their notes. Ducks and geese have been goin north for over two weeks. Only one duck was shot that I know of and that was a fish duck and had a young sucker over seven inches long in his throat.—NED.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST. THE FURSTERS AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

IN THE WILDS OF ARKANSAS. [Extracts from a letter written by a sportsman to a sportsman and here printed for other sportsmen.]

[Extracts from a letter written by a sportsman to a sportsman and here printed for other sportsmen.] ON Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26, a party of sixteen, in-cluding two cooks, boarded the 4 o'clock west-bound train at Eikhart, Ind., bound for Brinkly, Ark. There were two cut-in-two boats, six tents, boxes and barrels of provisions, guns and dogs. And such a lay-out of dogs onc does not see a second time in a lifetime! Three setters in which setter blood predominated, though mine showed unmistakable signs that some of his ancestors had been badly frightened by a pointer; a half-bred spaniel bitch, a French dog of unnameable breed, two hounds, and a "fice." We arrived in Weiner, Poinsett county, Ark., on the 28th, in time for breakfast. I had been told at Cairo by the agent of the Texas & St. Louis Railroad that the fire had trav-eled over hundreds of miles of prairie and forest, includ-ing the territory about Weiner; also that a deputy sheriff had been collecting \$12.80 from every man who landed there with a gun, as a license fee for non-resident shooters. On arrival I immediately interviewed the constable, who was at the same time the station agent and postmaster, in regard to the license; looked over the law in his book where the page showed unmistakably that he had showed it to several before. He said he could see no way to avoid pay-ing the fee. I bired a mule team and lumber wagon drove fourteem

regard to the license; looked over the law in his book where the page showed unmistakably that he had showed it to several before. He said he could see no way to avoid pay-ing the fee. I hired a mule team and lumber wagon, drove fourteen miles across country to Harrisburg, where I met the sheriff, who, in Arkansas, is the collector. He appeared to be a pretty good sort of fellow, listened to my arguments on points of law, then gave me a written statement over his odicial signature, that in his opinion only those who followed shooting, etc., for profit, and not those who came in for a few days' sport should be made to pay a license fee. We were never molested. When I got back that night I wrote a long letter explaining the matter to the General Passenger Agent at Texarcana, and simply suggested that should the railroad company see fit to discharge their agent at Weiner, Mr. George Phillips—a native—would fill the bill. When we came away Mr. Phillips was the station agent. Sunday we went into two camps about a half mile apart. Queil were to be found in fair numbers, but the dear people who reside on the edge of the prairie had put out strychnia (a native called it "strike 9") to poison wolves, and as it was put where the quail were, our dogs were in danger of getting it, and so we decided to move camp. K. and C. went to find ducks, as there was no water, consequently no ducks, where we were, while Tom and I, taking blan-kets and provisions, shouldered our guns and made a break eight miles into the woods, where deer and turkeys were said to be very plenty. We started after dinner following the "blazes" and along toward night arrived at a clearing of perhaps forty acres; there dwelt in primitive style Mr. M. S. Cox, formerly a captain in the Confederate army, an Ala-bamian and jolly good fellow to boot. Adjoining him was Philip Hanes and his sixteen-year-old son, who had come from Ohio a year before on a hunt, found good land cheap and had never been back. The two lived in a crude log but, doing their own work,

ground with his old hat, initiating the noise made by them while fighting. He carries a .45-75 Winchester and doesn't need a rest to shoot it, in fact he is old "Deer Slayer" him-self. About this time you are saying, "Why in thunder don't he get down to hunting?" Well, hold on, I cannot put the top rails on the fence first. That night H. steered Tom and me to a place where deer sometimes passed, but they didn't pass then. On our way back to H.'s, Tom, who was a few rods to my right, called out, "Come here, Doc, quick, and see what I have found." Sure enough, he had found—C., on a stub ten feet from the ground, where he too was looking for deer, and K. was near at hand. They had started for the St. Francis region, but hearing from a reliable source that there were no ducks there, and that we had gone where game was plenty, concluded to join us. They stopped with Cox, while Tom and I spread our blankets in Hance's bunk on a pile of millet straw, and slept the sleep of tired hunters. Tarly the next morning, after a brief breakfast, we followed H. three miles N.E., where he perched me on a bent hickory, ten feet from the ground, and Tom about forty rods a way, while he, bidding us keep still and look out sharp for deer, loped off into the slough (slew in the vernacular) just to see if there were any turkeys about. Standing on a log in mid air with nothing more exciting than expectation is not calculated to unstring one's nerves very much, and so when, after a half hour's waiting, I heard H.'s Winchester crack, I was all eyes and ears. Soon I saw four big tur-keys flying toward me, but they turned off and lit within riffe range, too far away for my open bore slotgum. While I was debating whether to get off my roost and attack the turkeys on their's, Hanes's gun spoke again and another bird came toward me. Hastily changing shells in my right barrel, 5s for solid ball, I caught her away above the tree tops. Not a fatal shot I feared, for she lit on the first limb in her way, and whether her teetering motion meant fa

appeared with two nice birds, one a gobbler. He was some-what surprised at seeing the fruits of my firing, but not as much as was Tom, who eame up then and wanted to know what we were wasting ammunition on. He hadn't seen any-thing to shoot at but squirrels. Then H, took us into the slough, where K, and Charley Cox joined us, the latter with a fine gobbler he had shot only a few minutes before. H, placed us in ambush and began 'yawping.'' Yawp answered. Bang! bang! from K.'s gun, and we were all on hand to witness the death of two more, and K. said: "There they are. Killed one with each barrel. Take 'em if you want 'em, Tom. Twe no use for them." But "alle samee," he was ready to lie low again while H, called. This time the bird came shyly toward me, and as he presented his breast, I gave him a charge of five's at forty yards, and such a flopping and pounding as he made! A good twenty-pounder with an elegant beard—a noble bird! This ended the hunt for the turkeys, and no more game came to bag that day. But how tired aud hungry we were when we got back to camp! I had diued on three little crackers and a few per-simmons, and when Hanes said supper was ready, Tom, K., and I were not long in responding. "Now about that supper in the log hut. Our, friends say that hunger had so sharpened our appetites that anything would have relished—allowed. But I leave it to you to de-ied if we did not have a good meal. H, skinned the tur-keys, cut out their breasts, sliced them across the grain like steak, rolled them in flour and fried them in butter. Thaked backwheat cakes (Hecker's self-raising flour) and Tom made coffee. A can of nice peaches furnished dessert. There! What matters it now that we had no snowy linen spread upon the rough boards that formed our table? That our chairs were made from ''shakes'' and our coffee cups and plates were tin' What mattered it then? I have eaten a Christmas din-ner at the finest hotel in London I have dined at your finnous Palmer House, I have eaten old-fashioned New England dinner

meal before. Even now my mouth waters for the savory viands. The next day we sent Charley Cox down to our camp, carrying three turkeys to the boys with word to get a team and join us, which they did the next day. Two tents, twelve feet apart, facing each other, a fly stretched overhead be-tween them and a smaller tent just to west of the fly, formed kitchen, bedroom and hall. Just east of the fly was an enormous white oak stump, against which we built our camp fire. Fuel was abundant and dry, so we did not lack for a cheering fire. Near by was a shed partly filled with corn fodder, on which lay our dogs, a good well of water near by was a valuable adjunct to our happiness, and when the shades of evening came and supper was over we would light our pipes and tell yarns around the camp-fire. or in-dulge in a friendly seven-up till time to retire. For beds we had laid poles on the ground, on these put thin shakes left by the lumbermen, over these constalks, then millet straw and topped off with straw ticks ard woolen blankets. Not a bad bed, especially to a fellow who had tramped all day. day

The first with the further mean system of these constalles, them milles is first ward topped off with straw ticks ard woolen blankets. Not a bad bed, especially to a fellow who had transped all day.
The this time we gave most of our attention to deer which were very planty. Our shotguns were not just what we nearly ended for them, but we managed to get in one or more nearly every day, while a big wolf and a couple of wildcats on the floor of our parlour for rugs and all out many questions regarding the trip. The day the wolf was killed. C and 1 were still-hunting for deer. Or hards or so, as he had seen it run, but had been mable to get in a abot owing to the thick black spice brush. He suggested that we should separate a few rods and keeping a sharp lookout would probably get a shot. S., moving noiselesly along we not oc, the got her, 'he shouldered his gun and started far ward. Next I heard him say ''No I haven't either. There he goes now." But he coulda' get in his work then as the joice was too thick. Where she fell was a big puddle of hood, and at every jump the blood had spured. We had to a the sould is spice around and knocked her in the ead with a slick while I slipped around and knocked her in the ead with a slick while I slipped around and knocked her in the arout a big she wolf, too weak tor urang training to the theore of the there's camp, and that we should so of signs, but did not raise hair or feathers again tarties and to this day when a group of the boys get to eather the stories are told over, jokes cracked, and all agree and to this day when a group of the boys get to eather the stories are told over, jokes cracked, and all agree there the stories are told over, jokes cracked, and all agree there the stories are told over, jokes cracked, and all agree there were may, engli times for us were and otter were the stories are told over, jokes cracked, and all agree there were the and the bloog had spice of his own to array the which and some particular experience of his own of the arbit

IT IS A LIBERAL EDUCATION.—While I had a lame back I availed myself of my enforced idleness to faithfully read the back numbers of FOREST AND STREAM since Sept. Some-times they accumulate as in this instance, but sooner or later I read them from cover to cover. I am more and more im-pressed with the value of this paper, which I have taken since its first issue. It contains a world of information for the scientist and the layman; its character is of the highest order, making it, aside from being the best paper for the American sportsman that is published on the globe, an ex-cellent family paper, as an educator of the young. In fact, t one reads it faithfully "and understandingly, he or she will receive a liberal educator, "Yo" and Nanny are par-ticularly happy in their present series, but one cannot dis-eriminate where all are so good.—C.

Game Bag and Gun.

sorry to see as go, for we had dwelt in harmony. Cox was almost inconsolable. A dozen letters from there since our return have proved their sincerity. K. sent the little girls flannel dresses. I added a big package of picture cards, Edgerly a suitable remembrance for Cap, Turner, and we feel sure of a hearty greeting when we visit their clearing again. Several invite us to come right into their cabins, and it is doubtful if we take tents again. I met Mr. J. O. Pelton at Caito on our down trip who was on his way to Reelfoot Lake, Tennessee. He would have joined us had he not made arrangements that prohibited. He wrote me in Janu-ary, giving a very fine description of the place. He is still there. Quail and ducks are very plenty, and good board can be had at the hotel for \$16 per month. F.

A FIRST OUTING.

TT is on the 14th of August, the eve of the opening of the

T is on the 14th of August, the eve of the opening of the duck shooting, that we hurry our traps into the cances, and after putting our dogs on board, embark ourselves. How long and expectantly through the dark winter eve-nings we had dreamed over the open grate fire of the de-lights of that day? How anxiously had we wondered how the new guns would shoot, how the young dogs would work, how the new cance would "rnn" with a load, and how the new tent would suit? And at last the longed-for time had come and we were off. It was a stormy evening, and not without miscivings for

come and we were off. It was a stormy evening, and not without misgivings for our safety did we east off from the boat house floats, and dip our paddles for the start. The boat house bay, sheltered by high bluffs, was calm enough; but on passing out into the stream, we saw that it would be "touch and go" on the trip down down.

stream, we saw that it would be "total and go on the tag down. For the first three miles the wind was almost right abead, and only by working with might and main, could we induce our craft to make way against it. But the river taking a turn brought the wind nearly astern, and hoisting our bal-anced lng we flew before the breeze. A few minutes brought us to the end of the island which had been partly sheltering us, and on getting into clear water below, the wind lulled for a moment, but only for a moment. In the distance we saw the waves flattened by a squall, and the water turning black as night. Hale, seeing the danger in time, hurriedly let go the halliards, stowing the sail just as the squall struck us. Over! over! went the canoe, and for a moment we thought our last moments had come; but luckily the squall blew past as suddenly as it had come, leaving us none the worse, with the exception of badly demoralized rigging and a shock to the nervous system.

blew past as suddenly as it had come, leaving us none the worse, with the exception of badly demoralized rigging and a shock to the nervous system. For several miles we trusted solely to "elbow grease" for motive power, still feeling rather shy of the sail; but as the wind moderated we again hoisted it and scudded along at a great pace. "speeding" a little with the paddles. In two hours we reached the first opening of the L— Islands, our destined shooting ground, turned in, and paddled down the "channels" to "the old camp ground." How lovely was the secne! The setting sun cast a gelden light over the thickly wooded islands, among which we swiftly glided, enjoying an ever varying picture. The Laurentian Mountains to the north, tinged with blue, form-ing a majestic background. Verily it was worth coming far to see.

wading is very heavy and the water comes alarmingly near the tops of my wading boots. At last I step into a hole and go in up to my arm pits, wetting all the cartidges in my vest. What is to be done? They are paper shells and sure to be spoilt. But remembering that it's "no use crying over split milk," I try to put on a cheerful face and trudge along, no longer caring how deep the water is. The mist is so thick over the marsh that I cannot see two yards ahead, and in vain try to sight several ducks whose quacks I hear as the dogs put them up. Suddenly I see two fashes at the other side, and Hale's hanmerless speaks twice and he whistles for the dog to retrieve two ducks which he has shot. The mist seems now to be doubly dense, and though the ducks are flying about in numbers, we cannot see to shoot at them. At last a flock alights in the pond in front of me, first I snap one hammer, theu the other, but with no result. I try two more cartridges, but it is "no go." The flock, tired of waiting, I presume, continues its flight, leav-ing, as I supposed, one of the number. Quickly slipping in two new cartridges I aim with deadly intent. This time the cartridge did explode and I have the satisfaction of hlowing to pieces a stump, which in the uncertain light I

the cartridge did explode and I have the satisfaction of hlowing to pieces a stump, which in the uncertain light I had mistaken for a duck. Remarks, more vigorous than complimentary, are hurled at me from Hale's side of the marsh, and I pocket my morti-fication, vowing vengeance on ducks in general, always supposing the cartridges to be "so dispoged." After several disappointments from misfires, and after slaughtering but one more duck, which fell to Hale's fire, we take our way down the marsh again, the dogs working as before, I helping them, being as wet as mortal man can be. Soon the dogs put up a bird, "snap" goes the first, but "bang" says the left, and over topples the duck. Further on another flush, and another disappointment. Poor Hale is in great distress, as all the birds seem to get up near me, and I am unable to shoot them. shoot them.

as all the birds seem to get up near me, and 1 am unable to shoot them. It is now growing late, so we return to quarters. Wc find the other camp tenantless, its occupants being still absent. Before getting breakfast ready, I cannot resist working a marsh to the left of the camp, in the midst of the thick woods, so call the dogs and go to it. The dogs immediately begin working with a will, and soon put up a duck from a pool at long range. I pull on him, but both cartridges miss fire, and he goes off unharmed. I now notice that the dogs are working very excitedly, and run back into the woods; the cause of their anxiety, a fine black duck, comes flying out. Snapl goes the right barrel, but the left does its duty, and over topples duckey among some thick bushes, from which Johnny dislodges him. He was a huge fellow, and I felt proportionately elated. The puppies now strike another scent and again follow it into the woods, I unwisely following them. Soon I see it fly off, out of shot. I had hardly censed anathematizing the bird, when a huge blue heron sailed majestically over my head. I pull on him and he drops into the water, when the dogs retrieve him. Blue herons are so destructive to fish that we kill them whenever we have an opportunity. I now work down the other side of the marsh, but without success, so leave it and go back to the canoe. Seeing Tyler and his chum across the channel I maddle over to saver

the dogs retrieve him. Blue herons are so destructive to fish that we kill them whenever we have an opportunity. I now work down the other side of the marsh, but without success, so leave it and go back to the cance. Seeing Tyler and his chum across the channel, I paddle over to swap yarns. They had had bad luck, only having bagged one duck. I succeeded in wheedling half a dozen cartridges out of Tyler. Just as he handed them to me I heard Hale from the camp point shout, 'Mark, duck,' so slip in a cartridge as I see a duck flying past. Snapping the breech, I cut loose at very long range, and have the gratification of seeing him drop into the water with a broken wing. He dives im-mediately, so I take the cance and paddle after him. When he comes up I fire again, fairly burying him with shot, but he seems to bear a charmed life, for down he goes again. He leads me a dance for a quarter of an hour, when I lose patience from the effects of wet and hunger combined, and paddle back to camp. A huge meal is soon disposed of, and I take off my wet things and have a lay off. After a rest of an hour we again dress and start out in search of birds, this time in the cance. On pushing of from the landing Hale saw a duck in the water where I had shot the one before break-fast. We paddled up, and a dose from the Greener put an end to its carcer. It was the one I had wounded, We pad-dled about for two hours without getting a shot, and then returned to camp. On landing I took the dogs-back into a cover where cock are often shot. For some time they bustle about without getting a scent, but at last I saw from their excitement that they had found something. The "some-thing" in the shape of a fine cock was soon flushed and "grassed" with the first barrel. This good fortune added inew vigor to our energies, both canine and human, and we worked all the covers but without putting up any more birds. I then went back to camp and found Hale lying in the tent feeling very seedy. The great heat had affected him. Thinking it best to leav <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

swift. We had paddled down the previous evening, as has been related, in two hours and a quarter, had sat up till half past two the past night, had had one hour's sleep, and then gone out for the hardest kind of shooting, *i. e.*, marsh wad-ing, and had been at it till four that afternoon, so it will be seen that we would have done a good deal in thirty hours by the time we reached home.

scen that we would have done a good deal in thirty hours by the time we reached home. After going eight miles or more we landed, had a snack, and laid off for an hour, when we re-embarked and con-tinued our journey. It was a lovely evening. The broad river, two miles wide in parts, was smooth as glass, and the white *habitan* cottages on the north shore, with their back-ground of blue mountains, formed a picturesque scene. Paddling steadily, we reached the boat house at 9 o'clock, and two weary sportsmen and two not less weary dogs, trudged home through the deepening twilight and hurried to their ''downies'' with as little loss of time as possible. F. M.

OTTAWA, Canada.

FIELD NOTES FROM GEORGIA.

FIELD NOTES FROM GEORGIA. Matter Forest and Stream: Beliving that sporting items from away down south in "Dixie Land" might be interesting to some of your Northern readers, I have, in the language of the Georgia Crackers, concluded to "drop you these few lines" in relation thereto. The hunting season for all game, with all true sportsmen visited this immediate section during the season, and they were well pleased with the sport, the climate and our people. We had large quantities of quail and doves, and while a quantity work killed, there are many now mating here. We had at all, our dogs not being trained for them. Your correspond-ent could in the early spring hear the bating of snipe and woodcock any night from the piaza of his dwclling, and saw several woodcock that had killed themselves in dight moderate quantity of ducks in the streams here during the past season, and consequently only a few were killed. When we do have ducks, and especially in the Ogechee and Sa-vannah rivers, it is our finest shooting, and they are huated in this way: The Central Railroad of Georgia runs up the ber of miles, and sportsmen send their small cances up on the cars and float down the crooked, narrow and swift flow-ber of miles, and sportsmen send their small cances up on the cars and float down the crooked, narrow and swift flow-tore mater in local sportsmen, Col. Dick Berrien and Col.

ing stream and shoot the ducks ou the wing as they rise from the water. Two of our local sportsmen, Col. Dick Berrien and Col. Bunnie Bell, of Miller, Ga., took a shooting trip of this kind down the Ogeechee from Miller, Ga., to this place during the cold spell of weather in January last; they killed fifteen ducks and one otter that they got, and say that they killed thirty-five ducks that they could not get owing to the thick-ness of the ice near the banks of the river, a very unusual thing in this climate; the time consumed in this hunt was one day and the distance floated down the river about 45 miles. miles

The Savannah River is accessible in the same way by steamers. We have a few deer and wild turkeys in the river swamps. We have only one gun club in the county, the Scriven County Gun Club, Col. N. P. Wade, Sylvania, Ga., President; its membership is small, but is made up of gen-tlemen. Your correspondent was never at any of their prac-tices, but is informed that the members shoot well. We also have many sportsmen who are devotees of the chase and have many packs of the finest foxhounds in the State, and reynard is run to the death when once they get straight after him; running wildcat in the jungles of the swamps is also a favorite sport. Fishing in the Ogecchee River with nets for white shad.

There is the table of the symmetry is also a favorite sport.
Fishing in the Ogecchee River with nots for white shad, suckers and a fish called here red horse is the only sport at present. The river is well stocked with the following named fish: Rockfish, trout, jack, grindel, blue bream, redbreasted perch, speckle perch and catfish. The season for pitching (I believe you Northern sportsmen call it casting) for trout, red-breasted perch and blue bream opens here about the 1st of May, and we have very fine sport indeed. These are game fish and the fluest table fish in the world, except possibly the rockfish. We catch trout by bobbing, as we call trolling—a mctallic bait with a short line on the end of a stiff fishing cane. We do not use a wooden fishpole, as you do in the North. We use either a Bermuda cane or a large cane cut from the carebrakes in the Savannah River swamp. We capture the rockfish, the king of all fresh-water fish, either by fishing with a large live perch as a bait or by spearing them in the carly fall, when the rivers are low. They can be seen plainly with a light at night, and many of them weigh as much as 40 pounds.
The fame of our rivers for fish, the accessibility and nearness to the railroad stations, telegraph and mail facilities and means of obtaining ice, sends us in the summer many disciples of Izaak Walton from our Southern cities. And many no doubt would come from the North were they not driven off by the scarecrow of grown people, imaginary malaria. We have no malaria here; we have the brightest skies, the fairest women and the bravest and most generous of the planet. Life, liberty and property are protected and respected, and any white person, be he bent on sport with rod and gun, or pleasure, or business, can pass at will through and over our lands and highways with every assurance of security from violence or insult.
We wish our Northern friends to visit us on sport, pleasure or business, they will be kindly and cordially received and we willl Fishing in the Ogecchee River with nots for white shad.

ROCKY FORD, Ga., April 12.

How SHALL I LOAD.—Rome, N. Y., April 29.—Through your columns I would like to have the opinions of different sportsmen on the subject of walding powder in shot shells, and to be definite I will put the question thus: Which will give the best penetration and pattern with least recoil, a shell loaded with 3 drams powder and 1 of shot, with 2 pink-edge wals on powder and 1 card board on shot, or a shell with same amount of powder and shot, wadded with one § felt wad on powder and 1 card board on shot? Colt and Parker advise 2 pink edge on powder and 1 on shot, while the best English gunmakers use one § felt and 1 card board on each side of it and a card board on shot.—C. C. G.

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etc.; but these self for them. FIFTH WARD

FIFTH WARD. HARD TO KILL.—Tallahassee, Fla.—A short time ago, while driving through the pine woods near this place, I dis-covered two red foxes that had been driven from their home by a fire which was raging through the woods. It was the work of an instant to slip a couple of shells in the No. 10. One was loaded with 12 small buckshot, and the other with 10 ounce of No. 8. Reynard stood about 30 yards distant watching the process of loading with the utmost composure. At the report of the gun and on receiving the contents, he tore through the woods at fearful pace apparently unlurt. After running 300 yards he sprang several feet in the air and fell dead. On examination, it was proven that the humerus of the right front and the femur of the left hind leg was shot entirely off, and two more shot had passed entirely through his body. His matc, after receiving the charge of shot, went like a flash, and as a friend remarked at the time, is probably going yet. It seems wonderful that any animal should be able to run such a distance after being so badly shot.—H. A. KLIME. A REMINISCENCE.—Ashtabula, O.—Editor Forest and One was loaded with 12 small buckshot, and the other with 1 ounce of No. 8. Reynard stood about 30 yards distant watching the process of loading with the utmost composure. At the report of the gun and on receiving the contents, he tore through the woods at fearful pace apparently unlurt. After running 300 yards he sprang several feet in the air and fell dead. On examination, it was proven that the humerus shot entirely off, and two more shot had passed entirely through his body. His matc, after receiving the charge of is probably going yet. It seems wonderful that any animal should be able to run such a distance after being so badly shot.—H. A. KLINE. A REMINISCENCE.—Ashtabula, O.—Editor Forest and Stream. I find many things that are useful in your valuable paper. I try them when I have an opportunity and retain those of value, discarding the rest. The shotgun has long wing when but few shots of the kind were in the country, I have followed it more or less for years, and could tell of many a bag of "Bob Whites" which would make lovers of wittes" and impart the "combination" that led to the sugar

the gun and dog eager to imitate, and when the first fall of snow comes and whitens the ground, I would with some chosen few hie off to the mountains and in our snug cabin that we had built in the fall away from the haunts of men and the trouble and turmoil of the busy mart, seclude ourselves, and each night bring to camp the trophies of the chase, and after supper with pipes aglow would hunt the forest over again. There is music in the deep and silent forest which none but they who love it know. There is but little game where my lines of life have now been cast. The quail have all disappeared before the murderous pot-hunters, a few squirrels in the interior of the county, very few ducks and an occasional grouse, and to get trout we go to the tributa-ries of the Alleghany River, where they are fairly plenty yet, by going back from the haunts of civilization. We will soon have fair fishing here at the harbor and out in the lake, and next month black bass will be on hand. I look for the return of snipe every day if the weather holds, and then I will see what virtue there is in powder and shot. It will soon be time to overhaul my tent and traps to see if they are in order for the summer camping.—G. in order for the summer camping.-G.

in order for the summer camping.—G. NORWICH ROD AND GUN CLUB.—Norwich, Conn., April 29.—Editor Forest and Stream: The Norwich Rod and Gun Club was organized March 18 under very favorable circum-stances. Its object is the protection of fish and game and rifle and gun practice. The following officers were elected: J. D. T. Blackstone, President; Archibald Mitchell, Vice-President; Z. R. Robbins, Treasurer; A. M. Cutler, Secre-tary; L. B. Aling, Jas. H. Arnold, Frank E. Patterson, Directors; Frank T. Brown, Attorney. The club started with 75 members and has now 125. They have secured ample grounds, conveniently located. Thursday is the club day, and as they have the most approved traps for ball and 500 yards, they are prepared to extend a cordial invitation to the members of other clubs to join them in shooting on any Thursday during the season. They also ask the co-operation of other similar organizations in the enforcement of the game laws, the protection of game and fish being the main object of the club.—J. D. T. BLACKSTONE.

Sea and River Hishing.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

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During the "rainy season" when the girls could not fish, this performance took place with frequent regularity, twice a day or oftener, besides the three square meals, and the keeper of the fryin' pans was kept busy hustling around to meet the oft recurring demand for "lunch." But Al was good-natured and obliging, and with all the trouble the tor-ments pit him to he was always ready to open his depart-ment and wait on them with cheerfulness. "Tell ye what, Hickory," said Ben, and then he stooped and pulled a burning splinter of wood from the fire, with which he proceeded leisurely to light his pipe, blinking solemnly at each puff as though weighing in his mind some-thing of great import; "tell ye what, ef them gals keep on destroyin' grub like they hev in the last few days, you an' me'll hev to take a couple o' boats an' go down to did Cootereyc's (Couturier's) after some more provender, or git him to move his grocery up here where it'll be a leetle more handier. When one of 'em hollers lunch the rest' pears to git hungry in less'n a second, and they make a raid on the suffer. But, bless their hearts"—here another raid was made on the fire for a burning brand, as the brier root had gone out while he was talking—"it does me good tosee the Joneses a-livin' so high, fur they never was used to the very best o' everything nohow," and the twinkle in his old eyes pro-claimed that all the solemn blinkings and deliberate puffings at the "source o' comfort" were only premonitory symptoms of a mild attack of "the Jones family," these attacks, however, always taking a new form. "The girls were having a merry time over their lunch under

claimed that all the solem bilishings and deliberate puffings at the "source o' comfort" were only premonitory symptoms of a mild attack of "the Jones family," these attacks, however, always taking a new form. The girls were having a merry time over their lunch under the big fly; Jim had struck a balance between matrimony and politics and gone to sleep; "it's a go," came from the seat of war at the crib board in Muller's baritone, and Hyper-boler and the skipper stood around the fire in the rain, with watery eyes, changing places frequently, that neither might get more than a rightful share of the suffocating smoke that pursued us no matter on whichever side of the fire we might come to a temporary anchor. The chatter (or chir-r-r, as brother "Bigosh" writes it) of a kingfisher bowing to us from his perch on a limb of one of the birches hanging over the water a few yards above the camp, seemed to start Ben on a new trail, and as he dodged a puff of smoke from the fire he opened on it with "Hickory, 'pears that you an' me haint got sense enough to go in out o' the wet, an' as it looks like wc're about the only two old loons in the camp that's tough enough to shed rain, 1 move we go a fishin." As a scnsible motion of this kind was never lost in a camp of the Kingfishers for want of a second it was at once before the house and carried unanimously, and there was no need to resort to the "Cincinnati method" of counting votes, as there was noly two to count. While Ben bailed out one of the bats I got the rods and a bucket of frogs, hastily collected a few scraps of cold comfort from the provender box for a lunch, and we were off up the lake before the Jonesse were fairly aware of what we were about. As we pulled away from shore we heard Bob say, "there they go again, two of the biggest old fish cranks in Michi-gan," and Ben in his dry way, as he reached for the frog bucket, "'stonishin' how near the truth that gal kin come once in a while when she's away from home." We took a short cut across Horton's Bay, and when

there a 'demasticatin' that frog to git the taste o' sunfish out o' his mouth." As I pulled the boat out in the lake two or three lengths, an advisable move always when a fish is struck near a belt of weeds or grass, Ben lot the line run free till the fish started again when he brought ''ole quintessence'' around with a sweep that must have loosened all the joints in the fish's frame, and the fun began. He came to the surface with a great swirl and started straight down the lake toward camp, but Ben's dander was up, and jamming his hat down on the back of his head that the wind might not get a lift on it, he set to work in dead vice, 'You'd better wait a while ole hoss, fur the Joneses aint a lookin' fur company jest now." A stroke or two of the oars sent the boat further out, and with a pull that caused "quintessence" to take the shape of a new moon, the fish was pulled up and swung around away from the big weeds and "musrat grass," heading in our direction at a pace that took the liveliest kind of turning to keep the line tight enough to be sure he was still on the hook. When near the boat the sight of Ben seemed to herrider

keep the line tight enough to be sure he was still on the hook. When near the boat the sight of Ben seemed to bewilder him and instead of going under it, as Dick M. says "they almost always invariably do," he sheered off and went for the grass inshore and quintessence was again called on to avert a catastrophe. And the rod was equal to the emer-gency—a sprout of Japanese cane nine feet long, tough as a splinter of swamp hickory, jointed in two piece and weigh-ing about nine ounces; the best of all rods, as I believe, for honest reliable work on bass, pickerel and maskalonge that was ever fashioned. I have one of the same material under my eyes as I write this, weighing but five ounces, that I would not hesitate a moment to risk in a clear, square fight ("bitin' an' gougin' barred") with a forty pound maskalonge, and be reasonably sure of coming out on top. But there are rods and rods, the pliant wand to flip the feathered sham when trout are sought; the twenty-foot cane pole, beloved of the pensive catfish slinger; the native rod, the sapling of un-graspable but, the dude red, the Henshall rod and a score of others—and every angler to his own notion. As the fish went by we caught a glimpse of him, but he was swimming so deep and the water was so rough that we could not make out whether it was a pickerel or maskalonge but sure it was not a bass. "Like as not it's the same feller that walked off with the ole mossback's whole outfit the other day, an' he's swallered the float jest to keep frum towin' it around," said Ben, as he straddled the after thwart and balanced himself for the coming struggle. When a strong fish makes a rush for a bank of weeds a

coming struggle.

When a strong fish makes a rush for a bank of weeds a cool head at the butt end of the rod is better than main strength, and as the tip of old quintessence came down alarmingly near under the unusual strain, Ben said quietly, "Yank the boat up the lake a piece, Hickory: so's I kin git a

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CINCINNATI, Ohio.

THE TROUT OF SUNAPEE LAKE.

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THE OPENING OF THE TROUT SEASON.

THE OPENING OF THE TROUT SEASON. NOT within thirty years has the ice left the Adirondack lakes as early as it has this spring. Gen. R. U. Sher-man reported the ice off the Bisby Chain nearly a month ago. Mr. F. A. Walters, superintendent of the Adirondack hatchery of the N. Y. Fish Commission, reports that the oldest inhabitants do not remember an earlier season. Mr. A. R. Fuller reports Meacham Lake clear of ice and fishing begun on May 1. All this may mean a longer season for good fishing, which usually begins in the Adirondacks from May 15 to June 1. From Maine we learn from Major Lovejoy, of the hotel at Bethel, that the ice is out of Umbagog Lakes and Richard-son Narrows, and will be out of the South Arm before the 10th, and that fishermen are going to Middle Dam by way of Bethel and Upton, while the steamer will move by the 4th. Now that New York State has two opening days, one for

way of Bethel and Upton, while the steamer will move by the 4th. Now that New York State has two opening days, one for Long Island and one for the rest of the State, there has been no customary display in the markets. The dealers all had some fish and Mr. Blackford had a few flowers and trim-mings, but nothing like what he has treated the public to in previous years, when he has given up his whole business to show trout from all parts of the country and even from Europe. He had a lot of sixty live trout from a private pond on Long Island, twelve of which averaged two pounds each. At Washington Market, Messrs. Knoll & Prichard had an exhibit of trout and some paintings of fish by A. Wy-derveid. At midnight before Saturday there were 10,000 pounds of trout coming into the city by express. They were mainly from the preserves of Long Island and Rhode Island, with a few frozen Canadian fish. The dealers in fishing tackle are very busy fitting out ang-lers for the woods and in filling orders for country custom-ers, and all things point to a large catch of trout this season.

FISHING AT NIPISSING.

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city on Montreal train after business hours (4:30 P. M.) on a Saturday and arrive at Montreal about 9 Sunday morning. Leave Montreal Sunday morning about 9 and train reaches North Bay late that night and you can go into camp Tues-day. At North Bay stop at Snyder's hotel, which is the best. Do not expect too much of a town but two years old, but you will find the people jovial and pleasant. This re-gion was all a wilderness about two years ago, and settlers are not very thick yet. R. B. Jessup, of Trout Lake (his post office is North Bay), has boats and canoes, tent blankets, etc., and could probably be engaged as guide. B. AND H.

TARPON FISHING WITH ROD AND REEL.

TARPON FISHING WITH ROD AND REEL. Editor Forest and Stream: The tarpon, or silver king as it is commonly called, may justly be described as a tropical fish, though found in a semi-tropical climate and waters. In substantiation of this propos-ition, I may state the fact, which came under my own observation, that the cold snap of last January which did so much damage throughout the South to the fruit, also killed or was the immediate cause of the death of thousands of these fish. I did not visit the scene of this devastation until about March following; but at that time I counted hundreds of the carcasses of this fish upon nearly every beach I visited, strlpped of their flesh by the buzzards, hawks, coons and other animals and birds that seek the shores for their food. The tarpon are found in nearly all the waters of Southern and Southwestern Florida and the keys and waters of the Gulf of Mexico, are found in the more southerly portions thereof, where the waters are warmest, early in the spring or throughout the winter, and migrate into the more interior waters as the warm weather approaches, and in summer swarming in all the rivers and bayous of the Gulf and Flor-ida coast.

Clinic of a texture, are transmiss, early in the spring or throughout the winter, and migrate into the more interior waters as the warm weather approaches, and in summer warming in all the rivers and bayons of the Gulf and Florida coast.
This fish is said to grow to a very large size, though my own experience did not carry out the fables told of them as to size and weight. I had the experience did could be right and of seeing and estimating for myself some ten or twelve others which I hooked but did not capture; and as a result of this observation I am led to the belief that from six to seven feet is about their maximum length and that about 150 pounds would be their maximum length and that about 150 pounds would be their maximum length. They for the source and test as I have feit, them hooked on the ordinary capture can usafely the satisfactory to any of our expert striped-bass anglers if they could but see, as I have seen them hooked to take the bait; with a ordinary care can easily be induced to take the bait; which shows and feet, as I have feit, them hooked on the ordinary the striped bass of our Eastern waters, can readily hooks them well, and the satisfay the critic of nor striped-bass takes, which is of the induced to able or striped-bass takes which is of the striped bass, and to see if patience, skill and perity, power and endvance. This I have soccessfully consisting of Nos. 9 and 24 bass, and to see if patience, skill and perity, power and endvance. This I have soccessfully consisting of Nos. 9 and 24 bass lines, the ordinary full-lize bass reads, which is of the lightest with a societ and interset as fishermen, consisting of Nos. 9 and 24 bass lines, the ordinary full-lize bass reads, and the onsy to have associated one size for convenience, simply to accound date an increased size hait.
The mould use distriped bass fisherme, consisting of Nos. 9 and 24 bass lines, the ordinary full-lize bass reads, and the onsy to have associated one size for convenience, simply to accound date an

for table, and where I had the good 100 hours, and in not attendance good. The fishing is done from boats, and in not very deep water. The flesh of the tarpon is good to eat, and I am informed that in some cases the beautiful scales are manufactured into very handsome and pleasing jewelry ornaments. A pre-served specimens of the largest of my captures can be seen at Edward vom Hofe's, 97 Fulton street, New York. BILLY BOWLEGGS,

PUNTA RASSA, Fla., April 12.

FOREST AND STREAM.

MAINE TROUT SEASON.

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FISH SLAUGHTER IN VERMONT.

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FISHING IN THE POTOMAC.—Washington, D. C., April 22, —From observation and reports received, I am able to state that better bass fishing was never had in the Potomac than sportsmen are having now. Strings of from five to fifty are now brought in from Little Falls and Great Falls and other points, while further up, at Point of Rocks, Harper's Ferry, Sir John's Run and other well-known places, the catches have been something remarkable, both for number and size. A letter just received from the south branch of the Potomac states the bass never were more numerous, that bait is very scarce there in consequence, and that anglers must come well prepared in this respect. Small catfish seem to be the most taking, but chubs, smelt, canal minnows and other small fry are used with success. Have not heard of any flyfishing. The catch of Potomae shad is very large and the fish are unusually fine. Herring are also reported as good as usual in size and quality. Striped bass are running up, and sports-men are taking them at various favorable points with excel-lent luck.—BURNETT. lent luck .-- BURNETT.

SALMON ANGLING IN MAINE.—A Maine paper says: "A few days ago Mr. Henry A. Wing caught a fine salmon in the Mattawamkcag River. The fish was taken with a small rod, and is the first of the kind which has been caught here in a long while. Salmon are moving up the river in large numbers, and the prospect is that many will be taken with rod and line. The people feel much gratified to think the rivers are once more becoming populated with the 'king of fish.'" We also learn from good authority that a twenty-four pound salmon was taken with a rod in the Penobscot below the water works dam of Bangor, last week, by Mr. Fred Ayer. Beside the fish taken by Mr. Ayer, we learn that two more were taken on Friday last, three on Saturday, and one took the hook but was lost.

FISHING IN FLORIDA. — Cedar Keys, Fla., April 11. — Editor Forest and Stream: I have been here for some time with a friend from Canada, and we have kept the hotel in fish ever since we came. We have had lots of fun catching sheepshead. I suppose they took this name from having a mouth like a sheep. On April 11 three of us took a sail out to Snake Keys, an island five miles from Cedar Keys. We sailed a mile further in the Gulf, and I noticed trout about us. As there was a piece of mullet in the bottom of the boat and I always carry my line in my pocket, I thought I would try a cast. Well, I made a cast of fifty feet out, and the bait had only struck the water when something took my bait. I let the fish have some more line and then checked him, and had fine sport pulling him in. It was a trout of about 34 pounds, a beauty. My friend could not stand the temptation, so he felt for his line and found he had one in his pocket; but he lost a nunber of fish, as his line was not heavy enough and would break every now and then. For two hours we had lots of sport, but then had to take up auchor and start for Cedar Keys, as there was a storm com-ing up. We hated to leave, as they were still biting freely. The wind blew very hard and the Gulf got very rough and ugly; but we had only one thing to do, and that was to keep on, for the longer we stayed out the more likely we were to be swamped. We had to keep bailing all the time. We got in safe and carried our fish to the hotel and took the house by surprise, showing sixty-seven trout and one bluefish. They weighed 1374 pounds. That was the best sport in fish-ing I ever had.—H. A. B.

ing I ever had.—H. A. B. COIL LEAD OR SHOT.— Ashtabula, O.—Editor Forest and Stream: Living as I do among the fastness of the everlasting mountains of the Alleghanies, where their evergreen tops pierce the blue vault above, where the bounding deer roam at will, and where in the deep valleys the pure mountain streams rush headlong on their way to the mighty river, it has been my solace and joy to spend many weeks in decoying to my line the speekled trout, which it is the delight of all lovers of sport to lure to their hand. I see in the issue of March 18 some one advocates coil lead instead of shot for sinkers. I cannot understand why an idea so long abandoned should be again brought forward. I used it for years, until I tried the shot, since then I have never returned to that primi-tive mode of sinkers. My reasons for not liking it are many. It is not decided enough in its action when casting my hook. When trying to place the line at a given point the lead is so distributed that the wind will take it from the place in-tended, whereas the shot has less surface for the wind to act upon, and therefore your cast is more perfect. I used to stantly getting off from my line, or becoming foul, and when on the line it made a stiff and unpliable spot where I wanted the most elasticity. I always put the shot above the loop on the hne, which leaves to the leader and hook, with a gut, a free action, while the line is held at will by the shot. In swift running streams I seldom use a sinker, I think the fly has more of its natural appearance than when held under water, the current being sufficient for all purposes.—G.

Water, the current being sufficient for all purposes.--G. FISHING FOR LAND-LOCKED SALMON.-Bucksport, Me., April 27.--Editor Forest and Stream: The question, what is the best fly and bait for land-locked salmon, also season and time of day? may be answered thus: For a fly the silver doctor is the greatest favorite. The butcher is another that some have found successful; also an unnamed fly of private make, with a yellow body and a gray mallard wing, and another called Montreal, but not the original Montreal-nearer a goldon pheasant. There is a great variety of opinion as to bait. Fly-fishermen do not like to talk about bait. though the fact is the most of the fish taken at Grand Lake Stream and all those now taken at Sebago are victims of bait. The natives at Grand Lake use a piece of pork rind. Some use a shining and tough piece cut from any fish. If smells run in the stream where land-locked salmon are ex-pected, a small smelt or piece of a large one is recommended. The season of fishing is from the breaking up of the ice till some time late in June. The April and May fishing is mainly trolling with fly or bait, mostly the latter. Whip-ping is not very successful until after the cherry is in bloom and the black flices bite vigorously, at Grand Lake Stream fiter the lats of June generally, say from June 5 to 20. There is some fishing in September, which is best in case of high water in the streams, but this rarely compares well with the May and June fishing. As to time of day, carly morning and late afternoon are best. Some find the silver doctor best in the morning and a gray miller in the evening.---C. G. A. C. G. A.

C. G. A. THE LARGEST TARPON.—Mr. W. H. Wood, who took the first tarpon with rod and reel one year ago, has been at it again. He has recently sent one of these fish to New York which measured 6 feet 5 inches and weighed 140 pounds, and the mounted skin is now in the window of Thomas J. Conroy, 65 Fulton street, where it attracts crowds. This, largest of all game fishes, was taken a few miles from Key West, Fla, on 900 feet of 15-thread linen line, an O'Shaug-nessy knobbed 10-0 hook, a 3-foot link chain, a 5-foot bamboo rod and a "Silver King" reel. The great strength of the fish compelled Mr. Wood to lift his anchor and let the boat follow the fish. A similar rod, reel and line are in the win-dow at Conroy's.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.—Syracuse, May 3.—Last week Game Protector Lindsay pulled twenty two trap nets out of Oneida Lake in twenty-four hours, a good day's work. Mr. Henry Loftie caught twenty-two brook trout on the opening day which weighed five pounds. He says he lost one that would have weighed two pounds, but does not understand why the boys grin when he states this fact.—SALINE.

fishculture.

THE NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION.

THE NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION. W three hatcheries in the State for the past season, up to May 1. At Caledonia they are still taking eggs of the rainbow trout, and at Cold Spring Harbor some other hatching work is in progress, but not reported. At the Adirondack hatchery, at Lake Brandon, the figures include eggs placed in the streams after the breaking of the dam, which ended opera-tions in the building: CALEDONIA STATION. (In charge of Monroe A. Green.) Egg Shipments. Warren County.-Schroon Lake hatching house, 250,000

salmon trout, 100,000 whitefish, 150,000 California mountain and rainbow trout. Dutchess County.—Wagner's and other brooks, 25,000 brook trout; New Hamburg, 1,500 brown and 25,000 California trout. New York County.—To E. G. Blackford, to be sent to Ger-many, 20,000 rainbow trout; to be sent to France, 10,000 rain-

many, 20,000 rainbow trout; to be sent to France, 10,000 rainbow trout. Essex County. --Adirondack hatchery, 875,000 salmon trout and 75,000 California mountain trout, for Adirondack Club at Newcomb.

Fry. Allegany County.—Canada Creed and tributaries, 20,000 brook trout. Cavuga County.—Salmon Creek tributaries and North Brook, 25,000 brook trout. Chenango County.—Willie Brook and tributaries, Fly Creek, Blue Brook, 44,000 brook trout. Cattaraugus County.—Conewango Creek, and tributaries, Trout and Hooper, brooks, Sam and Ischua creeks, 65,000 brook trout. Chattaraugus County.—Cold. County.

Trout and Hooper brooks, Sam and Ischua creeks, 65,000 brook trout. Chautauqua County.—Cold, Crooked and Dyton brooks, Will Creek, 21,000 brook trout. Columbia County.—Roosman, Link, Harlemville, Crayville, Groat, New Suydam, Ecclestyne, Spring, Indian and Pulven brooks, Steinville Creek, \$3,000 brook trout. Delaware County.—Trout, Peeks, Platner, Steel, Bennett, Bradley, Loby, Griswold, Baker, Bogart, Baxter, Fish's, Ty-ler's, Cadosia, Chase's, Beers, Marion, Theirl, East, West, Fall Mill, Elk, Glenbury brooks, Little Delaware, Willis and Hyer creeks, 200,000 brook trout. Dutchess County.—Shunpike, Deep Hollow, Shekonoko, Amenia, Sherman, Stone Church, Edmond, Belding, Wells brooks, Lansmaukill Creek, Washart Lake, 110,000 brook trout. 12,000 salmon trout. Fulton County.—Bennetts, Conners, Blackart, Parson and Loften creeks, 30,000 brook trout. Franklin County.—Ragged Lake, 75,000 salmon trout. Greene County.—Datkal Creek, 15,000 brown trout. Greene County.—Plattkill and other streams, 25,000 brook trout.

Franklin County.—Ragged Lake, 75,000 salmon trout. Genesce County.—Plattkill and other streams, 28,000 brook trout. Herkimer County.—Fulmer, Willard, Flat, Chatman, West Canada, East Canada, Beaver, Cold, Limekill, Little and Big Sprite creeks and brooks; Fulton Chain of Lakes, Little and Big Moose Lake, Moss Lake, Canachagala and Bug lakes, 8,000 brown, 127,000 brook, 105,000 salmon trout, 14,000 nybrids (half brook, half salmon). Hamilton County.—Spring Creek tributaries in Fulton Chain of Lakes, 50,000 salmon trout and 50,000 brook trout. Jefferson County.—Centenary and Cold brooks, Sandy and Felt Mill creeks and tributaries, 36,000 brook trout. Livingston County.—Hemlock Lake, Mill and Spring creeks, 205,000 salmon trout, 50,000 whitefish, 6,000 brook and 16,000 brown trout. Monroe County.—Lake Ontario (at Charlotte), Tennis, Hoff-man, Spring and Oatka creeks, 330,000 whitefish, 19,000 brook and 50,000 brown trout. Onondaga County.—Dondaga Creek, Bishop, General Pat-rick, Don, Lowers, Hartup, Putnam and Edward's brooks, 35,000 brook trout. Onset a County.—White Sugar, Gulf, Mill (and tributaries to Black River), Sauquoit, Cummings, Christie and Langworthy creeks, Baker and Read brocks, Jock's and South lakes, Una-dilla River (west branch), 125,000 brook trout. Steuben County.—Thompson Ridge, 20,000 brook trout. Ontario County.—Thompson Ridge, 20,000 brook trout. Sullivan County.—Thoutaries to Cohocton River, 10,000 brook trout. Sullivan County.—Thoutaries to Cohocton River, 10,000 brook trout. Sullivan County.—Thompson, Narvoo, Benson's, Brown, Rus-s'steuben County.—Thoutaries, Sast and West Mongaup. Black Joe, Conklin, Simpson, Narvoo, Benson's, Brown, Rus-s'stuben County.—Cold Spring hatchery, 110,000 brook trout. Sullivan County.—Cold Spring hatchery, 10,000 brook trout. Sutfolk County.—Cold Spring hatchery, 110,000 brook tro

trout. Tompkins County.—Six-Mile, Willow and Enfield creeks, 24,000 brook trout, 6,000 brown trout. Ulster County.—Dry Brook and tributaries, Furlow Lake and tributaries, Wawarsing Creek, 115,000 brook trout. Wyoming County.—Tonawanda Creek (east stream), East Coy Creek, 84,000 trout. Washington County.—Blai's Brook and White Creek, 30,000 brook trout. Wasron County.—Lake George 950 000 salmon trout.

Warren County.-Lake George, 950,000 salmon trout. Yates County.-Keuka Lake, 520,000 salmon trout.

Recapitulation.	
Brook trout.	1,682,000
Lake or salmon trout	.3,499,000
Whitefish	530,000
Rainbow trout Brown trout.	
Hybrids	18 000
Публиз	

....6,132,500 Total... COLD SPRING HARBOR STATION. (In care of Fred Mather.)

State Work.

State Work. Brook trout hatched at station, 130,000; fry received from Caledonia, 110,000. Brown trout, 65,000 hatched from eggs received from Ger-many and taken at the station; 8,000 distributed to Clenden Brook, Warren county, to date. Hybrids, 300 from male saibling and female brook trout received from E. B. Hodge, Commissioner of New Hamp-shire.

recei e. omcods, 2,872,000 hatched and planted in Cold Spring

Harbor. Smelts, 2,100,000 hatched and planted in the harbor. U. S. Work.

U. S. Work. Whitefish, 1,000,000 hatched and planted in Great Pond, near Riverhead and in Lake Ronkonkoma. Penobscot salmon. 500,000 hatched and planted in tributaries of the Hudson, the Oswego and Salmon rivers. Landlocked salmon, 34,000 hatched for Lake Brandon, or as previously called Little Clear Pond in the Saranao region. Lake trout, 150,000; 100,000 distributed and remainder kept for iuture distribution. Shad, S50,000 shad fry now in process of hatching from 1,250,-000 eggs sent from the Central hatching station, Washington, to be planted as may be directed by Mr. Blackford. Beconitalization

ited as may be uncerted by bit. Diacking	•
Recapitulation.	
Brook trout	240,000
Brown trout	65,000
Tybrids	300
omcods	2,872,000
melts	2,100,000
Vhitefish	1,000,000
Penobscot salmon	500,000
and-locked salmon	34,000
ake trout	150,000
shad	850,000

Total...... 7,811,300

ADIRONDACK HATCHERY.	
(In charge of F. A. Walters.)	
Placed in streams, frost fish eggs	500,000
Placed in streams, brook trout eggs	40,000
Placed in streams, lake trout eggs	250,000
Planted in lake, lake trout fry	80,000
Total	870,000
his makes the grand total as follows:	
Caledonia, all kinds	6,132,500
Cold Spring Harbor, all kinds	7,811,300
Adirondack, all kinds	870,000
	11.010.000

HATCHING SHAD.—The United States Fish Commission's steamer Lookout arrived in the Delaware River off Glouces-ter City on May I, to commence the work of artificially hatch-ing shad and stocking the stream with them. The Fish Hawk, a larger steamer, commanded by Lieut. Pietmeyer, of the Navy, which did the work last year, will arrive in a few days to relieve the Lookout, and will femain up theriver until after the close of the season. It is proposed to place fifty million young shad in the river from these vessels. The Lookout already has one million cggs in the incubators, and the first spawn will be liberated in about four days. The eggs are ob-tained from the largest and finest female shad just as they are drawn from the vater in the big seine net at Thompson & Guy's fishery. The Government officials have the first pick and pay a stipulated price for each fish used. The hatching process consists in placing the eggs in jars containing water heated above the normal temperature of the river, and keep-ing them constantly in motion. In from four to seven days the young shad break through the eggs and are placed in the river to start on their perilous journey to the sea.—*Philadel-phic Times*.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS. Nov. 8.-Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials ssociation, at Abilene, Kau. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas ity, Mo. Nov. 22.-Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, t High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings punty, N. Y.

DOG SHOWS.

DOG SHOWS. May 4, 5, 6 and 7.—Tenth annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Gardea, New York. James Morti-mer, Superiutendent, P. O. Box 1812, New York. May 18, 19, 20 and 21.—Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. Munson, Manager. May 25, 26 and 27.—First Dog Show of the Ninth Regiment, Wilkes-Pa. W. H. Tuck, Sceretary, Wilkesbarre, Pa. July 20, 31, 22 and 23.—Miwaukee Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Man-ager, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bos 2832, New York. Number of eachies already mrinted \$616 of entries already printed 3616.

THE CLEVELAND DOG SHOW,

THE CLEVELAND DOG SHOW. Third dog show of the Cleveland Bench Show Associ-ation was held at Cleveland, O., last week. Previous shows at Cleveland have proved very satisfactory to the ex-hibitors as well as the association, and we are pleased to note that this show will compare favorably in this respect with any that has been held. The Tabernacle, in which the show was held, is of good size and well ventilated, but is badly lighted. The benches were well arranged, and the manage-ment was first-class, except that there were not attendants to do the necessary work in its proper time. The dogs were well cared for, and the exhibitors warmly praised the manage-ment for the care taken of their interests and for the efficient and cordial manner in which their wants were attended to. There were 365 entries, with 30 absentees. The quality in most of the classes was good, the English setters being re-markably tine. One of the local papers solemily announced that "taking all things into consideration there is not a poor dog in the show." We have no knowledge of where the re-porter draws the line, but presume that it is at the "yaller dogs that made their first appearance in public. Some of them ande the knowing ones open their eyes, and we have no doubt that this operation will be repeated if these dogs put in an operance at future shows, no matter how hot the com-nany. The did not commence until 2 o'clock on Tuesday, and

The number of the second se

ENGLISH SETTERS-(MR, WILSON), ENGLISH SETTERS-(MR, WILSON), There were many very fine animals in the English setter classes, and several of them are good enough for any company. The judge did not handle them at all well. He let no bad ones into the money, but some of the best were entirely overlooked, and others were rated below their merits. We are sorry to

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IRISH SETTERS-(MAJOR TAYLOR).

IRISH SETTERS-(MAJOR TAYLOR). The Irish setters, as a whole, were the poorest lot that we have scen at any show this year. In the champion dog class, Etcho, Jr., had an easy win over Brush. Zella (Henduft, lock-ing well, had a walk over in the bitch class. There were only five shown in the open dog class. They were properly placed. Wickey C., placed third, except for a broken foot, was the best of the lot. In the bitch class, first went to Laura B, a very nice big bitch with plenty of bone. She is very well made, but a little too much of English type. Cora, winner of second, is a very promising puppy, but not good enough to beat Lorna, placed third. Noreen IV., vhc., was looking well, and deserved the place. Clara Belle, also vhc., received all she deserved. She has a short head and is too heavy in body. Her good coat and color gave her the place. Nellie C, is a fair little bitch shown out of coat and feather. The dog pup-pies were nothing extra. Frank, the best one, is just a fair puppy, with too much white on chest. In the bitch class, first went to Cora, winner of second in the open class. There was nothing else in the class that we fancied. BLACK AND TAN SETTERS-(MAJOR TAYLOR).

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS-(MAJOR TAYLOR).

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS—(MAJOR TAYLOR). There were no entries in the black and tan setter champion classes, and but two in the open dog class. Both of these were winners of first and second here two years ago. They have fallen off from their form then, and the judge withheld first and placed them second and third, their relative position two years ago. Dash, placed second, has grown coarse and wide in front, aud is out at elbow. Mr. Brown was much too fat. He has grown throaty and wide, and shows age. In the bitch class, first went to Lottie, a very nice bitch, with rather a plain head and poor tail, but otherwese very good. Second went to Jess II., a fine big bitch with a fair head, and of good coat and color. She is not quite straight on her fore-legs. Duchess C. has an Irish head, and is of Irish type. Bell, unnoticed, deserved the two letters. She is a fair light when the two much tan on head. First was withheld in the puppy class, and second given to Dash. We failed to find him in his stall. He should be much better than the remain-der of the class to be worth the place. POINTERS—(MR, DAVIDSON).

der of the class to be worth the place. POINTERS—(MR, DAVIDSON). There were forty-two pointers entered and all were shown except five of the Graphic Kennels and Jetsam, the Pittsburgh winner. Taken as a whole, the quality was above the aver-age. Robert le Diable was entered in the champion class over 55 pounds, but was not for competition. He has improved since we last saw him. In the corresponding bitch class Lady (roxteth, looking well, was alone. In open dogs first and second went to Pap Smizer and Kingshot, litter brothers. They are very well made with good legs and feet, both are a triffe weak in head. Sweep, vhc., we failed to find in his stall. Young Meteor, he. is rather a nice puppy, but too wide in front. Planet, c., was in bad condition. He appears to be a good dog. His worst fault is his open feet. In the bitch class first went to Romp, sister to Lady Croxteth, but a year younger.

She is nearly as good as Lady. Second went to Lass, well known. She was much too fat. Diana, vhc., is quite a fair bitch, except that she is too snipy and a bit straight in stifle. There was one cutry in each of the small champion classes and both were absent. In the open dog class first went to Tippe-cance, a taking looking dog with fair head, neck and chest, good loin, quarters, tail, legs and feet. His ears are up a bit high and he is a trifle wide in front. He might be better in shoulders. Second went to Rumpty, a well put together dog of considerable quality. He has a fair head that would be improved with more stop. Don and Doncaster, both vhc., deserved their cards. Le Roy, hc., is a taking looking dog with good neck, shoulders, chest and tail. He is weak in head and light in bone. Bull's Eye, also hc., is a fair dog, a bit leggy. Spot, unnoticed, deserved a card for his good body, capital legs and feet. In the bitch class first went to Keswick II, winner of second at Pittsburgh. She isquite a nice bitch. Her worst faults are a flat skull, not depth enough in chest, and a bad gait behind. Lillie Bang, winner of second, is a nicish lemon and white; she deserved the place. Fan, vhc., looks, like a good one, but she was too fat to show. Daisy Donald, hc., was nursing a litter and not in form. The dog puppies were a poor class. Young Meteor, the winner, was much the best. He was hc., in the open large class. The others were not very promising. The bitches were better, although we noticed nothing likely to win in the future in good company. <u>SPANIELS-(MR. NAYLOR)</u>.

SPANIELS-(MR. NAYLOR).

STANELS—(MR. NAYLOR). There were seven Irish water spaniels shown. Count Bendigo was alone in the champion class. He was looking well, In the open dog class first went to Patsy O'Connor, a rangy, workmanlike-looking dog, with good head, ears, topknot, legs and feet; his tail has been hurt, which will account for its bad carriage. He also has a large white spot on chest. Second went to Champion, of good shape and a nice head; he was off in coat. Onomoo, the, is well known. O'Duff, he., is fairly well formed, but is too leggy and shallow and was short in coat. In the bitch class first went to Little Sioux, a nice bitch with a good head. She is a trifle shot in body and was off in coat. Gypsy, winner of second, is well formed. She has a mustache and considerable feather on her tail; her coat was also ragged. There were no entries in the champion field spaniel class. In the open class first went to Hornell Mikado, one of the handsomest black and whites that we have seen. He is fair all round, except that his tail is carried too high. This was lis first appearance. He is to be at New York to take the measure of the cracks. Second went to Feerless Gloss, a very nice dog of cocker type. Rocco, e., has a good head, coat, legs and feet, but is too short in body. Bob S., unnoticed, is of fair type and deserved a notice. The gnawed a hole in his thigh the first day and was not shown. Hornell Silk, looking better than at Newark, was alone in the champion cocker class. In the open class for other than black first went to Vic. She is faulty in head and ears and too short in body. Hornell Belle II., winner of second, has a grand body and a beautiful coat. She is a triffe faulty in head and has chorea, but for the latter we would place her first. Hornell Nance, vhc, is faulty in head, but has a good body and the best of legs and feet. The two others were not worthy notice. Kino, winner at Pittsburgh, was first in the class for blacks. He is a nice little dog, a triffe too short in body and stand

FOXHOUNDS--(MR. NAYLOR). In the champion foxhound class Roxey II, was alone. In the open class Ranger was first, and Abe, a handsome black and tan with white feet, was placed second; he is too leggy and is rather shallow. We preferred Leader, vhc., for the place, he is better all round, except in beauty. The others were a workmanlike looking lot. There was no uniformity of type in the class, and not one that approaches the type called for by the standard. BEAGLES-(MR. NAYLOR).

type in the class, and not one that approaches the type called for by the standard. BEAGLES-(MR, NAYLOR). There were nineteen entrics in the beagle classes, with only one absentee. In the champion class Bannerman, looking well, beat Mischief. The open dog class brought out a capital hound in Racket; he was bred by Gen. Rowet, and has a grand head and an immense chest; he seemed to be slack be-hind, which is perhaps owing to his thin condition; when in good form he will undoubtedly be a hard one to beat. Driver, placed second, is a workmanlike looking dog, but not of so good type as Bob, yhe. Bob is a bit leggy, and might be better in muzzle, otherwise he is good. Banker, also vhc., is rather coarse. Boxer, c., might be improved in coat, brush and muzzle; in other respects he is quite good. The bitch class also brought out a new comer in Dot, the winner. She is an excellent bitch. Her worst fault is a trifle too much length of body. Piney, placed second, is a serviceable looking bitch, also a little too long in body and out at elbow, and is light in eye. Minnie, vhc., is very pretty. She is weak in muzzle, and might be better in brush. Queen Bird, hc., is well made, with a good body. She lacks in muzzle and ears. Millie, also hc., is an excellent bitch. She is somewhat snipy and a bit out at elbow. Maida, c., is a little long cast, and a trifie out at elbow. She also lacks in coat. Stella, also c, lacks quality. In the under 12 inch dog class, Marchboy II, was alone, the other entry being trans-fered to the large class. Marchboy should have been entered in the champion class, as he has won three first. He has lost flesh during the campaign, and this magnifies his worst fault, lacks of substance. There were but two shown in the bitch class. Fairy, placed first, we did not like so well for the place as Magnet. The latter is bad in forelegs and feet, but better than Fairy in all other points. Maida II, was the only pupy shown. If she gets a good coat and brush with age she will do to show again. Boli of the pac

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Was whill be the second, given to Lert, been withheld also. GREYHOUNDS-(HR. NAYLOR). With the exception of first and second there was nothing worthy notice. Belle, the winner, is quite a nice bitch, with a fair head, good neck, chest and loins, and snows quality; she is too straight behind and her feet might be improved. Major, second, is well known. DEERHOUNDS-(MR. NAYLOR). There were only two deerhounds shown. Fly, placed first, is just a fair specimen. Garfield, given second, looks the bet-ter of the two, but his ugly disposition prevented examina-tion, and he was properly placed in the rear. MASTIFIS-(MR. NAYLOR). The only entries in the champion classes, Homer and Rosa-lind, were absent. The open dog class brought out a very fair

dog in Baby. He was much the best in the class. He is too long in head and light in bone and might be bet-ter in feet. He has a good body, which would be greatly improved with more flesh. He is evidently well bred, althouch unfortunately his pedigree is missing. Cæsar H., placed second, we do not like. Captain, vhc., is a very dark brindle, almost black; he is of fair type and immense bulk. Prince, hc., should have been second. He is not first-class, but much above the average, and the best red we have seen for a long time; he is rather light and leggy, and could be im-proved in head. In the bitch class Bal-Gal and Ilford Cambria had a very close thing of it. Bal-Gal's good coudition pulled her through, but she did not have much too spare. Ilford Cambria is litter sister to the well-known Ilford Caution. She has a fair head and is well-formed. She was not shown in good condition, being much too thin. There was only one puppy worth notice, Ashmont Tiger, a nice brindle, much like his sire Ilford Crom-well. He is not quite deep enough in muzzle and has a ring tail. He is rather timid and did not like to go into the ring, whereupon Mr. Fellows, of spaniel fame, who had beccome somewhat acquainted with him, took him in charge and showed him nucely. When the ribbon was handed him, Mr. Fellows very blandly remarked to the judge, "If you are as good a judge of spaniels as you are of mastiffs, I am all right." It is perhaps unnecessary to add that he retired amid the plandits of the audience. ET. EENARDS-(MR. NAYLOR).

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GERMAN MASTIFFS OR GREAT DANES-(MR. NAYLOE). Six good animals were shown in this class. Cæsar, placed first in the dog class, is an immense brindle, one of the best we

have seen. He is a trifle straight behind, which is his worst fault. He would show better with more flesh Second went to Nero, an uncropped blue, but little behind the winner in merit. General, vhc., was transferred from the miscellaneous class where he was entered as a Russian bloodhound. He is a fair specimen, a bit wide in front and weak in muzzle. Co-lumbus, c., would have been better placed but for his de-formed forelegs, caused by being broken. Pluto was absent. In the bitch class Flora was absent and Lady Gray, a very nice blue, was alone. Barring a weak muzzle she is a very nice specimen. Below is a full list of

nice specimen. Below is a full list of

AWARDS.

ENGLISH SETTERS.-CHAMPION-Dog: Absent. Bitch: Pittsburg Kennel Club's Queen Alice.-Orem-Dogs: 1st, R. B. Morzan's Mandani 2d. John Davidson's Scotlish Chief; 3d, Reserve Kennels' Pendragoo. Very high com., J. Denny's Brandon, F. Milham's Blue Alope. High com., J. Ockrell's Tasso. C. W. Fromm's Dash and North, M. Martin's Vixen; 3d, J. Donoghue's Jeannette. Very high com., J. Ockrell's Tasso. C. W. Fromm's Dash and North, M. Martin's Vixen; 3d, J. Donoghue's Jeannette. Very high com., J. Davidsou's Swan; R. B. Morgan's Bees M. and Fannie M. F. Milham's Jelicov, J. O'Shea's Rosey. High com., R. B. Morgan's Akron Girl, and L. Cohaup's Daisy.-Perpriss.-Dogs; 1st, A. Sander's Dude; 2d. T. G. Davey's Grouse. Very high com., and high com., S. B. Conklin's Dash C. and Doc C. Two classes were made of the dog puppies. Ju the second class.-Dogs; 1st, J. Sandahala; 2d, Pittsburgh Kennel Club's Sparle. Very high com., G. Wolfreis Eadr Of Britton. Bitches; 1st, J. Denny's Nanfahala; 2d, Pittsburgh Kennel Club's Sparle. Very high com., G. Volkre's Ledi P. Wolfender's Blink Boney, and T. Donoghue's Darts', Elcho, Jr. Bitches; Lad, P. Wolfender's Blink Boney. Jonghue's Leho, Jr. Bitches; Ist, J. Chub's Mickey C. Van Horn's Patsy; 2d, C. Hanitch's Dash; 3d, H. E. Chubb's Mickey C. Van Horn's Patsy; 2d, C. Hanitch's Dash; 3d, H. E. Chubb's Laires Darts', 2d, J. A. J. Sprague's Cora; 3d, Dr. Wm. Jarvis's Loho, J. Wight's Neille. Purpuss. Dogs: 1st, W. O. Schneider's Frank; 4d, H. F. Consel's Staten N. W. Bay, Bay, M. M. Shorey, N. and E. F. Weiss's Clara Bell. Com., W. B. Wright's Neille. Purpuss. Dogs: 1st, W. C. Schneider's Frank; 4d, H. Conley's Bats. High com., S. T. Beyague's Cora; 2d, J. A. J. Sprague's Cora; 2d, Dr. Wm. Jarvis's Lohna. Very Migh com., G. Randerson's Oleveland Belle and Little Daisy. High com., G. Randerson's Cleveland Belle and Little Baisy. High com., Mr. T. R. Whitehead's Kittle. Com., C. E. Wilhur's Gipsey.

hich com, G. Randerson's Cleveland Eelle and Little Daisy. High com, Mrs. T. R. Whitehead's Kittle. Com., C. E. Wilhur's Gipsey.
BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.—Dogs: Ist. withheld: 2d, R. R. Rhodes's Dash; 3d, Miss L. Walton's Mr. Brown. Bitches: Ist. F. W. J Ball's Lottie: 2d. E. Davis' Jess H. 3d, withbeld. Com, Mrs. G. Griffin's Dutchess. Puppies: 1st. withheld; 2d, E. Clobitz's Dash. Com., R. Wehrle's Lang and C. E. Grover's Peter.
POINTERS.—LARGE-CHAMPION-Dog: Absent. Bitch: B. F. Seitner's Lady Croxtetb. - OPEN-Dogs: 1st and 2d. Whealen and Sander's Sweep. High com., C. T. Engel's Young Meteor. Com, B. F. Seitner's Ist and Zd. Jistone Kennels' Moncaster. Very high com., Whealen and Sander's Diana.—SMAL-Dogs: 1st. W. C. Nelson's Tippeznoe; 2d. Whealen and Sander's Diana.—SMAL-Dogs: 1st. W. C. Nelson's Tippeznoe; 2d. Whealen and Sander's Diana.—SMAL-Dogs: 1st. W. C. Nelson's Tippeznoe; 2d. Whealen and Sander's Diana.—SMAL-Dogs: 1st. W. C. Nelson's Tippeznoe; 2d. Whealen and Sander's Numpt. Very high com., Whealen and Sander's Bullseye, and W. K. Huntingdon's LeRoy. Bitches: 1st. Stat 2d. Jistone Kennels' Doncaster.
High com., Whealen and Sander's Bullseye, and W. K. Huntingdon's LeRoy. Bitches: 1st, St. Louis Kennel Club's Keswick; 2d. Jistone Kennels' Lillie Bag. Very high com., J. Lewis's Frank Sleenford. Bitches; 1st, St. Louis Kennel Club's Keswick; 2d. Jistone Kennels', Justons LeRoy. Bitches; 1st, St. Kork High com., J. Lewis's Frank Sleenford. Bitches; 1st, St. Kork, St. High com., J. E. Mers's Frank Sleenford. Bitches; 1st, St. Kork, W. C. Meyer's Topsy.
IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—CHAMPON-T. Donoghue's Count Bendits. Onces.—Logos: 1st, Stocky & Chisholm's Paisy O'Oonnor; 2d. J. J. Flock's Champion. Very bigh com., W. Ebler's Onomoo. High com., Y. Huntington's Lettics Sit, Stocky, St. T. Donoghue's Little Sioux; 2d. Excelsior Irish Water Spaniel Kennels' Gypey.
FIELD SPANIELS.—Ist., Hornell Spaniel (Lub's Hornell Mikado; 2d. Hitkupt K. Kennel Club's Hornell Mi

FIELD SPANIELS.—Ist, Hornell Spaniel Chubis Gypsy. 2d, Pittsburgh Kennel Club's Peerless Gloss, Jr. Com., C. E. Curtiss's

BILDD SFAMELES.-IR. HOTBEIL Spanlel CUD'S HOTBEIL MIRADO;
 AL, PHITSDURF, KENNEL CLUB'S, HOTBEIL MIRADO;
 COCKER SPANIELS.-ANY COLOR-CHAMPION-HOTBEIL Spanlel
 CUCKER SPANIELS.-ANY COLOR-CHAMPION-HOTBEIL Spanlel
 CUCKER SPANIELS, ANY COLOR-CHAMPION-HOTBEIL Spanlel
 COCKER CLUB'S KIC; 24 and very high com, Hornell Spanlel Club'S
 HOTBEIL SUR, ANY COLOR-CHAMPION-HOTBEIL Spanlel
 COCKER CLUB'S KIC; 24 and very high com, Hornell Spanlel Club'S
 HOTBEIL BEILE II, and HÖTBEIL NANCE.-BLACK-IST, CANDONSburg
 COCKER CLUB'S KIC; 24 and very high com, Hornell Spanlel Club'S
 HOTBEIL SCHLER, HOTBEIL SPANLE, HOTBEIL Spanlel Club'S
 HOTBEIL SCHLES, CAMPION-D. O'Shea'S ROXY II. OPEN-IST, D.
 O'Shea'S RANGEY; 24, CAPL, J. Bright'S Ahe. Very high com, F.
 Bailey'S Leader. High com, C. B. Jordan'S Bessie. Com, H. L.
 Stanton'S Moody and Sankey.
 BEAGLES.-CHAMPION-A. C. KTUEGEY'S BANDER'S DIVER. Very high com, Mirs. G. H. Hill'S BANKEY and E. E. Shaner'S Diver, Very high com, Mirs. G. H. Hill'S Banker and E. E. Shaner'S Diver, Very high com, Mirs. G. H. Hill'S Banker Shot. UNDER 12tx.-Dogg: 1st, W. F. Streeter'S Marchoy II. Bitches: 1st, A. C. Krueger's Marchoy II. Bitches: 1st, A. C. Krueger's Maida II. Pack, five or more, 1st, A. C. Krueger; 24, E. E. Shaner's Diviser, Very high com, A. S. Williams' Glopsey; F. Kostering's Rover and Mohawk Kennels' Lena. Com, P. H. Moran's Prince.
 FULSHUNDE.-DOGS: 1st, A. C. Krueger's Stableford Joe. Eicher: 1005

Prince.
FOX-TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1st, F. Hoey's Stableford Joe. Biches: 1st, F. Hoey's Lyra II., H. Howel's Busy. Puppies: 1st, withheld: 2d, M. Lewis, Jr.'s Lert.
GREYHOUNDS.—Ist, J. F. Nicholson's Belle; 2d, S. S. Parvni's Major. Very high com., T. H. Mijler's Spring. High com., J. H. Salishury's Lita and Lady. Com., W. S. Kitselman's Eurt.
DEERHOUNDS.—Ist, E. P. Watterson's Fly; 2d, J. Kruger's Gar-field.

DEERHOUNDS, -1st, E. P. Watterson's Fly; 2d, J. Kruger's Gar-field. MASTIFFS. -CHAMPIONS -Absent. -OPEN-Dogs: 1st, R. J. Aston's Baby; 2d. C. C. Cock's Casarl II. Very high com. F. W. Stockey's Captain. High com., D. & J. Wilson's Prince. Bitches: 1st, Ash-mont Kennels' Ral-Gal; 2d and high com., R. J. Aston's Hford Cam-bria and Maidstone Nellie. Puppies: 1st, E. II. Patterson's Ashmont Tiger; 2d, J. G. Dreschler's Flord., High com., J. C. Cora's Reginald ST. BERNARDS --ROUGH-COATED-CHAMPION-Dog; J.W. Burgess's First Choice. Bitch: No entry. -Open-Dogs: 1st, J. W. Burgess's First Choice. Bitch: No entry. -Opens: -logs: 1st, M. Burgess's and 2d, Mohawk Kennels' Numbolt. Very high com., T. H. New-bury's Julien. High com., Mohawk Kennels' Jumbo. Bitches; 1st and 2d, Mohawk Kennels' Nom and Cho. Fuppies: 1st, Mohawk Keennels' Jombo; 2d and high com., H. J. Siller's Alma and Arnold. -SMOOTH-COATED. - CHAMPIONS - No entries. -OPEN -DORS: 1st, M. Yan Winkle's Montreaux. Eitches: 1st, withheld; 2d, E. J. Siller's Gemmi. Fuppies: 1st, E. J. Siller's Ada; 3d, J. C. Weidman's Arno. High com., W. Horrock's Annie. NEWFOUNDLANDS -1st, D. O'Shea's Bruno; 2d, W. C. Myers's

Van Winkle's Montreaux. Eitches: 1st., withheld's 2d. E. J. Siller's Gemmi. Puppies: 1st. E. J. Siller's Ada; 2d, E. J. Siller's Gemmi. Puppies: 1st. E. J. Siller's Ada; 2d, J. C. Weldman's Arno. High com., W. Horrock's Annie.
NEWFOUNDLANDS -1st. D. O'Shea's Bruno; 2d, W. C. Myers's King Leo. Very high com., D. O'Shea's Lear and B. F. Lewis's Carlo. Com., W. Sellers's Watch.
COLLIES - CHARPINX-Dog: Sans Souch Kennels' Ben Nevis.- OFEX-Dogs: 1st. J. A. Long's Olifton Hero; 2d, C. A. Otis, Jr.'s Yarrow. Bitches: 1st. J. Walker's Beauty; 2d. B. W. King's Judic.-PUPHES-Dogs: 1st. J. S. Dumont's Mac; 2d, B. W. King's Judic.-PUPHES-Dogs: 1st. S. Dumont's Mac; 2d, B. W. King's Mack. Eitches; 1st, withheld; E. J. Siller's Gemmi.
BULLDOUS.- Dogs: 1st. J. P. Barnard's King. Bitches; 1st, withheld; 2d, J. P. Barnard's Nano.
BULLDOUS.- Loogs: 1st. J. P. Barnard's King. Bitches; 1st, withheld; 2d, J. P. Barnard's Nano.
BULLTERRIERS.-Sorcet AND HARB-HARED-Prizes withheld.-BLACK AND TAN-1st, Mrs. B. F. Lewis's Smart.-DANDE DINMORTS-1st and 2d, J. Koe's Gohhie Burns and Plas.-Intern-1st, D. O'Shea's Erin.-SKRES--Ist, E. ELSAESpreger's Migit; 2d, F. H. Kennely's Tohy. Striches; 1st, Gillivan's Pegzie; 3d, Mohawk Kennels' Tody, High com., W. C. Meyer's Tiny. Puppies. Judy.-Orgs.-Dogs: 1st, Miss Netile Short's Tohy. Bitches; 1st, Miss Kennels' 10dy.-Very. High com., G. McBride's Tony May.
YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.-LARGE-Ist, W. Hill's Joe. Bitch: Mohawk Kennels' Tody, High com., W. Hatch's Othigut. High com., G. McBride's Tony May.
YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.-LARGE-Ist, W. Staensperger's Maud; 2d, Mrs. W. High's Dot. Very high com., J. Krieger's Dande and W. B. Wricht's Daisy. High com., J. Krieger's Browne and Mrs. G. Hill's Johy Chique's Tony.

Budgy.
ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st, Mrs. A. H. Stanley's Chula; 2d, E. J. Huebschman's Fero.
POODLES.—1st, A. Sanders's Lillie; 2d, J. G. Drechsler's Curly.
GERMAN MASTIFFS.—Doga: 1st and 2d, Dr. G. Nicolai's Gensar and Nero, Very high com., E. E. Holden's General. Com., Col. F. Frick's Columnus. Bitches: 1st, Dr. G. Nicolai's Lady Gray.
MISCELLANEOUS.—1st, Glencoe Collie Kennels' boball sheepdog Sir Lucifer; 2d and 3d, Idstone Kennels' boball sheepdog

Fanchon. Very high com., J. H. Smith's basset hound Teaser. High com., A. Smith's basset hound Lill and H. Zeimer's Sl.

Fanchon. Very high com., J. H. Smill's basset hound Teasor. High com., A. Smith's basset hound. Lill and H. Zeimer's Sl.
 SPECIAL PRIZES.
 Best brace English setter puppies from Clarediand, S. C. Conkiln the source of the set o

NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

NEW YORK DOC SHOW.
The tenth annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club streads on the of last year, there being over a consumed one where as follows: Pointers, Mr. B. J. M. Stread, Green where as follows: Pointers, Mr. J. M. Stread, Green where as follows: Pointers, Mr. J. M. Stread, Green where as follows: Pointers, Mr. J. M. Stread, Green where as follows: Pointers, Mr. J. M. Stread, Green where as follows: Pointers, Mr. St. Bernards, English blood, bounds, Wewfoundlands, deerhounds, greyhounds, Great where as follows: Pointers, Mr. St. Bernards, English blood, bounds, Mewfoundlands, deerhounds, greyhounds, Great where as follows: Pointers, Mr. St. Bernards, English blood, bounds, Great where the stread, St. Bernards, English blood, banes, spaniels, bulldogs, bull terriers, and all other terriers, beaged, dechshund, basset hounds, Dr. Downey, Newman, K. W. Rutherfurd, New York; foor bounds, Great where the stread w

AWARDS.

AWARDS. MASTIFFS - CHAMPION-DOG: Winlawn Kennels' Homer. Bitch: Winlawn Kennels' Prussian Princess.-OPEN-DOGS: 1st, R. J. Aston's Baby; 2d, J. L. Winchell's Bose; 3d, E. H. Moore's Hidrd Caution. Very high corn., E. Morgan's Vulcan. High corn., R. H. Derby's Pharoah and Shaw & Bates's Dictator. Com , Winlawn Kennels' Hec-tor, C. P. Fraleigh's Bismarck and E. R. Coleman's Jag. Bitches; st, C. H. Morgan's Ladv Gladys; 2d, R. J. Aston's Hidrd Cambria; 2d. Scarsdale Mastiff Kennels' Reerina. Reserve, Siaw & Bates's Hilda V. Very high corn., Winlawn Kennels's Queen II. High com., J. L. Winchell's Bess and J. Oakey's Wana, Com., F. Ulenhant's Venice and Helen M. Cowles's Lorna. Prepriss-Dogs; 1st, Scarsdale Mastiff Kennels' Sir Roderick; 2d, A. Whitmauer's Ajax. Bitches; 1st and 2d, Scarsdale Mastiff Kennels' Lady Florence and Regina II. ST, BERNARDS.-Rovert Coxters-CTAMPION-Dog(: E. R. Hearn's Mastuff Kennels' Sir Roderick; 24, A. Whitmauer's Ajax. Biches.
 Mastuff Kennels' En Roderick; 24, A. Whitmauer's Ajax. Biches.
 Ist and 20, Scarsdale Mastiff Kennels' Lady Florence and Regina II.
 ST. BERNARDS,-ROTOH COATED-CHAMPION-Dog: E. R. Hearn's Duke of Leeds. Biches: E. H. Moore's Miranda. OPEN-Dogs: Ist. B. Honore's Merchant Prince: 2d, Mirs. A. M. McGreroo's Boscoll; 8d, A. Wallack's Courage II. Very high com. W. J. Eurich's Nerco. W. W. Russell's Barney, Miss Edna Ward's Og Coffin, Zimmer & Co's Prince Leopold and Chequasset Kennels' Kudolph II. High com., G. K. Goulding's Rip Van Winkle and C. F. Donohue's Schoonoven.
 Com., H. E. Newell's Duke. Biches: 1st. J. S. Sheppard's Lady Athol: 2d, E. R. Hearn's St. Bride; 8d, Dr. W. Young's Empress. Very high com., S. C. Wagner's Barry; 2d. D. P. Foster's unamed. Reserve, S. Hallock's Byron. Very high com., H. Muiler's Hero. High com., S. P. Slater's Candos. Com. A. J. Massey's St. Triphon. Biches: Ist. J. Massey's St. Triphon. Biches: Ist., Wagner & Fotheringham's Lucy; 2d, W. W. Wall's Gipsy. Very high com., H. H. Derby's Ike.
 ST. BERNARDS,-Smoorn-COATED-CHAMPION-Dog: Ist., E. R. Hearn's Leid: A. Gotophi; 3d, J. E. S. Haderis Chenols' Heetor; 2d. J. Stillman's St. Botolph; 3d. J. E. S. Haderis Chenols' Heetor; 2d. J. Stillman's St. Botolph; 3d. J. E. S. Haderis Con., M. H. Chittenden's Ernst. Garrett Roach's Barts and Milbrook Kennels' Ber mish com., J. S. Lake's Noble. Com., Hospice Kennel's 'Drito. Bitches: Ist., W. J. Ehrleh's Linder's Lardy Atholic, S. Stevenson's Leo. Very high com., Hence's Landy Atholic 'S Hart's Linder's Atholic, S. R. Hearn's Leid: A Corpore-Dogs: Ist., Hospice Kennels' Heetor; 2d. J. Stillman's St. Botolph; 3d. J. E. S. Haderis, Com. Mospice Kennels' Phro. Bitchess: Ist., W. J. Ehrleh's Flora II. ; 2d. J. Stillman's Belle of Sterling; 3t. E. R. Hearris Alma II. Very high com., Hespice Kennel's'Phro. Mitheesense. Dogs: Ist., H. C. Whitney's Cardinal; 2d, E

Neproc Neurols Queen of Shena. NEWFOUNDLANDS.--ist, D. O'Shea's Bruno; 2d. J. W. Burke's Major. Very high com., W. G. Martin's Juno II. Com., W. Selig-mao's Guy.

man's Guy.
GREAT DANES.-Ist, J. B. Miller's Tiger; 2d, A. Morello's Bismarck; 3d, J. B. Miller's Tigress. Very high com, J. J. Timolat's Jumbo. High com., J. W. Clark's Cafe-au Lait. E. Magnus's Nero and G. Voo Skal's Flora II. Com., O. Shmled's Hector and H. G. Martine's Nero.
GREYHOUNDS.-CHAMPION-Dog: H. W. Smith's Memonon. Bitch: H. W. Smith's Mother Demdike. OPEN-DOgs: 1st, H. W. Huntington's G. G. H. Goulding's Joe Jumper. Very high com. and high com., Jiss W. L. Bulder's Rajah and Rawhl. Bitlehest 1st, W. Huntington's Leuisette's d. J. M. Thoraton's Juno. Reserve. H. W. Huntington's Hawthorne Belle. Very high com., Miss May, Cummungs's Lady Maud. High com. F. H. Platt's Presty Puss. Puppies: 1st, H. W. Smith's Sister in Black; 2d, W. Blackham's Dora, Perp High com., G. Y. Goulding's Mystery and F. H. Platt's Ahwaga Chief. Com., F. H. Platt's Gay Pirate II.

Goulding's Mystery and F. H. Platt's Ahwaga Chiet. Com., F. H Platt's Gay Pirate II. DEERHOUNDS.-CHARPON-J. E. Thayer's Chieftain.-OPEN-Jogs: ist and high com., (lovernook Kennels' Bras and Heather; 2d E. D. Morgan's Bevys II. Very bigh com., Mrs. Frank Loring' Erian. Bitches: ist. J. E. Thayer's Wanda: 2d. Clovernook Kennels' Mercia. High com., J. E. Thayer's Meather Belle. Puppies: ist Clovernook Kennels' Storma. POINTERS.-LARGE-CHAMPION-DOG: St. Louis Kennel Club' Robert le Diable. Bitch: Graphic Kennels' Revel III.-ORZN-Dogs Ist and 2d, F. R. Hichoock's Tammany and Duke of Bergen; 3d. C W. Littlejohn's Fritz. Reserve, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Danby. Very High com., O. A. Parker's William Tell and F. B. Fay's Tempter High com., Neversink Lodge Kennels' Drake. Com., Mike Breese', Joe Hindo. Bitches: Ist, J. B. S. Holmes'S Seph G.; 2d, A. H. Ald rich's Nell; 3d, Neversink Lodge Kennels' Just.-ChAMPION-Dog: Graphic Kennels' Breaket. Jitch: Graphic Kennels' Meally-OFZM-Dogs. Ise., O. H., Otell's Consolation; 2d. C. J. Peahall's Nell's Network Stennels' Braket. Bitch: Graphic Kennels' Meally-Network Stennels' Braket. Bay J. Bay Stennels' Meally-Dogs: Hoga, Ise, O. H., Otell's Consolation; 2d. C. J. Peahall's Meally-Dogs. Jong, Sten, C. H., Otell's Consolation; 2d. C. J. Peahall's Nell's Nell's Nell's Consolation; 2d. C. J. Peahall's Nell's Nell's Nell's Consolation; 2d. C. J. Peahall's Nell's Nell's Consolation; 2d. C. J. Peahall's Nell's Consolation; 2d. C. J. Peahall's Nell's Nell's Consolation; 2d. C. J. Peahall's Nell's Consolation; 2d. C

wis's Jill. Reserve, J. R. Purcell's Ion. Very high com., J. S ise's Young Beulab. F. R. Hitchcock's Happy Medium. C. W. Little-in's Virrinia and L. W. White's Lalla Rookh. High com., P. H. dee's Jane. Com. F. Bollet's Bertie and R. Stuyvesant's Beldame. Fuppres, Over 12 AND UNDER ISNOS.-Dogs: Ist. C. H. Odell's onsolation; 2d. G. H. Hooper's Rosedale. Reserve. Dr. A. F. Dulin's ixon. Very high com., A. G. Henderson's Ros. Bitches; 1st. F. R. Bitchcock's Queen Fam.-UNDER 12005. E. F. H. Hichcock's Pene nucle; 2d. O. F. Earle. Jr.'s Monte. Reserve. F. F. Harris's Sin Inthony. Very high com., C. W. Littlejohn's Virglnious and F. F. Intris's Beau of Portland. High com., F. F. Harris's May F. Com., L. H. Byrnes's Kitty Clover and E. R. Coleman's Rushing Firt. FNGLISH SETTERS.-CRAMPOL-Door. Blackstone Kennels' Fore.

arns's Beau of Portland. Hich com. F. F. Harnis's May F. Com., H. Byrnes's Kitty Clover and E. R. Coleman's Rushing Flit. ENGL18H SETTERS, -CHAMPON-Dog: Blackstone Kennels' Fore-an. Bitch: R. C. Coruell's Modesta.-OPEN-Dogs: 1st, Blackstone mnels' Rock; 2d, Adams & Tucker's Gus Bondhu; 3d, Blackstone nnels' Mack B. Reserve, R. B. Morgan's Mandan. Very high com., C. Clark's Bob White, H. Pape's Count Ranger and E. W. Jester's en Rock. High com., D. Lord's Patch and L. Gardner's Buckeye Com., F. T. Brown's Shot, T. P. Mather's Dan and F. H. Hoe's ro f Wetherall: 3d, D. O'Shea's Rosey, Reverve, E. W. Jester's shing Belle. Very high com., R. B. Morgan's Beas M. L. Shuster, 's, Chester and Blackstone Kennels' Daisy Laverack. High com., (coper's Leindor, Mrs. E. B. Convers's Mirth Elgin and L. Shuster, 's, Constein, Com, W. B. Peet's Blanche Lewis, L. Shuster, J. 's, Constein, Com, W. B. Peet's Blanche Lewis, L. Shuster, J. 's, Constein, Com, W. B. Peet's Blanche Lewis, L. Shuster, J. 's, Derta and Blackstone Kennels' Daisy Laverack. High com., 's, Gornelia, Com, W. B. Peet's Blanche Lewis, L. Shuster, J. 's, Derta and Blackstone Kennels' Alice Dais, 'Braco', 2d, J. Driscol''s d. Reserve, J. von Lengerke's Prince Daab. High com., E. M. an's Druld's Kock and E. Matheson's Warwick. Com., F. T, own's Sbot. *Bitchest* Prizes withheld. Very tigh com. E. W. Jurkee's 's Fairy Glen. UNNER 12 MONTHS-Ist, G. W. Neal's Daisy Fore-int: 2d. S. Foard's Countess Leab. Reserve, E. W. Durkee's intz. Very high com., J. C. Munroe's Gath Dale, E. Matheson's ince Rockingham and Blackstone Konel's Lau. Hiet com, E. Jester's Little Boy Flue and S. B. Pord's Rock Glen. Com., E. W. Tkee's Nahmke and Saddle Bags. RISH SETTUERS.-CHAMPION-Dog. Dr. Wm. Jarvis's Elcho, Jr. *teh* W. Dunnby's Molle Rawn. Opers. Down Lett. J. Wether

urbee's Nahmke and Saddle Bags. IRISH SETTERS.-CHAMPION-DOG: Dr. Wm. Jarvis's Elcho, Jr. itch: W. Dunphy's Molly Bawn.-OPEN-Dogs: 1st, I. H. Hoberts's ruce: 24, E. B. COUVER'S Eurice; 3d, Max Wenzel's Tim. Very higb m., F S. Parrott's Gerald, Olisre-Reeta Kennels' Glenclaire and lax Wenzel's Chief II. High com., R. C. Van Horn's Palsey, L. B. /right's Glencho Boy and E. Matheson's Glen Elcho and Pat Elcho. om., E. B. Frost's Grover and C. B. L. Clement's Scamp. Bitches's i, M. Richardson's Hazel; 2d, Dr. Wm. Jarvis's Lorma; 3d, R. W. vans's Rue. Very high com., H. T. Henshaw's Bessie Glencoe, D. Hyde's Dapbne and E. Yollmer's Nellie. Com., C. J. Stewart's er.

D. Hyde's Dapone and E. Volmer's Nehle. Coll., C. J. Stewart's fer. BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.—CHAMPION—E. Maher's Royal Duke, OPEN—Dogs: 1st. Dr. W. H. Tillinghast's Mont; 2d, Miss L. Wood-orth's Phil; 3d, C. W. Tutile's Don. Reserve. J. H. Friedlander's on, Very hick com., Neversink Lodge Kennels' Bruce. High com., P. Blagden's Jim. Com., S. A. Hess's Dash and C. S. Fitch's Mac-eth. Bitches: 1st, Chas. S Fitch's Madge; 2d, D. O'Sbea's Jip; 3d, W. Tutile's Cremorne. High com., Dr. W. H Tillinghast's Perley, Ind Associated Fanciers' Clara. Com., C. Valentine's Ryc. Puppies; si, Mr. John Allen's Brewster Boy; 2d, C. S. Fitch's Harry Malcolm. Besrree, Dr. W. H. Tillinghast's Fannle. High com., W. Hughson's unchess. Com. E. W. Jacobs's Grouse.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS .- 1st withheld, 2d, Dr. E. L. Hilton's

U.d. CLUMBER SPANIELS. — Снамріон — M. Richardson's Newcastle. — pr. — Dogs: 1st, W. H. Pchieffelin's Bateman; 2d, C. H. Tweed' nuch. Bitches. 1st, M. Richardson's Tyne; 2d, Miss Mary Inger-Il's Kolena.

II's Kolena. FTELD SPANIELS, --CHAMPION--Dow: A. C. Wilmerding's Black rince. Bitch: A. C. Wilmerding's Newton Abbott Lady, --Orsy--t, A. E. Rendle's Compton Bandit: 2d, C. DuBois Wagstaff's Dash A. Baserve, E. M. Oldham's Lady Abbott. Very high com, Hornell paniel Club's Hornell Mikado, and J. F. Johnson's Jim. High com, M. Bull's Black Joe. Com, E. M. Oldham's Dash, and W. H. James's

27 M. Bull's Black Joe. Com., E. M. Oldham's Dash, and W. H. James's Jue. Jue. Barther and State of the second state of the

ES. — Спамріон — А. Н. Wakefield's Little Duke. - Open-Dogs. Diffendeffer's Rattler; 2d. А. Н. Wakefield's Racer, Jr.; 3d. elihase's Trailer. Very high com. А. H. Wakefield's Leader erset kennels' Jupiter. Bitches: 1st, W. S. Diffenderffer's d. Somerset kennels' Jessie; 3d. А. H. Wakefield's Chase, a com., Somerset kennels' Virginia. High com., A. H. Wake en Puppics: 1st, Blackburn kennels' Theo. BASSET HOUNDS.-1st, C. P. Gilbert's Bertrand; 2d, Maizeland ennels' Nemours.

BASNET HOUNDS.-Ist, C. F. GHDER'S BERTRADC, 20, MAIZEMAND cannels' Nemours. DACHSHUNDE.-Ist. E. D. Morgan's Rubenstein; 2d. Mrs. E. K. Iobinion's Downey. Very high com., O. A. Mygati's Fritz. High om., Invincible Kennels' Herzog. Bitchey: Ist, Invincible Kennels' NAME, 2d. O. A. Mygati's Screamer FOX-TERRERS.-CHAMFON-Dog: J. E. Thayer's Belgrave Prim-ose. Bitch: J. E. Thayer's Richmond Olive.-Organ-Dogs: 1st, A. Elemont, Jr.'s Bacchanal; 2d. E. Kelly's Valet; 3d. Kelly & Hoey's hovel. Reserve., J. W. Clark'4 Rustic Flash, Very high com., A. Elemont, Jr.'s Regent Vox and J. E. Thayer's Mixture Agent and tabv Jack. High com., J. A. Burden, Jr.'s Barquo, Somerset Keu-els' Somerset Mike and E. Griffith's Regal. Bitches: Ist and 2d. A. Pelmont, Jr.'s Didem and Marguerite; 3d. E. Kelly's Clover Heile. Herve, J. F. Inayer's Nua. Very ligh com. E. Kelly's Clover Heile. Herve, J. R. Inayer's Nua. Very ligh com. E. Kelly's Clover Heile. Herve, D. R. Jayer's Nua. Very ligh com. E. Kelly's Clover Heile. Herve, J. R. Undern Auf Marguerite; 3d. E. Kelly's Clover Heile. Herve, J. R. Undern Auf Marguerite; 3d. E. Kelly's Clover Heile. Herve, J. W. Clark's W. Clark's Planatasy.-Witz-Hannen Ar 's Diedem and Marguerite: 3d. E. Kelly's Delta. Re-F. Thayer's Nina. Very high com. E. Kelly's Delta. Re-E. Thayer's Nina. Very high com. E. Kelly's Clover Helle, a. D. S. Appleton's Luiu and E. Kelly's Clover Fidget. Com., S Clover Biossom and J. W. Clark's Phantasy.--WIRE-HAIREN H. Barlow's Bundle; 24 B. R. McGrezor's Trophy. Very ., R. H. Barlow's New Year's Day and J. E. I. Grainger's Com. C. Walton's Mystic - Puerriss-Dogs: 1st and very ., E. Kelly's Clover Turk and Scaradale Jim; 2d, C. A. Ste-Decaine. Com. R. F. Kenehan's Yankee and D. Lord. Jr.'s Iches: 1st J. White's Queen; 2d. withheld. Com., E. Kelly's Nelly, A. Belmont, Jr.'s Blemton Lilly and J. E. Thayer's Raby

CS.—CHAMPION—Dog: Hempstead Farm Co.'s Robin Adair, empstead Farm Co.'s Ladv of the Lake.—OPEN—Dogs: ist, ad Farm Co.'s Glencarry; 2d. W. C. Sanford's Success; 3d, y's Craft. Very high com. J. Lindsav's Strephon, M. Har-illamore, and A. J. Bruff's Kolly B. High com., Agnes Forgo's Sov. Bitches: ist, 2d and 3d, Hempstead Farm Co.'s Daisy so 'Gowrie and Lass o' Lowrie. Very high com., G. H. d's Lark and Mrs. Arthur Wallack's Fairy. High com., G. ell's Topsy.—Purpriss—Dogs: ist, Hempstead Farm Co.'s Haster Foy and Hempstead Farm Co.'s Gilford. High com., Wallack's Dougal and Rovald. Com. Mrs. Elliot Smith's Bitches: Ist and 2d, Hempstead Farm Co.'s Lady Ellis and ery bigh com., E. Leveque's Chula and P. F. Perry's Kappa. E. Tuck's Flora.

S. Tuck's Flora. DGS.—Спамрнол.—Dog: J. Е. Tbayer's Robinson Crusce. E. Thaver's Bellisima.—OPEN—Dogs: 1st and 2d. C. L. Col-igo and Boss; 3d. J. K. Tod's Bill Sykes. High com, Mrs. Sell's Hamlet Com, J. E. Tbayer's Dick Fuller and J. W. Jumbo IX. Bitches: 1st. R. & W. Livingston's Bellona; 2d, cson's Norwich Bess; 3d. J. L. Boardman's Rose. High V. Livingston's Silver Pitcher. Pappies; 1st. P. J. Shar-; 2d and high com., R. & W. Livingston's Silver Pitcher

J. A. M. M. M. Con., K. & W. Livingston's Silver Pitcher Joz II.
 LL-TERRIERS. - LARGE - CHAMPION - Dog: F. F. Dole's Count.
 W. J. Comstock's Victoria. - OPEX - Dogs: Ist, C. A. Steven's 'dd, J. Patterson's Judas. Verv high com., S. Van Vechten's Nelson. High com., A. S. Binmett's Punch and C. A. Steven's ny. Com, J. Tracy's Rinz. Bitches: ist, G. D. Woodil's iska; 2d, F. F. Dole's White Violet. High com., C. A. Steven's nose. - UNDER "SLEME. - R. & W. Livingston's Little Maggie: 2d, Holmes's Bess; 'dd, G. W. Dixon's Nellie. High com., M. J. n's Nick. Puppies: 1st, H. W. Holmes's Bess. High com., H. ru's Scalper.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS,-ist. G. D. Woodill's Queen; 2d, J. F. Scholes's Bessy. Very high com., J. F. Campbell's Squaw. Com., G. Barford's Britt. SCOTCH AND HARD-HAIRFD TERRIERS,-ist and 2d, P. Law-rence's Pin and Needle.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS, -1st, P. Lawrence's Badger II.; 2d, Associated Fanciers' Kelpie. High com., G. G. Cleather's Meg III

DANDIE DIAMONT TERRIERS.-Ist, P. Lawrence's Badger II.;
Zd, Associated Fanciers' Keipie. High com., G. Cleather's Meg III
IRISH TERRIERS.-Ist, Maizeland Kennels's Sheila; 2d, W. Scully's Evictor. High com., D. O'Shea's Erin. Com., Maizeland Kennels' Garryowen and A. F. Tiers's Tim.
BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.-Dogs: 1st, W. S. Jackson's Sentinel.
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SKYETERRIERS.-CHAMPION-W. P. Sanderson's Jim.-OPEN-1st, Miss N. E. Burch's Phemix; equal 2d, L. S. Spence's Toosy and A. W. Powers's Tunic. Very higb com., Mrs. L. E. Bellinger's Tanzie. High com., F. G. Lloyd's Morgesy. Com., A. E. Dowers's Chaucer.
PUGS.-CHAMPION-City View Kennels' Bradford Ruby.-OPEN-1st, Mirs Kisteman's Punch. High com., Backburn Kennels' Scathers, W. Bissell's James G. Blaine; 3d, H. Sanson's Sancho. Very high com., Tr. B. Surle's Duke II. and Rob Roy. Com., M. D. Stern's Pert, D. Burke's Punch. High com., Blackburn Kennels' Scathes: ist, W. S. Jackson's What's Tbat; 2d, Mrs. Kisteman's Beauty; 3d, Mrs. Louisa Read's Flora. High com., Blackburn Kennels' Neanles'. N. McGovern's Beauty and Chequasset Kennels' Tanale. Com., Blackburn Kennels', Neile D. and Mrs. Geo. D. Hart's Beauty. Puppies: ist, Blackburn Kennels' Flue.
VORKSHIRE TERRIERS.-Dogs: Ist, J. F. Campbell's Prince; 2d, P. Cassidy's Ben; 3d, A. W. Cabo's Lancashire Star. Very high com., M. McCarty's Ben; 3d, A. W. Cabo's Lancashire Star. Very high com., M. McCarty's Ben; 3d, A. W. Cabo's Lancashire Star. Very high com., M. McCarty's Ben; 3d, A. W. Cabo's Lancashire Star. Very high com., M. Accarty's Ben; 3d, A. W. Cabo's Lancashire Star. Very high com., M. McCarty's Ben; 3d, A. W. Cabo's Lancashire Star. Very high com., M. McCarty's Ben; 3d, A. W. Cabo's Lancashire Star. Very high com., M. McCarty's Ben; 3d, A. W. Cabo's Lancashire Star. Very high com., M. McCarty's Ben; 3d, A. W. Cabo's Lancashire Star.

TOY TERRIERS.—ist, Miss Elsa Landau's Prince; 2d, J. R. Gilder-leeve's Monarch. Very high com. and high com., T. Moody's Fanny nd Gertie. High com. and com., Dr. H. R. Surle's Dot II. and

Jumbo II., Jumbo II., KING CHARLES SPANIELS.-1st, J. Marriott's Clifton Belle; 2d and very high com. F. B. Fay's Milwaukee Charlie and Doly. High com. J. Marriott's Flossie, W. Phillips's Roscius, King Charles Ken-nels' Duke and Priceless.

nels' Duke and Priceless. BLENHRIM SPANIELS.—Ist and 2d, W. Phillips's King Victor and King Pippin. JAPANESE SPANIELS.—Ist and 2d, Mrs. Eugene Clark's Kobe and Zeddo. Very high com., R. Quinn's Ching. High com., M. F. Revers's Jap. Com., M. L. Pain's Jap. TOY SPANIELS.—Ist, Mrs. Kisteman's Lilly; 2d, J. Marriott's Nora. High com., King Charles Kennels' Sister Sally. Com., G. W. Pier's The Marquis, Irene Ackerman's Dick and King Charles Ken-nels' Rosee Red. ITALIAN GREVHOUNDS... Int. March 2, March 20, Marriott, Stater Sally.

Fier's The Marquis, Irene Ackerman's Dick and King Charles Kennels' Roses Red.
ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—Ist, Mrs. S. J. Mayer's Prince; 2d, Miss Edith Van Buren's Fanny. High com., Dr. H. R. Surles's Zephyr. Com., Miss A. Minnie Herts's Dido.
POODLES.—BLACK—Dogs: 1st, W. C Sanford's Styx; 2d, Dr. W. F. Lusk's Fritz. Very high com., Dr. O. H. Presby's Jack and R. H. McCormick's Jutho. Bitches: Prizes withheld. Very high com., Miss Clark's Jet II.—Orners runk BLACK—Prizes withheld. Very high com., Mrs. G. VO Skal's Carlo.

om., Mrs. G. Von Skal's Carlo. MISCELLANEOUS.-OVER 25LES.-Ist. F. M. Brasher's Vixen; 2d, lencho Collie Kennels' Sir Lucifer; 3d, Miss Edith Van Buren's uma. Very high com., A. P. Weston's Don, W. Bellefuille's Bruno, R. Gildersleeve's Black Bess. F. M. Brasher's Don. E. Dexter's lelle Tinker and R. & W. Livingston's Yum-Yum. Higb com., S. obinson's Wallie and L. W. Pye's Boz. UNDER 28LES.-Ist, Mrs. lubert T. Foote's Me-Too; 2d, F. T. Brown's Jim. Very high com., J. Major's Nellie and J. F. Campbell's Lulu.

THREE-DAY DOG SHOWS.

S. S. Hajör's Refine and S. P. Chapter, P. Matter S. S. Hajör's Refine and S. P. Chapter, P. Matter S. S. Hajör's Refine and Stream: The Set and Stream: I beg a little space in your columns to, call attention of all "whom it may concern" to the advisability of curtailing the duration of kennel shows, i. e., making the time three rather than four days as the limit. I am convinced that three days is long enough to subject our dogs to the wearying trial of exhibition and its attendant "wear and tear" on the nervous system, as well as the general health of our pets. I think that all breeders and exhibitors are with me in this matter, and I respectfully commend it to the careful consideration of all clubs and associations under whose auspices and patronage the bench shows are held. The dog is of an extremely nervous organization, and the continued strain of a four-day exhibition is too much-just "one too many"—for the long-suffering animals. It is quite evident that the fourth day is added for the purpose of swell-ing the receipts of the club promoting the exhibition, but it is a moot question if it really pays. All bona fide dog lovers and fanciers are to the fore when the dogs are fresh and in best condition to be seen, and on the fourth day neither the ex-hibited nor the exhibitors are in any mood to be admired, or to hold speech with. The number of bench shows are indreas-ing so fast that it is even more desirable that the limit of each should be three days. I think if this rule were adopted it would be very advantageous, and if shows were duly prepared for and properly managed the three days' limit would be, in sure it would to the dogs, and they surely ought to be con-sidered, as of what possible use is a show without well-con-ditioned dogs to show? I hope this expression of opinion may call out others of those who are interested in the subject and who love and adimire dogs. DEATH OF THE FIELD SPANIEL BENEDICT. — Editor Forest and Stream. In the death of champion Benedi

who love and admire dogs. O. W. R. DEATH OF THE FIELD SPANIEL BENEDICT.—Editor Forest and Stream: In the death of champion Benedict, killed recently by the D. L & W. Railroad, the spaniel men have sustained a severe loss. He was the property of Mr. Albert E. Foster, of Mountain Station, near Orange, New Jersey. The recent, but now subsiding, craze for small spaniels has heretofore quite thrown the merits and superior usefulness of the large spaniels in the shade. His death is most untimely, as the Spauiel Club were about taking up this type of the breed, to lend them a helping hand and encourage their breeding and training, and several well-known bitches were soon to be bred to him. By reference to No. 61 in the initial copy of the American Kennel Register, we can see that lis breeding was of the best, champions figuring liberally on both sides. He was bred by Jacobs, Wolborough House, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, Eng, and was sent to this country in 1880. His winnings were as follows: First New York, 1881; champion Cleveland, 1882; first New York and Pittsburgh, Lötzer, and Philadelphia, 1854; champion New Haven, New York and Philadelphia, 1854; champion New Haven, New York and Philadelphia, 1854; champion New York, New Haven and Boston, 1885, and many specials.—SPANIEL THE MANITOBA FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—Winnipeg,

THE MANITOBA FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—Winnipeg, Man., April 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: At a meeting held in this city this evening an association was formed for the purpose of improving the field qualities of pointers and setters, by holding field trials in this vicinity. The name adopted is the Manitoba Field Trials Club. President, Mr. Alexander Logan; Vice-President, Mr. Thos. Johnson; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. C. A. Boxer. A board of directors was elected and quite a number of members enrolled. It is the intention of the club to hold a field trial next fall and to offer liberal prizes. Those desirous of joining the club should address the secretary, Mr. C. A. Boxer, 4 Portage avenue, Winnipeg.— POINTER.

FOINTER. "GLOVER'S ALBUM."—This is the title of a treatise on canine diseases lately published by Dr. H. Clay Glover. It touches on most of the troubles peculiar to dogs, clearly and briefly giving symptoms and treatment for the same. The author's ideas differ in many respects from those of the old English writers. One particular merit the "Album" possesses is that of being written in plain English, care being taken to avoid technical terms. It is nicely gotten up, containing pic-tures of a number of prize winning dogs, and will prove a valuable little book to all dog owners.

SALE OF THE SHOTWELL COLLIES.—We learn from outside but authentic sources that the price paid by the Hempstead Farm Co. to Mr. Shotwell for his kennel of collies was \$1,000. The two old dogs, we understand, were sold for \$400 each and the three puppies for \$200.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT. IN the second state of Anonymous Correspondents. F. P. Q., N. Y.-Do not continue arsenic more than three weeks without an intermission of ten days. Give her a little meat cooked with ocra meal. You should wash her with warm water and carbolic soap once weekly. Dry her thoroughly afterward. M. T. Clotter, N. J.-L have a hound two years old that is troubled with a cough. It has been annoying him for about two weeks; he will cough and then appears to gag or choke; he is in good flesh and his appetite fair. I also have a Gordon setter blich six months old that was taken in the same way that the hound was, only she has not been troubled so long. Eyes do not run much and nose clean, but by spells warm. I thought at first it might be distemper. I have had a number of does that had the distemper in its different forms, but this following: Of the muriate of ammonia, ½ ounce; of water to make a 4-ounce mixture. Mix, Give a teaspoonful four times daily. Give the pub halt this does.

Wild cherry, 1/2 ounces; of paregorie, ½ ounce; of water to make a duonce mixture. Mix, Give a teaspoonful four times daily. Give the up halt this doe.
Constant Readers, Boston.—My Gordon setter, are nearly three years, was run over by a wagon some four weeks ago, one wheel search receiver drive on lamenes, but has developed within a week a choking courd which I can only describe as having the appearance of an effort to vonit. Nothing is courded up and he has no symptoms of a cold, and seems, aside from a nemers, out has developed within a week a choking courd which I can only describe as having the appearance of an effort to vonit. Nothing is courded up and he has no symptoms of a cold, and seems, aside from a drive what course to pursue! Ans. It is quite probable that any connection exists between the accident and the course, or can you advise what course to pursue! Ans. It is quite probable that some of the nerves of the larnyx were irritated or injured by the accident. We should think that he will recover without treatment. Probably only of the nerves of the larny were irritated or injured by the accident, we should think that he will recover will like advice as to treatment. The following case: I have two mastif dog pups now seven for the following case: I have two mastif dog pups now seven for the following case: I have two mastif dog pups now seven any on the following case: I have two mastif dog pups now seven norths old. Up to four months they were fat and plump, legs and so the sides and better, is still a walk to avail the source of a month appetite came back, but pups could hardly walk, and were ecow-hocked, knock-kneed in front and splay-footed all now hocked in one leg and continually breaks out in small sores, on the ack there fight, at the following solution: Of the citrate of row and memonia, one ounce; of Fowler's solution of arsenie, and put a monola on the sides and between foreless. Have given monola in the following solution: Of the citrate of row and were washing the parts with

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.-For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed euvelope. Send for a set of them. Sets of each form (200), bound, for retaining duplicates, sent postpaid, 80c.

NAMES CLAIMED.

23* Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks. Gath. By Andrew Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., for chestnut and tan cocker spaniel dog, whelped Oct. 14, 1885, by Obo, Jr. (A.K.R. 1451) out of Devon Beauty (Lad o' Devon-Dinab). Daisy Dale and Lilla Dale. By H. E. Burkmar, Rockland, Me., for lemon and white English setter hitches, whelped Feb. 23, 1886, by Frank Dale out of Dalsy. Willie D and Tempest. By W. Stewart Diffenderffer, Baltimore, Md., for white, black and tan beagle dogs, whelped March 4, 1886, by Rattler III. (A K.R. 2798) out of Betry (A.K.R. 2910). Pluto. By Hospice Kennels, Arlington, N.J., for imported white and dark brindle smooth-occated St. Bernard dog, 18mos, old, pedigree not received yet. Queen of Sheba. By Hospice Kennels, Arlington, N. J., for im-ported white and orange, black mask, smooth-coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped October, 1885, by Porthos out of Sabah (Apollo-Ber-nice).

Ince., wnenpen October, 1835, by Porthos out of Sabah (Apollo-Ber-nice).
 Hillsboro Fricky. By T. R. Varick, Manchester, N. H., for white, black and tan head, black tail, fox-lerrier dog, whelped Dec. 21, 1885, by Mixture (Spice-Fairy III.) out of Haze (Raby Tyrant-Fay II.).
 Nanon. By E Lever. Philadelphia, Pa., for black and tan terrier bitch, whelped March 29, 1836, by Vortigern (Viper-Gipsey) out of Lilly II. (Cupid-Burton's Lilly).
 NAMES CHANGED.
 Black Beau, Jr., to Compton Bandit. Black field spaniel dog, whelped March 19, 1885 (Brahmin-Woodland Queen), owned by A. E. Rendle, New York.

BRED.

Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

BKED.
 EXP Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.
 Juno A., -Gladstone. Memphis & Avent Kennels' (Memphis, Tenn.)
 English setter bitch Juno A. (Druid-Ruby) to P. H. Bryson's Gladstone (Dan-Petrel), March 21.
 Muggins-Beaver. J. A. Spracklen's (Woodstock, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Murgins (Brahmin-Gipsy) to Andrew Laidlaw's Beaver (Obo II.-Beile), March 28.
 May Obo -Obo, Jr. W. H. Tuck's (Wilkesbarre, Pe) cocker spaniel bitch May Obo (Obo II. - Yolande) to Andrew Laidlaw's Obo, Jr. (Obo - Farrow's Nellie), March 24.
 Devon Beauty-Obo, Jr. A. L. Haven's (Woodstock, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Devon Beauty (Lad o' Devon-Dinah) to Andrew Laidlaw's Obo, Jr. (Obo - Farrow's Nellie), March 23.
 Juno W. (Obo II. - Parkie) to Andrew Laidlaw's Obo, Jr. (Obo - Farrow's Nellie), March 24.
 Winnie II. (Dash-Peggy) to J. Grosvenor's Banker (Glencho-Zelda, April 6.
 Floss B., Ch.K. 8449) to G. H. Whitenead's Pluto (A.K.R. 1879), April 18.
 Rebelle-Dashing Rover. W. Henry Colquitt's (Richmond, Va.)

Floss B. (A. R. 8.340) to G. H. Wnitenead's Pluto (A. R., 1870), April 13.
 Rebelle-Dashing Rover. W. Henry Colquitt's (Richmond, Va.) English setter blich Rebelle (A.K.R. 2064) to T. F. Taylor's Dashing Rover (Dash II - Norma), April 10.
 Midlothian Lassie-Montrose. Lothian Kennels' (Stepney, Conn.) collie blich Midlothian Lassie (A.K.R. 2124) to their Montrose (A.K.R. 891), March 18.
 Lady Edgecomb-Oscar II, Lothian Kennels' (Stepney, Conn.) imported collie blich Lady Edgecomb to E. J. Hawley's Oscar II, (imported Collie blich Lady Edgecomb to E. J. Hawley's Oscar II, (imported Collie blich Lady Edgecomb-Oscar K.R. 891), March 28.
 Tibbie-Montrose. Lothian Kennels' (Stepney, Conn.) Collie blich Tibbie (A.K.R. 2055) to their Montrose (A.K.R. 891), March 29.
 Lady C.-Roderigo. B. M. Stephenson's (LaGnange, Tenn.) English setter blich Lady C. (Coleman's London-Belle of Hatable) to Memphis & Avent Kennels' Roderigo (Count Noble-Twin Maud), Jan. 17.
 Gipsy Midd-Roderigo. J. C. Duncan's English setter blich Gipsy Maid to Memphis & Avent Kennels' Roderigo (Count Noble-Twin Maud), Jan. 17.
 Gueen Bess-Roderigo. B. Price's English setter blich Queen Twin Maud), March 28.
 Queen Bess-Roderigo. B. Price's English setter blich Queen Bess (Gladstone-Flossy) to Memphis & Avent Kennels' Roderigo (Count Noble-Twin Maud), March 5.
 Mauda Rederigo. B. Crane's English setter blich Maud, March 5.
 Mauda Rederigo. B. Crane's English setter blich Maud, March 5.
 Mauda Rederigo. B. Crane's English setter blich Maud, March 5.
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 Mauda Rederigo. B. Crane's English setter blich Maud,

17. Lillian-Roderigo. P. H. & D. Bryson's (Memphis, Tenn.) English setter bitch Lillian (Gladstone-Sue) to Memphis & Avent Kennels' Roderigo (Count Noble-Twin Maud), March 21.

WHELPS. WHELPS. Bess III W. W. Hurd's (Hartford, Con.) pointer bitch Bess III , April 21, fourteen (ten dogs), by C. J. Peshall's Jimmie (A.K.R. 1589). Flossy, East Lake Kennels' (West Jefferson. O.) pug bitch Flossy (A.K.R. 2250), April 20, six (two dogs), by Walter D. Peek's Bradford Ruby; light and dark fawn.

Krueger's Myrtle. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) imported agle bitch Krueger's Myrtle (Minstrel-Handmaid), April 18, fiv-pree dogs), by his Bannerman (Marchboy-Dewdrop). e dozs), by his Bannerman (Marchboy—Dewdrop). t. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Pet (Račer– April 20, five (one dog), by his Bannerman (Marchboy—Dew iry. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Fairy (Kin usic), March 7, four (one dog), by his Bannerman (Marchboy-(I), Max Wenzel's (Hohoken, N. J.) Irish setter bitch Florid -Raab's Becky), March 22, eleven (five dogs), by his Tim (Biz-G. W. Amory's (Boston, Mass.) pointer bitch Sal (Dick-Ruby), 7, four (three dogs), by his Bob (Baug-Princess Kate), ice V. E. H. Moore's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Bernice K.R. 3006), April 23, ten (six dogs), by his Merchant Prince

Invitie V. E. H. Moore's (Metrose, mass) by his Merchant Prince (A.K.R. 3008), April 23, ten (six dogs), by his Merchant Prince (A.K.R. 3254). Lever's (Philadelphia, Pa.) black and tan terrier bitch yr H. (Cupid-Burton's Lilly), March 29, six (five dogs), by his Vor-ern (Viper-Gipsey). Did Gold. J. C. Motley's (Danville, Va.) English setter bitcb Old id (A.K.R. 2165), April 22, ten (seven dogs), by Face & Holland's march (Dashing Monarch--). SALES.

Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks

Black Control (Dashing Notation) SLES. Solution: Solution:

N.Y. Ob. Jr. — Balle whelps. Black cocker spaniels, whelped Jan. 20, Ob. Jr. — Balle whelps. Black cocker spaniels, whelped Jan. 20, 1886, hy Andrew Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., a bitch to C. V. V. Sewell, Tarrytown, N.Y.: 2 tog to E. McGinnis, New York, and a dog to W. E. Phillips. Newark, N.J. Becau—Bessie Obo whelp, Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped March 30, 1856, by Lynn Boarding and Breeding Kennels, Lynn, Mass., to C. H. Dole, same place. PRESENTATIONS.

 Decked and Corden catter dog whelped Aug. 10, 1866

Boy. Black and tan Gordon setter dog, whelped Aug. 10, 1884 (A.K.R. 2576), by Evan T. Sprague, New York, to Chas. Bassini, New-ark, N. J. -----

Rifle and Grap Shooting.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream: I read in your April 16 number a card from Mr. W. V. Lowe, who states that the National Rife Cluh will hold a meeting at Vernon, Vernont, on the 20th and 27th of May, 1886. I am pleased to hear that the old cluh is still alive and will do some shooting. As Mr. Lowe states I believe it to he "the oldest organiza-tion of its kind in this country, if not in the world." I have known of its existence for the last quarter of a century. Most if not all of its original founders have passed away and their places are filled hy others.

is existence for the last quarter of a century. Most if not all of its original founders have passed away and their places are filled by others.
I also note he states that a number of crack experts who shoot with breechloading rifes are to he present and compete in the shooting. As the shooting of various members of the club with muzzleloaders has always bearregarded as the highest attainable point of excellence for extreme accuracy up to and at the distance at which they shoot, i. e. 40 rods, it will be interesting to learn whether the impoved modern breechloading rife has been improved sufficiently to beat or even equal the old time gun.
Th. Lowe states that muzzleloaders are used by the members of the law known breechloaders to be used in the past, at the untrobes of the National Club, and also of the New York State Hile Club, an organization similar to it. Thave, however, never known or heard of a freechloader winning first place to orce to at the past, at the distonce a hooting. As the shooting is open to the New York State Hile Club, an organization similar to it. Thave, however, never known or heard of a freechloader winning first place but once in the past, at the interest the organization similar to it. Thave, however, never known or heard of a freechloader winning first place but once in the past, at the forest as the shooting is open to the world, i. e., to any one what hothers who have faith in their pet guns will come forward to take a hand. "From time to time I read articles and letters in the pages of the States that will be hard to exceel with any kind of gun. I am also pleased to see an increasing tendency toward string measurement, as without question it is the only correct way to test the shooting." It was been agriced about, as in all probability, if the weather is adalted. Again, not long since, it was been agriced about a targe that would be choed with a bacoding power of either the rifie or the shooter. "In the recent past of them to a string thad would be ado to cassed b

of these gendemen myself under such conditions. G. J. ROMER. PREMENTLA, N. Y. Editor Forest and Stream: I have read with considerable interest the various articles that have appeared from time to time advocating the respective advan-tages as to trajectory and accuracy of muzzleloaders and breech-loaders. Some of your correspondents are apparently hasing their claims of the superiority of the muzzleloader on a statement of facts and figures that to my idea are not very highly creditable to any hind of a rifle. Mr. Merrill, in your issue of the 6th inst, for instance, tells us that with his muzzleloader and a rest at a distance of 32 rods or 176 yards, he killed four turkeys out of twenty shots, and from this wonderful performance he argues that he would soon have won all the balance of the turkeys. It has been a long time since I was at a turkey shoot, but at the last one, if my recollection serves me rightly, turkeys were put up at 40 rods - 200 yds. - for off-hand shoot-ing, and at 80 rods for shooting from a rest. At the latter distance I is that a common militay Sharps hammeles the distance, and did it with a Sharps breechloader, too. While in Ucah a few years since, I had a cominon militay Sharps hammeles 45.70, costing, I helieve, 184, with which I have frequenily put 6, 7, 8, and in one Instance I consecutive shots in an 8in. bullsey e at 200 yds. off-hand. Think it quite possible that a muzzleloading hand-mader ifle, care-fully rified by hand, and if not found satisfactory, re rifled, loading yeater distance, they will shoot with any more killing accuracy at his and carefully patched bullet will, at a distance of say Soyds, and at a small target, shoot with more accuracy than mest of the factory-made breechloading rifles; but that at this or any preater distance, they will shoot with any more killing accuracy at his patch and the right. Roue, Ga., April 26.

N. Y. STATE PRACTICE. A DIT.GEN. JOSIAH PORTER has issued the orders for the sea perfence of previous years has been utilized in the preparation of the scheme of practice. Forty rounds per man will be used, and a sys-tem of duplicate score cards, one coupon to go to the general in-prepared by Gen. C. E. Robbins, bead of the rifle department, are incorporated in the order, and provide as follows: **DESTIMATION** The third class shall consist of all who do not appear on a range for practice. The second class consists of all present for practices there in this class will be at 100yde, standing; on a third class or No. 3 target, and at 200yds, kneeling, or sitting, on a third class or No. 3 target, and at 200yds, kneeling, or sitting, on a third class or No. 3 target, and at 200yds, kneeling, or sitting, on a third class or No. 3 target, and at 200yds, standing; on a third class or No. 3 target, and in the first class consists of this class will be at 200yds, standing, No. 3 target and at 500yds, lying prone, No. 2 target. A end upward in the first class constitutes a marksman, and and upward in the first class constitutes a target and and marker to receive a silver har. All officers and enlisted men, who practice, unst shoot through the regular classes, and are prohibited for a second or higher score in a class in which they there acted qualified. The record must stand upward in the first class core in a classe, and are prohibited for a second or higher score in a classe in which they there acted qualified. The record must stand upward the record practice, must shoot through the regular classes, and enlisted men, who there is no the stand are prohibited for a second or higher score in a class in which they are there and qualified. The record must stand upward the first quali-tized, unless made at a target to which he has beer regulatives the score made. No score by officer or enlisted man will be record to a score made. No score by officer or enlisted man will be record to a score

FIRST GENERAL PRACTICE.

nized, unless made at a target to which he has been regularly as science, and where his name has heen previously entered on a score blank.
 TIRST GENERAL PRACTICE
 (a.) The practice will commence with class fring in squads, under a competent non commissioned officer or cher duly designated in structor at each fring point, and the whole under the supervision of an inspector of rifle practice, subject to the orders of the command-ing officer present. Five consecutive shots will be fired at each distance. This practice will be continued to the end by all present without reference to the scores recorded, except that those who fail to qualify in the second class may he restricted to two shots for more than five consecutive shots at any one distance on the same class practice no officer or enlisted man will be permitted to fire more than five consecutive shots at any one distance on the same day, except the necessary sighting shots to ascertain elevation, windage and the condition of pieces, which may befired by officers or of rife practice. Trial practice between classes will not be permitted. At the first distance of either class (*i.e.*, at 100 or 200%s.) a score of 12 or upward is considered as qualifying, and second practice may be allower the online statice deems proper. Those who may have qualified at 200 and 500yds, but not at 100 and 200 may make their scores valid by practicing through the second class intont shooting in the first again.
 In regular practice. In that case the man will shoot with the nearest approved piece in the ranks. The trops shall be exercised as skirm is the state state. The trops shall be exercised as skirm is doned with the nearest approved piece in the ranks. The trops shall be exercised as skirm is the following order, the squad or company being or the grand, unless the same is declared imperfect by an inspector of rife practice. In that case the man may shoot with the nearest aproved piece in the ranks. The trops s

Those present will practice, including volley firing and firing second or other the classes to which they respective belong. In other respects the tour of duty will be identical with the preseribed for first general practice, including volley firing and firing as skirmishers.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

FAIRMONT, Minn., April 27.—Five members of the Fairmont Guar (Co. D. 2d Regiment M. N. G.) spent the afternoon at the range a used the standard American target, 200yds., off hand, Springfie military rifle, 6 pounds trigger pull: Match No. 1.

	match No. 1.	1
I	Corp Walker 6 5 4 8 5 8 6 0 7 8-68 5 8 6 6 7 4 6 8 6 6 7 4 6 8 6 6 7 4 5 8 6 0 7 8 6 6 7 4 6 8 6 6 4 5 8 10	E
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	Warren	1
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I	Walker 8 9 8 6 9 6 7 10-77 Payne $$	1
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	Bird	1
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	Dind 9 8 0 10 0 9 0 0 7 0-(1-00)	1
	HEEL PLATE.	1

TARGET HINT.—Jamestown, N. Y., April 25.-tream: A great deal has been said concernin urget that will answer for off hand and for r ust made up a target from the Massachusetts of ness to as to leave those between 3 and 4 and Rait res so as to leave those hetween 3 and tesin the bull, and placing it on the Ct the hull is 10, 9, 8, 7, being inch rings uit is 2 inches wide and counts 6; the u ext one, or outer part of Creedmoor muts 4; the balance of the target being The target formation runs: Court nes so as to rings. The the uext rin



	BOSTON, May 1.—There was a fair attendance of riflemen at Wal nut Hill to day, and the delightful weather conditions made the short
a. x-	DOBION, May 1 Here was 4 har ablability of 1 memory at wal range men happy. The scores: range men happy. The scores: J Francis
1e 8-	J Francis
n-	D Juffey 10 9 10 6 10 10 8 7 7-85
11- AS	W H Lemons
6	Decimal Off-Hand Match.
	N F Tufts, A
ze	J R Missam, A
е, с.	Special Military Match.
3 3 in	W Gassam
in	W Henry
S. A	D L Chase
d 12	N Wasbburn
s	H J Foster
d	Reed
y i-	Francis
5-	Edwards
S-	Ball
	Henry (mil)
er	Charles (mil)
of	NF Tufts (mil)
a-	H Joseph $44566551086-59-411$
h nt	Ball 0 5 6 9 7 5 2 7 4 5 $-50^{-1}-421$ Henry (mil) Second Team, 6 6 6 $-69^{-1}-5^{-1}4$ Charles (mil) 8 7 7 6 4 5 6 $-69^{-1}-5^{-1}4$ Charles (mil) 8 7 7 6 4 5 6 $-69^{-1}-7^{-1}2$ Carter (mil) 8 7 7 7 6 4 5 6 $-62^{-1}-7^{-1}2$ White (mil) 8 7 7 7 6 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 $-61^{-1}-7^{-1}2$ White (mil) 3 7 6 7 7 6 4 5 $-64^{-1}-67^{-1}2$ H J Foster 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 $-50^{-1}-411^{-1}1^{$
il	W Henry (nil)
y	State Militia Match.
re	J E Dannody
ne n,	A L Brackett
or	WI MINGTON hal April 98. The attandance at the alub matches
or d,	this afternoon was small. After deciding the ties of the first match
of	C. Carleton, third to Joseph E. Seeds, fourth to J. Scottwell. The
5,	full score is as follows, at 200yds., Creedmoor target:
in Id	W A Bacon, RS
3e	J Scottwell, R S
0,	F Oaks
ss	WILMINGTON, Del, April 23.—The attendance at the club matches this afternoon was small. After deciding the ties of the first match the prizes were awarded as follows: First to Robert Miller, second to C. Carleton, third to Joseph E. Seeds, fourth to J. Scottwell. The full score is as follows, at 200yds, Creedmoor target: R Miller, R. S
e m	first, J. W. Seeds second, R. Miller third, J. Manz Jourth. The follow- ing is the full score at 200yds, on Eame's standard union target, out
	of possible 50; R Millar, R S. 76719-30, J Manz, Bal. 37477-98
st	ing is the full score at 2009ds, on Eame's standard union target, out of possible 50: R Miller, R S
ng	W F Seeds, Bal
re	I W Seeds, Bal
n-	first, J. E. Sceds second, J. Manz third. The conditions were the
nd	R Miller, R S
er p.	W A Bacon, R S
c- ch	J Manz, Bal
be	
be	MASS. MILITIAWaltbam, May 1The Waltham Rilles, Com-
As	pany F, Flith Regiment, had a practice shoot at their range yester-
As t),	pany F, Flith Regiment, had a practice shoot at their range yester-
t), n- n-	pany F. Fifth Regiment, had a practice shoot at their range yester- day afternoon, with the following result: 200 Yards-Creedmoor Target. Priv. C. J. Maloney44454-21 Priv. H. A. Browning43344-18 Deir, M. J. Morino: 41434-19
t), m-	pany F. Fifth Regiment, had a practice shoot at their range yester- day afternoon, with the following result: 200 YardsCreedmoor Target. Priv. C. J. Maloney4454-21 Priv. H. A. Browning43344-18 Priv. M. J. Nevins44434-19 500 Yards.
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t), n- n- in s. ly at ng	 pany F, Fifth Hegiment, had a practice shoot at their range yester- day afternoon, with the following result: 200 Yards—Creedmoor Target. Priv. C. J. Maloney4434-21 Priv. H. A Browning,43344-18 Priv. M. J. Nevins,
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BOSTON, May 1.-There was a fair attendance of riflemen at Wal

CARMONT, Minn., April 28.—The match with the Minneapolis Ritle (tions: Teams of five men each from Co. D. Second Regiment, M. N. G., American target, at 200yds. off-ham and allow the latter 70 points on the field military rifles and service appro-American target, at 200yds., off-hand, the and allow the latter 70 points on the total field military rifles and service ammunit heavy rain and wind storm, as the scores Fairmont Tean

εĮ	counts 4; the balance of the target being Creedmoor, counts 3 and 2.	American target, at 200yds. off-hand, the former to shoot any rifle,
	The target formation runs:	and allow the latter 70 points on the total; the latter to shoot Spring-
1	Count. Radius. Creedmoor.	field military rifles and service ammunition. Both teams shot in a
e		heavy rain and wind storm, as the scores will show:
	10	
	10	Particular teal Corp Walker
	7 4 inches.)	6 5 7 6 10 8 5 10 7-71-141
ŧ	(finches)	Count Downo 10 6 10 4 9 6 5 5 5 0-66
	6	10 10 5 10 8 4 10 6 7 5-75-141
	4	Dringto Livermore 8 8 10 5 7 4 9 5 5 0-71
-	4	8 5 9 8 10 5 6 5 8 4-62-138
	2	Court Shanks 910 5 9 8 9 9 5 6 7-74
2	By this target we preserve the Creedmoor target, also the division	Sergt Sbanks
	By this target we preserve the creat and get a target large enough	Private Livermore 10 10 50 6 4 90 7 5
2	in the bull of the Massachusetts target, and get a target large enough for the poorest and fine enough for the bestR. H. BURNS.	Lieut Bru
0	for the poorest and the enough for the best it. it. bethes	Handican 70–753
	FITCHBURG, Mass., April 28.—Members of the Fitchburg Gun and	Minneapolis Team
		6 4 7 0 10 9 9 3 7 10 - 74
	ble 30 the following number of clay-pigeons were broken: George A.	7 9 7 7 9 8 6 5 9 6-73-147
-	ble 20 the following number of clay-pigeons were broken: George A. Colony 23, E. N. Cummings 22, G. W. Weymouth 19, A. W. Baker, Jr.	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 1 & 3 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 7 & 7 & 7 & -753 \\ \hline \text{Handicap} & & & & 7 & 70 & -753 \\ \hline \text{Minnespolis Team} & & & & & 70 & -753 \\ \hline \text{Weeks} & & & & & 6 & 7 & 0 & 10 & 9 & 3 & 3 & 7 & 10 & -74 \\ \hline \text{Skinner} & & & & & 6 & 7 & 0 & 10 & 9 & 9 & 3 & 7 & 10 & -73 \\ \hline \text{Skinner} & & & & & 6 & 7 & 6 & 10 & 5 & 6 & 5 & 5 & -53 \\ \hline \text{Mandlin} & & & & & & & 10 & 7 & 9 & 6 & 7 & 9 & 70 & -79 \\ \hline \text{Mandlin} & & & & & & & & 8 & 9 & 10 & 10 & 7 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 10 & 10 & -55 & -164 \\ \hline \end{array}$
T	14 I O Converse 10, C. K. Burleign 8.	3 4 8 10 6 6 5 6 5 4-56-109
	NATIONAL RIFLE CLUB The spring meeting of the club will	10 8 7 9 6 6 7 9 7 10-79
: 1	NATIONAL RIFLE CLUB,—The spring meeting of the club will he held at Vernon, VL, May 26 and 27. A general invitation is ex-	Mandalin 8 9 10 10 7 6 7 8 10 10-85-164
		Marshall
2		Genter 6 8 6 7 6 8 8 7 6 2-59
*		9 10 5 8 5 10 8 10 6 2-73-132-688
2		
Ê.	mound for every 10 shots Ten Der Cent. Will be allowed to parties	The state of the s
		yet in regard to the match hetween teams representing Newark and
	to day to be and make and poon sights The first string will be cauted	New IUTE, ITachicos are neta cach noch the
y t	at 3 o'clock P. M., Wednesday: second string 10 A. M., Thursday;	some very fine scores are being made. On Friday evening John
e	third string 2 P. M. Thursday. A silver medal will be given by Mr.	Coppersmith made 493-1,150 and 493 1,149 in 200 consecutive shots.
L O		
~	JOHN WILLIAMSON, President; N. S. Brockway, Secretary (Bellows	(16, 47-11); Joseph Dainty, 46-104, 43-103, 46-107; Charles Cooper, 46-
	Falls, Vt.).	106, 44-104; Ed. Neil, 50-114, 50-116; Alfred Lake, 49-113.
	- www.	

MAY 6, 1886.]

HAVERHILL, MASS., RIFLE CLUB, May 1.-Standard target, Brown.... E Brown.... R Griffin.... J Busfield ... U B Wright
 C B Wight
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 MANCHESTER, N. H., April 30.—The best scores made at the ifle range this afternoon were by W. Morris and C. W. Lyman. It was the first Friday shoot beld by the cluk, and Mr. Morris did the closest shooting in all his experience. The scores were, out of a possible 100, in the handicap medal match, as follows:
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 W Morris.
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 W Morris.
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IARKHAM, Ont., April 26 — Much talk has finally resulted in the anization of an entimisatic rifle club—about 30 members being eady enrolled—with the object of improvement in the art of sboot-off-band. The target known as the standard American, 26in. In meter, bas been adopted, and is well liked generally, although at yils, some of the old 'uns get a surprise-want to rest on some-ng. The following are the officers: President, C. W. Crawford; "e-President, D. P. Ross; Captain, H. Megill; Secretary, John Mc w; Treasurer, M. Speight.

haw; Treasurer, M. Speight. COLOBADO SPRINGS, COL.—I used several kinds of ammunition last season in Wyoming, in my Sbarp's .45 cal., ranging from 110 grains lowder and 550 grains lead down to a Marlin .15-85 285, including a Orgarain Express ball, and found the Marlin 15-85 to do the best rork, and predicted that that cartridge would show a good record in he test, as it did. You are entitled to grate credit for the good you have done the cause of rifle shooting by this test.—R.

THE TRAP.

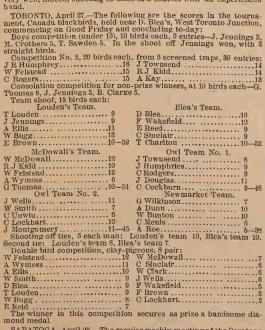
Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-quested to write on one side of the paper only.

BROOKLYN, April 21.—The fourth regular shoot of the Fourian Gun Club was held to day at Prospect Park Fair Grounds, and attracted quite a good attendance and a larger number of entries than in the previous shoots. Boudan had again supplied a good lot of birds, allbough some ot them hung in the trap and had to be walked up. The wind was blowing from right to left of the traps, giving the shooters pleuty of time to use their second harrel, and chabled some of them to make good scores. Dr. Weed, who won in Class A, killed 5 of the 7 he was credited with with his second harrel, J, Ratbjen, Styds, killed his 7 straight with his farst barrel, but made sure of one hird by giving it an extra dose with the second. This is Rathjen's second win bis season in his class. W. Stuart, altbough not shooting up to bis regular form, still had no difficuity in defeat-ing bis two moderate opponents in Class C. The following is the full SCOPC:

 big is two inductive opportants in Cass of the following is two holes of the following is the following i

V Stuart, 23rds.......1001111-5 J Sawyer, 21yds.......100100-2 V Lake, 21yds.......0001110-3 WESTMINSTER CLUB.-A small gathering of gentlemen assem-led on the grounds of the Westminster Kennel Club, Babylon, L. I., fay 1, to see the pigeon shoot between Mr. Willam Channeey Floyd-iones and Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., members of the club, for a wager (\$1.000 each. The Westminster Club rules governed the match, ach contestant to supply 100 birds and to shoot at the same num-er, 30yds. rise, both barrels to count. The birds were spring from ive traps. and Mr. Jones won, killing 86 within bounds. Five fell he birds, though tame when they were carried in flew in rather zig-ag shape. Jones took the lead from the first and held it. He wis he favorite in the betting, but notwithstanding bisfact considerable ioney changed hands. After the shoot a dinner was served in the lang-room of the club see the shoot were: Mr. Colman Drayton, Mr. Ioward Jaffray, Mr. De Forrest Grant, Mr. Travers, Mr. Van Buren, Pr. Knapp, the Messrs. Wagstaff, Mr. Charles McAlister, the Pbila-elphia champion wing shot, and Mr. Watson, who has twice been nd takt of matching hut notworks friends are much elated and alk of matching him against either Mr. McAlister, Mr. Drayton r Mr. Edgar Murply Jones. The winner's friends at from this very uccessful sojourn at Monaco. Mr. Lorillard's ifriends think he dri and.



LEOMINSTER, Mass., May 1.—Tbe Leominster Gun Club has been granized by the election of the following officers: President, I. F. crham; Vice-President, C. W. Burbank; Secretary, H. B. Andrews; reasurer, A. G. Powers; Directors—A. W. Woods, E. F. Blodgett id George L. Rice.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 1.—The series of prize shoots at the south End Range, under the auspices of the South End Gun Club, closed this were fix. There were five events, the first was Feb. 2. The events were fix. five glass balls; second, five Macomber targets; third, five blackbirds; fourth, three pairs of doubles, and fitb, dre clay-pigeons, with a possible total of 136. The successful competitiors with the prize and score are as follows: W. S. Davis, 126, prize \$20; E. T. Smith, 118, prize \$16; G. J. Jones, 112, prize \$12; Alba Hough-ton, 110, prize \$10; M. D. Gilmau and Corren. 105, prize divided, \$10; J. B. Tongos, 103, prize \$43; L. R. Hudsön, 100, prize \$7; W. R. Dean, 57, prize \$6; H. W. Webber, 96, prize \$5; M. O. Wbittier, 92, prize \$55; H. B. Franklin, \$2, prize half a kee of powder. The Executive Com-mittce of the club have announced for another series of these meets. The first to be May 11. The prizes, three iu numher, will be divided into three prizes and will include \$30 and the entrauce fee of \$2 re-quired of each shooter who competes. The events are seven glass balls, four Macomber targets, fire clay-pigeons, three pair doubles, thre blackbirds, six straightaway clay pigeons. WELLINGTON, Mass., May 1.—The weckly sboot at Wellington to daw was well attended. The winners of first prizes were: Six pigeons, Adams, Schaefer; 5 bite rock hirds, Stahora, Schaefer ard Sanborn; 6 blackbirds, Jones; 6 pigeons, Sanborn, 6 blackbirds, Stan-ton, Wilson and Schaefer; 5 bite rock hirds, Stahorn, Schaefer ard Sanborn; 6 blackbirds, Jones; 6 pigeons, Wilson; 5 blue rock hirds, Edwards; and Schaefer; 6 bats, Moore; 6 blackbirds, Micoy, Suber ock hirds, Edwards; and Schaefer; 6 bats, Moore; 6 blackbirds, Micoy, Subter ock hirds, Edwards; and Moore; 3 pair blackbirds, Stanborn; 6 pigeons wilson and Moore; 3 pair blackbirds, Stahorn; 6 pigeons, Wilson; 6 blackbirds, micoy, 6 pigeons, file, 5 blac cock hirds, Edwards; and Schaefer; 6 bats, Moore; 6 blackbirds, Micoy, Switt and Stanton; 6 bats, Adams.

Stanton; 6 bats, Adams. NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP.—The challenge match for the Massachusetts State Glass Ball Association individual gold badge was shot on the grounds of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, at Wal-nut Hill; May 5. O. R. Dickey, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, at was the bolder of the badge, and Messrs.W. L. Davis of the Worcester Club, John Buffum, of the Wellington Club, C. M. Stark and E. W. Law, of the Boston Gun Club, and W. H. Allen, of the Broctou Club, challenged him.

coallenged him. HARTFORD, Conn., April 30.—The Colt Hammerless Gun Cluh made the following scores at their sboot to-day, all shooting being done at 187ds: E C Howe.....10101111111111-13 J Melrose.....1010011100100-8 J Howe.....000101110111101-10 J Cook......0010110101101-8 A McMullen....100101110111101-10 W Johnson....010010111010000-5 M Cook010111100110101-9 Mr. E. C. Howe won the club medal.

JOIN THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION.—Send 10 cents, for handbook giving all information, to the Secretary MATT R. FREEMAN, General Manager. F. C. ETREPIDES, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon, Ga. Board of Directors: Dr. L. E. Russell, Springfield, O.; C. M. Stark, Winchester, Mass.; J. Von Lengerke, New York city; Washington A. Coster, Flatbush, L. I.; Wm. G. Cooper, Savannab, Ga.; E. A. Craw-ford, Tallabasee, Fla.; M. R. Freeman, W. W. Parker and F. C. Etherldge, Macon, Ga.—Adv.

Hachting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Fublishing Co.

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A RACE OF FISHING SCHOONERS.

A RACE OF FISHINC SCHOONERS. Not content with fast yachts, Boston is now looking sharply after the speed of her fisbing fleet. As we bave noted two new ves-sels, expected to be very fast, are now building, and discussions over the merits of the various hoats have become so frequent that it was decided to settle be matter by a race between them. A purse of nearly \$100 was subscribed, partly by leading yachtsmen who felt agreat interest in the race, and Com. Forbes presented a handsome cup as an additional prize. Besides the ten fisbing schoeners that agreat interest in the race, and Com. Forbes presented a handsome cup as an additional prize. Besides the ten fisbing schoeners that agreat interest in the race, and Com. Forbes presented a handsome cup as an additional prize. Besides the ten fisbing schoeners that agreat interest in the race, and Com. Forbes presented a handsome cup as an additional prize. Besides the ten fisbing schoeners that agreat interest in the start ing line between the indge's The converse laid out was from the starting line between the indge's miles' thence north to Half Way rock (a stretch of 14 miles). And minutes were allowed each hoat to cross the line after the signal to start, any hoat falling to cross between the judge's boat and the huoy to be of liged to return and cross the same in order to start. There was no time allowance and the sails were limited to working rig, main-sail, foresail, main gafitopsail, stavsail, jib and flying jib, the Hesper only being allowed to carry a jibtopsail in addition. The entries were: The term and cross the same in order to start.

	IUUS.	reet.
Sarah H. Prior, T. McLaughlin		97
J. H. McManus, John O'Brien	106	97
Gertie S. Winsor, M. Powers	. 73	84
W. Emerson, B. Campbell	. 81	94
B. J. Neale, J. Driscoll.	. 96	94
H. Phillips, E. J. Plunkett	. 94 .	94
E. P. Wright, J. Carney	. 90	9.1
Edith Emery, P. Sullivan	. 79	87
W. Parnell O'Hara, T. Connell	. 80	90
Hesper, D. J. Lawler		106
Augusta E. Herrick, W. P. Herrick.		100

Hesper, D. J. Lawler. 100 Augusta E. Herrick, W. P. Herrick. 100 Mr. Geo. Goddard, E. Y. C., was the starter. The yachts were all keel except the Herrick, a centerboard hoat from Swar's Island, Me.. reputed to be very fast. The theet left Commercial Wharf about 10:30 and sailed out in company, the wind being southeast by east. in which quarter i held all day. After some scrub racing all arrived off Bos-ton Light, and Mr. Goddard, in the tug Elsie, gave the course and directions to all. At 12:50 P. M. the first whisle was hlown, and at 1 P. M. the second. The fishermen were not used to such work and made a bad figure at the start, two, the Wright and Neale, going to leeward of the starting line by mistake, thus being disqualified. The start was timed thus: Hesper. 10 17 Wm. Parnell O'Hara. 11 40 Garah H. Prior. 11 13 Wm. Emerson. 12 05 Sarah H. Prior. 11 20 Gertie S. Winsor. 12 05 Out to Davis Ledge was a beat to windward, the fleet crossing in the starboard tack. At the line Hesper and McManus had a struggle for the weather herd, and alter some close work Hesper gave way and the McManus weathered her. All sall was set on each boat, the Hesper carrying her big jibtopsail, and soon leading the fleet, with the McManus scond. At 2:33:42 Hesper turned Davis Ledge, while the McManus scientin later. The run to Half Way Rock was made with a quartering wind. Hesper counded the Rock at 4:33:42. Hesper turned basters in the Prior two miles astern. The full fines were: Davis Half-way Lorice Rock to Fisike Finisk Finaned

	the mics astern. The run nines			
	Davis	Half-way		
	Ledge.	Rock.	Finish.	Elapsed.
	Hesper	4 33 36	5 52 15	4 51 58
	McManus	5 00 27	6 31 00	5 30 35
;	Prior	5 10 45	6 46 00	5 44 47
	Winsor	5 22 30	6 53 80	5 51 25
	Neal	5 22 32	6 57 00	
	Phelps	5 22 33		
1	Emery	5 22 40		
I	Wright	5 22 59		
l	Emerson			
1	O'Hara3 25 30			
I	The wind throughout was too	light to mak	e the race a	thorough
ł	test, and the question of suprema	cy is not yet	fully settled	i.

CRUISE OF THE COOT. XXI.

xxI. Wurder way and proceeded to pick a course through the narrow winding channel leading out of the lower entrance to Millord Haven. By so doing a return over old ground and some seven miles were saved. The Haven itself is broad with 10t of water, but nearing the lower end, the bottom shoals to 1 and 2ft., a narrow guiter like lead with 6 to 10t. Carrying you out to sea through a break in the beach. This is not staked nor defined and the charts are on too small a scale to be of much assistance. A boat drawing over 3ft. should take a local pilot. The Coot maugaed to shoot the entrance after stirring up the saud in some places. At low water the chart indicates only 3ft. ou the bar which would make it 4 to 4 Mt. On the flood. To me there seemed to be rather more water. Once across the bar the depth suddenly increases to 7, then to 10ft., which hence you must give the beach a good bert. Below the light house, which is of the screw pile kind, you can sheer it again in trying for a harbor. Horn Harbor can be entered with 4 to 5ft. and is the proper place to try for, unless willing to round New Point Comfort and asil to entire Most Ray Casis Kiney, where typering fore to any be asreed with Ray for Fast River, where typer is place to harbor. Horn Harbor kas or fast River, where typering for a de to ry for, unless willing to round New Point Comfort and asil

A third harden can be chosen with the other and is the proper to try for, unless willing to round New Point Comfort and sail lies up Mob Jack Bay for East River, where twenty feet can be d been told that Deep Creek, just round the Point could shelter oot, and so when the cold northerly wind failed, boxed about ilm and light alter from ahead all the afternoon seeking to get a doing so a strong flood set into Horn Harbor was encount-abliging a long board out into the Chesapeake. After several of tedious doldrums, the Ooot was coaxed up to New Point lines of tide rips

I. This fed to an investigation system of the castward be bar there was hardly 3ft. As oundings on the chart were twenty-six years ago, this bar ave formed since. It also exclude the westward of the cape, rout to the red can buoy, inch lift, should have been found ling to the chart. There were very shoal imps, over which not could just pass. In mak-fob Jack Bay, the can buoy i be hngged pretty close, and it the water quickly deepens a Coot went away with lifted for her proposed harbor, the ineady having sunk below the in the west.

aiready having sunk below the in the west. proaching the sandy cape the hook was kept going and soon the up 'in 3ft., 'whereupon the y was rounded up and anchored I pulled ahead in the skiff to for a channel. None could be i, a flat of hard sand with 2ft. of extending all along and barring ut into the attractive little cove. darkness upon me and no in-ion to sail five miles up into River and out again in themorn-determined once more to frust River and out again in the morn-lock tor the night and hold on there after close recfing the This was the third time the erate chance of escaping a lee of in a whiter gale was taken for the third time good luck (by the boat. There was a p of lote 25 miles for wind and according to the quarter from h it might come, and the situa-was not nuch relished. Later learnt that some of the creeks e large blight to the northward shelter any draft less than 5ft. his I mention with reservation, knowing how trustworthy the mation. Large boats generally for the Poquesin River in this aborhood, but without wind that and of the question and a harbor would have taken me out of my see. Daylight is necessary to o out the buoys marking the yw cut across York Spit, the ed across the Spit lower down yee, which will be in your course wo fut has been kept close

normality of the second didor and very cont i though very cont i the northward. A haze about sun and mist rising in the south-betokened a change before the was over. This might bring wind aca ahead and leave the Coot in is artis, as the nearest practicable bor would be in Hampton Roads and old Point Comfort, twenty-r miles away. It was needessary, werer, to clear out from the meagre tection afforded by New Point i take chances on slipping into take chances in slipping into the kriver as a last resort. The ange is readily made in moderate ange is readily made in moderate the shoal take chances on slipping is River as a last resort, rance is readly made in mode ther, but in an on shore wir ty sea tumbles up on the sh rounding the tortrous char should you miss the latte all boat like the Coot would self on an ugly ice shore with power of beating of. The neurons the wind weered int

will on an ugly lee shore without power of bieating off. The idea making Back Eliver was soon en up, as the wind veered into N, and came down in hard squalis, ning up a dangerous sea in which d not dare venture inshore. To ke the most way, whole sail was on and the boat went forming boiling on her southerly travels, ying lee waist and flying over the as New Foint's lotty white tower drouged in her wake. or a while everything went well, ugh the hardening of the blow b agale forced me to round up haul out second cringle while sea assumed a threatening as-t. To the southward it looked idedly dirty and had a harbor within reach, the Goot would re run for it might and main-re was no choice but to keep at after getting on to York Spit. The the fourtward it looked idedly dirty and had a harbor mit into towering, curling masses, ap and hollow, which piled after fittle Goot with a roar. To look k as the foam-creased billows we the skift from side to side, nost tossing her bodily aboard. In letting her drop out of sight o the succeeding hollows with a es enap on the doubled painter, senough to make one's head thrue, in low of the water such to make one's head the pithe boat off, let alone running d before the sea without jibling d wrecking the whole rig. At h high roller, the Goot would re whole rig, the whole rig. At re the sea whing the wine till the wine spite of helr the wind was the cost of being and the cost of beard. Barely was ramming the lighthon But the boat was was hel speed all the

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of foam. They would rise so steep and thin as parent green. Then with a crash, after a mom would tumble and sweep along with hurling impetuous streams of hissing froth. These w under her haunches, propeiling her along out

The varies a feather. They would force her nose down and unit with the buried stom, mast and even up to the cable house. Would then serve out with insistible force and broach to, rollin would would here and broach to, rollin the serve out with a feasibile force and broach to, rollin would be at the serve out with a feasibile force and broach to, rollin would be at the the at the down would be whipped half way up and and the at the down would be whipped half way up and the deat that on a mouth for some immediate disaster on cares and sheet.
Terestaling was frightened, but not fright in the ordinary set for of escape was too narrow not to be crossed some or the the next huge sea from tumbling bodily aboard. Had a to a too a norm, the heat thick we have the boat off in the last second prevent like a red, the canon in the rulder's head was on prevent like area, the stemo in the rulder's head was on prevent like area, the tenon in the rulder's head was on provide the like area, the tenon in the rulder's head was on the blocks with a check they could not long withstand. The sheet would bring up the blocks with a check they could not long withstand. The sheet would bring up the blocks with a check they could not long withstand. The sheet have the tools with below.
Thyse Hotel had been opened, vessels could be descride the ordinary see the tools with below they are the cock was not far away. I looked astern and save a recent he cock was not far away. I looked astern and save a recent he condinged have below.
They are defined be any set of water, shall another the tool was not far away. I looked astern and save a recent he coch had not head. The was a critical one and no mistake. I grasped the the the boat was endered was the dar of the ange set. It was the last of head comport. Had is the head the beak to the head to how neasy as on a check he there the boat was endered was seen and some the coch had sid of the sex server feet of water. The sea was areas the boat of hight in the lease was a seen

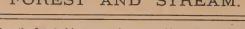


rovisions were at a low ebb; so were the fina ment; concluded to eke out an existence on son folk next day where funds were in walting. T miscalculation, for i missed reaching Norfol vard evening the gale abated in short order n set in. This

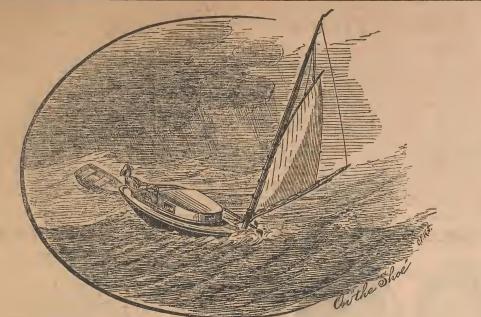
Notice there day whete reaching Norfolk by two roward evening the gale abated in short order and a my roalm set in. At midnight I awoke. The boat was pltching bows un must be a gale from the N.W. as nothing could raise suc turbance. Upon opening the cabin door, the sky was as ol-bell, a howing northwester was in full possession, the Co-lee shore at last, tailing a few lengths from a dock, and wors it was freezing at a great rate, the mercury being down twenties. At daybreak it was blowing a hurricane. Co-communicate with the shore owing to high sea and cold. ot remaining grub were apportioned into homeopathle dose three days the gale held on. The last day I was down to a m of lard, not a drop of oil for the stove and no tobacco. That night the blockade was raised. The wind fell, the ice into the bight and froze fast before morning. The Coot was rall-to, down by the fast and the spray flew aboard the inter solidified it in an instant. In this way layer was impose inaver, till the boat could no longer be distinguished. Sc chopped out first and an expedition undertaken to the shi old Point stores were procured and carried of. Then hatchet I set about entiting the Coot elear of here enumbrance. All was well tor the next tien days, while the ice held fast, itbroke up, the old batile against the drift had to be refoug senree any ress night and day. Lee out of the James river f down and only after four days 'Incessant labor, could I get I underway and sail into Hampton Creek for protection du remainder of the winter. Many vessels dragged ashore dur index and that the Coot with two little rope cables should I caped right alongside the big vessels is owe more marve ornise. She was fearfully cut and wounded in the encoun was about being carried out to sea, when a incky turn in the danger from drift ice ceased. YACHTING NOTES.—Deloin will be shipped for New '

danger from drift ice ceased. **YACHTING NOTES.**—Deloin will be shipped for New York on Monday next...Shona...Mr. Charles Sweet, owner of the Clara, was incorrectly mentioned as the owner of the 5 ton Shona. Mr. Sweet owns only the Clara and is in no way interested in the other oraft... Happy Thought, keel sloop, of New Haven, has been sold to Messrs. Yan Wart, of New York, and will be enrolled in the Knickerboeker Y. C.... Uncas, steam yacht, Mr. J. Buchanan Henry, has been sold to a Boston gentleman for \$1,400. AMERICAN Y. C.—The design for the International Challenge Cup has been decided upon, that offered by Tiffany & Co., being the me selected. It will be 6 for tho yachts of all nations. MAYFLOWER AND PURITAN.-Gen. Paine's yacht will be launched at 11,30 A. M to-day. Puritan has been cleaned of the blacklead and will be painted while again. Her bowsprit has been reduced lin. in diameter at the outer end. She will be fitted out at once.

To a faithful dog belonging to Mr. Schwartz, the proprietor of a jewelry store in Cherry street, Rahway, N. J., he, and his wife and two children, owe their lives in all probabil-ity. Between 4 and 5 A. M. yesterday Mr. Schwartz was awakened by the dog jumping on his bed and excitedly lick-ing his face. He was several minutes before he could realize the situation. Smoke filled every part of the bedroom. Half unconscious from its effects he hurriedly aroused his wife and then ran to the room adjoining, in which his two children were sleeping. He took them from their bed and with great diffi-culty groped his way down stairs and out of doors.



FOREST AND STREAM.



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Lanoeing.

CANORISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises, to meets, information about canocable waters, and other commu-tations of interest.

Secretaries of cance clubs are requested to send to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc., of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canceists and all interested in cancelng are requested to forward to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with logs of cruises, rasps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sort. drawings or to the sport,

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.



S ECRFTARY-Dr. C. A. Neldé, Schuylerville, N. Y. Candidates for membership must roward their names, accompanied by the re-commendation of an active memher of the A. C. A., together with the sum of \$3 for initiation fee and first year's dues, to the secretary, who will present the names to the commodore. Money should be sent by *registered letter*, or money order on Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

	FIXTURES.
Mohic	an Races every Thursday through the season.
May	1-Brooklyn C. C., Challenge Cup and Paddling Race,
May	15-Brooklyn C. C., Sailing Race.
May	22-Knickerbocker C. C., Spring Regatta.
May	29, 30, 31-Connecticut Meet, Calla Shasta Grove.
May	29, 30, 31-Hudson River Meet, Coddington's Dock, Roundon
May	30-Mohican Cruise, Susquehanna River.
May	31-Pittsburgh Regatta.
June	12-Brooklyn C. C. Paddling Race.
July	8-24-W. A. C. A. Meet, Lake Erie.
July	10-Brooklyn C.C., Paddling Race.
Aug.	7-Brooklyn C. C., Paddling Race,
Aug,	15-29-A. C. A. Meet, Grindstone Island.
Sept.	4-Rrooklyp C. C., Paddling Race.
Sept.	18-Brooklyn C. C., Sailing Races.
Sept.	25-Brooklyn C. C., Challenge Cup.

THE WESTERN A. C. A. MEET.

THE WEDTERN A. O. A. have fisued a neat pamphlet containing a list of THE W. A. C. A. have fisued a neat pamphlet containing a list of gramme of the coustitution, sailing rules, camp rules and pro-gramme of the cousting meet to be held at Balast Island from July to 24 Inclusive. The membership roll now numbers 77, including 4 ladies; 21 coming from Cleveland, 20 from Cincinnati, 18 from Chicago and 16 from Sandusky. The constitution, hy-laws and salling rules, except as noted below, are substantially identical with the A. C. A. The classes and programme are as follows: PADDLING.

Class I. Length not over 18ft., heam not under 24in. and not over 28in. Class II. Length not over 16ft., beam not under 28in. and not over

n. Class III. Length not over 17ft., and beam not under 30in. Class IV. Open canoes, single or double-bladed paddles. Class V. Tandem canoes.

Class V. Tandem cances, single of double-bladed plaulies, Class V. Tandem cances. SALLING. Class B. Length not over 16ft, and beam not over 28in. Class B. Length not over 17ft, with a limit of 28/96in. beam for that angth. The beam may be increased %/ of an inch for each full 6in. I length decreased. Class C. Length not over 18ft. and any beam. Time allowance Howed according to Tredwen's Measurement. The general programme has been arranged subject to changes in coordance with the weather, at the discretion of the regatta com-rittee.

Wittee, Thrussar, July 8-Formation of camp. Thrussar, July 8-Formation of camp. Farbay and Sarusbar, July 9 and 10, general cruising and visibing mong cancers and the Islands. SUNDAY, July 11-Church service 10:30 A. M. MONDAY and TERSDAY, July 12 and 13-Two days' cruise among the eighhoring islands, under command of the commodore. First and scoud prizes offered for best equipped cances arranged for cruising, isplayed and operated ou this cruise. WEINESDAY, July 14-Cance races: WEINESDAY, July 14-Cance races:

No. 1-9:30 A. I 2.-10:00 A. M. Canoe races:
 M. Paddling; Class I., 1 mile.
 Saillng: Class B, 3 miles. No limit to ballast

ce 8.-1:30 P. M. Sailing; Class A, 8 miles. No limit to hallast r rig. Race 4.—3:00 P. M. Paddling; Class II., 1 mlle. THURSDAY, July 15 - Canoe races; Race 5.—9:30 A. M. Paddling; Class III., 1/2 mile. Race 6.—10:30 A. M. Saiting; 3 miles. Open to all canoes, with me allowance calculated as per table. Race 7.—1:33 P. M. All classes; 3 miles. Sail first mile, paddle rond sail bird.

cond. sait third. Race 8 - 3:00 P. M. Double paddling race; two men; Class V., 1

Race 3 - -3:00 F. M. Double plauning race; two luch, Class F. T. Race 9, -4:00 P. M. Classes I and A: 300 foet; uppet race. At 8:30 P. M. -Grand cance hop at Wehries's parlors. FMDAY, July 16 - Cance races: Race 10. - 0:30 A. M. All cances; 2 miles. Open to novices only. Race 11. - 11:00 A. M. Paddling; Class IV., 1 mile. Race 12. - 1:30 P. M. All classes; sailing, 3 miles, with time allow-ice calculated as per table. Race 13. - 3:00 P. M. Paddling portage; Class I. Race 14. - 4:00 P. M. Paddling portage; Class I. Race 14. - 4:00 P. M. Paddling portage; Class I. Race 14. - 4:00 P. M. Hurry secury race, open to all cances; run 100 ards, swim to cauce and paddle 200 yards. 7:30. - Meeting for general husiness and to elect officers for ensuing are.

SATURDAY, July 17.—Canoe races: Race 15.—9:30 A. M. All classes sailing, without ballast; 3 miles, with time allowance calculated as per tahle. Race 16.—11:00 A. M. All classes, sailing; 2 miles; sail 1 mile, paddle 1 mile. Race 16.—1:00 P. M. Classe C, sailing; 3 miles, with time allowance calculated as per table. Race 18.—4:00 P. M. Classes III. and B; 300ft., double upset race. Movnay, July 19.—Canoe races: Race 19.—9:50 A. M. Sailing; Class A, 3 miles, without ballast, open to prize winners only. Race 21.—11:30 A. M. Paddling; 1 mile, Class II., open to prize win-ners only. Race 21.—11:30 A. M. Paddling; ½ mile, Class III., open to prize winners only.

ners only.
ners only.
Race 21.-11:30 A. M. Paddling; ½ mile, Class III., open to prize winners only.
Race 22.-12 M. Paddling; ½ mile, Class IV., single-bladed paddles. At 5:00 P. M. The presentation of prizes at headquarters.
8:00 P. M. The presentation of prizes at headquarters.
8:00 P. M. The presentation of prizes at headquarters.
9:00 P. M. The presentation of prizes at headquarters.
9:00 P. M. The presentation of prizes at headquarters.
9:00 P. M. The presentation of prizes at headquarters.
9:00 P. M. Venetian carnival. Each cancer is expected to bring Chinese laterns with which to decorate his cance, and Roman candles for the pyrotechnic display.
TUESDAY, July 20, and continuing week, general cruising and visiting to the neighboring islands, and general good time.
1. A member of the Executive Committee will be appointed dally, by the Commodore, to act as officer of the day.
2. The occupants of each tent are expected to put their tent and the surrounding space in order hy 9 A. M. each day.
3. No visitors will be allowed in camp before 10 A. M.
1. It is left to each cancer to see that the above rules are carried out. It is left to cance camp. Ballast Island, via Put-in Bay, Ohio.
Pents will be pitcbed to the liking of each hadridual or cub, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Camps. Invitations to the Cancer App will be pitcbed to the liking of each had heir immediate friends. The number of invitations will, of necessity, belimited, and it is septicially requested to the cancers and their immediate friends. The number of invitations will, of necessity, belimited, and it is especially requested to the cancers and heir immediate friends. The number of invitations will, of necessity, belimited, and it is especially requested to the level by those who do not desire to cook in eam.

Triends. The number of invitations will, of netessity, be limited, and the sepacially requested that all who expect to attend will procure that the textes from the Secretary on or before noon of the day of the ball.
Meals can be obtained at the hotel by those who do not desire to conclude the secretary on or before noon of the day of the ball.
Meals can be obtained at the hotel by those who do not desire to conclude the secretary. Camp supplies can be obtained at Puth-In-Bay at moderate prices. Cances will be carried free of cost on the steamers, provided owners are with them. Headquarters, Commodore's tent. Assembly Room, Ballast Island can be reached by daily boats from fue desire to impress upon you the importance of giving nour day of attention of the day owners are with them. Headquarters, Commodore's tent. Assembly Room, Ballast Island club dining room. Secretary's office at headquarters. The Committee desire to impress upon you the importance of giving nour day of attention. The officers for the ensuring year are: Commodore, Geo. W. Gardner, Cleveland, O.; Vice-Commodore, Geo. B. Ellard, Cincinnati, O.; Rear Commodore, Geo. W. Aunger, Chicago, III, 'Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Eckman, Cleveland, O.; C. Brown, Chicinnati, O.; W. Heephan, Chicago, III, 'Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Eckman, Cleveland, O.; C. Brown, Chicinnati, O.; W. Heephan, Chicago, III, 'W. H. Eckman, Cleveland, O.; C. Brown, Chicinnati, C. J. W. Heephan, Chicago, III, 'Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Eckman, Cleveland, O.; C. Brown, Chicinnati, C. J. A. Woodruff, Chicago, III, Regatta Committee desire to the set is also no provision made the the similar classes of the A. C. A., which will disbar any cances shull be noticed that the paddling rules allow one foot more length in the bast and they are handleapped in the same class is a good idea, for the 2% in boats which promise again to become very popular in the bast and they are handleapped in the same class is a good idea, for the 2% in boats which promise again to

A BID FOR AN "ACCIDENT."

re certain that it is of subserverses Idling. not attempt to sail a canoe unless the model and rig have been

approved by a practical sailor, and even then do not go out alon until you have some knowledge of boat sailing, unless you are a goo swimmer and the water is such that no danger from tides or boat need he apprehended. It is generally possible to obtain a little coach ing from an old sailor; if not, take a very small sail in smooth wate and practice with it before trying a larger rig. Do not take a lady even for a paddle, ha very small or cranky cance, and do not attem to move about or to sail with a lady aboard unless under the condi-tions given above. These rules apply as fully to small row and sai boats as to cances, and an observance of them may prevent seriou consequences.

EXPENSES OF REGATTA COMMITTEE, 1885. THE following account of expenses is a copy of the one sent to the Secretary of the A. C. A., by the Regatta Committee of last year. By their request we publish it:

Albany, N. Y., April 19, 1886. *American Canoe Association:* To R. W. Gibson, Dr. FOR DIBURSEMENTS BY REGATA COMMITTEE IN CONNECTION WITH THE REGATA 1885. 1885 \$4 72 6 70 2 40 75 4 75 775 325 $\begin{array}{c} 12 & 00 \\ 14 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 85 \end{array}$ Total......\$65 92

building this craft. The kind hear of the ball, field single field is including the search to wand brought it into the jetties, thus saving the lives of four persons who would undoubledly have gone to Davy Jones's locker.—New Orleans City Item.
 A SUGGESTION REGARDING THE TROPHY.—Editor Forest and Stream. The "Several Pittsburgers" in your issue of April 16 do, 1 think, our English friends a grave discourtes yn imputing to nem a desire to hold as personal property our trophy any longer than their cancemanship can so retain it, our would they feel flattered that any member of the A. C. A. attribute their coming to a valuable prize offered at that time. No, they are our own invited guests, honoring us by their presence and honored by us in being permitted to compete for the A. C. A. cup, a trophy that should be heid for perpetual challenge, aud on which it is to be hoped each year a winner's name may be engraved, and to have his name thereon inscribed should be the alm of every A. C. A. sailor (I am a paddler); and here a thought suggests itself and is submitted: That the Executive Committee cause to be prepared an appropriate from which shall be engraved, and to have his name thereon inscribed should be the alm of every A. C. A. sailor (I am a paddler); and here a thought suggests itself and is submitted: That the Executive Committee cause to be greened to the winner of the A. C. A cup when he surrenders it to his more successful opponent. By this method each victor who has held our trophy, upon surrendering it receives undisplied achnowledgment of having done so, carrying with him for all time the full value of his victory to show to admiring and interested friends, and in years to come these badges, if forwarded hy their evenes to the meets, would add a feature thereto.—Yox.
 A SPRING MEET IN CAMADA.—No other feature of canoeing profises to become so generally popular as the local and spring meets, established two years since. Haif a dozen will be held in different localiti

dout, N. Y. THE A. C. A. TROPHY.—*Editor Forest and Stream*; I beg to acknowledge for the A. C. A. challenge cup as follows: Capt. Geo. A. Ruggles. \$1; Daniel Appleton, N. Y., \$; J. B. Ellsworth, Canton, N. Y., \$1; W. H. Allen, Pittsburgh, \$1; Ed. Jay Allen, Pittsburgh, \$1; Wm, R. Farrell, Jr., N. Y., \$1; R. W. Gibson, Albany, \$4 (this is an increase of original subscription to \$3:); total, \$10; previously acknowledged, \$149; grand total, \$150.—WM. WHITLOCK.

THE TRIAL RACES AT THE MEET. - Editor Forest and tream: In reading Mr. Whitlock's letter, I noticed that the Regata ommittee are thinking of having the trial races for the A. C. A tro-hy during the first week of the meet. If this were done, I think it ould be debarring quite a number who are not in positions where ery can take their holidays during August, and who find it very ifficult to get away even for one week of the meet, but who fand it very ifficult to get away even for one week of the meet, but who find it very ifficult to get away even for one week of the meet, but who fand it very ifficult to get away even for one week of the meet, but who fand it very ifficult to get away even for one week of the meet, but who fand it very ifficult to get away even for one week of the meet, but who always mong the principal races of the meet, hecause the trial for a place mong those doughty ten will be well worth seeing, I think the com-ittee should try to arrange the trial races for the race week, it will disturb the entire programme. If any wish to enter the ial races and cannot possibly he present hy Friday, perhaps some ecial arrangement can he made to suit them, hut it is not probable at many will be so situated.] BOSTON C. C. —The Boston C. C., of Boston, Mass., was organized me 30. 1885, and incorporated Dec. 31, 1885. The officers for 1896 et commodore, Arthur J. King, Yice-Commodore, Arthur H. For-tsh; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles H. Worcester; Assistant secretary, Glimer Charles River at Riverside, where they are building a club use and camp.

298

Answers to Correspondents.

IN No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

F. M. D, Dunkirk, N. Y.-The proposed law for steam yachts was ublished in the Forest AND STREAM of Dec. 24, 1885.

do they fish for them? Have they heen tried in the lake first men tioned? Ans.-See article in this issue by C. G. A.

do they fish for them? Have they near them the the two takes in the toto of Ans.—See article in this issue by C. G. A. J. J. G., Steuhenville, O.—Is' any handicap allowed open-sigl rifles—not military or special military—as against globe and p sights at 200 yards, off-hand? Ans.—No. CEDAR, New York.—Please inform me what is he hest way to stim the terrules of rods that have been in a room with furnace I all winter? Will putting In a cellar have the desired effect? A non-please they will loosen again when the rod drise. If not v loose, heat the ferrules and melt the shellac, or send the rods is wollen if damp place they will loosen again when the rod drise. If not v loose, heat the ferrules and melt the shellac, or send the rods it does not a start the start of a single shooting? What year was it form sunise to sunset? 5. If any guns did he use and what kind? 6. How did be carry his munition? 7. What assistance did be have? Ans. A numher of ahove questions we are unable to answer, but the following facts authentic. 1. Franklin Bayou Teche. Louisiana, 3. 866. 6. negroes following him on foot. 7. Answered in 6.

Some other MAN is always the one you think will get hurt by dent, and the "other man" thinks it will be you. If he is right will be sorry you dun't insure in the Travelers, of Hartford-or family will.-Adv.

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NEW YORK, MAY 13, 1886.

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CONT	ENTS.
EDITORIAL. A Plea for the Unprotected. The Rvitroads and the Park. Report on the Park Railroad. The Sporrswan Tooursr A Week on Michigan Lake. NATURAL HISTOR. The Sparrow Hawk. The Distribution of Species. The Birds of Michigan. Birds and Trees. Game Bac AND Gun. A Tonnessee Valley Hunt. Different Ways of Camping. In the Olden Time. North Carolina Doings My First Trip to Maine Woods. SEA AND RUFER FishING. How to Casta Fly. How to Casta Fly. Rocky Mountain Tront Streams. Camps of the Kingfishersx. Note from Eagle's Nest. Tim and the Seven Ponds. Posching in Saratoga. Fisbling in the Adirondaeks.	FISHOULTURE, American Carp Cultural Ass'n. The New York Fish Commission THE KENNEL. Notes from the Occident. The New York Show. American Kennel Club. RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING. Range and Gallery. The Trap. The Minnesota Tournament. OANOEING. The A. C. A. Trophy. Brooklyn C. C. Challenge Cup. A Suggestion for the Trial Races A 500-Mile Cruise on the Rivers of Northern California. Yacht Design and Building in Boston. Swe PTBLICATIONS. Trank's Ranche; or, My Holiday in the Rockies.

THE RAILROADS AND THE PARK.

THE Senate Committee on Territories has favorably reported the bill authorizing the granting of a right of way to a railway through the National Park to Cooke City. This favorable report is signed by four members of the committee, while a minority report, presented by Mr. Manderson, is signed by three.

The majority report consists mainly of the two favorable reports by committees of the Senate and House, which we have reviewed and shown each to be a tissue of misrepresentations. We remarked weeks ago, that these documents furnish abundant evidence that they were prepared by the same hand, and there seems to be little doubt that this hand be longed to General Armstrong, some time Railroad Commissioner, and now a mine owner of Cooke City. This individ-ual has shown remarkable energy in pushing forward this railroad scheme, and is credited with having tried to bully the friends of the Park into ceasing their opposition to his plans by saying to them, in language more forcible than elegant, "If we don't get our railroad, we'll bust the Park." It remains to be seen whether this magniloquent threat of "busting the Park" will so alarm Congress and the people of the United States that they will tamely submit to see their pleasure ground taken away from them, to see it cut up by railroads, to see it dotted with towns in which are machine shops, dwellings occupied by railroad hands and saloons, to see its forests and its prairies burned off, to see its game destroyed or driven out of the reservation, so that it may fall an easy prey to the hide hunters and meat butchers.

In this majority report the false statements as to the length of the line in the Park are repeated. General Anderson again refers to the difficulties of crossing the range between Clark's Fork and the head of Soda Butte Creek, as if there were a steep divide there, whereas it is perfectly well known that the divides are very slight and easily surmounted. General Anderson has never been over the country, but the members of the U. S. Geological Survey have, and the character of the divides can be ascertained from their reports or action of the involves can be ascertanted from their reports or from the men who made them. Major George O. Eaton, an interested mine owner, says in this report that all that the miners of Cooke want is a railroad, and that one from Bil-lings would suit them just as well as any other. Let the miners of Cooke possess their souls in patience. A road will

be built from Billings, the surveys are being made, and the money for building the road has all been promised. It is a road that does not pass through the Park

The friends of the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork Railroad scheme are evidently hard pushed for ammunition, for they introduce in their report a quotation from a petition signed by sixty-six citizens of Cinnabar, who ask for this railroad To any one who has been to Cinnabar, this is really grant. laughable. Cinnabar has only four or five houses in all. These are the railway station, a stable for Wakefield & Hoffman's horses, a saloon and one or two cabins. Probably there are not a dozen voters in the town, and every rancher, teamster, cowboy, brakeman, and probably woman and child, in the whole region must have put his or her name to the document to make up the "sixty-six citizens of Cinna bar.

The minority report is signed by men who have given themselves the trouble to look into the matter and to take the opinion of those intelligent and disinterested persons, who are best acquainted with the National Park and its re quirements. Against the railroad wc find men like Secretary Lamar, General P. H. Sheridan, Mr. Arnold Hague, Lieut, Dan C. Kingman and Mr. W. Hallett Phillips. Letters from these gentlemen giving incontrovertible reasons why the railroad should not be built through the Park, have been written in support of the minority report, and we print them this week. They should be carefully read by every one who is interested in the preservation of this wonderland.

Recent advices from a surveying party now engaged in an examination of the Clark's Fork route, give a very favorable report of the line along the cañon, the only place on the whole route where it has been pretended that there are any difficulties to be overcome. The practicability of the Clark's Fork route seems thus to be assured. The party, when we heard from it, had been only two days in the cañon, and had already surveyed a line where the grade, for a dis-tance of seven miles only, is 171.4 feet to the mile, with very light work, and there is every prospect that further investigation and the running of other lines will result in the discovery of a much more moderate grade. It is usual in runing new lines through a mountain country to look about for some time before the best and easiest line is found. Suppose, however, that no grade easier than 171 feet to the mile can be found, there is nothing very alarming in this. It is true that it is steeper than the maximum grade on the Northern Pacific main line, but it is 54 feet less than the maximum on the Denver & Rio Grande R. R., and 79 feet less than the temporary line over the Mullan Pass. It is not a heavy grade for a mountain road, and it is less important here, because all the heavy freight to be hauled from the mines will pass down the grade, while only empty cars or very light trains will go up the hill. There seems little doubt that a road from Billings will before long be an accomplished fact, and this being the case, it would be insane to permit a railroad to enter the Park.

The tremendously strong lobby which is working in favor of the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork R. R. has been a good deal of a puzzle to the people who have been watching it, and who are familiar with what it has accomplished.

We have good reason to believe that the strength of this movement, for some time so mysterious, lies in the fact that the Northern Pacific Railway Company is backing the project. We are informed, on authority which we cannot but trust, that this is the case, that this grant will be utilized by the Northern Pacific people to run a line into the Park, so as to secure considerable additional passenger traffic, that there is no intention of building the road to Cooke, but that it is merely the entering wedge to enable this company to gain a foothold for a railway in the Park. Once within the boundaries of the reservation, it is believed that it will be easy to get permission to build a little further in one direc-tion, and a little further in another direction, until the whole Park is gridironed with tracks, and its usefulness and its beauty destroyed forever.

Already this corporation has a strong hold on the National Park. Theirs is the only railway which runs to its borders. A powerful syndicate of its stockholders have obtained leases for hotel and other privileges within the Park. Yesterday the franchise and leases of the National Park Improvement Company were to have been sold at public auction in Evanston, the county seat of Uinta county, Wyoming Territory, and it was the reported intention of the Northern Pacific people to bid them in. These leases include the exclusive transportation privileges in the Park.

We do not at present care to express an opinion as to whether it is desirable to have the national pleasure ground so entirely in the power of a great corporation. But we in-sist that neither the Northern Pacific nor any other corporation shall push a railroad into the Park. Let them be content with what they have, and leave to the people their Park undisturbed by the scream of the locomotive and the rumble of the train. We have already resisted the attempts of monopolists to seize this pleasure ground, and there are more people interested in the Park and ready to fight for it now, than there were when we first took the matter up some years ago.

Congress cannot afford to turn over this Park to a corporation.

A PLEA FOR THE UNPROTECTED.

WHEN one goes out for a day's shooting he is a little apt, especially if young, thoughtless and too ardent, to shoot at many things that when alive harm no one, that when killed are of no worth to him but as proof of his skill with the gun; not even that. Why not spare them? The world is pleasanter for all of us the more happy wild life there is in it. Why kill for the mere sake of killing or the exhibition of one's knack of killing?

When one is duck shooting on inland waters, sitting alert in the bow of the skiff with his gun ready for the expected gaudy wood duck, or plump mallard, or loud quacking dusky duck, or swift-winged teal, to rise with a splashing flutter out of the wild rice, and there is a sudden beating of broad wings among the sedges with a startled guttural quack, and one's heart leaps to his throat and his gun to his shoul-der, and then—only an awkward bittern climbs the Septem ber breeze with a slow incline, there is a vengeful temptation to let drive at the disappointing good-for-nothing. But why not let the poor fellow go? If you dropped him back (as the poorest and most poking shot might) into the marsh to rot unprofitably there, disdained even by the mink, unattainable to the scavenger skunk, what good would it do you? If he disappointed you, you disturbed him in his medita-tions, or in the pursuit of a poor but honest living. Or perhaps a great heron too intent upon his fishing or frogging, or dozing in the fancied seclusion of his reedy bower, springs up within short range and goes lagging away on his broad vans. If you kill him you will take him home to show, for he is worth showing even then. But if you wish your friends to see him at his best, bring them to him and let them see how well he befits these sedgy levels—a goodly sight, whether he makes his lazy flight above them or stands a motionless sentinel in the oozy shallows. The marshes would be lonely without him, or if one desires the charm of loneliness, does not his silent presence add to it?

A kingfisher comes clattering along the channel. As he jerks his swift way over the sluggish water he may test your marksmanship, but as he hangs with rapid wing beats over a school of minnows as steadfast for a minute as a star forever, needing no skill to launch him to his final unrewarded plunge, why kill him! In such waters he takes no fish that you would, and he enlivens the scene more than almost On the uplands, where the meadow lark starts out of the grass with a sharp, defiant "zeet!" and speeds away on his steady game-like flight, remember before you stop it or try to, of how little account he is when brought to bag; and remember, too, how when the weary days of winter had passed, his cheery voice welcomed the coming spring, a little later than the robin's, a little earlier than the flicker's cackle; and what an enlivening dot of color his yellow breast made where he strutted in the duu bare meadows.

In some States the woodpeckers are unprotected, and are a mark for every gunner. Their galloping flight tempts the ambitious young shooter to try his skill, but they are among the best friends of the aboriculturist and the fruit grower, for though some of them steal cherries and peck early apples, and one species, perhaps, sucks the sap of trees, they are the only birds that search out and kill the insidious, destructive borer.

any other frequenter of it, never skulking and hiding, but with metallic, vociferous clatter, heralding his coming. Then his still mid-air poise, the same in calm or wind, and his unerring headlong plunge, that one never tires of watching nor ceases to wonder at.

When one wanders along a willowy stream with his gun, cautiously approaching every lily-padded pool and shadowed bend likely to harbor woodduck or teal, and finds neither, and his ears begin to ache for the sound of his gun-if a green heron flaps off a branch before him, he is sorely tempted to shoot the ungainly bird, but for what? If the

gun must be heard, let it speak to a stump or a tossed chip, either as difficult a target as he, and let the poor harmless little heron live. Uncouth as he is, he comes in well in the picture of such a watercourse, that has done with the worry of turning mills, left far behind with their noise and bustle on foaming rapids among the hills, and crawls now in lazy ease through wide intervales, under elms and water maples and thickets of willows.

In some States, too, the hare is unprotected by any law and it is the common custom to hunt it even so late as April, for the mere sake of killing, apparently, or perhaps the charm of the hound's music, which makes the butchery of Adirondack deer so delightful a sport to some, adds a zest to the slaughter of these innocents-though, be it said, there is no comparison in the marksmanship required. Alive, the northern hare is one of the most harmless of animals; dead, he is, in the opinion of most people, one of the most worth-less. So worthless that hunters frequently leave the result of all their day's "sport" in the woods where they were killed. Yet the hare is legitimate game, and should be hunted as such, and only in proper seasons, and not be ruthlessly exterminated. A woodland stroll is the pleasanter if one sees "Br'er Rabbit" there in his brown summer suit, or white as the snow about him in his winter furs.

Where there are no statute laws for the protection of game and harmless creatures not so classed, an unwritten law of common sense, common decency, and common humanity should rule sportsmen, and be powerful enough to protect al The fox is an outlaw; it is every one's legal right to kill him whenever and however he may, and yet wherever the fox is hunted with any semblance of fair play, whether in New England with gun and hound, or elsewhere with horse and hound, the man who traps a fox, or kills one unseasonably, or destroys a vixen and her cubs, bears a reputation but little better than a sheep stealer's.

A sentiment as popular and as potent ought to prevail to protect those that, though harmless, are as unshielded by legislative enactments as the fox, and much less guarded by natural laws and inborn cunning. The truest sportsman is the most merciful, and is never a wanton slayer.

WILD PIGEONS have been nesting in the woods of Forest and Warren Counties, Pa., this year, and the netters and gun-ners have been reaping an unexpected spring harvest. When the birds appear all the male inhabitants of the neighborhood leave their customary occupations, as farmers, bark-peelers, oil-scouts, wild-catters, and tavern loafers, and join in the work of capturing and marketing the game. The Pennsylvania law very plainly forbids the destruction of the pigeons on their nesting grounds, but no one pays any attention to the law, and the nesting birds have been killed by thousands and tens of thousands. Formerly the usual market demand has been augumented by a large demand for live birds to be shot, for purpose of game protection, by State game protective associations, but of recent years, the birds being un-attainable, the demand for them has ceased, and now the consumption of nesting pigeons is confined to the markets. Had some of our State societies been told of the Pennsylvania nesting, there is no reckoning the tremendous impetus that might have been given to game protection by another Concy Island spring pigeon killing tournament.

THE NEW YORK GAME PROTECTORS .- The bill before the New York Legislature creating the office of chief of the game protectors passed the Assembly last week almost unanimously. The bill in its present shape fixes the salary at \$1,200 per year with an allowance of \$600 for traveling ex-This accords more nearly with the views of Gen. penses. R. U. Sherman, secretary of the N. Y. Fish Commission, upon whose shoulders the burden of supervising the game protectors has fallen, and whose request to be relieved from this labor has been heeded. It is well understood that Mr. A. N. Cheney, of Glens Falls is pressed by his numerous friends for the position, and we do not know of a better man. We hope that the bill may become a law, and that the Governor may appoint Mr. Cheney.

"PISECO."-Capt. L. A. Beardslee, of the U. S. S. Pow hatan, has just returned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard after six months of West India service. Capt. Beardslee's last communication to the FOREST AND STREAM, it will be remembered, was a relation of the Powhatan's rescue of the maroons of Rongador. Soon after that Capt. Beardslee was engaged in the relief of the homeless citizens of Key West at the time of the great conflagratien; and the efficiency with which he performed the difficult task has won for him much praise from the press.

"PUBLIC OPINION" is a new Washington weekly which gives the collected opinions of the press of the country on current events and the questions of the day. The journal starts out well and promises to be a success. It is under the management of Mr. Jerome Burnett and associates.

THIRTY-Two PAGES .- Owing to the demand for space in our advertising columns this week, the present issue con-sists of thirty-two pages. The business-like character of the advertising pages of this journal affords a fair indication of the condition of the trade to-day.

THE REPORT ON THE PARK RAILROAD. VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

M^R. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Territories, submitted the following views of the minority, to ac-

M. B. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Territories, submitted the following views of the minority, to ac-company S, 980: The undersigned beg leave to dissent from the views of the majority of the Committee on Territories, in reference to S, 980, granting the right of way to the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Railroad Company. * * Instead of the distance through Ycllowstone Park traversed by this projected railroad being from ten to twenty-five miles, it will be seen, by reference to the letters hereto attached, from those having full knowledge of the facts, that the distance traversed is from forty to sixty miles, and that the probabilities are that the length of the projected railroad will be about fifty-six miles. The undersigned, believing that the construction of this road would be decidedly injurious to the purposes for which the Park was established, and that there are other routes over which a railroad can be constructed from points on the Northern Pacific road to the Clark's Fork mining district, report adversely to the bill, and urge that it be indefinitely postponed; and in suppost of this view call careful attention to leiters from the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Scoretary of the la-terior; Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Major J. W. Powell, Director of Geological Survey; W. H. Phillips, Esq., special agent for investigating Yellowstone Park, of the Interior Department, Prof. Arnold Hague, of the Geolzical Survey; Lieut. Dan. C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and others having knowledge of the facts. A careful reading of these letters from gentlemen who have personal knowledge of the facts will, we believe, quite conclusively show that it is extremely undesirable that a railroad, as pro-jected, should be permitted to be built. We first attach the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, and the accompanying documents, all of extreme value in the consideration of this bill: <u>Departmenty of the secretary of the Interior</u>, and the accompanying documents, all of extreme value in the consideration o

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

cated and set apart as a publ it and enjoyment of the peop upon, or occupy any of the except as provided in the fol whice Park or pleasure group eople; and all persons who the land thus set apart as following section, shall he c

rom. shall be under the exclusive r. whose duty it shall be, as snall be, as regulations as he me ervation from interaction from interaction atural environment of the same cause all trespassers upon the same to be removed a generally is authorized to take all such measure ary or proper to fully carry out the objects and p

second session of the Forty-seventh Congress Statutes at Large) the following legislation session of the Forty-se preservation of the Fark in its 'natural * * * 'Two thousand dollars to be tendent of said Park, and not exceeding assistants, all of whom shall be appoint be to protect the to be paid annually to a supe ding \$900 annually to each of ointed by the Secretary

and all cont and or given eclared to be of the

prevent trespassers or ose of destroying the g

the Forty-eight Congress 23, p. 499): "For every pur tion, preservation and im

tific au

tion that I inclose, says: "The railroad from Cinnab following the route proposed, wilt traverse about 45

States

1886, Maj. J. W. Powell, to some from

answer to your inquiry, transmitted through rtance of the mining district in question,

old be "right of way," plain and simple and so circumscribed as uard against peopling the Park in the interest of personal or corpor-gain of speculation; otherwise it will result at an early day in estabgain ay necessitäte automoto of territorna or such a contraction of territorna mahar and Clark's Fork Railroad titons in whose interest their hill ands and settlements in the reser-

are gain of speculation; other wise if will result at an early day in estim-lishing a condition of affairs that may necessitate abandonment of the original theory of a national park or such a contraction of territorial limits as will surrender to the " Clanahar and Clark's Fork Railroad Company," and the other corporations in whose interest their hill practically blazes the way, all the lands and settlements in the reser-vation configuous to their several lines. The demand for grants at depoks and sidings, of tracts 2,000 by 400 feet in extent, representing areas of 600,000 square feet, or more than B acres, in each instance, would, if conceded, enable the company to absorb and control every "oasis" of meadow land through which heir lines can be twisted or diverted; or, cutting these tracts in center, or diagonally, practically possess a larger number of acres than the grants comprehend, hy rendering the other portions of the ralleys useless because inaccessible to others. In fact, it is question-tible whether any of the valleys of the Park will he more than equal to the demand of a general right of way, 200 feet in width, and a right of way of switches of 400 feet in width. The grant sought would include, and may be intended to include and absorb, the best meadow and grazing lands in the Park referred to hy General Sheridan, Geologist Harue, and Special Agent Phillips, in the letters that ac-company this report. Very respectfully. Hou. Charles F. Manderson, United States Senate.

Yellowstone Park for about fifty miles, nearly the entire length of the road. It has heen stated that the mines are all situated on Soda Butte Creek, and to reach them a railway from the north or east would have to cross a high mountain range. This I consider an error. It should he understood that although Cooke City is situated on Soda Butte Creek, it is only a small settlement and inconveniently located for nearly all the recent miring developments of this district. All the more important of the recent developments are situated either on the opposite side of the watersned on the streams tributary to the Sillwater and Clark's Fork, or else within a few hundred feet of the summit of the range. With a railway a mining town would be equally as well situated on either the Stillwater or Clark's Fork. From all 1 can learn 1 am inclined to believe that the route following the valley of the Stillwater will prove practicable. I have not examined it per-sonally, but more accurate surveys have heen made of it than of the other lines. I am told that it is feasible to build the road to within fitteen miles of Cooke Clty. It should he borne in mine that all the newest mining locations are from three to six miles from Cooke Clty, high up in the mountains. The road would be about fifty-four miles in length. Stillwater, the junction of the hranen road with the Northern Pacific Railroad, is about 125 miles nearer Saint Paul than Cinnabar.

Northern Pacific Railroad, is about 125 miles nearer Saint Paul than Cinnabar. I have personally examined the Clark's Fork Valley for forty miles east of Ocote City, and I am of the opinion that if the mining interests femand a railway, a road could be huilt from the mines to Billugs, Mont., which would he far more serviceable than a road through the Park. There is on this route one very rugged place known as Clark Fork Canyon, a deep gorge six miles in length, hut I am told that if is quite possible to avoid it. The route, at least, seems so feasible that accurate surveys should be made before granting a right of way through the Park. I am well acquainted with the country through which the railway would have to pass in going from Cooke City to Cinnabar. My own work has compelled me to study the Third Canyon carefully, and I have no hesitation in saying that it would he a very costly matter to uild the road for 18 or 20 miles from Gardiner to the East Fork of the Yellowstone River. I has heen estimated by the friends of the Cinnabar & Cooke City Railway that this road could be built for \$1,000,000. It seems to me that if the output of the mines at Clark's Fork could stand such an expense, either of the other routes should be chosen. In my opinion there are many persons who are interested in obtain-

Fork could stand such an expense, either of the other routes should be chosen. In my opinion there are many persons who are interested in obtain-ing this right of way through the Park who desire to use the road for the purpose of transporting travelers who annually visit the Park in the summer. Having a right of way, and the only one granted by Congress. Hey anticipate receiving large revenes derived from tour-ists. Upon the completion of the road we should see glowing induce-ments held out to tourists of a railway ride through the Third Canyon of the Yellowstone and the charming valley of the East Fork. The granting of oue or two hundred feet on each side of the track would necessarily include Soda Butte Spring, the water of which is already much sought after hy many people, and the only one in the Park which has yet heen found to posses curative properties. In my opinion it would be a mistake to allow this spring to pass heyond Government control.

Park which has yet heen round to possess curative properties. In my opinion it would be a mistake to allow this spring to pass beyond Government control. I cannot but believe that the establishment of a railway in the Park would prove a permanent injury to the reservation, and tend to sub-vert the purposes for which the Park was originally set apart. The danger arising from forest files would be very great, and the large game would disappear, as it has every where cise, with the appear-ance of railways. With a railway in the Park fifty miles in length, with stations every seven miles, disagreements difficult to settle would immediately arise between a powerful railway corporation and the management of the Park. A railway means the settlement of large number of people living in the Park, over whom the Department would have but little control. It would require constables, justoes and courts, and finally the people wound ask for policical privileges. It should be the siun of the Department to permit as few people as possible to reside permanently in the Park other than those engaged in the accommo-dation of vistors. A railway in the Park is, in my opinion, the be-ginning of the end. The demand of others claiming equal rights would grow with years, and in tume the Park twould have to be thrown open to settlement. By preserving the Park intact for the next ten years it will take the action in here provide the county that the people would have to be thrown

d grow with years, and in time the rate would have to be databa-to settlement. preserving the Park intact for the next ten years it will take a firm hold upon the country that the people will never consent desceration for purely personal ends. It belongs to Mame and da quite as much as to Wyoming and Montana, but in time the r Territories will derive the greatest benefits. In this letter I inclose a communication from Lieut, D. C. King-in charge of the improvements, Yellowstone National Park, letter is addressed to the editor of FOREST AND STREAM, who y furnished me with a copy. A RNOLD HAGUE, Geologist. n. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1886, an Sin-Understanding that your opinion has been requested by enate Committee on Territories through a letter from Senator lerson, dated April 3, as to the effect of permitting the Clark's & Cinnabar Railroad to penetrate the Yellowstone National , with your kind permission, I will state in short why, in my ment, the enactment of such a law would inflict a serious blow to the opranic act organizing the D organizing the Park, it was set apart to constl National Park or reservation, for the henefit and

The one scance act organizing the Park, it was set apart to consil-tite forever a great National Park or reservation. For the hencit and enforment of the while people. As expressed in that act, it was to be kept in a state of nature, free from settlement, occupancy, or sale. The only erections to be allowed within its limits were to be such few houses as should be needed for the accommodation of the visiting public. Besides the expressed objects in the act, it is universally con-ceded that the two main objects attained in the dedication of this wonderful region were the preservation of the great forests within its limits and of the large game of the West, which had been almost exterminated everywhere except in the country proposed to be em-braced within the Park.

The objects contemplated by the act have in a great measure been trained. Not only from all portions of this country, but from all ortions of the world, the people have come to behold the wonders of attree contained in the Park and to seek scape from the trainmels f civilized life surrounding them at home. The main wonder and by to them has been to behold everything that was beautiful in the ark in a state of nature; that the fair picture contained no blot of work how?

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Late Special Agent for Investigations in Yellowstone National Park, Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior. We do not attach the voluminous extracts from ForEST AND STREAN, and the maps referred to in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, fearing that this report may be of too great length, but return them to the files of the Senate that they may be considered and given the weight that their importance demands. We also file ellippings from the *Spirit* of the Times and other newspapers, showing the view taken by an observing public of this projected railroad. Upon the proposition that there is an available railroad route from the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Clark's Fork mining district by way of the Stillwater River, we file with the Secretary of the Senate a map showing that route. This map was prepared by a civil engineer of the town of Billings, Mont., who made personal exploration of the route. From a late letter of the present efficient superintendent of the Park, we extract the following, showing the danger to the timber in the Park from the construction of railroads within its limits: its limits:

Its minutes: Another material point is the spread of fires from the locomotives. This country is so high and dry that it would he impossible to pre-vent the firing of the Park, and in less than three years' time there would scarcely he a green tree on the headwaters of the Yellowstone, to say nothing of the Park. Last fall extinguished sixty odd fires, resulting from the carelessness of campers, and the railroad would be an hundred times worse. To save the timber on the headwaters of the Yellowstone. Missouri and Columbia rivers should be of itself sufficient to prevent the granting of the right of way to any railroad company.

For the numerous reasons herein presented, we believe the bill under consideration should not pass. CHARLES F. MANDERSON. BENJ. HARRISON, GEO. GRAY.

A Hamburg newspaper gives the following account of a curious and exceptional incident which occurred in the collec-tion of a dealer in wild animals in that city. For some time past one of the largest elephants, brought over by some Cin-galese, had showed signs of furious delirium, and it was at length decided to kill the animal, which was valued at 12,000 fr. An Eeglishman had once offered to give 1,000 marks, if the occasion presented itself, for the privilege of shooting the en-raged beast. The sportsman was thereupon summoned by telegraph; but in the presence of the raging animal he became frightened, and gave up the intention of bringing it down with shot. Strangulation was then resolved upon as a means of despatch. Chains were passed around the neck of the ele-phant, which had been bound, and the two ends of the chains were drawn tightly by means of tackle. Ten minutes after-ward the colossal creature had ceased to live.

The Sportsman Tourist.

A WEEK ON MICHIGAN LAKE.

A WEEK ON MICHIGAN LAKE. PRETTY Lac Vieux Desert, the "old deserted planting ground," had been visited by Beecher and myself last year's season. We found it to be the source of the Wiscons, and also that of much pleasure and trouble. We camped independently—independent of several indispensibles, for instance. We carried heavy packs through swamps, between Twin Lakes and the railroad track. We had scandalous fights with mosquitoes. We had "boots that didn't fit," etc., but when after a few weeks our sore heels were henled, we concluded that we had had a jolly time of it and that this summer we would try again. So we did, and the writer yearns to relate about it, although nobody asked him to and nothing happened either. But to write something about nothing has been indulged in and tolerated before this. It was the morning of one of nature's perfect days in August that we three—Hector, Mr. B., and myself—boarded a train of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway, in order to gret to Marenisco, L. S., Mich., the station lying nearest to Presque Isle River and its source, the Presque Isle Lake, which latter was to be this trip's happy hunting ground. To the eye of the land-seeking immigrant the scenery along

ground.

To the eye of the land-seeking immigrant the scenery along this route may present a pleasing change of hardwood tim-ber (indicating fine farming soil) of numberless small streams, winding rivers and bubbling brooks, of prosperous farms, and extensive pine forests, but when after Antigo, the long, narrow aisle begins, within whose limits the train thunders along up to Ashland—the surrounding primeval woods, beautifully interspersed by lakelets glimmering through the emerald foliage of the fragile birch, the stately maple, or the slender pine, and then these erystal depths disappearing like a flaxh, scon to be replaced by others still more fascinating, most of them sleeping in undisturbed seelusion; the heart of the angler and pleasure-seeking sportsman bounds in antici-pation of luck, such as Izaak Walton would have longed to experience.

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we measured, hammered, pounded—within an nour we were sheltered. Well, the exuitation. Even old Sol squinted from behind the clouds again. A hearty dinner dispelled the remainder of uneasiness. Then our sylvan residence was furnished in princely style. A floor was laid, the roof was improved, nails were driven whereon to hang pans, tin cups, pails, clothes pouches, guns; colosal amfuls of browse were hewn and drawn to canp. In short, nothing was left to wish for. We could afford it. The rest of the cloudless afternoon was spent in courting a huge fire. One piece of raiment after the other was impar-tially stripped off and dried. Were I afflicted with an irrev-erent, humorous vein, how should I now chucklingly nar-rate about Mr. B.'s singed pants or scorched rubber coat; but charity forbids and 1'll forbear. Toward evening several wall-eyed pike were hooked in the waveless, pine-encircled Scattering Rice. We had not often disentangled our line from the over-affectionate pond likes though, before we heard the dwarfish steamboat Eagle whistle behind us and visitors alighted in the neighborhood. Shortly after a skiff, containing two anglers, floated into the S. R. Interchanging the news of the day with them, fishing was recommenced. Birch-bark cances on different parts of the lake showed that these waters were also frequented by the noble redskin. One of thesesons of the forest I accosted. He went up the Deer Skin Creek that night to kill a deer. On White Eagle, not far from our abode, the steamer anchored, and its occupants, four ladies and two gentlemen, awakened the slumbering echoes of forest, hill and dale, with chatting, singing, shouting, screaming and yelling. The next morning, ere Phebus's golden chariot wheeled into sight, I feverishly pursued the causes of a tickling sen-sation, of which I had zealously but valuly struggled to rid myself since the stars had begun to fade. They relished me extremely, the frisky darlings. They and their scientific name escaped me, but an Indian once described them as "

"no-sec-'ems." They are hateful, detestable, voracious-but why portray them! I went hunting. Discovered a lonely, sinuous, undulat-ing road, from which I could occasionally, where the dense leafy screen permitted, gaze down the steep banks upon the river. Leaning on my trusty breechloader, the faithful dog at my side, the mists that hovered over the pebbly shores sluggishly departing, as the rising sun cast brightness and warmth over the world; the gentle morning wind breathing through the verdant curtains of the white birch; youder, part of Otter Lake's glassy surface shimmering across; afar off, the hoarse notes of the wary loon; around me solitude and serenity. This was the picture on that morning. It will forever form one of the pleasant reminescences of the Eagle Waters. I tried to sketch, but it could not be done; the no-see-'ems were too fiendish. I jumped to my feet and wandered on. wandered on.

When I arrived at home, Mr. B. returned from Deer Skin Creek with one fish. We put it under the planks, break-fasted hastily, and set out trolling. Doubling a certain point we came upon an Indian camp of six tepees. The

bucks sat and smoked, one of the squaws cleaned venison, some pappooses amused themselves with a dog, and on a scaffold was strained a deer skin. Here I actually caught an Indian washing himself. Further on we surprised some woodducks that dallied on a log perfecting their toilet. At our salnte they dropped a courtesy till below the water, and are probably still smiling at our impetuosity. Returning after noon with some pike, we were catertained by one of the campers from yesterday. When preparing dinner we looked for the bass. It had disappeared. My colleague suspected the spaniel, but, having educated that dog myself, I was certain that he wouldn't touch a fish unless it were "well donc." His innocence shortly afterward emerged from the pile of lumber in shape of a black mink. I rubbed the pilter-ing little bandit's skin with salt and delight, and he now adorns my school room in a glass case with tobacco in him, till the moths get him. That's Hector's curse. Toward eventide we were out on another piscatorial ex-cursion and lugged homeward three handsome pickerel. One of them I estimated at eight pound's to please Mr. B., who caught it. (Between the reader and myself, it was a six-pounder). After a delectable repast of tea, conn-cake and pickerel, reclining on the bed of leaves, yarns are ex-changed. This, after a while, ceases. You stare reflectively on the fantastic pictures, traced in grotsque designs on the pile of wood that the greedy element consumes, the eye fol-lows idly the weird shadows dancing on the sombre back-ground while bucks sat and smoked, one of the squaws cleaned venison,

ground while

"Viewless hands the æolian organ play,

"Viewless hands the colian organ play," the scintillating Orion leads to reveries of gas-lighted streets, peace and good will toward all rule the heart; the musing thoughts wander from the melodious lullaby of the waves, splashing against the boat and the stones at the landing, to the music and din of city life; before your mental

arises home. daybreak the chit of the red squirrels and the lance There arises home. At daybreak the chit of the red squirrels and the lances of the uo-see-'ems aroused me. The spaniel flushed partridges twice, while I sanutered along the forest-hidden path, but— they can fly fast, can't they?—but when a third time he treed three more, up to which he looked with great expecta-ing at the nervous excitement of his tail, I satisfied his wish and their curiosity with neatness and dispatch. Toward evening we started for Cranberry Lake. We had read so many glowing accounts of hunting the deer, where these beauties coyly step down to the pellucid shallows to bathe their lithe forms and to nibble of the water lillies, that we made up our minds to secure a look at them. Let nobody be shocked at the idea of a deer hunt out of season. There is no cause for alarm. What is virtue without temptation? We were not tempted. Those deer probably never read those accounts or else must have mi-sed us. When the pennyroyal and other preventives were used up we started for White Eagle and reached our hearth at 11 P. M. While at supper Hector occasioned a noise in the bushes and presently swept down the declivity chasing a muskrat of fenormous siz. As we could not fire during the scramble, for faer of hiting the dog, he had an ugly job of it. Before he was through with her he had quite a lacerated lip him-self. We finished our mead, which had turned cold, and son there reigned at the dying embers the silence of a well-merited repose. Tuesday, at sumrise, we noticed quite a number of fresh

merited repose

merited repose. Tuesday, at sunrise, we noticed quite a number of fresh deer tracks, beginning not thirty rods from camp and con-tinuing for miles along the road. With a rabbit and a raven-ous appetite we wended our way toward our hut. While resting at the wooded slope, with a grand view of White Eagle and Otter, there passed up the thoroughfare a birch back, the individuals in which did not perceive us. Two indian women paddled, while their lords sedulously prac-ticed dolce far niente, and, judging from their laughter, re-lated some good ones.

ticed dolee far intente, and, judging from their laughter, re-lated some good ones. Conformably to previous arrangement we were to leave to day. Our hotel was broken up, and the boards were re-turned. My blanket, care-worn and aged, was suspended to a tree. It has presumably been adopted by the Injuns, and this winter, perhaps, serves another term in the wigwam of the Chippewa. Sie transit gloria mundi, says the Latinist. The capricious White Eagle, the magnificent Otter, the curling expanse of Duck, the attractive Yellow Birch, they were all once more piowed by our keel, and Eagle River station was reached hale and hearty, just in time for the M L. S. that, on wings of steam, brought us back. 793-11.

Hatural Distory.

THE SPARROW HAWK.

IHE SPARROW HAWK. Editor Forest and Stream: I shall have to kill two birds with one stone; all the "scientific fellers" are about to get after me, I perceive. I have discussed the sparrow hawk as I observed him in Mary-land, Virginia and Louisiana, and I have found his habits to be the same in all those places. I have never seen any dif-ference in the numbers. observed at different seasons in either of those States to warrant the conclusion that there is a gen-eral migration of the species in the Atlantic coast States southward in winter. I suspect that I have spent as many days abroad in the field in pursuit of fish and game as any man of forty-seven

I this high of the spectra in the labeled in the southward in winter.
I suspect that I have spent as many days abroad in the field in pursuit of fish and game as any man of forty-seven years of age in these parts. Moreover, I did for years a very large medical practice in Piedmont, Virginia, which kept me in the saddle some part of every day in the year, many times all day, often carrying dog and gun for a shoot going and coming. In reply to Mr. Henshaw's doubt, therefore, as to the sparrow hawk wintering here long before the advent of the sparrow nuisance, I have to assure him of my personal knowledge of the fact, and while I pay due and respectful the two that he is wrong in supposing that the sparrow hawk has not always been a winter resident hereabouts. He asks what evidence I have of it, I reply, my own eyes.
I still adhere to my own opinion that the sparrow hawk feeds in the States named above largely, and well nigh exclusively on field mice. I have, in my personal experience, never scen in my lifetime ten small birds in uo specime of small birds, that the sparrow hawk is now and has been since I was a small boy, a common, and not a rare, winter resident here. I amo for joinion that the grast majority of sparrow hawks do not leave here for the South in winter, as Mr. Henshaw thinks, The sparrow hawk in the grasshopper cursed regions of the West may feed chiefly or almost exclusively

on grasshoppers in grasshopper season and when the snow falls may go to the South, but such beyond question is not the case here.

on grasshoppers in grasshopper season and when the snow falls may go to the South, but such beyond question is not the case here. I beg Mr. Henshaw to understand me correctly as to the utility of the destruction of grasshoppers. The point I make is that of the thousands of millions of them in a given locality, the few that sparrow hawks destroy neither amounts on can amount to a perceptible check upon them. To speak of the number of grasshoppers destroyed by a sparrow hawk as "simply incalculable," is to put it in a manner 'II do not understand," not being a "seientific teller" accustomed to the precise language of science. If the fishculturists can pail of water, an ornithologist ought to be able to "calculate" how many grasshoppers a sparrow hawk will hold and how often his contents change in twenty-four hours. There is no one fact in natural history more apparent to me than that the habits of species vary very widely in dif-ferent and even in neighboring localities, nor has sufficient importance been attached to this fact by professional scien-tists. Due attention to this fact would save us outside bar-barians the mortification of many an exhibit of ourselvcs. Let me say to Mr. Henry Litelificid West that upon his authority I accept the 18th day of March, 1883, as "a warm sunny day in January and February" when brown old grasshoppers" were abroad, if "Acridium diustaceum in a lively condition," be a 'brown old grasshopper," and this I call one grasshopper day between Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, when an "interprising" sparrow hawk may have had "brown old grasshoppers" for dessert. Next1 M. G. ELLZEY, M.D. WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIES.

BY DR. R. E. C. STEARNS.

[Read before the American Fisheries Society.]

IAR DISTANDULIENCE OF SPECIES. BY DR. R. F. C. STEARNS. [Read before the American Fisheries Society.] The geographical distribution of species is one of the most inviting fields which nature offers to the student. Once entered upon, every path is found to lead to new and attractive vistas, and to point the way to curious and inter-seting phenomena. At every step we receive delightful im-pressions, and from every side hints and suggestions as to nature's methods. Through the establishment of the United States Fish Com-mission and of Fish Commissions in many of the States, as well as by the organization of societies and various private enterprises, the propagation of food fishes has become an im-portant protective resource, and the economic aspect of ichthyology has been made familiar to a great number of per-sons. Incidentally, too, but to a smaller extent, the scien-tific side has attracted increased attention from a class of performs who would not have become interested in the bio-logical aspect if the latter had been presented to them first. With the selection of species for propagation and distribu-ton, there naturally followed the investigation as to the habits, habitat, etc., of each selected species; and one inquiry led to another, for in order to insure success from the busi-ness standpoint, it is necessary to pursue as closely as possi-ble the various steps, and follow the various methods and order that nature follows. So a knowledge of the character orgen general notice; the laws of the factors or physical character of the region in which it is proposed to make a plant and so on. In this way much special and ab-side the novinement, is made more clearly perceptible and more widely known. It will be seen by the foregoing that it to its environment, is made more clearly perceptible and more widely known. It will be seen by the foregoing that it propagating operations and enterprise, both from the section of species by natural methods, that is to say by the ha

intentional, accidental, or more properly incidental distribu-tion, and see what or where it leads to. The transplantation of animal and vegetable species from their native haunts to some other part of the earth, more or less distant from their indigenous habitat, as an incident of traffic or commercial intercourse and enterprise, has many peculiar and striking illustrations. We have a notable ex-ample in the geographical distribution of the common rat. With the extension of commercial intercourse and interna-tional trade, the brown rat or as it is often called the Norway rat, as a species, became more and more cosmopolitan. At the beginning of the last century this rat, an ative of India, made its appearance in Europe, having stolen a passage on the ships engaged in the India trade. If first appeared in England in 1730, and twenty years later it had reached France. In Europe it drove out the black rat which appeared in that continent during the middle ages; the black rat coming from no one knew where, having previously driven out the native mouse which was the only representative of the family known to the ancients. At the present time the brown rat is everywhere, prety much; on the main lands of the globe and the islands of all seas, wher-ever commerce sends its ships. So too with the cockroaches (*Blata orientalis*), a very cosmopolitan and very disagreeable form of insect life. These two familiar species are exceed-ingly active animals, and make their way on board of vessels or tide in packages of merchandise, and are thus carried on board of ships or cars, their inconspicuous size enabling them. Any seeds contain the grub, maggot or larva of insects forms. If the roots of the trees or plants are protected by a ball of the earth in which they grew, and the earth if pro-tected, by a cover of bagging, from erumUlling away and separating from the roots, a precaution which is usually auford a hiding place for small animals, such as insects (and larwe of insects), worms, slugs and other small forms. If tra

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As proof of the previous non-occurrence of Mya arcnaria on the West coast; it may be well to state that the shore from Cape St. Lucas northerly has been explored by many

Competent naturalists at various times, extending back to nearly the beginning of the present century. Since the American occupation of California, commencing with 1849, several intelligent collectors have resided there, and others have visited the coast. It would have been impossible for so familiar a form, inhabiting, too, the easily accessible lit-toral zone, to have escaped detection; and corroborative of the above, we have the further evidence of the kitchen-mid-dens or shell heaps of the aborigines, many of which have been examined by me without detecting any sign of this easily recognized species. WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE BIRDS OF MICHIGAN. BY DR. MORRIS GIBBS.

(Continued from page 336, Vol. XXV.) Siurus nævius (Bodd.) Coucs. Small-billed water

58.

be. Subrus nærus (Bodd.) Coues. Small-billed water thrush. I have never found this species common in sections where I collected, but it is not rare during migrations in some quarters. Mr. Trombley, of Monroe county, writes me that the birds are abundant in that extreme southern portion of the State during migration, but assents that he has failed to find one by the most vigorous searching during the summer months. Unlike the large-billed thrush which is a very common species in all suitable localities, the small-bill is unevenly distributed and but little known by the average collector. Only a few ornithologists in our State have iden-tified this species and the next, and studied them separately, and therefore reliable information from some sections is wanting. The majority of the collectors of my acquaintance, when laboring under the delusion that only a single species is found with us, have continued to record the water thrush of their acquaintance as the small-bill. The large bill is not recorded. Sager, 1889, in his list of the birds of Michigan, which thrush.

instances have reached me in which the much more abund-ant large-bill is called the small-bill. The large bill is not recorded. Sager, 1839, in his list of the birds of Michigan, which was the first published and may be found in the Geological Survey of the State, records the small-bill and omits the large-bill. Hughes omits both species and thereby at least avoids possible error. Dr. Miles, in the Geological Report, 1860, em-braces this species and the next. Dr. Fox, who published a list, I believe about 1853, and whose original manuscript I have had the pleasure of scanning, embraces the small-bill and omits the other. Boles, in his list of Birds of Southern Michigan, 1875, embraces this bird and says, "summer resi-dent; breeds." His list is based entirely, I understand. on notes taken in our southern counties, and as he omits the large-bill, which is a very common summer resident in all of our southern counties, I judge that he has confounded the two species, for as yet there is not an authentic instance of the capture of a nest of this species in the State. Covert, in 1878, in the Birds of the Lower Peninsula says "rather com-mon; breeds." In 1881, in his list of the birds of Washtenaw county, he modifies his observations to. "Not a common summer resident; breeds," which would indicate that he did not find the species as common in that county as in other parts of the State. Many collectors have recorded the large-bill as the small-bill. One instance, which is certainly sur-prising, is worth mentioning as proof of an error which is often the result of incomplete analysis. It is, however, not strange that when only a single species is known it should be mistaken when identified by book alone, when we consider that many of the older writers were sorely puzzled by the water thrushes, and that Audubon finally, after often com-paring them, confounded these two of the *Siuri* and left them as but one species in his work. The case in question occurred a few scasons back, when a reliable observer offered me

the wrong species for a quarter of a century. Since then he has made every effort to find the small-bill, but to no pur-pose. The small-bill is a rather rare species and but little known. I first met with it May 13, 1875, in Kalamazoo county. Since that time it has never been taken in our county, although I found it not rare during the past May in Van Buren county, twelve miles west. On May 16, 1883, I first became ac-quainted with its song, which was a very agreeable surprise to me from its extreme dissimilarity to those of the other members of the genus. I do not think that Audubon or any of the observers who have confounded the two species would have fallen into so ridiculous an error if they had listened to the songs of the two water thrushes. The notes of the small-bill in no way resemble those of the large-bill, either in tone, continuance or accent, and once heard cannot be confounded with either of the others of the genus. The common song is a bright, animated chatter, and may be expressed by the notes *Otet, chet, chet, chet-er, chet-er-re-re-r.*. Starting in brisk and loud, it ends somewhat lower in a reg-ular chatter, which may be heard several hundred yards dis-tant, if the woods are not too noisy. I picked out my first one from its peculiar notes, among a forest full of jubilant singers, when I was quite two hundred yards away, and followed it through mite holes and over slippery logs for a long time before bringing it to the ground. Again the notes are *Chink, chink, chink, chero werra-chanker*, or again, *Kee-che-chow-chaveellelee* or *Pee-chow-checledee*. The birds while singing—in fact at all times, so far as my experience goes— are extremely shy, and I have found it difficult to secure specimens. As a rule, while singing they perch high up in trees, and I have taken them from the tops of tall leadless trees in spring. Occasionally observed on the ground or skipping about among the stumps, trunks of fallen trees and pools of surface water, similar to the large-bill, but usually they select

59. Siurus motacilla (Vieill.) Coues. — Large-billed water thrush,

thrush, Abundant during about four months of the year. Un-doubtedly our earliest arrival of the birds of this family, although the yellow-rump is generally credited with being first with us. The large-bill often arrives by April 12, and is frequently abundant by the 20th. The birds are musical

on their arrival or soon after, and by May 1 the woods in sections frequented by them are filled with their queer jing-ling melody. This is quite a well-distributed species, but is confined to certain sections from the nature of its habits. It is often unknown by amateur local collectors, whose field of trips are confined to uplands and high oak woods, while its may be very common in some swale within a radius of two miles of our collectors' grounds. It is not only not found on high and dry land during the regular season, but even during migrations it is unusual to take a specimen in elevated sec-tions. It, however, must traverse many parts of the country where there is no low land, rivers or ponds, and as an instance, I would mention the capture of a specimen in a store in the city during April, it undoubtedly having found its way there during its night travels. The large-bill is very much more abundant than the small-

store in the city during April, it undoubtedly having found its way there during its night travels. The large-bill is very much more abundant than the small-bill, and is found much more evenly distributed. It is em-braced by the lists of Dr. Miles, 1860, C. W. Gunn. B. F. Syke, A. B. Covert, Trombley, Dr. Atkins and others. Not given by Steere in his first list, but embraced in his second list, viz., 'Migration of Michigan Birds, 1880,'' Not given by Sager, 1839; Cabot, 'Birds of the Northern Peninsula,'' or Boies. Many have made a mistake regarding the identity of this species, and the last as above mentioned. The first arrivals appear some seasons by April 5, and by the 15th of the month they are usually quite common. I have seen the old birds carrying nesting material as early as May 12, but have never myself found a nest. Mr. Chapin tound a nest in Kalamazoo county near the river on May 24, containing one egg and one of the cowbird. Mr. Trombley, of Monroe county, says that the nests are well concealed and very difficult to find, and are usually near a pool of water or stream. One which he found May 13, 1879, contained four eggs slightly incubated, and two eggs of *Molothrus*. The nest was built into the side of a decayed log, a sort of roof being formed by a portion of the wood covering the nest, which effectually protected it from the weather as well as concealing it from view. It was composed of dead leaves which formed the base, next stems of weeds, black rootlets, shreds of moss and fibrous roots of plants composed the sides and rim. The lining was of coarse grass and fine stems of plants. It was five inches outside by three inches inside diameter, and three inches depth outside by one and three-quarters inside.

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within the period of five years, 1874 to 1883 inclusive, em-bracing counties in four parts of the State, ranging quite one hundred miles in longitude and over fifty in latitude. They were first seen as early as May 17, and latest on the 28th of the month. Only one season, 1882, was omitted during their appearance with us, while since the last seen in 1883 two years have gone by without a record. The study of those birds which have increased from the encroachments of civilization on field and forest, offers a wide opportunity for observation, and the facts to be derived from a pursuit of this nature are extremely interesting. It may seem strange to many that more species have been added to our State through the advancement of civilization, than there have been removed from our midst by the many ways of lessening their numbers and thereby driving them away. Perhaps twenty species that were once abundant with us have been removed through hunting and other means of extermination. Many have been totally exterminated in our more populous portions, and this loss is irreparable in many ways as regards our game birds. However, I think I may safely say that where twenty have left us, at least twice as many—probably more—new species have appeared, which visit us as a result direct from our advancement in country improvements. improvements

visit us as a result direct from our advancement in country improvements. a. 61. Oporomis formosa (Wils.) Baird.—Kentucky warbler. This is an extremely rare bird either in Michigan or other States at this latitude, and a record of this nature is neces-sarily unexpected. In 1875, while actively engaged in col-lecting, I secured one day a large number of specimens, and, as the weather was extremely warm, I found it impossible to preserve them all. At the time I was busily engaged in my heated task of skinning, after a hard day's tramp, I was called away, and on my return found several specimens past recall, among them one of these birds, which I examined carefully but could not save. The specimen was poorly marked and I had no others of the species with which to compare it, and doubts often assailed me as to its identity. But after the beginning of my acquaintance with Dr. H. A. Atkins, that true lover of nature, lamented by all collectors in the State, I became convinced that my specimen was the Kentucky warbler, for I found that the species had been taken even north of my own field of labors. The Doctor wrote me that he had taken a male Jaly 24, 1877. At the time he shot it, it kept in the tops of the tamarack trees and receated its curious little notes, whit-ishee, whit ishee. The tops of the tamaracks seem rather against the record, as we might expect this species, like the other member of the genus and as with the yellow-throat and mourning, to confine itself to the underbrush, and this is what shook my confine ce in my own analysis; but with an authority like that of Dr. Atkins, I am now satisfied that the embracing of the Kentucky warbler in our list is proper.

BIRDS AND TREES.

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* * * "to muse o'er flood and fell, To slowly trace the forest's shady scene, Where things that own not man's dominion dwell, And mortal foot hath ne'er, or rarely been."

O. W. R.

O. W. R. VORACITY OF THE BLACKENAKE.—Mifflintown, May 3.— Editor Forest and Stream: 1 not only vouch for the truth of the following statement, but can substantiate it by at least a dozen men who were eye witnesses of the fact. On last Fri-day, ex-Sheriff Shivery, who has men peeling bark on the ridge about two miles west of Mifflintown, discovered a large blacksnake on the side of a tree about fifteen feet from the ground, head downward, with the end of his tail in a hole in the side of the tree. He called his men to see the, to bim, singular sight. They eventually killed the snake, and as he was very thick, one of the party suggested that they see what was in it. On opening him, five young gray squirrels and two young flying squirrels were found in his stomach. The gray squirrels had only been swallowed a short time, and in all probability he had found them in the tree that he was on when discovered. This is no snake story, but a veritable fact.—J. E. H.

Game Bag and Gun.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE full report of the FOREST AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

TENNESSEE VALLEY HUNT.

A TENNESSEE VALLEY HUNT. MA SENTYLER HARLIS, of Harris Station, North prince among bunters. A man of fortune and many broad prince among bunters. A man of fortune and many broad prince among bunters. A man of fortune and many broad prince among bunters. A man of fortune and many broad prince among bunters. A final sources are boy, and excended prince among bunters. A final sources are boy, and excended prince among bunters. A final sources are boy, and excended prince among the prince and any beat of the present waved its prince among of the prince of the prince and the present waved its prince among the prince of the control of the sources are boy, and excended and the year. If was a first tract to me for make one of the prince on excessions of this kind, and I prince down of the prince of a control of the sources and and prince down of the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of the dame of the transmitter of the sources of the sources and waves of the there excended a datase forces, interspecied with almost im-mere specific on the prince of a bink from a trip of this prince of the princes of a while from the river and par-allog the three-quarters of a while from the river and par-allog the three sources of a may miles flows a sluggish pross spread their grant buggas above the water of this bough, and these, fastened a sub soft mark with the black and outprince and grow fat one "her result for the mal-hard and other ducks. Through the midst of which was Mr. Three sources of the river est and west, any pro-set and collect ducks. Last north of this subject, there is a norther the source of the river est and west, any pro-set and collect ducks. Last north of the samp for-set and collect ducks. Last north of this samp for-set and following the trive, and here degraved the sources and there reals the sources of the river est and west, any probability and there north, and beyond this bedit of thrunk for the same sources of the river est and west, any the fist a

self on killing a nice lat turkey, in hadr a vispiral visuaggie and recovered sufficiently to fly across the slough and beyond my reach. There was no means of crossing, and I lost my turkey. The next morning, with our party reinforced by Mr. Har-ris and Mr. John Tanner, Jr., of Athens, Ala., we returned to the slough for the double purpose of making a drive for deer and of hunting the turkeys that had been flushed and scattered the evening before. Mr. Richardson was to make a wide circuit with the hounds and drive from below, while the rest of us were to be stationed between the river and the slough to intercept any deer that might be started. Just as we were approaching the place where we expected to make our stands, we discovered ahead of us about two hundred yards the flock of turkeys. Before they could run off in the cane, which was close by, Mr. Harris put his horse to a run and soon had the turkeys scattered in every direction. Sc-lecting our positions we remained quiet for a short time and then began to call for the scattered turkeys. Mr. Tanner

was a young man who had quite a brilliant record as a wing-shot on quail, but had no experience with turkeys or deer. Mr. Harris took him in charge for the purpose of giving him

was a young man who had quite a brilliant record as a wing-shot on quall, but had no experience with turkeys or deer. Mr. Harris took him in charge for the purpose of giving him a shot at a turkey. Boon after we began to call we were answered by turkeys in different directions. In a few minutes the loud report of a gun in the direction of Mr. Harris announced that a turkey had responded to his call. Several others were yelping in different directions and I was in momentary expectation of a shot. Just then we heard Mr. R with the hounds coming up the drive. He had started no deer and I was annoyed to think that he was coming up just in time to spoil our sport with the turkeys. As I was in the act of leaving my place of concealment, thinking my chances for a shot gone, I heard the patter of feet in the dry leaves rapidly approaching. I supposed it was one of the hounds, as they were very near, but just then a black and glossy hen turkey ran out of the switch cane not thirty yards away, coming straight toward me. In a moment it was fluttering in its death struggles on the ground. Before I had time to more a fine young gobbler, flushed by the approaching hounds, came flying by and fell to my second barrel. Mr. Harris and Mr. Tanner then came up with a fine young gobbler, called up by Mr. H. and killed by Mr. T. While to others were resting and eating their lunch, I strolled down into the drive, and in walking an almost perpendicular flight for a few feet, it suddenly ceased its struggles in the air and fell back dead, striking the earth with a heavy thad. There were no ducks in the slough that day and we turned our attention to the squirrels, of which we made a good bag. Early the next morning we were off to the barrens for a der drive. Stationing Mr. Tanner at the best stand, and mysolf at a stand close by, Mr. Harris and Mr. Richardson went into the drive with the dogs. The drive was a short one, and hardly had we hitched our horses and taken our places before we heard the hounds on the trail of a deer. Mr. T. a

brush, and every nerve is the sew ith expectation. Just before they come in sight they turn toward the other stand, and I listen to hear Mr. Tanner's gun sound the death knell of the buck. They have crossed the road and no sound of gun. With astonishment I walk over to his stand and ask him why he did not shoot. Imagine my surprise when he told me he had seen no deer; that the deer had walked out of the drive before we got to the stand, and showed me the track of a small deer that had evidently walked across the road the night before. I told him I had hunted deer a good deal and never heard hounds run a trail that way before. Thinking the deer might return, I went back to my stand just as Mr. Harris rode out of the drive. He was greatly disappointed that we had not killed the deer. I told him what Mr. Th ad sald about the deer walking out before we got there and showing me the walking track. He was too old a hunter to be put off that way, and told me to go back and I would find another track, that those dogs were not running any walking deer. I returned and asked Mr. T. to show me where the dogs crossed the road. He pointed to their tracks, and there in the road, not twenty feet from the tree where we told him to stand, were the tracks where the great, spreading hoofs of an enormous old buck had buried themselves deep in the ground in his headlong flight before the holty following pack. The mystery was explained. Mr. T. had never before seen the branching autlers of an old wild buck coming straight toward him in the woods, and, as he afterward ad-mitted, he "went a piece up the road" about that time. We had no little fun at his expense that light, and promised him that the next morning Mr. Tanner and I exchanged stands and both were fortunate. He killed a small yearling deer and I a very large and fat doe. The third day of the deer driving a joint hunt was ar-ringed between our purty and a number of gentlemen from Athens, Ala, headed by the noble old veteran of the chase, the Konw Knose no eigovment likk th

It was not a flattering prospect. It was a cold, bleak day, and the sun was struggling to shine through the hazy atmos-phere. Wrapping my overcoat about me, I sat down in the leaves on the sunny side of a tree and tried to keep warm. I had been there perhaps an hour, scanning the woods from time to time lest some straggling deer might approach unscen

MAX 19, 1896.]When in the distance I saw the noble form of a splendid back
directly toward me, but was 200 yards away. He knew her
has approaching a place of danger, and as soon as he entered
have open ground he stopped, and with head erect looked long
and and her with the direction where I sat. I was in plan
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NASHVILLE, Tenn. DIFFERENT WAYS OF CAMPING. DENVER, Col., April 28, 1886.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: I have several times thought of coming to the support of "Nessmuk" in his discussion of the camping outfit question. But I do not know that he needs any help. He has so far decidedly the best of it. It is all very nice to go "roughing it" in a palace car or a fifty ton yacht, but "Nessmuk" and I can't go that way, and thousands of others are in the same unfortunate fix. And yet I fancy we can get more real solid enjoyment out of our way of doing it than is realized by our fine haired friends in their buffet coaches and mahogany adoins. They might not enjoy our way so intensely as we do, and therefore we cheerfully concede them the right to carry along a four-post French bedstead and a full service of silverware if they want to. There is a good deal in the spirit and more in the experience to enable the camper to enjoy life.

silverware if they want to. There is a good deal in the spirit and more in the experience to enable the camper to enjoy life. My camping has been more or less for thirty-five years, and reached from Florida to Puget Sound. Some years it has not covered much time, in others it has been most of the year. In it all I have never driven crotched stakes in the ground and built a bedstead thereon, and I have always been firmly of opinion that the fellow who did it was a con-summate fool. Nor will I sleep in a wagon if there is ground under it upon which to spread my blankets. When out doors always sleep on the earth for comfort. Make your bed there as comfortable as time and circumstances will per-mit. If the ground is cold, or wet, or covered with snow, you must provide some kind of a foundation. It may be of hay, straw, weeds, brush, corn stalks or fence rails, but in any event stick to the ground. Don't roost on a perch like a chicken and get every breath of air that blows and chills you from every side. Balsam fir boughs make the best bed of all beds; the tips broken off short and laid shingle fashion, bottom side up from head to foot. All the firs, hemlock, juniper, cedar and pine, may be substituted in the order named as to choice. Cherry, willow, alder or any such shrubs follow next. If the ground is smooth and dry, and it can generally be so found in this western country, it is plenty good enough. Under any circumstances, when camp-ing try to so provide yourself as to sleep warm, and the nearer you get to the ground the easier that is accomplished. With a comfortable might's sleep you can endure almost any that, I was examining the ground for my bed when I found a very small rattlesnake—a young one. That was the only snake adventure I ever had in or about my sleeping place, and I never knew anybody else to have a similar ex-perience.

I found a very small rattlesnake—a young one. That was the only snake adventure I ever had in or about my sleeping place, and I never knew anybody else to have a similar ex-perience. About shelter; a square of canvas sufficient for a "dog tent" is good enough for anybody, though not as handy as a wall tent or a Sibley. Thave lived all summer with nothing better, and other summers with nothing at all. He is a poor quickly provide himself with shelter from rain or snow. It may be of palmetto leaves, of branches of trees, or of bark be found under a projecting ledge or in a shallow cave. A good thing always to carry along is a rubber poncho for each person. It is good to roll around the bedding when en route to protect it from wet and dir; or to put over one's shoulders myhen traveling in rain or wet snow. When night comes, if the ground is wet and the heavens dry, spread it under your bed. If the reverse, reverse it. With two small stakes at poncho, the other two corners being stretched backward and held to the ground by a couple of stones or chunks of wood, a very good shelter is provided for your heads and shoulders. Then another poncho spread over the blankets to your feet, and you two can sleep blissfully through any ordinary rainy might. Use only woolen blankets for camp bedding. Let Arctic explorers have the fur bags and feather ticks. In camp outfit, be governed by your ability to carry it. I have before the fire, but a cup is positively needed for the coffee. Under such circumstances the addition of a frying pan enables positive luxury. In it you fry your meat, bake your bread and can make your coffee. The tin cup is

then superfluous. After the necessities add anything you want and can carry. In provisions, bread, meat and coffee are important though not indispensable. It is more com-fortable to have them, and unless you are a first-rate rustler it is quite essential that you have plenty of something. After a few weeks the more you have of it the better you will be satisfied, and yet it is quite possible to live off the natural resources of the country for a considerable length of time. Indians do it. Indians do it

Indians do it. Again, I have gone camping with wagon trains loaded with luxuries—wall tents, spring mattrasses, arm chairs, cup-boards, four story South African broilers, and china table service, and we had dinners of eleven courses after dark every day—after starving to death all day—and had a high old time generally. This way did seem more comfortable, and stylish, and all that at the time, but the other was decidedly the more satisfactory—after it was over. You have something then to look back to—a kind of triumph over difficulties and hardships overcome, so to speak. Hence "Nessmuk's" great satisfaction, and also that of W. N. B.

IN THE OLDEN TIME.

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IN CESSMUK s" great satisfaction, and also that of W. N. B.
IN THE OLDEN TIME.
Editor Forest and Stream:
Tour communication from "Nimrod," of Batavia, Ill., about "Spring Shooting," stirs me to add a word in support of his proposition. Spring shooting is an outrage in every sense, and the worst folly for all who care for the future. To day I was vexed at the appearance on the bill of fare at my favorite restaurant of plover and curlew, and I would not think of ordering either of them were they the most contsome morsels between Boston and Fox Rive:
Twis metaphorically to shake hands with "Nimrod," and to condole with him over the disappearance from his waters of the great flights of fowl, which in the days of my boyhood made the river between Batavia Bridge and Snyder's Dam as fine a reach of water for a day's sport as one could wish for. I wonder if "Nimrod" knew the river then. If was before the timber was cut from the backs and the islands below the mouth of Mill Creek, and before the railroads and exavations of the quarymen had made their havoc.
Would not dare to tell from memory the bags of game made in those days by Mr. Morris, and Tom Meredith, and the Belden boys, and other famous shots; nor even what backloads of greenheads and teal fell to the awkward aim of one schoolboy, whenever he could secure a "Saturday down river."
It was in the days when ducks were sometimes shot flying flow or re Batavia Bridge, when prairie chickens not infrequently alighted on the roofs of the village houses, and when great whirling flocks of the rould be seen in autumn from the doorstep of the school house, and when down river and my river and wolves still occasionally proved on the prairie, would go roaring over, startling us with the hurtle of the rive, would go roaring over, startling us with the hurtle of the rive, would go roaring over, startling us with the hurtle of the rive, would go roaring over, startling

MY FIRST TRIP TO MAINE WOODS.

Bosrox, Mass., May 1. MY FIRST TRIP TO MAINE WOODS. A UGUST 20, 1853, with a relative, whom I will designate as L., Larrived at the Franklin, now American House, Bangor, en route to Moosehead Lake. Here we met Johnny M., who was to be our guide. We tarried over one night and started next morning by wagon, in company with two more wagonloads of red-shirted lumbermen, who were on the way to the upper waters of the west branch of the Penobscot thus early to 'open up' for the ensuing winter's operations. A jolly, roystering crowd they were, shouting, singing, and dancing juba on the wagon floor continuously. We dired at Oxford, if I recollect aright. Soon after feaving the town, and where the road lies at the base of a worded hill, we met several men with guns, who informed ing the hill. Soon after thereport of several guns announced the hotel or its surroundings is remembered. One thing I cheidately next that of Bayard Taylor, one whom I had learned to love for his charming essays and foreign letters. I in-quired for him, and learned with regret hehad just departed. We stayed the following night at the Lake House, Green-ville, and next morning went on board the little steamer Moosehead for passage up the lake. We made a brief stop at the Himes House and warmed ourselves at its large, open for backwoods brica-abrac that pleased our youthful fancy. Most the middle of the afternoon we landed at the foot of the long narrow pier at the Northeast carry. Our duffle way and was-hauled over to the landing on the river by a single ox. Our party kept to the rear. On reaching the stunct growth of timber, but a short distance from the pier, we came upon a large flock of grouse feeding upon the low-rowing raspberries, who paid not the least attention or seemed in the least fraid. This was a revelation. We had often heard of, but never seen the like. L. and I immediately forming raspberries, who paid not the log camp, be min-ter, But the sport soon failed. Gathering up the twenty of birds

At that time one camp was used for sleeping berths, one on each side extending the whole length, with a tall "ram-down" stove in the center of the camp and a deacon seat on each side. Soon after supper the stove cover was used as a frying pan and the catch of trout was cooked and eaten before bed time. The lumbermen were up and away before daylight. Our party enjoyed the novelty of a browse bed,

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as hoppers" in the immediate vicinity of Bangor, but none were found in the vicinity of Moosehead Lake, so I was in-formed, nor were there many caribon. I forgot to state that on the boat, returning down the lake, was a hunter-farmer from 'Suncock, having quite a large bundle of moose hides, a calf moose which he shot that morning in the river just below the "carry" and a magnifi-cent set of antlers which he sold at Greenville for the then munificent price of five dollars. About ten years ago, while camping on the Moluncus, I met Sam Smith, of Veazie, a veteran hunter and lumberman. We swapped yarns, as hunters will, and I related, among other things, my trip as here given, dwelling, at length, on the great number of moose I found. I was some in doubt how he would receive it, but was relieved when he replied, saying, "O, lordy! that's true enough. Why," said he, "I was booming logs that very fall at the head of 'Suncook, and one day in September, when moose were 'traveling up,' I counted fifty-two, and wasn't looking for moose entither." Sam, too, dear fellow, has gone to his rest to the deep regret of many, and none who knew him will doubt the truth of his statement. And what of that noble game? Alas! too, going, going, and soon will be gone. CAMP REYNOLDS, N. B., May 1, 1886.

NORTH CAROLINA DOINGS.

DOT NOT CAROLINA DOINCS. Term and the set of the part season's shooting and outings crowd on the the season's shooting and outings crowd on the season's shooting the and writing them away. The season's shooting has not been much for me to the part season's shooting the shots, though I have to the point of being self-protecting; and this knowledge, of which it avails itself by remaining in thick cover during the best of the open season, when more guns are in the field that any other time (that is during December and January), together with our game laws, which are beginning to have been ended and the best of the open season, when more guns are in the field which it avails itself by remaining in thick cover during the best of the open season, when more guns are in the field have to find the open season, when more guns are in the field have been ended and be book themselves to the depths of the shooting the months of October and November, and some find which at any other time (bat is during December and January), together with our game laws, which are beginning to have been season, when more guns are in the field have yers to come. The birds were seemingly abundant of the field and betook themselves to the depths of the booting the field and betook themselves to the depths of the booting the shoting. Most of our local shots therefore retired from the field, and very few birds were killed. In the months of Cotober and November, and some find works of February and March I only made a fow excursion the field, and very few birds were killed. In the months of the birds, my game bag was but poorly filled; so, with one the birds, my game bag was but poorly filled; so, with one of the birds, my game bag was but poorly filled; so, with one of the birds, my game bag was but poorly filled; so, with one of the birds, my game bag was but poorly filled; so, with one of the birds, my game bag was but poorly filled; so, with one of the birds, my game bag was but poorly filled; so, with one of the birds, my game bag was but poorl

companions. I made a visit across the Albemarle Sound to East Lake for the purpose of deer hunting, with Bill Bass-night, the great bear hunter. We bagged only two deer, but had lots of fun fishing, camping out, etc. It was then too early for bear shooting, so we didn't see Bill in his favorite role. One of our party gave him two fine hounds and I gave him a pup, and in a letter from him some time in December be says he has killed twelve deer and fourteen bears with them already, and begs us to come again. Which pleasure we will probably avail ourselves of the coming summer. During the months of October and November we had some good bear hunting near this place, and killed ten very fine specimens of our common hog bear. But the outing over which I lost most sleep, thinking and planning. was a trip to Currituck Sound for the double purpose of shooting reese, ducks and swan, and coing over to the banks near Kitty Hawk on a deer hunt. Two comeenial spirits from Washington, D. C., met me at the hospitable before retiring that night our plans were laid for the morrow's sport. Thad taken my favorites, Monroe and Crowder, and dong, and it was agreed that, as the wind was quite high forces with Captain Barrett, of Powell's Point, and going forces with Captain Barrett, of Powell's Point, and going forces to Mrs. Gallop's on a two-days' deer hunt, not forgeting to take along old Uncle Jim, an old colored man, who knew every foot of the ground over which we were to bunt, and where lay, to quote Wimsalt, the "big buck of Currituck."

The next morning opened dark and lowering, with a threat, and looking cloud rising and fixing from the southwest, and looking cloud rising and fixing from the southwest, and oceasional mutterings of thunder. However, our plans the fixed from the southwest, and some and the source our plans the fixed from the southwest, and some the capt the area of the source o

left disgusted and took boat for the house. The next day was but a repetition of the first. Never saw so many deer in onc piece of woods, but got none at all. On this last day we concluded to quit about noon, and had started out blowing our horus for the return of the dogs that had gone off after deer, when chancing to look over his shoulder Wimsatt saw a fine deer standing on top of a high kuoll about fifty yards away, and turning quickly he fired. But the deer was too quick for him, and he didn't see her again. He called to me, then on the edge of a swamp, to "look out," but I could see nothing of her until she sprang

in the bushes, when I sent a .38 bullet after her, but guess it was a clean miss as I saw no blood sigus. We were now thoroughly disgusted and concluded to return to Forbes's and have some duck shooting; so returning to the house we found dinner awaiting us, and while the others prepared to pack up, eat dinner and get the boat ready, I struck for the sound, a quarter of a mile away, to try my hand on a swan with my .38 riflc. I soon reached the fringe of bushes grow-ing near the water, and peering through saw several fine swans floating lazily on the water and cackling to each other. Raising my rifle hastily I overshot my mark, and the swans immediately took wing, but having a repeater I kept firing until I cut out two fine ones, the last one being fully a half mile out when shot-accidental shot, perhaps. A couple of boys rowed out and got my swan, and I returned to the house feeling that I wasn't "skunked" after all. After dinner we set sail, bade our hostess adieu, and returned to Mr. Forbes that night. Mr. Wimsatt was completely dis-gusted by this time, so took steamer for home that night. Capt. Gregg and I remained, thinking to try our hand on geese the following day, as Mr. Forbes had some excellent trained decoys; but "man proposes," etc. The following day was so inclement that the professional shooters could not go out, and thus our shooting was not to be thought of. The next day was Sunday, and we sat indoors and listened to the patter, patter of the rain until 12 o'clock at night, when we took the steamer for home, Capt. Gregg leaving me at Elizabeth City, where he took the on thern bound train. We have planned for another excursion next fall and hope to do better, "Wells" had my fullest sympathy in his article on "A Wild Goose Chase." I 'had been thar." A. F. R. BELVIDERE, N. C., April 20.

How To LOAD.—New York, May 6.—In reply to "C. C. G.'s" inquiry in your issue of to-day, I would say decidedly that in most guns he will get better pattern, penetration, and less recoil from two pink-edge wads on powder than from one three-eighths felt wad. This applies to black powders. The reverse is the case with wood powder, provided there is a hard card wad first put in on the powder. This should be done in any case to prevent grease coming in contact with the powder.—BEDFORD.

LONG ISLAND QUAIL.—Quail have wintered well in the neigborhood of Southampton, Suffolk county, L. I., and those in charge of preserves were only obliged to feed twice during the winter.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

HOW TO CAST A FLY.

Dear Uncle: Are you coming up here this summer to fish, because if you are not I wish you would tell me how to throw them fites with which you caught the big trout on the Little Dia-mond. You promised to show me when you came again, but mamma says you are going to Paris this summer and, will not come here. So if you will only write me all about it I will try and learn myself. Your affectionate nephew, WALTER.

Colebrook, N. H., March 1, 1885.

COLEBROOK, N. H., March 1, 1885. My Dear Walter: I am delighted to note that the angling spirit still holds a place in your heart, for there is no recreation that will afford you more innocent pleasure. It will fill your cheeks with nature's signboard of health, make a good man of you and bring you nearer to your Creator. Obey your mamma, Wal-ter, and go a fishing and your mauhood will be healthy, happy and honorable. With the instinct of an angler in your bosom you have only to turn about to gratify your de-sire. A few miles eastward from your house nealle the beau-tiful Rangeley Lakes, from whose waters the largest brook trout known have been taken. Rising in the Notch and tum-bling over a hundred cascades until it broadens into a charm-ing little river that passes at your very door, you have the Mohawk of the north. It is a glorious stream from which vast numbers of trout have been lured. This river shall be your school room in which to learn fly-casting, and the box I send you to-day contains your implements of warfare. On opening it you will find a bamboo rod ten feet long, weigh-ing nearly seven ounces, a No. 1 click and drag reel, a line of silk, made waterproof by euamelling, leaders and a vari-ety of flies. Each is the best of its kind, and with ordinary care will serve you many years. Take good care of them, my lad, for they are worthy of your every attention and affec-tion. When the weather is pleasant and there is no wind, walk

care will serve you many years. Take good care of them, my lad, for they are worthy of your every attention and affec-tion. When the weather is pleasant and there is no wind, walk up the Notch road to Wellman's farm, where the bridge crosses the Mohawk. A short distance above the bridge, in the center of the river, there is a broad rock with a flat sur-face. Wade out to it and rig your tackle. Of course your leader has been scaled in water over night and straightens at once. Loop a fly on the end, which we will call the "tail" fly, and fasten another fly to the leader two feet from the "tail" fly, This we will call the "dropper." Reel out fifteen feet of line and let the swift current float it down stream. When its full length has gone down, raise the tip of your of slowly until the "dropper" just clears the water. There, the whole secret of fly-casting lies in casting your flies so they alight on the water in this position, and but little more line will ever be required to do effective work. You have doubtless read of casting flies eighty or ninety feet, but these long casts are merely for display, and are never used in flsh-ing. If a fish rose at a fly at this distance he would rarely be hocked, and if he were hooked it would be a still more remarkable accident. When the the flies are down stream give your rod a lively in-flination backward until the tip is above and a trifle back of you head. This will shoot straight ahead. Let them fall toward you. Do not let your line touch the water when the flies fall in the forward cast, if you can avoid it, and never, and when you are drawing them toward you do not let the porture any circumstances, in the backward cast. Keep your fles in the air behind you and on the water when the flies fall in the forward cast, if you can avoid it, and never, and when you are drawing them toward you do not let the pof your rod come nearer than an angle of 45 degrees before retrieving and making another cast. If the tip of the rod is over your head and your flies are on the water

you might break the rod. Besides, you cannot retrieve your line to make the next cast while the tip of the rod is above your head. I could write a large volume on this subject, for there are many pretty points in fly-casting; but I will simply advise you to practice daily for a month, watching and cor-recting your errors, and then ask Lawyer S. to go out with you and see how you can cast a fly. He will readily do so, for he is an expert and rejoices at the very sight of a rod. and he will advise and coach you far better in ten minutes' actual work than I could in a dozen long letters. When you have learned to cast flies with some little skill, go over to the Diamonds, get one of Heath's boats, anchor in a good place, and try to catch a trout. You will find that casting flies and catching trout are not precisely one and the same thing. I feel rather sure that some splendid fly-casters whom I have seen would make very tender fishermen. You will read in books that the instant you see a rise, "strike." Don't do it, at least not yet. For the present, when you get a rise, wait until you feel your fish, then a light "strike" will fasten him or her, as the case may be, securely. You are but a beginner and your enthusiasm will very likely cause you to forget the delicate nature of your apparatus. If you "strike" hard you are likely to break your rod, or if the fish is small you are liable to scnd him sailing through the air over into the next county. Therefore "strike" just hard enough to fasten your fish and play him in the water until he turns over exhausted. If the pulls too hard, of course, you will give him line, but make him carn every huch. When he seems very weary you can reel him in, but look out for his last break, for every fish, no matter how tired he may seem, will make a final vicious rush for liberty when it is brought near the landing net, and his capers in this last frantic struggle are dangerous and often end in his escape.

when it is brought near the landing net, and his capers in this last frantic struggle are dangerous and often end in his escape. You have doubtless read of the beautiful and perfect arch formed by your rod while playing a trout in the water. If you desire to make these archese a study fasten your tail fly to a gate post and pull; but if you are fishing don't let the beautiful arch worry you. As long as a fish is hooked and pulls, you will necessarily hold your rod up and play the fish on the rod, and the bend in the rod will remain as long as the fish remains. When the fish escapes, your rod, especially the one I have sent you, will straighten at once. In such a predicament, that is to say, after you have hooked and had lots of fun with a good fish, if he should escape all you need do is to exclaim, "There now!" and continue cast-ing and wait for the next victim. Do not get angry, at least do not display anger. You will be tempted to exclaim "Hang it all" and "Blame it!" and "Jiminy Pelts!" but don't do it. Swallow your bubbling sentinents cheerfully, if possible, but somehow under any circumstances. Pretty soon you will become familiar with the loss of a fish, it will become easier, and you will be master of the angler's great-est virtue, patience. This, with practice, will soon make an accomplished fly-caster, and then, when you start on a day's outing on a stream, diseard your worms, minnows, grubs, grasshoppers, bugs and all the other nasty things, and take only a few pretty and artistic files. You will at once see the great difference between fishing with the fly and murder-ing fish with bait. One is clean and artistic, the other re-pulsive and dirty. At certain seasons the bait fisherman may be more successful, but at others the fly will prove by far the best, if not the only lure, while on the whole, I con-sider it immeasurably the most honorable method of catch-ing trout. Your affectionate uncle, MET CLARKE.

NEW YORK, March 10.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN TROUT STREAMS. DENVER, Col., April 28, 1886.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN TROUT STREAMS. DENVER, Col., April 28, 1886. Editor Forest and Stream: "Holow Rib," of Hastings, Ia., asks for information about trout fishing along the Denver & Rio Grande Railway in this State. He can hardly go amiss of good fishing along almost any of its lines. Taking the main line hence to Salt Lake he will reach the trout country at Salida, and find them plentiful in the South Arkansas and all the smaller tribu-taries of the Arkansas. Continuing west over the main range at Marshall Pass he will reach the headwaters of the Gunnison, and follow down that stream, with good trout streams coming in from right and left every few miles all the way to Grand Junction at the crossing of Grand River. After passing the great valley of the Grand and Green he will find trout in all or most of the mountain streams of Utah to Salt Lake City. Returning to Salida he can turn north up the Arkansas to Leadville, and fish Lake Creek, Twin Lakes, Clear Creek and numerous others. Beyond Leadville he can take the Eagle Rriver branch and go by rail far down that stream, which is one of the bost for trout in the country. Coming back to Leadville he can take the Blue River line to Dillon, at the junction of Ten-Mile Creek, Blue River, Swan River and Snake River, in all of which, and in scores of their tributaries within easy reach, he will find as good trouting as he need ever hope to enjoy. Coming further back to Pueblo he may there take the Slue Grande River along the railway track from Alamosa to Wagon Wheel Gap, to say nothing of South Fork and many smaller tributaries. Having exhausted that field he can come back to Alamosa and take the Durango line, reaching thereiby the network of thoraches and put in an "open season" trouting, and every dy a new stream. It is not necessary to wade to fish any of these streams. Some fishermen wade from choice, and it is occasionally very handy to do so, but I never yet have been obliged to wade a single Colorado stream in trouting. W. N. B.

Editor Forest and Stream: Noticing "Hollow Rib's" inquiry in your issue of the 22d, as to trout fishing localities along the line of the D. & R. G. Railway, I venture to give the results of my knowl-edge on the subject. In the immediate vicinity of Salida are the following, all good trout streams. The South Arkansas, part of which, in the shape of ditches, runs through town, and its branches, Poncha and Silver creeks and North Fork. Above town, thirteen miles distant, is Chalk Creek. and further, at Buena Vista, Cottonwood Creek; Pine and Clear creeks, near Gran-ite and Twin lakes, near Leadville. Crossing Marshall Pass, a trip that should be taken owing to its scenic attractions, with Sargent's as a base of operations, are Marshall and Tomichi creeks. At Parlins, twenty miles below, Quarz, Cochetopa and Tomichi. From Gunnison, the Gunnison

FOREST AND STREAM.

and Taylor rivers; from Sapincro, Sapinero or Soap Creek, a fine stream, and the Gunnison; at Cimarron, both branches of the Cimarron and the Gunnison in the Black Cañon. I. should have mentioned Lake Fork at Sapinero. I have fished all these streams and can pronounce them excellent. The proper time to go is after the spring rise, when the streams are clear and not too full. For flies I would suggest coachman, governor, brown hackle, peacock body; gray hackle, peacock body, in the order numed on small, say No. 8 hooks, except in the Gunnison River, where No. 6 is more suitable. All the streams can be fished from the banks, but your correspondent will find wading more satisfactory. He will find that the officials of the road and especially at Salida, are courteous and accommodating, and will willing!y afford him any additional information he may require. Kokomo. SALDA, Col., April 27, 1886. SALIDA, Col., April 27, 1886.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

CARP LAKE, MICHIGAN .- XI.

A THLL in the rain gave us a chance to shed our hot. rubber coats, and when we had changed place, Ben settled down to the oars and the "coincidence," and I give it in his own words but not in his inimitable manner, as near as I can now recall it. When I had trimmed boat to his liking, he began: "Several years and I got a letter from unlock."

it in his own words but not in his inimitable manner, as near as I can now recall it. When I had trimmed boat to his liking, he began: "Several years ago I got a letter from my brother William that lived in a little town away off in Northern Tcxas, invit-in' me to come down an' spend the winter an' hev some sport a huntin' with my neffew Harry, who had a cow ranch on the Little Wichita River, about 120 miles from the town where he lived. He said there was jest slathers o' deer in the woods along the river an' in the hills not fur from the ranch, an' wolves an' kyotes an' jack rabbits on the perairies till ye couldn't rest. The bait was too temptin', an' I made up my mind to go. "But I'm a lettle ahead o' the houn's-started the story without a preface, ye might say-an' I might as well tell ye what was the main reason that started me. Ye see, the winter afore that I'd got into the habit o' hitchin' a hoss to the bnggy every day or two an' drivin' to town to hev some fun with the boys-ae gang o' town fellers that I was ac-quainted with-an' we ginerally, six or eight of us, got into one pertickelar saloon an' set an' played sell out seven up till we got our hides chuck full o' a mixtur' o' malt lickers an blue ruin. Lots o' times it would be after midnight when I got home, fuller 'n a goose, an' I git up next mornin' with a head on me bigger 'n a country school house, an' several mights, ef my hoss hadn't a had more sense than the driver I'd a failed to show up at feedin' time. Well, the day I got this letter it was late in the fall, the crops was all in and housed, the farm work all over, an' I'd got to goin' to town agin an' tamperin' with the flowin' bowl. Goin' home that night with a lighter head on than usual, I got to thinkin' things over, an' I concluded I'd paid about my sheer to'ards the new house the gin slinger was a-buildin', besides herin' right smart o' stock in the sparkler a-giistenin' on his shirt buzum, an' techn' up the hoss kinder mad-like at myself, I said, 'Ren R., yer a cussed fool fur the

"I her to ten ye an tins active a kinetic and the set of the set o

'Brother Jack an' his wife an' me talked it all over that

"Brother Jack an' his wife an' me talked it all over that mornin', an' as Jack an a hired hand or two that we gener-ally kep' through the winter could git along with the stock an' what little work there was to do about the farm in winter time, they thought it would be a good scheme fur me to go, 'specially if I kep' on 'tendin' the seeances in town. "I went to town that day, an' after paralizin' the boys by refusin' to drink with 'em, I bought some things I'd need, ye see I didn't hey to buy a gun fur I had as good a Win-chester as ever was turned loose, an' next day was off fur the Southwest, dry as a contribushun-box, but feelin' a heap better 'n I expected.

the Southwest, dry as a contribushun-box, but feelin' a heap better 'n I expected. "I reckon the gang an' the head sawyer o' the gin mill missed me from my usual place at the costive board, but I'd had enough o' his buzz saw whisky, an' the move I was makin' would be money in my pocket ef nothin' else, fur yc can bet yer last fish hook, Hickory, that yc never draw out any dividends from money that ye invest in a gin slinger's buildin' associashun; the more ye put in the less yc take out."

The second secon Just here a thoughtless big-mouthed bass interrupted the

for me to make a cast or two inshore at a likely-looking spot, recounting in his droll way the many days of great sport he had with deer, wolf and sneaking coyote, and each day's hunt with any special feature of interest in it was told with such accuracy of detail and with such realistic descriptive power that at times I fancied I was an actual participant in the glories of the day. Then, as we passed a patch of yellow water lilies reaching out into the lake from the grass line, came a sharp dispute with another "snake," which ended disastrously for his snakesbip, in that he was shortly doing a ground and lofty flopping feat in the boat, snapping his vicious jaws together on the gimp, and glaring savagely at us with his snaky eyes. When quiet had been restored by a smart rap of the club, Ben dropped the oars and lighting the brier-root for not less than the twentieth time since leaving camp, he went on without removing it from his mouth. "The leave out several of the least interestin' chapters of this tale, an' jest say that I had more sport there at the cow ranch than I ever had on the face of this livin' earth, 'less it was when I ketched that big muskylunge over in Central Lake last year.

"The leave out several of the reast interant each the at the cow ranch than I ever had on the face o' this livin' earth, 'less it was when I ketched that big muskylunge over in Central Lake lat year. "Deer was plenty, an' it was no trick to go out an' kill more 'n we could use, an' knockin' over a wolf or kyote every once in awhile was worked in as pastime to keep us from killing too many deer; but'--with a solemp blink of his eyes-"but the Injms must a got wind that I was a comin', fur not a solutary one of 'em showed up while I was around, an' I didn't git to use my big scalpin' knife only to peel the hides off the game I killed. "I hunted most o' the best days an' loafed around the ranch in bad weather, and eat deer meat and jack rabbit stews an' slept good o' nights, till I got as fat an' hay as a possum in a paw paw patch, an' afore I thought the winter had fairly set in it was mighty nigh time for me to bustle home an' put in a few licks at the spring work on the farm. "I hadn't brought my trunk nor no dude clothes with me, so I strapped my wardroke on behind the saddle, said good-bye to Harry an' the other fellers, an' one mornin' afore day-light a solitary horseman might hev bin seen pursuin' of his way acrost the perairles, with his cutwater a-pintin' a leedle south o' sunrise. "'Just about dusk, after ridin' between eighty an' ninety miles, I pulled up at the only house between the ranch an' the little town, where I intended to stay all night an' rest myself an' the pony, fur it had bin a long pull on the little feller; but he was a clean stepper and a stayer from 'way back on his gran'father's side, an' hc'd made the whole dis-tance on a few bites o' grass about noon an' a drink o' water once' n a while without turnin' a hair. "I hollered to see ef anybody was at home, an' a woman opened the door an' akked what was wantin, 'an' I told her very politely who I was, where I come from an' where I was goin', an' asked eff could stay all night an' git somethin' to eat for me a' my boss. "She said she co

11. 1 four that the first weak attaction is an state weak of the other that the set of the set o

Indian laugh.

"She was a pattin' the second corn dodger jest then an' I hitched over au' went to rockin' the craule to sec if I could pasify the baby an' keep the supper proceeding from comin'

hitchen over an keep the supper procession pasify the baby an' keep the supper procession ""Sho, little feller,' scz I, ye see I took the chances on it bein' a boy by the way it yelled. 'Sho now; dou't cry, little snoozer; dou't ye see yer mammy's a makin' patty cakes fur the gentleman?"

bed the second secon

thing, nohow; but I ketched myser jest in time, in choiced it back, but it was sich a narrer escape that it made me sweat. "After supper, when I was a thinkin' I'd hev to saddle up an' move on, Mister Jones himself come an' I got permission to stay all night. I went out an' hobbled the pony an' turned him loose to rustle 'round after the rest o' his supper, an' next mornin', after walkin' a half a mile after him, I saddled up, thanked the folks fur their hospitality to me an' my hoss, said goodbye an' rode on to the little town before noon "I stayed at my brother's a few days, sold the little hoss, an' then he rode with me to Sherman—at the end of the railroad—to take the hosses back, an' we made the whole distance o' ninety miles in one day. In a few days I was back at the farm wadin' into the spring work like I was a seinin' fur minners. An' the trip done me a heap o' good, only for one thing," said Ben, soberly. Here he removed a pair of blue tinted spectacles from his nose that he usually wore when on the water, wiped his eyes with great delibera-tion with a voluminous silk handkerchief secreted some-where in his overshirt, and after replacing spees and hand-kerchief and picking up the oars, continued, "Ever sence that trip it 'pears like my eyes hev been kinder weak an' watery, an' I reckon I must a strained 'em that night a-tryin' to keep track o' that durned Texas corn dodger." The "coincidence" was told, and could it be told on paper in old Ben's luimitable manner, with his ludicrous motions of shaping the dodger and administering the "southin' surp" to the "little sardeen," and with his serious delihera-tions of speech, the reader would doubtless have occasion to hold his aching sides, as I did, but an effort to do justice to his quaint droll rehearsal of the "fun he had in Texas" would be as futile as an attempt to paint a streak o'moonshine. <u>KINGFISHER</u>.

CINCINNATI, O.

TIM AND THE SEVEN PONDS.

TIM AND THE SEVEN PONDS. TELEGRAMS say the ice has gone from Moosehead Lake. No doubt this is the best lake in Northern Maine for the sportsmen that prefer to fish in deep water or troll for large trout. The steamboat nuisance has not so badly in-fested it as it has the once noble lakes of the Rangeley re-gion; nor have high water and low water, new cams and broken dams, as spoken of by your recent correspondent, demoralized the trout and guides so the fish cannot be found. This doubtless is regarded by the State Commissioners as a grand provision of man and nature to restock these Andro-scoggin lakes. They have become so much depleted they needed rest. needed rest.

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item of news. I am informed on good authority that a com-potent man proposes to 1un a stage daily from Kingfield to Smith's Farm. Smith has been ill, but "Ken is himself

Finite's rank, bind has been h, but the main again," From a recent conversation with one of the efficient Com-missioners of Fish and Game for the good old Pine Tree State, I learn that grand sport is promised to the lovers of salmon fishing at Sebago and on the Penobscot, and when the season opens there will be "no end of fun" for those who like myself gain health and happiness in fighting the gamy black bass in the chain of ponds extending from Monmouth, through Winthrop, Readfield and Mt. Vernon, to Belgradc. Manchester and Gardiner have some of the oldest stocked ponds, but are a little off the line I have named. Maine has now great wealth in all which attracts a true sportsman. Later on I may have something to say of ruffed grouse and large game. J. W. T. Boyrox. Mar 5, 1886. large game. Boston, May 5, 1886.

NOTES FROM EAGLE'S NEST.

Bostos, May 5, 1986.
NOTES FROM EACLE'S NEST.
To 'MORROW signalzes the 'trout opening' in this vicin-ity and a hundred rods will bend over the flashing waters of the west branch of the Delaware here, and in over twenty pretty trout streams which are now flashing down our hills close by. For the first time in many years at this date all the snow and ice is gone, the trees are leaving out, the grass is green, the apple trees in blossom and all nature on the production of the Delaware here, and in over twenty provide the snow and ice is gone, the trees are leaving out, the grass is green, the apple trees in blossom and all nature on the production of the provide the major of the manory. Why? The weeks will be reached to-morrow since I have been so near to bliss as I am now, propped up in my invalid chair mean the window where I can look out on my green lawn and see the sparkle of my trout brock at the "Pines." Ten weeks of suffering-lingering between life and death---ill fit me for this correspondence, bui I can't let the season pass without a note to the dear old paper which has cheered me even un my darkest hour. I do not know now when I will be able to get nearer to the bright water to listen to the long cerished music of forest and stream.
And now, I wouldn't 'tell tales out of school' if it was not to prove that our streams, repeatedly stocked by two iterain to wink at the law, brought to my sick room six speckled trout, the largest ten inches long, the smallest six or more inches. It was a fourday feast, yet he caught them within sight of Engle's Nest and in a twenty-minute itera from his store. Eless him for thinking I might love to look on a trout, even if unable to enjoy it. Four days' rations were in those trout, anyway.
Med since this the little luck loving schooloops have sent to 'Old Uncle Ned' proof that the alder rod is an artificial the struck a heave trout that weighed one proond side data.

the split bamboo, and a red worm as potent as an article fly. Dell Maynard, while spearing suckers at night, by acci-dent struck a beauty trout that weighed one pound and quarter and measured near fourteen inches long. It was sont to cheer and strengthen the invalid. I grieved to see sich glorious yellow meat borne away, but I was too sick to eat. I think 'Ned Buntlinc, Jr.,' my little five-year-old, could tell a different tale, for he is a chip of the cld block and likes to catch fish and eat them, too. Now, I have got to hold on. I have written as long as I can hold my peu, aud must fall back on my "beam ends," as the captain of the Coot would say. From all hear-and I have many visitors—fishing has not been so promising for years as it is now in Delaware and Sullivan counties. E Z. C. JUDSON ('Ned Buntlinc'). STAMFORD, N. Y., April 31. DOACCHING IN SARATOGA.

POACHING IN SARATOGA.

Editor Forest and Stream. The following is from a Saratoga paper of to-day:

The following is from a Saratoga paper of to-day: The Schenectady Gazette has the following, which should engage the attention of our sportsmen: "It is reported that parties are illegally catching black bass in Saratoga county. What are our game clubs for? What are State protectors of game and fish appointed for? It is about time something was done to stop the wholesale slaughter of black bass in Sara-toga county by men who use spears, nets and other illegal devices to deplete the lakes and streams in that county of black bass. We are informed that parties have a 'rack' built in the rifts of the creek near East Line and are capturing black bass by the wagon. A few arrests and convictions might prove beneficial." Why don't the town game constables look into this matter?

into this matter? "Why don't the town game constable look into this mat-ter?" Because it is a well-known fact that in many of the towns of Saratoga county no man can be elected to the office of town game constable unless it is well ascertained that he will wink at infractions of the law. I have heard of one who not only does this, but actually engages in illegal fish-ing and shooting. In Saratoga county many trout streams are fished with nots in order to supply the hotels. It is said that in July and August "chicken partridges," the young ruffed grouse, are to be found in the ice boxes of the larger hotels.

ruffed grouse, are to be found in the ice boxes of the larger hotels. And what is to be done about all this? There is no public sentiment against it; it would be next to impossible to pro-cure information or secure a conviction. Each man will say "Well, if I don't do it somebody else will, and I don't see why I should not. And so it goes on. Meanwhile this devil-born selfishness is cutting away the limb upon which it is sitting, for year by year fish and game are growing more and more scarce, not because of the destruction of their habitat, but because of the violation of the protective laws by selfish men and the connivance of those whose duty it is to see the laws enforced. If the local authorities will do nothing, application should be made to the State game protector of this region. If he can-not or will not act, write to Gen. R. U. Sherman, who will eertainly help you if it be in his power. If the bill to appoint a superintendent of game protectors ever becomes a law and a good man shall be nominated for the place, we may hope that outrages, such as those detailed above, will no longer be practiced openly.]

FISHING IN THE ADIRONDACKS.—The Malone Palladium says: "The roads leading from Malone ibit the wilderness were never better at this season than they are this year, and if first reports indicate anything the waters in this vicinity have not been more amply stocked in receut years with trout eager to reward the efforts of the angler. Many parties from Malone and a few from abroad have already tested rod and reel in the neighboring waters, and from Meacham and Chatcaugay Lake in particular come reports of remark

able catches. Two rods at Meacham have taken in five hours full twenty-five pounds of speckled trout. At Chateau-gay Lake the catches have been made mostly by trolling and the salmon taken have been large both in number and in size. One speckled trout weighing over five pounds has also been caught.

TROUTING IN CALIFORNIA.—San Francisco, May 1.— Editor Forest and Stream: But few trout have been taken in our streams to date because but few anglers have fished them because of the high water and discoloration. The streams in San Mateo courty have not been flooded, and consequently fishing has been good. I went down there last week with a party of three, and we fished Tornilas and San Gregorio creeks and filled our creels. These streams are bushy, and fly fishing is difficult and often impossible. These streams are little visited, and therefore they afford better fishing than those which are better known. I learn that Sulphur Creek, in Sonoma county, promises well, but the best fishing near San Francisco is said to be at Crystal Springs, where some of our local anglers have distinguished themselvcs.—San MATEO. of our MATEO.

To Cool. WATER.—In a recent book of African travel, mention is made of a linen bag used to hold water, which by evaporation becomes ice cold. Could any African traveler explain how the bag is made and of what precise material? —X. P. [The principle of cooling water by evaporation is a very familiar one, but we should be glad of any informa-tion as to the particular mode above alluded to. Old army men and campaigners on the plains will remember how often they have cooled water by wetting the felt with which their canteens are covered. So, too, with the porous crockery used in Mexico, South America and India. In the Southern States this method of cooling water is extensively employed.]

WEST CANADA CHEEK.—This once famons trout stream of Herkimer and Hamilton counties, N. Y., still has chances for the angler, owing to repeated stocking by the State and individuals. Mr. John J. Flanagan, president of the St. Lawrence Angler's Association, writes, under date of May 5 from the Mountain Home, that trout are biting lively in the creek and fairly in the lakes. Mr. Flanagan finds Wilmurt Lake too high a climb for his 300 pounds weight, but he has taken several fine trout from the creek. This is a fine stream for both wading and boat fishing, and is easily reached from Herkimer, Prospect or Remsen. Quite a number of anglers are at Ed Wilkinson's, and most of them have done fairly.

How Got HE THERE?—One of the most prominent dairy-men of Orange county, N. Y., has a spring on his farm in which for years he has kept a fine brook trout. The dairy-man is a most upright and conscientious man, and was grieved to get the following note from a New York-man: "The trout you sent me in one of the cans of milk was very fine, thanks; but wasn't that a queer way to send it?" When the dairyman explains it to his neighbors that the trout jumped into the can they grin and say, "O, yee," and this is what puzzles him and us. Perhaps the cow drank the trout, who knows?

SATMON IN THE HUDSON.—A ten-pound salmon was taken last Monday in Gravesend Buy, by John B. Denise, a fisher-man of Concy Island. We saw the fish at Middleton & Car-man's, in Fulton Market, and looked it over carefully to sec if there was a brand of "Cold Spring Harbor" on it, but could not discover it. The fish no doubt is one planted in the Hudson by order of Prof. Baird and was on its way back. It was labelled "The first salmon from the Hudsou and probably the last," but all of the inscription may not be true.

MASSACHUSETTS TROUTING.—Ayer, Mass., April 30.— Some trout have been taken in our neighborhood. I am usually quite-successful, but have not tried them as yet, Partridges wintered finely about here.—W. F. F.

Hishculture.

AMERICAN CARP CULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

AMERICAN CARP CULTURAL ASSOCIATION. THE regular spring meeting of this Association was held at the St. Charles Hotel, in Philadeiphia, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. Universal regrets were expressed because of the ab-sence, for the first time, of the honored president, Judge Parry, by reason of severe sickness. Dr. J. H. Brakeley pre-sided. The following board of officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William Parry; Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Brakeley; Secretary, Milton P. Peirce; Treasurer, Samuel K. Wilkins; Directors—S. T. Davis, Joseph Pyle, Edwin Tom-linson, George Hamel, Sr., Amos Ebert, Dr. J. H. Brakeley, Dr. E. G. Shortlidge. [The president and secretary are ex-oficio directors.] main anotant resolution was passed respecting the establish-ment of a monthly journal. Thormation having been sought by members of various State Legislatures concerning a close time for carp in public waters, and inasmuch as such waters throughout the country are rap-ify becoming stocked with millions of surplus young carp tom thousands of ponds, and there being as yet no laws regu-lating the same, it was Tere. Aratifies Association respectfully recommend that the taking of carp in public waters, by any process whatever, be prohibited throughout the Northern States between the lasts takes for such longer period as experienced carp culturists takes for such longer period as experienced carp culturists there may deem necessary, probably with the addition of March and the first day of October, and in the Southern States for such longer period as experienced carp culturists there may deem necessary, probably with the addition of March and the first day of October, and in the Southern States for such longer period as experienced carp culturists there may deem necessary, probably with the addition of March and the first day of October, and in the Southern States for such longer period as experienced carp culturists there may deem necessary, probably with the addition of March and

1886. The Association desires it more generally known that they are not a company for speculative purposes, but a national organization for the mutual benefit of carp culturists, their only income being derived from membership fees, the same (and much more in addition) being expended for the issue of documents—no person connected with the organization receiv-ing salary or emoluments of any kind. The membership fee is \$1, and any person interested in carp culture may become a member, <u>MIRCON P. PERCE, Secretary,</u> 44 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A GO LD MEDAL.—Fish Commissioner E. G. Blackford was on Saturday morning visited by a delegation of the mem-bers of the Assembly under the leadership of Hon. E. P. Doyle, for the purpose of presenting a gold medal which had been bestowed upon him by the Department of Fishculture of the Lower Seine, France. This medal was sent by the French Government to Governor Hill, and by him placed in the hands of this delegation to present to Mr. Blackford. The inscription on the medal is, "Mr. Blackford, Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of New York, Departement De La Seine-Inferieure La Commission de Pisciculture, 30 Novembre, 1885."

THE NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION

THE NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION. A MEETING of the New York Fish Commission was held at the hatching house, Caledonia, on Wednesday, May 5. Messrs, R. B. Roosevelt, E. G. Blackford, W. H. Bowman and Gen. Richard U. Sherman were present. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the report to the Legislature which has been prepared, and also to inspect some hand which adjoins the grounds of the State that have been thought should be purchased in order to get a more conveni-ent entrance to the hatchery. The report was read and agreed to, and it will be presented to the Legislature within a few days. It will be larger than any previous one and will be a valuable document, giving de-values of the work done at all the hatcheries, and will be more than a mere account of waters stocked and a list of shipments of eggs and fry. It was decided that it was inexpedient to purchase the property adjoining the grounds at Caledonia, as the owner demanded too high a price for it. It was also voted to authorize Gen. Sherman to employ a secretary to the Fish-ery Commission. Reports were received from the different hatcheries, showing a large increase in the work. There the business was disposed of, the Commissioners il gged up their rods and tried the wild trout in the stream and took brook trout, brown torut and rainbow trout were afterward cooked and eaten in the hatchery. The Com-missioners expressed themselves pleased at the condition or the hatchery and ponds.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 8.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials sociation, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kausas

Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 32. –Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at Higb Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y.

DOG SHOWS.

DOG SHOWS. May 18, 19, 20 and 21. Mir Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. Munson, Manager. May 25, 26 and 27.—First Dog Show of the Ninth Regiment, Wilkes-Pa, W. H. Tuck, Secretary, Wilkesbarre, Pa. July 20, 21, 22 and 23.—Milwaukee Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Man-ger, Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.—First fall dog show of the New Jersey Ken nel Olub, Waverly, N.J. A. P. Vredenburg, secretary, Bergen Point, N. J.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R. -SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-ished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should, be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries maerical unless padd in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bo. 2883, New York. Number de article Register 2009. of entries already printed 3689.

NOTES FROM THE OCCIDENT.

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THE NEW YORK SHOW.

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BREEDS.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1582	1883	1884	1885	1886
			-							
Mastiffs	26	18	20	36	24	36	61	40	42	44
St. Pernards	17	16	14	33	24	52	64	97	73	92
Berghunde						8	5	5		
Newfoundlands	12	13	20	25	7	20	8	15	17	ii
Greybounds	18	23	15	15	28	28	20	16	19	24
Deerhounds,	9	4	5	7	4	11	5	18	14	15
Pointers	121	83	128	134	125	144	112	149	100	96
English setters	208	123	157	235	160	172	159	150	77	102
Black and tan setters	65	64	73	74	91	58	56	53	36	38
Irish setters	149	108	158	185	97	99	97	105	84	67
Chesapeake Bay dogs							7	3	4	1
hish water spaniels	ii	17	8	7	10	17	6	3	1	i
Fiel 1 spaniels	32	18	31	41	43	56	8	18	20	19
Cocker spaniels							45	81	39	59
Foxbounds	14	46	9	9	18	13	10	13	5	14
Beagles	6	5	15	13	36	13	10	22	26	31
Basset hounds								2	1	4
Dachshunde	ić	ii	- 8	<u>'</u> 9	17	12	6	11	19	10
Fox-terriers	25	86	45	63	69	60	56	78	50	89
Collies	8	19	16	31	50	60	71	72	85	103
Bulldogs	10	10	19	19	15	14	23	20	17	12
Bull-terriers	11	29	86	84	28	24	15	19	34	25
Skye terriers.	23	17	15	16	19	12	12	14	7	8
Irish terriers					4	3	5	~ *	4	5
Rough terriers	•••	••			5	10	4	14	11	2
Black and tans,	13	20	13	9	6	14	8	6	9	ő
Dandie Dinmonts	10	20	3	6	5	6	4	3	6	3
Bedlington terriers		0	0	0	9	U	4	3	6	37
Yorkshire terriers	•-	39	36	26	30	18	22	35	30	19
Toy terriers	21	12	9	18	50	10	10	11	13	
Pugs	27	12 80	23	18	23	10 82	40	47	13	8
Toy spaniels	8	13	13	33	13	15	40		31 18	28
Italian greybounds	6	13	10	10	10			15		29
Poodlog	0	14	9	10	10		6	5	5	6
Poodles	23	•:	37	00	**	15		11	20	15
Miscellaneous		8	27	38	23	18	26	11	28	19
Retrievers			••]						8	
Great Danes				- 4	1.4	**				11

We give below a detailed account of the dogs and the judging MASTIFFS-(DR. PERRY).

The quality of these classes was not quite so good as it was stypear, and, as usual, the best specimens exhibited were red in England. With first-class stock at their disposal, unerican breeders should succeed in producing better speci-

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NEWFOUNDLANDS-(MR. KIRK).

NEWFOUNDLANDS-(MR. KIRK). With the exception of the first and second prize winners, the class was very poor. Bruno, placed first, has the best of Major in size and bone, but the latter is of better type and is much better than Bruno in coat, tail and body, and is quite his equal in head and ears. Rocks, vhc., is faulty in head, eyes and ears. Juno II., hc., is faulty in head, coat and eyes; she is too small. Guy, c., is faulty in head, eyes and coat. . GREAT DAMES-(MR. KIRK). The best class we have seen the New York. Tiger, first prize, is much above the average in head, size and limbs, and is a

good-looking dog. Bismarck, second prize, is of fair size, but his head is not nearly so good as the winner's. Café-au-lait, hc., was third best. Tigress, vhc., is a fairly good puppy, but she is much too long and flat in loin, and her feet are faulty. Hector, c., is too small for a show dog. Nero, hc., and Jumbo, vhc., are faulty in head and expression. We did not see them off the bench, and they may have had faults that escaped our attention.

GREYHOUNDS-(MR. KIRK).

scaped our attention. GREYHOUNDS-(MR. KIRK). There were 24 entries in these classes, and the average qual-ity was about the same as at the other spring shows. The two champions, Memnon and Mother Demdike, were in wretched condition, and had we been the judge we would have disqualified both. Harlequin scored a very easy win in the open dog class, and second prize should have been with-held for want of merit. Joe Jumper, placed second, has wretched head and ears, is very straight behind and heavy in neck. He is a big coarse dog, sadly deficient in grey-hound points. Rajah, vhc., and Rawhe, hc., are not show dogs, but they are better specimens than Joe Jumper. Louisette, a black bitch, shown in elegant condition, was first in the next class. She is very faulty before the eyes, straight behind, and too long from the hocks down; she is too stout in body for her strength of limbs, and we would have placed her second. Juno, second prize, is a very poor specime, scarcely worth a commended card; she is weak in muzzle, full in eyes, light in boue, weak in pasterns, has bad feet, and is very faulty behind. Hawthorne Belle, vhc., was just about the best in the class; she was fully described in our New Haven report. Lady Maud, vhc., is pery faulty in head, ears and oyes; she did not deserve a card. Sister in Black that was first at Boston and second at Hartford, was first in the puppy class, and was the best of a bad lot. Dora, second prize, although a poor specimen. The same may be said of Bold Brigand, whc.; he is flat in loin, shallow in body, slab-sided, and very faulty in head and acking in character; ho desorved his card. DELHOUNDS-(MR. KIRK). Chieffain, Rov, Mac and Perth were the entries in the

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c ame very close to the winners. Druid's Rock, hc., was shown too thin. Warwick, also hc., is a bit leggy and lathy, but may improve. Shot, c., is a strong coarse puppy. The bitches were few and poor. Vhc. was all that the best one could do. The class for dogs and bitches under 12 months was better in numbers and contained several quite promising ones. First went to Daisy Foreman, greatly improved since New Haven, where she received vhc. Countess Leah, placed second, is a nice bitch, a bit shallow in chest. Reserve went to Chintz, a well built, rather coarse dog, not in good condition. Gath Dale, vhc., promises well and was worth his card. Prince Rockingham, also vhc., was lucky by one letter. He has a good coat, a moderate head, good legs and feet and loin. He is too straight behind and has a broken tail, and wants a year to mature. Lulu also received three letters. She is well known. We liked Rock Glen, hc. He also needs a year to fill out, when we shall expect to see him higher up. There was nothing alse in the class that calls for special notice. BLACK AND TAN SETTERS—(MR, GLOVER).

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS-(MR. GLOVER).

Was nothing also in the class that calls for special notice. BLACK AND TAN SETTERS-(MR, GLOVER). There were 3% black and tan setters entered with three ab-sentees. In the champion class Argus was absent, and Royal Duke had a walkover. The open dog class was a more even looking lot thau we have seen in the ring in some time. Mont, winner of first, is a new comer. He is a nice dog, with a fair head, well put together, with good coat and color and capital legs and feet. Second and third went to Phil and Don, both well-known. They were looking well. Friedlander's Don, reserve, is a fairly well-made dog, with good head, legs and feet. Bruce, vhc.. won third here two years ago. He has grown coarse and his coat was not in good condition. Jim, hc., has a good head and lots of bone. He is heavy at shoulders and out at ellows, and might be better in feet. Dash, c., is fairly good with a sour expression, and a little off in color and markings. Macbeth, also c., is a nice-looking dog with a fair head. He is a trifle shallow in chest. The bitches were uot so good as the dogs. First went to Madge, looking dog with a fair head. He is a trifle shallow win chest. The bitches were not so good as the dogs. Pirst went to Madge, looking dog with a fair head. He is a strifle shallow win chest. The bitches were not so good as the dogs. Pirst went to Madge, looking dog with a fair head. He is a strifle shallow in chest. The bitches were not avery good lot. The winner has a fair head with plenty of bone and good legs and feet. If he goes all right he will do to show agam. These classes were well judged. IRISH SETTERS-(IR. GLOVER).

were not a very good lot. The winner has a fair head with plenty of bone and good legs and feet. If he goes all right he will do to show again. These classes were well judged. IRISH SETTERS-(MR. GLOVER). There were sixty-seven Irish setters entered, seventeen less than last year. All were present except four. In the cham-pion dog class Elcho, Jr. beat Blarney and Chief. All were in good form. The famous Barkley, looking very well, was also in this class, but not for competition. In the bitch class Reeta and Trix were not for competition. In the bitch class Reeta and Trix were not for competition, leaving the battle to Molly Bawn and Faun. The former won and soon afterward changed owners. The price paid was \$400. In the open dog class first went to Bruce, looking his best. Burke, winner of second, has greatly improved since last year. He is a bit wide in skull and lacks stop, but otherwise is quite good. Third went to Tim, notwithstanding his bad condition. We should like to see this dog in good form, as we think him about as good as the hest. Glenchire, vhc., is a grand young dog not yet fully mature; he was several pounds heavier than at Hart-ford, and was greatly improved in appearance. We thought him fully as good as Burke, and had he been given equal second with him, no fault could have been found. He has not quite stop enough and carries his tail too high. Gerald, also vhe., beat Glenclaire at Hartford, but cannot do it when they are in equal condition. Chief II, got all he deserved. He is not quite up to the others. Glencho Boy, he, is better than Chief II, and might have exchanged places with him. Patsy also re-ceived he., just about his place in this company. Gleu Elcho and Pat Glencho, both he., were well placed. In the bitch elass first went to the well known Hazel; she was looking well and deserved the place. Lorna, looking well, was second. Rue, placed third, we thought good enough for second. She has a nice clean cn thead and has no serious faults. She is a little light in color, but as she is o

There was only one entry in this class and she was absent.

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Premier honors went to Doc, Little Red Rover and Hornell Mikado coming next in the order named. They all were in the open classes. Gath we did not think much of, and Romeo might have had another letter. In the bitch puppy class Woodstock Nora won, with Suzette second and Lady Abbot the reserve. They are three nice puppies and were well to the fore in the aged class. Vhc. went to Young Belle. Sho is good in body, but high on her legs and snipy. Juliet, hc., is high, but has a fair head. Vere, c., lacks substance. Taking the spaniels all in all, they were a fair lot, with many individual good ones. The number entered has never been equalled in this country. FOXHOUNDS-(SIR BACHE CUNARD). There were fourteen entries in this class, which was divided

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DACHSHUNDE-(DR. DOWNY). There were ten entries in this class, which was divided. In the dog class, Rubenstein, the Hartford winner, was much the best in the class. He is a long, low dog, good in crook, bone and skin, and above the average in head. Downy, placed second, is quite a fair dog, too tight in skin. Diana, the win-ning bitch, also won at Newark. The quality of the class was above the average.

bid ship of a big to hear any tools but heaves and a big to be been as the second is quite a fair dog, too tight in skin. Diams, the wina any solution of the average. For the average and the second is specific to be average and the properties of the second is a structure of the second in the second is a structure of the second is a second in the second is a second a second and value there is the second and value there is the second is the second and the second and the second and the second a se

COLLIES-(DR. DOWNEY).

Much dissatisfaction was expressed over the awards in these classes; but with the exception of the absurd decision in favor of Robin Adair over Royboy, we failed to find more

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BULLDOGS-(MR. KIRK).

BULLDOGS-(MR. KIRK). Boz, Ben, Robinson Crusoe and Tippoo made the champion class a good one. We like Tippoo's grand head better than Crusoe's, but the last-named is not so leggy and was in capital condition. Boz is always a hard dog to beat, and holds his own in the best company. Bclisium awas alone in the bitch class. She is a host in herself. Bendigo, first prize iu the open dog class, is not one of our sort. He has bad eyes, terrier ears, and his elbows are not thrown out as they should be. Dick Fuller, was our choice for first, and Hamlet, short in face, but lacking in chop, was about second best. Bellona was about the best of the bitches but she is sadly deficient in volume of skull and muzzle, and is too long in face. Norwich Bess, second prize, is much better in skull than Bellona, but her muzzle is very shallow. Rose, third prize, is a long way removed from first-class form. The puppies were a poor class; every one is too long in head. Boz II., hc., may make the best dog of the lot. BULL-TERRIERS-(MR. KIRK).

BULL-TERRIERS-(MR. KIRK).

every one is too long in head. Boz 11., ne., may make the best dog of the lot.
 BULL-TERRIERS—(MR. KIRK).
 Count and Victoria were the only entries in the champion classes for heavy-weights, and there was nothing very brilliant in the open classes. Earl, faulty at both ends, was the best of the dogs, and Judas, very faulty in head, was second best. Lord Nelson, a patched dog, is faulty in head, was second best. Lord Nelson, a patched dog, is faulty in head, was second best. Lord Nelson, a patched dog, is faulty in head, was second best. Lord Nelson, a patched dog, is faulty in head, was second best. Lord Nelson, a patched dog, is faulty in head, was second best. Lord Nelson, a patched the very second, should have been as apparent to Mr. Kirk as to the lookers on, Modjeska should not have taken a prize. White Violet, second, should have been first. She was described in our New Haven report. White Rose, hc, should have been second. She is faulty in eyes and before them, out at elbows and is not good in tail. Little Maggie was the best of the light weights. Bess, second j, is only eight months old and will be over weight when matured. She is faulty in muzzle and eyes. A Chicago paper has just discovered that bull-terrizes should be narrow in chest, consequently Mr. Kirk's decision in favor of Bess for second prize is certain to be indorsed. Nellie, third, is out at elbows, full in eyes and very faulty before them. bess, second in this class, was properly placed first in a wretched class of three puppies.

is above the average in good looks; she is too cheeky. Brittis too smutty in color and his head is very faulty. SCOTCH, HARD-HAIRED, DANDIE DINMONT, IRISH, BEDLINGTON AND SKYE TERRIERS—(MR. KIRK). A brace of Airedale terriers were shown in the first class; both are faulty in head. Of the three Dandies entered we failed to find a really good specimen, although Badger II, is above the average; his coat is too soft. Kelpie is faulty in head and coat. Irish terriers were badly judged. Sheila, first prize, is very faulty in head, ears, expression and coat, and was not looking well. Evictor, second prize, was away ahead of the class; his head is not quite right, but in coat, color, body, legs, feet, size and carriage, he smothered his opponents and was the only dog in the class with a decent beard. Garryowen, c., has grown all wrong. Erin, hc., is too weedy, but was about second best, and Tim, c., faulty in head, short of coat, and light in hone, was little, if any, behind Sheila. Bentinel, the well-known son of Pioneer and Dušky, was alone in the class for Bedlington dogs, and the same owner's good bitch Tynesider II, was the best of the bitches. Domino, second prize, is a nice bitch, but is not so good as the winner in head, eyes, tuft, bone or shoulders. Cinder, c., was out-classed in such company. Jim was alone in the champion class for Skyes, and Phenix, first at this show last year, was again first in the open class. Topsy, second prize, is short in coat. Teenie, roached in back and faulty in coat, was placed equal with Topsy; we like the last-named better. Chaucer, c., is fluffy in coat. Tanzie, vhc, is soft in coat. Mopsey, hc., is faulty at both ends and is soft in coat. Mopsey, hc., is faulty at both ends and is soft in coat. Mopsey, hc., we were very badly received

PIGE-(BR. KIRK). Mr. Kirk's awards in these classes were very badly received by a large majority of exhibitors. He was evidently in a urry to get home, and the result was injustice to exhibitors and bitter complaints against himsolf. Pugs have never been a specialty with Mr. Kirk, and knowing this, he should have been very careful in handling them; whereas, he rushed his classes, and awarded at random prizes to every type of dog under the sun. Master Tragedr, first prize, although not yet p god condition, was the best dog in the class. He was fully described in our New Haven report. James G. Blaine, second prize, is not a good one. He is faulty in muzzle, wrinkles, ears and color. Sancho, third prize (breeder and pedigree mknown), is not a show dog. Punch Kisteman!s) whc., is not abow dog aud was not worth a card. He is a big, smutty, hadheaded specimen, aud is very faulty in head and ears. Moss, in the next cage, although not noticed, is a better dog, por specimen as he is. Pert, c., is a big, leggy animal, faulty in eyes, ears aud tail. He was not worth a card. Punch (Burke's), c., is another wretched specimen, big, leggy, and head the divert dog than Rob Roy and was about second pery faulty in ears. Punch (Cassedy's), c., certainly is a better better dog than Rob Roy and was about second better dog than Rob Roy and was about second per faulty in ears. Punch (Cassedy's), c., certainly is a better

dog than Kisteman's Punch or Burke's. This must not be taken as a compliment, for he is very faulty in muzzle, wrinkles and trace. Jim Crow, an ordinary specimen, very faulty in head, ears and markings, is a better specimen than several of the more fortunate ones. Scamp, hc., is a better dog than Sancho, third prize, or Punch, vhc. He is faulty in muzzle. What's That, first prizoin the bitch class, was correctly placed, but the balance of the class was slaughtered. Beauty, second prize, is a big, leggy specimeu, faulty in ears and very smutty. Trala-la, hc., should have scored a very easy second. This bitch is well known. Fannie, hc., is faulty in muzzle, eyes, carriage of ears and in trace. Nellie D., e., is a wretched specimen, and is not worth a card in any company. Her ears are as long as a beagle's, she is smutty in color, and has a head more like a fox-terrier than a pug. Mr. Kirk could not be serious in commending such an animal. Flora, third prize, is a very poor specimen and should not have been noticed; she has a bad head, whit + toes, faulty ears, white vent, is leggy and stands badly ou her forelegs. What's That, the first prize vinuer, is faulty in ears, coat, trace and markings. The puppy class contained al to fmongrel-booking animals, and the prize should have been withheld. Tiny was abseut.

should have been withheld. Tiny was abseut. YORKSHIRE TERRIERS—(MR. KIRK). The first prize winner in the class for dogs is neither a blue and tan or a silver; he has white legs, tanned ears, a light face and a blue back. Ben, second prize, is short in coat and faulty in color; he should have been first. Young Hero is rather long in back and is short of coat and light in color; he should have been second. Lancashire Star, third prize, is short in coat, long in back, and faulty in color, too dark on the back, and not rich enough in tan on head and legs. Billy, vhc., is short of coat, and has no head color. Pfiz, c., has a bad head, is leggy and faulty in coat, color and back; he was not worth a card. The winner in the bitch class is neither a blue and tan or a silver, but was about the best of a wretched lot. The second and third prize winners, two poor specimens, faulty in coat and color, should have changed places. TOY TERRIERS—(MR. KIRK).

TOY TERRIERS-(MR. KIRK).

TOY TERRIERS-(MR. KIRK). This class was very badly handled. Frince, first, entered as blue and tan, is a mongrel and the same may be said of Mon-arch, second prize. The last named is a white animal with a round skull, full black eyes and the coat of a wire-haired fox-terrier. We questioned the owner as to the treed of the ani-mal in question and he replied: "I give it it up." So do we. Dot, c., winner of first at Boston and New Haveu, is at least a dog of recognized breed and should have been first. Thos, Moody's highly commended black and tan terrier should have been second, and Dot II., he., was next best. Fanny, vhc., is not so good as the highly commended dog from the same kennel. TOY SPANIELS-(MR. KIEK).

TOY SPANIELS-(MR. KIRK).

TOY SPANIELS—(MR. KIRK). Jumbo II., the well-known English winner, was absent. It was easy to see that of the others in the class, Roscius, hc, was much the best. This dog was first at Birmingham and the Royal Aquari.m show last year, and his successful career was continued at New Haven and Hartford. Clifton Belle, first prize, cannot compare with him in good looks. She is faulty in skull, muzzle, ears and color. Milwaukee Charlie, second prize, was rightly placed. He is not nearly so good, either in skull, muzzle or eyes, as Roscius. Duke, hc, was third best. His hind parts are faulty, or we would place him over Mil-waukee Charlie. It is a farce to place a bitch like Dolly, vhc., over Roscius. She beats him in two points, size and ears. The two Blenheims were properly placed. Jap, c., was the best Japanese spaniel in the class, and in the class for rubys or Prince Charles spaniels, Sister Sally, hc, a fairly good specimen of the former variety, should have won. Lilly, first prize, is a moderate Prince Charles, faulty in head, feather and frill. Nora, second prize, is not very good in head. We like her as well as the winner. ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS—(MR. KIRK).

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS-(MR. KIRK).

The winner in this class in not an Italian greyhound but a mongrei terrier. Fanuy, second prize, was in wretched con-dition. Zephyr, hc., is a plain white puppy. Dido, c., is as big as a Waterloo cup winuer. The prizes should have been withheld big as a W withheld.

POODLES-(MR. HECKSHER.)

FOODLES-(MR. HECKSHER.) Styx, a very grand specimen, was first in the dog class. This is one of the best dogs we have ever seen. Fritz, second prize, is a fairly good specimen although much below the first-class form of the winner. Jack, vhc., is not close enough in curl. All prizes were withheld in the bitch class. Jet IL, vhc., was good enough for first prize at the same show last year, and we are not aware that she has deteriorated. In the class for poodles other than black there was only one entry and the prize was awarded although the dog is not nearly so good looking as Jet II.

MISCELLANEOUS-(MR. TUCKER).

HISCELLANEOUS-(MR. TUCKER). The judging of these classes was the greatest farce we have ver witnessed. Mr. Tucker, who frankly admits he knows obthing about the dogs exhibited, should not have allowed himself to be prevailed on to judge them. Of the eighteen dogs exhibited, most of which were mongrels, only two were considered unworthy of notice. Sir Lucifer, a bobtail sheep-dog, Kuma, a fairly good Chow Chow, and Belle Tinker, the best retriever we have seen in this country, should have been placed "equal first," and commended cards should have gone to Mr. Brasher's Dalmatians. Don, vhc., is a mongrel mastiff, and should not have been allowed to compete i u the class. Wallie, Bruno and Boz are mongrels, and we venture the statement that neither their owners or the judge can give the statement that neither their owners or the judge can give the statement that neither been noticed the first time he passed on it. We thought that as Lulu, vhc., a poor white English terrier, and should have been able to repeat the victory a few judged she should have been able to repeat the victory a few induced she should have been able to repeat the victory a few predict or which they down awards. SEPCIAL PRIZES.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Distance realistics of dog show awards. SPECIAL PRIZES. Many of the awards of the special prizes followed the decisions in the regular classes. Our comments upon the dogs will show that some of these decisions were wroug, and con-sequently the awards of some of the special prizes were wrougly given. Some persons not well up in St. Bernards claimed that Merchant Prince should have beaten Duke of Leeds; they were wrong, however, as the latter is much the better dog. Sir Anthony was entitled to the special for the best pointer under eighteen months, and Graphie was clearly the best pointer in the show. — The special for the best English setter belonged to Rocking-man as did that for the best setter of any breed, 'won by Elcho Jr. The latter rightly won over Daisy, but could not have beaten Rockingham. The special for the best fox-terrier went to Diadem. We think it would puzzle the judge to explain why. The fight really lay betweeu Richmond Olive and Bac-chanal and the bitch should have won. Diadem is of better size than Olive and beats her in length and strength of back. Olive has much the best of it in skull, muzzle, eyes, carriage of ear, legs, feet and bone and is undoubteoly the better ter-rier. The special for the best field or cocker spaniel should have gone to Miss Ob I. — We ublished last week a full list of the awards. With the sector of Miss Ob H. — We ublished last week a full list of the awards. With the setter dogs, L. Shuster, Jr.'s Clyde T, washe, In collie bitches, A. R. Kyle's Mavis was com. Iu miscellaneous class over 25 blas, E. Dexter's Belle Tinker was first instead of vhc. In

simall class, N. W. Brönson's Fritz was second and iteme was third instead of vhe. BPECIAL PRIZES.
Eastern Field Trials Club medal for dogs placed at field trials in America. Best pointer dog, Bang Grace; bltch, Lalla Rookh. Best English setter dog, Foreman; bich, Daisy Laverack. Best frish setter dog, Coreman; bich, Daisy Laverack. Best frish setter dog. Consolation. Best English setter Daisy. Best formed and the dot fill. Best black and tan dit not fill. Best black English setter, C. Eldridge's Turk. Best pointer under Jemos, Consolation. Best English setter Daisy. Best Jest setter, State and tan setter, Royal Dute. Best Irish setter, Consolation. Best English setter Daisy. Best frish setter, Elcho, Jr. Pest black and tan setter, Royal Dute. Best Irish setter, Daisy. Best frish setter, Elcho, Jr. Pest black and tan setter, Royal Dute. Best rish setter, Daisy. Best field or of cocker spaniel (two). Newton Ablot Lady. Best forst setter dog. Abot Lady. Best kennel mastiffs. R. J. Aston. Best mastiff bred in America, Boss. Hest mastiff sired by Homer, Pharoah. Best kennel Kennels. Best kennel English setter setter setter with field trial record. Foreman. Best kennel Baglish setters, Blackstone Kennels. Best English setter binder sired by Roraghian, Best English setter binder sired by Roraghian, Best kennel English setter Setter and tan setters, Chas. S. Fitch Best Irish setter, Elcho, Jr. Best colle dog, Glenzarry. Best pair dachshunde. Herzog and Diana. Best Bendish spaniel, King Victor. Best pug. Bradford Ruby. Best beagle in open classes over 12 inches, Rattler. Best for the set field relation and tan setters, Chas, S. Fitch Mest Ying Steader Rest dog, In open class, Bacchanal. Best blich hopen class, Bladet and part, Chaster, Best Adverter in East blich hopen class. Best dog puppy, Clover Turk. Best blich hopen class, Bacdenaal. Best blich hopen class, Bacdenaal. Best blich hopen class, Bacder Aram Co. Best collie blich, Lady of the Lake. Best St. Bernard, Leila.

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB. A REGULAR meeting of the executive committee of the A merican Kennel Club was held at the Hoffman House on the atternoon of May 5. In the absence of President Smith Mr. L. L. Morgan was called to the chain. The clubs re-presented were as follows: New Haven, L. L. Morgan, Philadelphia, W. H. Child; Pittsburgh, W. Wade; Cleveland and New Jersey, C. J. Peshall; Hartford, A. C. Collins. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The treasurer was not present and had furnished no report. Dr. H. M. Perry having appealed from the sentence of disqualifi-cation passed upon him by the New England K. C., Mr, A. C. Collins was apointed a committee of one to collect the evi-dence in the case and submit it to the A. K. C. at its next meeting. A committee on credentials. Mr. Osborn offered bis negligation as secretary, which was accepted with the thanks of his associates for past services. Mr. A. P. Vredenburgh was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Peshall gave notice that at the next meeting of the A. K. C. he would bing forward a motion forbidding the appointent of any person to act as a judge at a show given by the club of which hay dog entered in his classes. Mr. Morgan gave notice that of the winner of the prize. Morgan gave notice that at the next meeting of the extra meeting of the A. K. C. he would bing forward a motion forbidding the appointent of any person to act as a judge at a show given by the club of which hay dog entered in his classes. Mr. Morgan gave notice that at the next meeting of the club he would move that the offices of the scentary and treasurer be combined. The scentary was instructed to notify the N. E. K. C. that no notice had bring form the open to the class of the closing of entries. Muel 2 was also amended by making it read, "And, if known, "ta date of birth," etc. Also the statking out of the word "mew hen a dog's name is changed. The next meeting of the subsequent to the date of the closing of entries. Muel 2 was also amen

SPRATTS BISCUITS.-St. Louis, May 7.-Editor Forest and Stream: I have just read Mr. Watson's letter in your issue of the 29th ult., relating his experience in the use of Spratts dog cakes. For the past three years I have used these biscuits almost exclusively in feeding my dogs, and during that time not one has been in the least degree sick. On the contrary, they are in good condition at all times, and eat their allowance of these biscuits with seeming relish. I regard them as a wholesome, cheap and convenient food, and think Mr. Watson's dogs were sick from some cause other than eat-ing Spratts biscuits.-J. A. Lovo.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Eastern Field Trials Club was held at the St. James Hotel, New York, ou Tuesday evening. Messrs. Chas. F. Watson and John Simpkins were elected members, aud Mr. D. C. Bergundthal was unanimously elected a life member. The names of six other gentlemen were proposed for membership. After mutual congratulations upon the brilliant prospects of the Derby, the Board adjourned to the second Tuesday of September.

KENNEL NOTES.—Owing to the crowded state of our columns during the show season Kennel Notes have accumu-lated on our hands. We hope, however, to be able to publish them all in a short time, and trust our readers will excuse the unavoidable delay.

THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS DERBY.—The entries for the Derby of the Eastern Field Trials Club number one hundred and four, with probably more to come in later mails. We hope to be able to publish a full list next week.

THE WAVERLY DOG SHOW.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The New Jersey Keunel Club claim Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1886, for their fall dog show, to be held at Waverly, N. J.— C. J. PESTALL, President.

HARTFORD DOG SHOW CATALOGUES.—Editor Forest and Stream: On receipt of three cents for postage, we will send catalogue of our late show.—HARTFORD KENNEL CLUB, A. C. Collins, Secretary.

THE ST. LOUIS KENNEL CLUB.—May 7, 1886.—Editor Forest and Stream: The St. Louis Kennel Club is not a mem-ber of the American Kennel Club.—A. P. VREDENBURGH, Secretary A. K. C.

A curious story comes from Toulouse of a laboring woman who, during her work in the fields, was in the habit of leaving her baby in a shady corner, returning to give the child the breast as opportunity occurred. To protect the child from harm, the dog (a bitch) was left in charge. The mother uoticed after a time that the child no longer exhibited the same impatience for the breast as formcrly, although its general condition was excellent, and its indifference could not be attributed to a failing appetits. One day, on returning to take charge of her offspring, she was astonished to see the dog standing tranquilly across the child and suckling it. The mother, who saw no objection to the proceeding, allowed the habit to continue, and the child seemed to thrive on the milk of its novel nurse. The dog exhibited a truly maternai teu-derness for the child, and as the child grew older this ten-derness was heartily reciprocated.

Bifle and Tray Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

BOSTON, May 8.—The attendance at the range at Walnut Hill to-ay was small owing to the inclement weather. The wind blew from o'clock most of the day. A team match was shot between the rimgton Heights Rifle Club and a team from the M. R. A., which re-ilted in victory for the latter by 18 points. The date of the spring eeting of the M. R. A. has been made June 17, 18 and 0. Following

Decimal Off-Hand.
J Francis, D 8 8 10 8 10 8 10 9 6 10-6
C E Berry, A 8 6 9 10 9 9 10 10 9 7-6
R Reed, D
W H Oler, D
J R Mirsam, A 9 8 10 8 5 7 8 10 9 7-6
J R Mirsam, A
G Lemmon, A
W Henry, D (mil) 7 7 6 10 7 9 5 10 7 5-7
Team Match.
M. R. A. Team.
R Reed
H Severance
H Severance
J Francis
J R Misam
Arlington Heights Rifle Club.
G G Franklin
A F Davis
F W Thomas
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
JC Holmes 8 2 6 4 5 5 5 7 7 8-57-3
SPRINGFIELD, May 4.—The second in the series of 50-shot rif
matches between J. L. Paine, C. C. Trimmer and G. E. Morrison, of
the Topeka (Kan.) Rifle Club, and L. H. Mayott, S. K. Hindley and
T. Caltwright, of the Rod and Gun Club here, was won by th

Dr. Spencer used his new .35-caliber Bullard Arms Company's sin-gle rifle and made 14 consecutive bullseyes. His first score of 115 was a full score, Creedhoor count. The 115 is the best 10 consecutive shots that is known to have been made on the Massachusetts target in a match.

shots told is known to have been indue on the massicultactis target in a match. THOMASTON, Conn., May 1.—Owing to illness have been unable to forward scores of Empire Rifle Club until this late date. Hope to be more prompt in future. The opening shoot was held April 3. Hinman decimal target, off-band, 200yds.: Dunbar 75, Lemmon 72, Carr 67, Williams 51. April 10.—Lemmon 80, Thomas 78, Canfield 63, North 62, Williams 52, Carr 50. April 17.—Dunbar 76, Williams 74, Lemmon 71, Thomas 66, North 58. April 19.—Thomas 76, Williams 74, Lemmon 71, Thomas 66, North 58. April 19.—Thomas 76, Williams 74, Lemmon 71, Thomas 66, North 58. April 19.—Thomas 76, Lemmon 76, Gennett 73, Canfield 73, North 64, North 58. April 19.—Thomas 76, Lemmon 76, Gennett 73, Canfield 78, North 54. May 1.—A good light, but a tricky wind, veering from four to seven o'clock: W. H. Dunbar 79, E. Thomas 74, F. A. Perkins 71, G. A. Lemmon 69, G. P. North 61, F. Carr 57. A team match of three men each cloced the day's shoot. E. Thomas 40, F. A. Perkins 48, F. Carr 50–108. W. H. Dunbar 50, E. Thomas 76, W. H. Dunbar 50, W. H. Dunbar 51, W. H. Dunbar 50, W. H. Dunbar

. May 5.—Teams of 8 men each, 15 shots per man, off hand, 200yds. imnan target. The match was shot during a heavy thunder shower

the wind blowing fro											- 1					
	Sci	ore	s of	£В	rid	ger	100	t T	'ea	m,						
D E Marsh 8	8	5	8	6	õ	8	6	9	7		6	9	7	9-1	08	
E Nothnagle 6	10	9	6	5	7	9	5	4	7	4	4	7	6	8-	97	
Dr F A Rice 7	6	5	4	7	5	10	8	4	4	49	4	10	5	7-	95	
W H Beardslev 5	5	5	8	4	5	3	7	8	7	9 10	6	7	6	9-	95	
G E Betts	10	9	4	4	3	6	6	7	10	6	9	5	7	4-	93	
E Nothnagle	6	4	5	5	6	5	7	6	8	10 6 8	9 3	9	5	5-	92	
D H Ferris10	- 8	- 3	10	- 2	5	4	- 6	- 9	5	6	98	5	8	4-	90	
P M Beers 7		4	S	7	6	7	7	4	6	8	8	3	4	5-	83-759	ł
			res						am							
										10	10	17	10		17	
GALemmon	- 8	4	7	8	10	4	8	- 9					10	7 - 1		
GALemmon 8 E Thomas	8	10	2	8	5	5					7					
E Thomas 8	8	10	2	8	5	5	4	10	3	78	76	78		4-1	.00	
E Thomas 8 W H Dunbar 9	843	10 8 6	- 5 8	866	565	5	46	10	36	788	7 6 9	789	77	4-1	.00 96	
E Thomas	843	10 8 6	7536	8666	56555	585	468	$ 10 \\ 5 $	3 6 8	7885	7697	7896	7735	4-1	00 96 95	
E Thomas	843	10 8 6	7536	8666	56555	58569	46847	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 6 \end{array} $	3 6 8 10	7885	7697	7896	7735	4-1	00 96 95 94	
E Thomas	84364	10 8 6	7536	8666	56555	58569	468477	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{array} $	3 6 8 10 6 4	788556	769745	789674	7735	4-1	00 96 95 94 84	
E Thomas	843644	10 8 6 9 5	7536	866675	565	585694	4684	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{array} $	3 6 8 10 6 4	7885	769745	789674	773515	4-1 4- 6- 5- 6-	00 96 95 94 84	+

WILMINGTON, Del., May 5.—The regular weekly matches of Wilmington Rifle Club took place this afternoon. Conditions at in atch, Greedmoor target, 300yds., off-hand, and prizes divided acre alsees. After shouting off these the nuizes were awarded as core cla ows: F ourth to

COLE CLOSSES. WITCH ST				
ws: First to H. B. S.	eeds, second	to R. Miller,	third to J.	Mahoney,
ourth to H. Heissel a	nd fifth to	W. C. Seeds.	The follow	ring is the
all score:				
B Seeds	44445-21	H Heinel		.43434-18
Heissel		J Manz		+44433 - 18
A Bacon		W C Seeds		.32443-17
Miller		W H Hartlor	6	88434-17
E Seeds.		W S Simmon	S	.40434 - 15
W Seeds		P Chandler		.22323-11
Mahoney	45434-19			
The conditions at sec		were Massach	usetts targ	et. 200vds.
	Charle Frances	or of all obleor	and the starte	and and a constants

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 SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 6 — The Schuetzenverein did some good ooting at Belden's Range in West Springfield this afternoon. The unge will be open every Thursday for shooting and any one desiring practice at the general target for the June rifle "fest" at Riverside rove will be welcomed. The best scores were:

 R Bull.
 20
 28
 21
 15
 14
 21
 15
 194

 E Barnes
 20
 28
 21
 16
 16
 21
 82
 17
 11
 198

 W Bull.
 20
 18
 16
 17
 16
 18
 20
 17
 72
 190

 Bowers
 18
 17
 23
 18
 12
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 Bowers
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NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 6.—The local shooting club bad its first meet at Lookout Range, Smith's Ferry, to-day, ascore of marks-men being present, including members from the Amherst and East-hampton clubs. This is the record of off-hand target shooting in-duled in:

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THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries.

prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-quested to write on one side of the paper only. THE MINNESOTA TOURNAMENT. Withree days shooting tournament, under the anispices of the Withona Sportsmen's Club. The animal tournaments of this club nee days shooting tournament, under the anispices of the Withona Sportsmen's Club. The animal tournaments of the sho-inve carned a great name for themselves in Northwestru sporting circles and this one was anticipated with zeal by lovers of the sho-time of the shooting tournament, under the any sportsment room ont of town arrived last night and to-day, including large delegations from Galesville, Trempelean, La Grosse, St. Panl and other citles, and mury from Jowa and Dakota. Many sportsment room ont of town arrived last night and to-day, including large delegations from Galesville, Trempelean, La Grosse, St. Panl and other citles, and mury from Jowa and Dakota. The tournament was some excellent shooting. The first contest this morning was for a purse of \$150, ten Peoria lackbirds, at twenty-one yds. There were thirty-one entries, in-lideding many crack shots of the Northwest. The score was as follows: Murphy S. Paine 6, Taber, 10, White 10, Madison 6, Becker 6, O'Brier 7, Sisson 6, Schellhouse 4, Stearns 7, Calbeck 5, Schultz 5, Smith 9, Ariz 8, Sexton 5, Paiterson 9, Mills 9, Robinson 7, Paul 6, Plaintiew and Bob White of Ellendale, Dak, were ited for first, neither missing a bird, and decided to divide the purse. Smith of Algona, Lowa, Patterson and Mills of St. Paul, Anoy 2, O'Brier 1, Boltson 7, Sheen 7, Paule 7, Sheen 7, Paule 7, Sheen 7, Sheen

ry, Taper, Becker, Paine, Robinson, Ourant, Paterson, Connect and White, second money; and Pennoyer and Greener fourth Grego Noble

Smith, Pfister, Murphy, Sisson, Holt and Burb dreaters Schults, Noble and White, secoud money; and Pennoyer and Greener fourth money.
 The third and fourth purses were shot this afternoon. The third was §300, fitteen clay pigcons, and resulted as follows: Smith 12, White 14, Taber 12, Millis 11, Madison 11, Stearns 13, Van Slyke 13, Sisson 13, Pfister 14, Muruby 11, Paul 12, Paine 16, Huttenhom 11, Kribs 12, Pferson 8, Kellman 10, Cutter 13, Farrand 12, Greener 7, Robinson 9, Patterson 14, Onrant 14, Section 10, O'Brien 11, Holt 15, Gregory 9, Noble 13, Calleck 12, De Graff 14, N. Artz 10, Schultz 12, L. Artz 14, Scheres 8. Paine and Holt made clean scores and divided first money. White, Durant 14, Section 10, O'Brien 11, Holt 15, Gregory 9, Noble 13, Calleck 12, De Graff 14, N. Artz 10, Schultz 12, L. Artz 14, Scheres 8. Paine and Holt made clean scores and divided first money. White, Durant, De Graff snd L. Artz divided second Stearns, Van Slyke 5, Sisson, Pfster, Cutter and Noble third: and Smith, Taber and Paul fourth. The forth purse for a guaranteed prize of \$100, fifteen Pcoria blackbirds, resulted as follows: There were twenty-live entries, Van Slyke of St. Paul breaking fourteen and vining first money. Phile and Stason divided second money with thirteen birds, Taber, Holt, Stcarn and Artz third money with the eleven. In the anomy set of \$100 end fifteen Colay pigcons and a guarauteed purse of \$100 for fifteen clay pigcons. Interesting as yesterday. The first context, for a purse of \$100 sign, secter 42, Stann, 7, Noble 4, Skinner 4, Taber 6, O'Brien 4, Stann 7, Pfster 7, Mills 7, Paine and Stanner 4, Westerson 6, La Autz 6, O'Brien 4, Sector 7, Pfster 7, Mills 7, Paine and Stanner 4, Westerson 6, Chand 12, Guaras 4, Honma 8, Mann, 7, Noble 4, Skinner 4, Taber 6, Vanite 6, Sisson 7, Holma 8, Mann, 7, Noble 4, Skinner 4, Taber 14, C, O'Brien 14, Straff and 7, Philes 7, Batter 7, Mills 7, Paine and Mann divided first money after the was shot of, Shinth and Mann divided first money

11, Durant 12, De Graff 13, Skinner 12, Sisson 12, Sexton 12, Pfster won the first money; White, Van Slyke and Pratt dividei the second; Smith, Murphy, Mills, N. Artz, De Graff and L. Artz the third, and Stearns, Paine, Durant, Skinner, Sisson and Sexton the ionrth The next purse, ten clay pigeons, 250, presided as follows: Van Slyke 10, Durant 10, Gregory 8, O'Brien 8, White 10, Smith 6, Mills 7, Murphy 9, Paine 9, Becker 9, Mann 9, Blakder 7, Hetherheiron 7, Murphy 9, Paine 9, Taber 9, Pratt 9, Stearns 8, De Graff 10, Hoffman 5, Sisson 9, Barnum 7, Sexton 9, Smith 9, Artz 7. Van Slyke, Durant, Skinner, White and De Graff divided first money. Pfster and Taber second money, Gregory, O'Brien and Stearns, third money, Mills and Blakely of St. Paul, Jourth money. The last purse was a unarinteed prize of 9100 for fifteen clay pigeons, and resulted as follow: Van Syske 13, Durant 13, Murphy 13, Skinner 15, White 14, Paine 13, Sisson 10, Plaster 14, O'Brien 12, Diakey 14, Smith 13, Mann, of St. Paul 11, Becker 7, Taber 13, De Graff 11, Mill 14, Fratt 12, Jowell 10, Stearns 15, Hecherhuston 13, Greener 11, Clarke 18, Gook 7, Artz 18, West 12, Skinner and Stearns made clean scores and divided first money, and Durant, O'Brien and Mills, divided second money. Van Siyke of St. Paul, Phine, Murphy, Smith and Taber divided third money, and Durant, O'Brien, Prat and West divided fourth money.

BROOKLYN, May 5.—The regular shoot of the Fountain Gun Club to day at Prospect Park Fair Grounds was graced by many ladies, who took great interest in the shooting. There was a fairly good attendance of shooters. The birds were not of high class, several hanging considerably in the trap. Dr. Wyne, who won in Class A, in Killing bis six birds used bis second barrel three times. C. S. Kendall won in Class B, after shooting off a tie with C. Chappell. He only used his second barrel to the front in Class C. good performance, W. Stuart again came to the front in Class C. He killed bis 6 out of 7 in workmanike style, using the second barrel three times. This makes his third consecutive win in this class. The full score is as follows: Class B.

Ulass A,		Class	
Wynn, 28yds	1101111-6	C S Kendall, 25yds	0111111-6
Jones, 27yds	1111100-5	C C Chappell, 25yd	5 11111011-6
Duryea, 29yds	1011010-4	H McLaughiin, 24y	ds1111101-6
Weed, 28yds	001110d-3	J Rath jen. 26yds .	
		Dr Leveridge, 24yd	
	Clas	ss C.	
Cimont Odrada	1101111 #	G Horas 21mlo	00100-0612

40yds, bound, shot under N. G. A. rules;
Coats
Wells
Norton
Diggs0011001010- 4
Puckett
TOPSHAM, May 6 Regular shoot of Riverside Club, match at 10
blue rocks and 10 bats, for club badges:
Tate00110010101010111010-10 Strout11110011110111100100-13
Simpson,01110011010001111000-10 Hall, A E01111111101111100100-14
Crocker11000111010000110011-10 Winslow11011011000001001110-10
Goud0110101010110011101-11 Cornisb01110001000000000- 4
X71- 01101111000000100111 10 Corr 101000100010000011_ B

rE.r.es.ergettobetaat

Goud.....0101011011011011101-11 Cornish...01100100000000000-York01100110100000100111-10 Carr.....101000100000000000-Hall, M C.11101100101000111011-13 BOSTON, May 5.-The trap shooters were out to day in large numbers at the range at Walnut Hill. The principul event of the day was the contest for the individual champion gold badge, which was offered by the Massachusetts State Grass Ball Association. The badge was was one by W. L. Davis, of the Worcester Sport-man's Club, who broke 44 balls out of 50:

	Diamond Ba			
*Lawson1101111-6	111110-5-11	*Bancroft1100111-5	001011-5-	8
Niebols1110100-4	110101 - 4 - 8	Snow1011011-5	101011 - 4 -	9
*Warren, 1111101-6	111010-4-10	Dickey 1011100-4	001011-3-	7
Adams1101100-3	100110 - 3 - 6	Short,1000101-3	100101-3-	6
*Curtis0111111-6	101010 - 3 - 9			
	Victory	Match.		
Eager1111111-7	010011-3-10	Aldoes1100011-5	101011-4-	9
Allen	101011-4-11	Tirrel 11000!1-4	111110-5-	9
Davis1111111-7	101011-1-11		U	
Duristitute				

Dr CJ LI Dr

*Prize winners.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., May 3The annual meeting of the club wa
largely attended and very enthusiastic. The following officers wer
elected: President, Geo. Yost; Vice Presidents, M. S. Nortorup, S. I
Trumbull, Alf. Newnham; Secretary, James Y. Fulton: Treasure
James Hillabrandt: Executive Committee, L. F. Northrup, Jame
Bania, Daniel McMartin; Captain, James Hillabrandt; Lieutenant, 5 D. Lingenfelter. The champion badge, which was without a winner
at last season's shooting, will again be contested for the ensuin
season upon the same conditions. It must be won at four consecutiv
shootings in order to become the property of any contestant. If no
won in this manner at the close of the season, it will be awarded
the person making the highest average. Members are required to t
present twenty or more times at regular field days. The badge shoo
ing was divided into four classes and the members classified. It
evenutive committee was authorized to procure four badges simila
to those of last year, to be contested for in a like manner. Nationa
rules to govern. The shooting during this month will commence a
I:30 P. M.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 8 Match at Ligowsky clay-pigeor
on significant and a nice all directions shot under American club rule

J Schnell.	- 7
W Stope	- 7
W Stone	
	-10
G Morgan	- 8
G Morgan	48
S McKean	-10
N Waldron	-14
N WEIGFOR	10
C Woodruff	- 2
Owing to the rainy weather but few members were present Th	

owing to see rainy weather but few members were present Three of them, Morgan, Woodruff and Brown stood behind the trap for the first time.-H. W. BROWN.

Wing to the rainy weather out the memoers were present. Three of them, Morgan, Woodruff and Brown stood behind the trap for the first time, -H. W. BROWN.
NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—To-day some of the members of the Pelican Gun Club shot a match of ten double bats, the score being as follows: Geo. Sougeron 18, J. Ellis 17, S. I. Mitchel 18, L. T. Dugazon 14, F. B. Puig 13, M. Rea 12, P. J. Mitchel 12, T. L. Bayne 12, P. J. Puig 17, F. O. FeGorgne 11. Last summer this club met quite often, with George Sougeron as capitaln, and L. T. Dugazon as scoretary and treasurer. At the first meeting of the club this reason, F. B. Puig was cleeted capitain, and S. L. Mitchel score tary and treasurer.
YET ANOTHER.—James Graham, the English wing shot writes an ent the Bogardus challenge: I have scene a challenge from Capital. A. H. Bogardus, the ex-champion wing shot of America, to shoot scoot a match against America's ex champion upon the f-liowing terms: The stakes to be \$500 or \$1000 as side, each to shoot at 100 birds—pigeons, of course-Blyds, with 12 bore guns not to weigh more than 8 pounds. These terms are fair, and I shall be ready to meet Bogardus any time be chooses to name.
NEWALK N. J. May 4.—The Nimrod Club held its monthly glass hall match on Saturday last for the club medal, which was won by Samel Castle, Jr. This being the third time that it has been won by Mr. Castle it is now his property. The scores were as follows: (Tastle it, got the club this evening there was a large attendance, and after the transaction of routine business the members listened to a far-reading science it. Alto has seen on the regular meet-ing of the club this evening there was a large attendance, and after the transaction of routine business the members listened to a farewell address by Mr. Theo. Van Wyck, one of the members listened to a farewell address by Mr. Theo. Van Wyck, one of the members listened to a farewell by and who has been conuceted with other provident organizations in this they has removed

WELLINGTON, Mass., May 8. - Several members of the Wellington in Club gathered to-day at their favorite resort. Several events ere shot, the winners of the first prizes being as follows: Five black frds, Wilson; 6 pigeons, A. F. Adams; 5 blackbirds, Wilson; 6 pigeons, A. F. Adams; 5 blackbirds, Wilson; 6 bigeons, F. Schaefer; 5 blackbirds, Swift; 5 blackbirds, Wilson; 5 black irds, A. F. Adams; 6 piceons, Swift; and Adams; 5 blackbirds, More, chaefer has completed his 8 scores, which stand as follows; 10 10 -9 9 9 8 - 73.

score as the best yet made. SARATOGA, May 6.—The following are the Saratoga Gun Chub's latest scores: W M Bockes......111111111-10 H Levengston, Jr...1100111101-7 ET Bracket......111110111-9 A G Huil........1100101101-6 LeG C Cramer.....0111111010-7

JOIN THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION.—Send 10 cents, for handbook glving all information, to the Secretary MATT R. FREEMAN, General Manager. F. C. ETREWIDER, Secretary and Treasurer, Nacon, Ga. Board of Directors: Dr. L. E. Russell, Springfield, O.; C. M. Stark, Winchester, Mass.; J. Von Lengerke, New York city; Washington A. Coster, Flatbush, L. L; Wun, G. Cooper, Savannah, Ga.; E. A. Craw-ford, Tallahassee, Fla.; M. R. Freeman, W. W. Parker and F. C. Etheridge, Macon, Ga.—Adv.

Lanoeing.

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

Secretaries of cance clubs are requested to send to Forest AND STREAM their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc, of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Cancel-its and all interested in canceing are requested to forward to Forest AND STREAM their addresses, with logs of cruises, rapps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the spurt.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.



S ECRFTARY-Dr. C. A. Neidé, Schuylerville, N. Y. Candidates for membership must forward their names, accompanied by the re-commendation of an active member of the A. C. A., together with the sum of \$3 for initiation fee and first year's ducs, to the secretary, who will present the names to the commodore. Money sheuld bo sent hy registered letter, or money order on Saratoga Springs, N. Y.



THE A. C. A. TROPHY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are not coming in as rapidly as they should for the A. C. A. trophy, and \$200 are still needed. While this amount could easily be raised among a few who have offered large subscriptions, the committee would prefer that the cup should come from the great body of American cancelsts rather than from a few. There are over 700 A. C. A. men who have not yet been heard from; now is the time for them to send in their little dollar.

now is the time for them to send in their intre utility. Editor Forest and Stream: I beg to acknowledge further subscriptions for the A. C. A. chal-lenge cup in response to our circular, as follows: Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver (second subscription) S5; Win, G. Abbot, Harthrod, S1; W. G. McKendrick, Toronto, Ont., S1; Jos. G. Walton, Sherhrooke, Ont, S1; G. M. Barney, Springfield, S5; E. H. Barney, Springfield, S5; F. D. Poot, S2; G. fl. Thatcher, Jr., Albany, \$1; Dr. McMarten, Amsterdam, S2; M. G. Foster, S1; J. B. Fosdick, \$1; previously acknowledged, \$.59; grand total, \$184. The estimated cost of cup is \$350. WM. WHITLOCK. 37 WEST TWENTY-SECOND ST., New York, May 7.

Editor Forest and Stream. The trophy question having been finally settled by the Executive Board, no further discussion is in order; but we would thank "Yon" not to misrepresent. Our former communication imputed nothing to our expected visitors from across the water. We were not talking about our visitors, but ahout curselves-the A. C. A.- and about what we considered our plain duty in the matter. Believing that all fair-minded readers will recognize this, we remain, PITTSBURGH, May 7. SEVERAL PITTSBURGHERS.

BROOKLYN C. C. CHALLENGE CUP.

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hauled up the side of a passing mail boat which rescued her shivering crew. The rest of the race was without incident, as the parting of the main halliard on Mr. Sinclaire's boat threw him out of the contest, and Mr. Prokaw could do nothing to windward in the cross tidal sea running and the Guenn came in alone, having made the course in domin. taking it easy under recefed mainsail, and is now the first cup holder. Next race is on Saturday, May 15.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE TRIAL RACES.

A SUCCESSION FOR THE TRIAL RACES. Editor. Forest and Stream: Thotice that it is proposed to have trial races during the first week for the August meet for the purpose of selecting the contestants in the practicale for some who may desire to compete to come to come perform and tophy race. I question very much whether is will be practicale for some who may desire to compete to come to come perform and the properties of the perform the ensemble of the some of the August meet to phy race. The ensemble of the perform and the some of the practicale for some who may desire to call but the objection has be practicale for some to be be the best men to represent America. How the set of the set the perform the top of the solution to the solution to the top of the set of the solution of the A. O. A. officials and this the emet best to catter only three or four of our best men, why cannot the practical shall be eligible to race for the top by? Why have any other trial races? It has certainly been proven in the past that the best mad at the head of the record. Then the perform the the enderstanding that the requisite number of men thaving the represent and at the head of the record. Then the prace the practical shall be eligible to race for the trop by? Why that the best mad a crowning each event of the meet, and all who the the entries for the regular programme races. I sincerely hope that the best mead are the regular programme race. I sincerely hope that the best mead head and prove the may debar any A.C.A. *Romerer Shaw Outvere*, Captath Mohlence O.C.

500-MILE CRUISE ON THE RIVERS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. BY MORRISON F. PIXLEY AND E. RUSSELL C OPER.

(Continued from page 254.)

A

A BOUT half past 11 we gave up the idea of not making any stop for lunch. While we were looking for a suitable place to land, we came upon an Indian camp situated on a large bar and shaded by towering sycamore trees. The busile that surrounded their camp-fire told us that dinner must be near ready so we at once decided to lunch with them. Our cances were objects of interest to them, and as they do not

rentle breeze blowing and we set mainsail, jigger and jib, booming the latter out on the starboard side to catch the draft that passed the making a good six knote. We were now getting into a more civilized locality, where the banks in several places reminded us that our case while the cances were and the sight of fruit trees projecting over the tops of the hanks in several places reminded us that our stock of fresh vere tables and fruits were occhausted and it was high time that we were getting them replenished unless we wanted to try the nutrilive virtues of river water as a supplement to our diet of game. About noon we came to an orchard where some nusually luxuring the cances to a little landing and went up to the farm house. The owner was sitting in the flower garden in front of the house, while a fommath that played near him could be and from the river bank the cances to a little landing and went up to the farm house. The owner was sitting in the flower garden in front of the house, while a fommath that played near him could be and stock. Nearer the lower were blackberies and other simulation of the second the midday sun, and from the river bank the orchard stretched away as far as one could sec. Nearer the about server side as they did service for their master. Beeing us approach, the gentleman rose and came to meet us. Nothing neuron clothes, he at once recognized us as the cance they did service for their master. Seeing us approach, the gentleman rose and came to buck that the family, the cloth being spread under oue of the trees near the fourth. We at once availed ourselves of hus kind offer and did full justice to the reputation that has been already earned by the appetites of cancelits. Dinner over, we were enticide la stallowing so many glasses of tresh milk that Undine said 1 would probably explode when other shows and were invise and first, were ded into the inversion of the side stands and the said of order the starb and the set and order do the same and in the ones is done to uskind offer and d

care, and he went to some trouble to wrap it inst in time leaves and then in a waterproof cloch, so that it night not melt, placing it under the deck of his cance, where it would he out of the way of the sun's ravs. Two hours hard work brought us to the mouth of Butte Slough, which we decided to ascend a short way instead of making camp at the junction of the two rivers, as our tired feelings prompted us to do Our plan was to follow this slough until we came to its outlet at the west bank of the Feather, and then descend that stream to its minon with the Sacramento, forty or fifty miles below. This idea we were afterward forced to abandon on account of the difficulty of navigating our keels through the mud and tules. The slough where we entered is about fifty feet wilde, clear as crystal and lined with the first time. The sun was lew and the rays striking at hwart glim-mered through the draperies of wild grape vines and threw golden touches on to the granted and mossy trunks of trees that had stood since Columbus landed. Orioles and a crimson-winged variety of woodpeckers darted bither and hilder, giving the scene tropleal touches, sided by the oppressive warnth and relieved by the loving calls of a hery of quali that were settling to their repose on a little knoll to the north of us. As the night came on we selected with hummed and steamed, the usual plate of flap jacks soon cooked, and lundie, thinking to zive an exit a treat, brought out the carefully was depicted on his face as he opmed it and found that his worst enspicients of the oiled cloth into an empty beer bottle wo had pur-chased (the hottle was the thre leaves he carefully poure the contents of the oiled cloth into an empty beer bottle. Supper ver I busied myself in reparing a broken spar, which we had pur-chased (the hottle was the tenge trans. Soon the owis worke up, and with their melianchol Woo-ooo too thowhore o strove to put a damper on our buoyant spirits. Unline having received a tripical douched is not apopear to notice their denomaced <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

FIXTURES.

ACHT DESIGN AND BUILDING IN BOSTON. AFTER taking first place last season in the yachting world, it is very evident that Boston does not propose to accept a second or third, either in home or International yachting, without a lively strug-gle. Important as her victory was last year, it will not stand alone, and Boston yachtsacen evidently realize that they must this season put forth all their strength to prove that chance had little to do with the result, and that they can improve on the work of the past season. It may be that the Puritan is able to do this, but they wisely prefer to have two settings to their bow, and have endeavered to surpass last vear's erack with a still faster craft. After turning out one such boat the scope of rule and compass, a something that males one boat po, while the next, backed by additional experience and knowledge, may purfore greatly inferior, but in the present case, after a careful com-parison of the old and new boats, the observer is pretty sure to give purjan has proved herself in all weathers, and in her younger sister from the previous model, but has sought for improvement in the direction of detail in model, build and balats, thus insuring at least a tar. The two vessels, Puritan and Mayflower, differ chiefly in length, the YACHT DESIGN AND BUILDING IN BOSTON.

The transport of the self in all weathers, and in her younger sister fr. Burges has wisely contented kimself with no marked departure from the previous model, but has sought for improvement in the intertion of detail in model, build and ballast, thus insuring at least a air amount of success. The two vessels, Puritan and Mayflower, differ chieffy in length, the atter being 5tt. longer, or Sött, and in weight of keel, the inter having 7 tons outside, or an excess of 10 tons, or 37 per cent. over Poritars will do, is nonuestionable, as the gain in stability will offset any index strates. Were it a question of ocean cruising there is little loads that this weight with length of 3½ beams, would make a very measy scabadt. If must not be imagined that Mayflower is in any costs will do, is nonuesting the site as strongly constructed as any oral of the cups so pooly defended hast season, but she is built with one purpose oblefly in view, to race in Ahmerican waters, and ere ballst has been stowed for this special end. As the start in the strong of the cups so pooly defended hast season, but she is built with one purpose oblefly in view, to race in Ahmerican waters, and are ball stowed for this special end. As more take and the heel is carried down deeper. The draft at orefoot is the same, that and had been drawn out to a greater hear plan is nearly the same with the exception that the strongost the draft is 500 the owner for a traing the edit of covernelace in Ahmer Meeley is carried down deeper. The draft at orefoot is the same, that and a long straight of the owner for a light of for y but greater are rake, while the center of the out as is contrained. This has been at a start as that a sight rocking. It will be remembered that writam had a slight rocker upward at. This has been removed by dring a foot at the heel, making a long straight defe will a slight rocker while the center of the laters plane eight of straight eegen at a rake, while the center of the laters plane eight of sthe same along the will be endited



planksbeer is of white pine, the stanchions of locust, while the rail, a clean and beautiful piece of oak wilh a perfectly fair curve, is a pleasure to look at. The keel construction differs in detail from that of the new Atlantic, as though both are made of 24in, sticks, they are joined in a different manner. In the Atlantic the two keel sticks lie side by side, the joint hetween them running exactly in the center of the yacht. In the Mayflower the two sticks, of the same size and length, 60ft., are so laid that one end of each overlaps 10ft. beyond the other, while the two are at slight angle with the fore and aft center line, by which means a good shift of butts is obtained, and the other, while the two are at slight angle with a teach end. With a centerboard craft of this size the question of construction is a complicated one, as timber cannot be obtained for a keel in one piece, and the dingenuity of the designer must supply its place with a strong combination of several pieces. The frames are three 1/gin, rods with turn-heckler running from deck to keel, and transmitting the sirain of hallards and purchases to the latter. The work on deck, such as a hatch coaming, skylights and companion, is all very light: "mahogan. Aft it opens into a stateroom 7ft. long, litted with two berths and toilet stand. On the port side of the turns, with two berths and toilet stand. On the port side of the bottme et sno attempt and statepart, and the single. While all is well and nearly finished, there is no attempt at display. Outside the oak bottom is very smooth under its coating of cooper bronze, and the Parked, and the bottme, to bottme, the softer much soft are better than the Purtuan and most other yachts of the starboard side is a large stateroom. The capatin's room is forward or the same side. While all is well and nearly finished, there is no attempt at display. Outside the oak bottom is very smooth under is coating of cooper bronze, and the fush of the bottme, topsides, deck and rall are better than the Purtian and

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Outside the line of sailing yachts Mr. Burgess has designed this winter a steam yacht, the Hamiel, 97t, over all and 85t, on water Boston, and is now nearly completed. The stem is plamb, the sheer guite straight, with a good freeboard, and the long overhang is very handsome. The yacht is provided with a fair allowance of canvas and some results for the Harvard crew, for coaching purposes. She is 60t, long and 85t (in the shear) with double skin, a veritable double-order, and the long overham is planb, the shear guite straight, with a ford far house the skin a veritable double-order, allowed or the skin a veritable double-order, allowed the skin a veritable double-order, allowed the skin a veritable double-and she shear of the boat. The most peculiar feature is a halanced rudder placed forward instead of aft, and directly under the botte. Gott, water line, and 44t beam, with an ion keel.

CRUISE OF THE COOT.

<text><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text>

build hild her when a strong was extansized, a close reef sent the Cool fying across the Roads and up Elizabeth River to Norfolk, Where the boat was berthed among the oyster deet in Paradise Creek. While in Hampton a good chance was offered for studying the various kinds of working boats indigenous to Chesapeake regions. Of these I have already spoken in previous letters, which are sup-plemented with size estenders of the prominent varieties. The Hamptou fittle is best described as a beamy sharple with an "in-board jb," She is distanced by the har size to the floors in the run, just like the plan adopted by Mr. Clapham in his sharple yachts. The flattle is region for the state of the distribution of the hybres distribu-n as sea. For spurse is only 2 to 24, water, the flattle would seem to fill the bill, and the second of ow Currituce and similar ducking in a sea. For spurse is only 2 to 24, water, the flattle would seem to fill the bill. They developed in this part of the world. Even the flattle as the cyses to developed in this part of the world. Even the regular "against colors, which scems quite as n cessary to the flattle as the cyses to developed in this part of the world. Even the regular "against colors, subich scems quite as necessary to be flattle as the cyses to a chinese junk. [lat-buttomed boost building of all corts is building ones, and all manner of arks and dry goods boxes, with much hetter sailing qualities than one might suppose, are to be met with, doing service as carriers between little settlements and flams in the bay carl. The pungle is of flatimore clipper descent, when another bay craft. The pungle is of flatimore clipper descent, when any called langer enters of the sit list buff with green we show the avoid the darger of the world. Such the Britisr racing out-ter. She is never painted black or winte, but a list buff with green we show any called burger by the water when here buff with green we show the avoid and with brown wates further south. The buck-ere, always called burger b



all house. Under 40ft. it is in the forw mast, the hatches to the hold being amids oysters goes per a cutter. A 60ft mmed to less, alt

oton, burned by General Magruder during the war upo to of the Union troops, has blossomed forth with fresh to the oyster trade. Many neat little cottages and frame rik the new era. A canning factory, crab fishery, menh shipyard, the colored Normal School, the Soldier's Hom rom Fort Monroe keep up the life of the place. It also to ery fair stores and a church built of brick imported d during colonial days. On Sundays the harbor is cro acks, among them representatives from Stater Islan on For Monroe keep up the life of the place. ry fair stores and a church built of brick in during colonial days. On Sundays the har leks, among them representatives from Stat ind Sound in search of seed or loads for Norr Dominion Steamship Co. runs five boats to Norr Dominion Steamship Co. runs five boats to Norr Dominion Steamship Co. runs five boats to Norr uring the lee blockade the Louray rendered picking up frozen darkies in their "kunners, fighting ber way through the ice to their assi t three rescued after considerable labor. To pit, thermometer at 8 degrees, and were icic Hot coffee and sandwiches were served out ved out by the cabin store and retailed their nor. The average white man would have fro es while these hardy mariners looked upon th The African may like a warm climate built verbasis verbasis and the provided and t The average white man would have f ees while these hardy mariners looked upon . The African may like a warm climate, o cold as well. He may be seen in mid-winter a tiny cance, anchored in the swell of a fle works the wet tongs and hauls forth the c trik, more severe and exposed labor than n ce. sed labor than many

he works the wet tongs and names forth the oyster from sup-of ark, more severe and exposed labor than many while men-face. In not attempt a description of Norfolk. It is a bright city with th future, and in my belief destined to become one of the chief of the contanent. Its prosperity does not depend upon one one, like Charleston upon cotton, but lumber, coal, oysters, fish, ing, corn, wool and manufactures all contribute a fast increas-nots to the trade in cotton. With ample water front and water, perate climate, rich soil and unsurpassed connections by water thing appreciated the world over. Every time I revisit the city evidence of healthy growth presents itself. Were the induce-iof the section of which Norfolk is the center more thoroughly 1 before the emigrant from abroad, I fancy he would not hesi-etween the Arctic regions along the northern boundary with orthory and presents its onthern. The notions that of Mascn and Dixon's line there is no welcome for the settler and scurity and respect for the law is a nonsensical piece of Northern healism which has no foundation in fact. Nowhere have I law and order more scitcity and conscientiously enforced than ghout the Southern. Atlantic States, and nowhere else is the ty of the law held in such respect. It is a relief to the Northern of find a portion of bis country where the best and most re-bible citzens hold office, and where the administration of public is no type. Over to an align rabble.

ecurity and respect for the law is a nonsensical piece of Northern morialism which has no foundation in fact. Nowhere have 1 d law and order more strictly and conscientiously enforced than ighout the Southern Atlantic States, and nowhere else is the Southern Atlantic States, and nowhere else is the stible different attantic states, and nowhere else is the visions and equipments of all sorts are to be had in Norfolk. lames, Chickahominy, Nansemond and tributary creeks, offer y of attraction to the yachtsman and sportsman. Quail, duck, and deer are still pleniful, though the best lands are posted and ission to shoot is necessary. The Chickahominy, 40 miles up, was ted as swarming with ducks last season, and birds and rabbits lenty about the headwaters of Back Creek. York River and horhood also afford abundant sport. Norfolk harbor has good orage for yachts in the Eastern Branch beyond all steamboat c. The Navy Yard in Portsmouth is also an attraction, and fes-es at the great Hygein Hotel at Fortress Monree are within easy . A short railroad runs from the city to Virginia Beach, a ing summer resort on the Coney Island plan. Drummond Lake, e perch abound and the angling in general is good, can be reached anal, and the route south is open into the sounds with their end-nies of rivers and bays down to Beaufort. . Side the office of the Chesapeake and Albemarbor on a visit to the an sloop of war or corvette, Louise. I wish the naval commitree ingress and the corps of constructors could have inspected the . She is only a wooden craft, but for all that so much superior del, speed and figuing efficiency to the ol plugs of our own to that even an unprofessional person could not fail to appreciate we have been left in the race amore shipbuilding nations. The end aram bow, clean cut bull with low eliptical conner fight the watter as a protection to rudder and screew. Per contra, the colphin of our own service, evolved after a mountain of dis-ma, showed a high yachtlike overbang, exposing as an excellent t such vital deta

OF QUINTE Y. C.—Belleville, Ont., May 6.—Although thing spirit is by no means dead in our little city, it is not as the as a very few years ago. This is to be accounted f in the ground that the expense of maintaining even a smit simore than the majority of the devotees of the sport care Hence our local fleet has been dwindling in numbers year, until now there are only three yachts of note owned ty, namely, the Norah, Dauntiess and Iolanthe, the former, naces only at one or two ports, the second not at all and t egilarly. The latest loss to the roll of the B. Q. Y. Q. has be gloop Atlanta, the beggarly price of \$1,500. In the way of builting is randown we held to be in contemplation except a small cruiser so the club. The following officers were unanimous discussions, built y, when Messrs, John Turner and George Brown were elect also. The annual meeting of the Bay of Quinte Y. C. was he y, when Messrs, John Turner and George Brown were elect also. S. Hostage, Secretary, F. S. Camphell, Treasurer, Geo. N. Leavens and Wm. S. Drewry. Mess Biggar, C. S. Hostage and R. M. Roy were appointed delegat Lake Yacht Kacing Association, meeting to be held on Sitt in st. Amefort will be made, and there is every reason e that it will be successful, to have the first race of the circuit the letter of the lake Yacht Kacing Association, meeting to be held on Sitt in the May of y and the successful, to have the first race of the circuit solutions of the the circuit to accent the nosition of Commodor to accent the position of Commodor to accent the position of Commodor to accent the position of Commodor to accent the nosition of Commodor to accent the no

a declined to accept the position.—PORT TACE. DLINA Y. C.—The officers for 1886, elected on May 3, are: dore, Pembroke Jones; Fleet Captain, Norwood Giles; Flag , Wm. L. Smith, Jr.; Purser, M. S. Willard; Measurer, T. W. ; Governing Committee, W. L. Parsley, G. H. Smith, H. M. ;; Regatta Committee, H. G. Smallbones, George D. Parsley, e Cowari, Committee on House and Grounds, H. R. Latimer, a Giles, G. H. Smith. Twenty members were also elected. b fleet has heen divided into two classes, the first to consist of leasuring 20tt, and under to 16ft. and 6in. in length, and the to embrace yacotis of 16ft. 6in. alless. Yachts of thesecond ay compete for a first class prize, provided the measurer is of the intention to thus compete lag the time of entering the y compete for a first class prize, provided the measurer is of the intention to thus compete at the time of entering the ut yachts of the first class will not be permitted to enter for class prize. RIVERSIDE Y. C.—At the regular meeting of the Riverside Y. C. f Jacksonville, on April 30, there were four new members elected. new, set of by-laws was submitted and accepted. Quite a considerable mount of money was raised among the present members, which will e used in improving the club house. Steps were also taken in refer-nce to buying the 35ft. sloop yacht Cheemaun. a well-known boat in nd around New York. She is considered one of the ablest and fastest oats of her length. At present she is owned by Mr. Will Fred Porter, ho is a member of the R. Y. C. and ex-measurer, but has returned b New York, bis eld bome, to live. The yacht Artbur B., owned by Nr. W. L. Davids, was sent to New Berlin, Fla. to be overhauled and new set of sails made and an additional storm jib put on ber, making er one of the finest looking sloop yachts in Southern waters. The lub is making good progress and hopes to be in good condition this to sails othe desire of this club that all owners of yacbts anticipating visit to our waters this next winter will send in their names together it by name and rig of yacht, and at or about what thine she expected so re; also if same

KNICKERBOCKER Y. C. SPRING REGATA.—The spring regata f the K. Y. C. will be sailed on May 81, starting from the club house t Port Morris. The iron steamhoat Sirius will carry the club's uests. All yachts enrolled in the club will be considered as entered or the regatia, and will be classed as follows: Class 1, cabin sloops and cutters fift, and over. Class 2, cabin sloops and cutters under ft. Class 3, open jib and mainsail yachts, 25ff. and over. Class 4, pen jib and mainsail yachts, 21ft. to 25ft. Class 5, open jib and ninsait yachts under 21ft. Class 6, cat-rigged yachts, 21ft. to 25ft. lass, steam yachts 17ft. to 21ft. Class 8, under 17ft. Special ass, steam yachts. The course for the 6th class will be to and round Gangway buoy and return. All other classes to and round Gangway buoy and return. The preparatory gun will be fired to 10:30 A. M. Full sailing directions will appear in programme. A rize will be awarded the winning yacht in each class on time allow-nce. A slik club signal will he riven to the sailing yacht making the steest time over the Gangway buoy course without time allowance. he regatta committee are Messrs. E. E. Brown, A. Varian and D. M. 'inne.

Access time over the Gaugway bidy course without time attwance, the regatize committee are Messrs. E. E. Brown, A. Varian and D. M. Winne. BUFFALO Y. C.—The Buffaio Y. C. have taken a new start this season, and their prospects are much more promising than ever be-ore, as the interest is not confined to a few entbuistats, but is ex-ending widely among young men. The roll now numbers 73 active and 20 hie members, and the field includes the schoners May Bell and E. B Jewett, the sloops Curlew, Iolanthe, Ramble, Turk, Lillie A and Alarm; the cutters Vera and Sylvia, and the cat One Such. A new club house is now proposed at the foot of Porter avenue, and t is expected that it will be ready carly in the summer. The build one, designed by Mr. H. M. Neebe, will he 24rt, square and three stor-es high. Below will he lockers and houses for the yawls. The second tor, with a haloon 71/54r, wid are round it, will be the club room, and he third will be used for storage. On the roof is an open observa-orv. With a new house and larger fleet the Buffalo Y. C. will be as well settled as any club on the lake, will be the club room, and he third will be used for storage. On the roof is an open observa-ind harhor crunse, May 23. Annual spring regatat, June 9. Laddes' lay, June 15. Review and barbor cruise, June 27. Corinthian cruise and regata, July 3 to 6. Review, Lazretto, Aug 8. Annual cruise in the sanget and Delaware hays, Aug. 14 to 29. Review and crup race, second class, Sept. 6. Closing review and oruise, Sept. 19. LARCHMONT Y. C.—The spring regatat will be sailed on June 5. IARCHMONT Y. C.—The opening reaven will be as lide on June 5. IARCHMONT Y. C.—The opening ad of the club. JERSEY CITY Y. C.—The opening day of the club will he as usual becoration Day, the start being made from the club house at 9 A. M. Che annual regata will be sailed on July 17.

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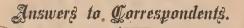
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QU'EPENE

A LAUNCH AT FALL RIVER. —On May 5 there was launched by Read Bros. the Mable F. Swift, designed by Mr. J. Borden, Jr., for Mr. C. W. Anthony, of Fall River. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 45t., waterline, 35ft.; beam, 14ft. 6in.; hold, 6ft.; draft, 5ft. 6in.; iron keel, 8,390 pounds. The under-water body of the yracht shows a very fair form and promises a speedy hoat. The sheer is noticeable from its lowest point being far aft, with a quick spring to the counter. The stem and sternpost are plumb. The boat is very roomy below, with a large cabin, a stateroom to starboard and plenty of stowage room and pantries, while the forecastle is of a good size. In the cabin four berths can be made up back of the lockers. The interior is finished very handsomely in oak and mabogany. The yacht will be sloop-rigged and will enter the local races this summer. LAUNCH OF THE CINDERELLA.—ON Saturday last, in spite of the rain, the new yacht Cinderella was launched by Mr. Piepgrass, at Greenpoint. On her wet decks were Mr. and Mrs. Iselin. The yacht had her spars and gear in place, topmast on end, and was ready to bend sails as soon as afloat. At 115 P. M. the dog shores were knocked away and she slid rapidly into the water, Mrs. Iselin breaking a bottle of wine over her starboard bow as she left the land. The Cinderella is still at Piepgrass's, but will go into commission as soon as the inside ballast is stowed.



No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

P. M. C., Lawrence, Mass.-Address Wallace Huntington, Wilton,

Boston.-Please tell me the best places in Maine to get good hing in July? Ans. Tim Pond, the Rangeley lakes, or the ters of the Aroostook.

headwaters of the Aroostook. A. B. D., Boxford, Mass.—For compliation Massacbusetts game laws, address H. J. Thayer, Secretary Massacbusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, No. 246 Washington street, Boston. E. S. G., Cleveland.—Please inform me where I can obtain gold fish at wholesale. I wish to sell them again. Ans. Write to E. G. Black-ford, Fulton Market, New York, or to Hugo Mulertt, Clincinnati, O. A. D.—Where is the best place on the Hudson to catch shad with a fly and whenf Ans. We do not know of any such place. The only spot where fly-fishing for shad is successful is below the dam at Hol-yoke, Mass.

yoke, Mass. W. L. B., Randolph, Ia.—I bave a wild goose which has mated with a tame swan this season for the third time. Unfortunately the eggs were broken in 1884 and 1885. Is there any reason wby the eggs should not hatch? Ans. There is no reason for supposing that the eggs will prove fertile. The hirds are of different genera and a bybrid would not be expected. BASE, Providence, R. I.—Do they catch shad with a fly? if so what are the best, and what size? Do they fish in shallow or deep water for them? Ans. Yes. A little later, in July or Angust, we shall have an article on this topic. The white miller and the coachman are good files and should be dressed on Nos. 4 to 6 Sproat books. They fish for them in the swift water of the channel in the Connecticut River below the bridge at Holyoke, Mass., and at no other place that we know of. GAUCHO-J. C. Bandle & Son give a medal to be contested for by

the bridge at Holyoke, Mass, and at no other place that we know of, GATCHO.-J. C. Bandle & Son give a medal to be contested for by clubs of Hamilton county, O., five men to a team, each man to have been a bona fide member of the club he represents at least three months prior to first shoot. Is it compulsory under these conditions that the members of the various competing clubs be residents of Ohio, nothing baving been said on that subject by the donor, while be had actually placed a man on one of the teams whom he knew lived in Kentucky? Ans. No.

OF

St. Lawrence

Hew Hublications. FRANK'S RANCHE; OR, MY HOLIDAY IN THE ROCKIES.

THE author of this little work, who signs himself E. M. in his dedi-catory letter, is one of those respectable well-to-do citizens of famous London Town, who in common with many of his species carries under his broadcloth an ineradicable taint of the roying blood which, whether interied from the Norsemen or the restless followers carries under his broadcloth an ineradicable taint of the roving hi which, whether inberiled from the Norsemen or the restless follow of Hengst and Horsa, is apt to assert itself most unexpectedly. author appears to have escaped the controlling influence of disease in his own person, only to transmit it in a concentrated fr which necessitated his being sent to the "Far West" for chang air. In both father and son there appears to bave been an abid faith in the old time tradition tbati if one can only get a piece of I to plant money in, it will return to you in time an increase of for sixty, or even a hundred fold, and Frank heing started a farm pupil on a Minnesota farm, both he and his parent we naturally anxious for the time when the young hopeful should prepared to till his own acres. It took six months before Frank : "able to satisfy himself and father that he knew enough of farming give his preceptor "winkles," and the fates willing it, that at to very period a farm of two hundred acres was thrown on the mar a dead bargan, the opportunity was embraced eagerly, and Fr began to plant his father's dollars in improvements. At the closs the first year the return was not quite what was expected, but j then a splendid opportunity occurred for establishing a creamer propilious in turning up at the very moment a man without me but will he expression

Then in promises as a Senatoru tor establishing a creating as propilous in turning up at the very moment a man without means but with all the experience necessary to the working cameery as with a moneyed partner. The band of fate was so distinctly recognizable beers that when the author received a letter intuity recognizable interpretence necessary to the working recommendiated a letter intuity recognizable interpretence necessary to the solution of the solution

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No. 1-From the Pacific Slope.

Messrs. Schoverling, Daly & Gales, New York: GENTLEMEN-I have a 10-gauge Daly—the one I ordered expressly for myself about a year ago—and now I want a 12-gauge Daly. It is the best gun in the world. I have had one of the club Medals here ever since I had my Diamond Daly, and still hold the champion medal. I have broken teu out of fifteen clay-pigeons at 75 yards with No. 7 shot with it. C. B. Gould, who holds the first class medal, shoots Daly 12-gauge. J. B. Cline, one of our crack shots, shoots Daly 10-gauge. Frank Day, one of our crack shots, shoots Daly 10-gauge. J. Downey Harvey, one of our crack shots, shoots Daly 10-gauge. Harry Houghton won first prize, Alexander County Sportsmen Club, with a Daly 12-gauge. Martini Chick, the Champion of Southern California, shoots a Daly 10-gauge. We are about making a match for Chick and Crittenden Robinson, of San Francisco, and have got \$500 that says the Daly gun beats him. We have sold all the above and several others. Now I want a Daly 12-gauge, and I want 3 ou to pick me out one which will be up to the mark in outward appearance—a beautiful piece of timber and finely marked barrels. For the shooting part, I have no fear that it will be to my satisfaction. Respectfully yours, (Signed) T. E. WALKER, of Walker & Smith.

No. 2-From the Gulf.

Messrs. Schoverling, Daly & Gales, New York: GENTLEMEN—The Charles Daly Hammerless Gun that I ordered through your house has been received, and to say that I am pleased with it only conveys in part what I think. It has been examined by the best judges in this country, and they say that it is the finest piece of work that they have ever seen: that in fact they don't think the workmanship can be excelled. I have thoroughly tested the shooting qualities, and it comes up to the specifications. I enclose you a slip from the Post. Respectfully yours, (Signed) M. FLOECK.

(SLIP FROM HOUSTON "POST.")

(SLIP FROM HOUSTON "POST.") "A Post reporter while taking in the sportsmen's element of our population this morning, dropped into Mike Floeck's gun shop on Travis street, and there found several of the crack shots looking with a degree of unusual interest at a gun that seemed to be on exhibition. It turned out to be a piece that had been made to order by Charles Daly, and brought on by their Agent E B. Kissam. It is one of the prettest pieces of human mechanism that the eye of man ever feasted upon. The experts in that line, including some of the older members of the Gun Club, were present, and they could not speak its praises loud enough. The beauty and purity of the material, the close-fitting work of the master artist in putting the parts together, the ingenious carving and ornamentation adorning parts of it, with the desirable weight and handiness, all appealed to their judgment in a manner that elicited expressions of unbounded admiration. The barrels are of Turkish Damascus steel, 10-gauge, and finished to the Queen's taste. The stock is of walnut, beautifully finished. The trigger guard, in the height of art and taste, is inlaid with small figures of bags and birds, being a brace of handsome setters on a hunt, a pair of quail about to flush, and a brace of prairie chickens standing as if they had just spied the common enemy. Altogether the gun has not probably an equal in the State, and no superior in the South. It seems to be the perfection of the gunsmith's art."

No. 3-From the Great Northwest.

CHICAGO, May 1, 1886.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 15, 1886.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 27, 1886.

Messrs. Best & Co., Minneapolis: GENTLEMEN-You ask permission to publish the letter I wrote to my friend Mr. C. in reply to his asking my advice as to the purchase of a gun. I have no objection except I request you to leave out the portions in which I have given the bad points of a few well-known makes. I have friends who handle these goods and do not wish to have my comments put in print. Yours truly, (Signed) Comments put in 1886 Снісадо, Аргіl 10, 1886.



We introduce this new aspirant for the favor of the shooting public, with great confidence that before this fall season is over it will have made its mark. Heretofore Hammerless Guns have been used only in the most expensive kinds; all previous attempts to bring out a cheap or medium priced one have been a failure. THE MANHATTAN is a medium priced, well fitted gun, and is equal in work or finish to any American make. Every care has been taken to make of them first-class shooting guns.

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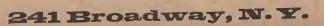
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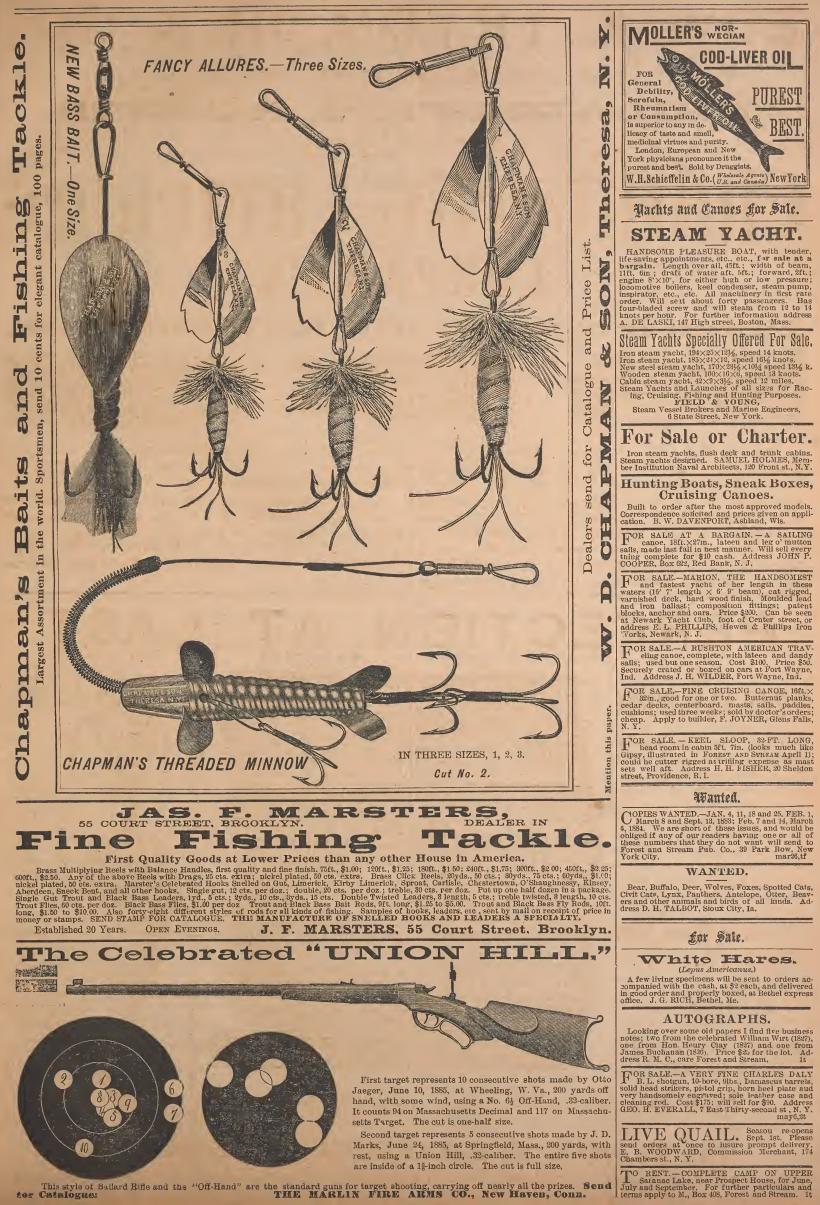
THE BRAY FLY-BOOK

A.G.SPALOING&BROS

SOLE AGENTS

CHICAGO.





Bar Sate. "In the chosen is a log forever," A charming of the chesapeake & Delaware Ship Canal, About will be the second of the chesapeake & Delaware Ship Canal, About will be the second the chesapeake & Delaware Ship Canal, About will be the second the chesapeake & Delaware Ship Canal, About will be the second the chesapeake & Delaware Ship Canal, About will be the second the chesapeake & Delaware Ship Canal, About will be the second the chesapeake & Delaware Ship Canal, About will be the second the chesapeake & Delaware Ship Canal, About will be the second the chesapeake & Delaware Ship Canal, About will be the second the chesapeake & Delaware Ship Canal, About will be the second the chesapeake & Delaware Ship Canal, About will be the second the chesapeake & Delaware Ship Canal, About will be the second the s

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs, Fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Foxhounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. Ginsorss & Co., ster, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for ind Price List.

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Champion Bow-Beulah). (Champion Bow-Beulah). The best looking pointer living. A grand field field. Fee \$30. **NEVVISON.** The acknowledged champion mastiff of America. Winner of 40 champion and first prizes, beating 'The Emperor, Creole, Iford Cromwell, Hero IL, Prus-sian Princess, etc., etc. Fee \$50. For Sale, -Three handsome young setter bitches of fashionable blood. CHAS. H. MASON, Bay Ridge, L. I. St. Bernards and Pugs. CHAMPION HERMIT (A.K.R. 23) litter broth-er to champion Otho, and sire of prize winners Konic, Kobold, Lys. Fee \$40. Imported RUDOLPH II. (champion Cadwalla-der -Myra), prize winner in England and winner of Discussion for the second seco

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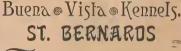
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NEW YORK, MAY 20, 1886.

VOL. XXVI.-No. 17 Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

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

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CONTENTS.								
EDITORIAL. How the Case Stands. A "Shy" Senator. Cooke and the Clark's Fork Mines. THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST Days With the Barmecide Club. NATURAL HISTORY The Audubon Society. Eagles Breeding in Captivity. GAWE BAG AND 40D Days of the Texas Rangers. A Mo-quito.Proof Tent. Ways of the Ruffed Grouse. Notes on Quali Shooting. Recollections of a Sportsman. SEA AND RUFER FISHING. Fly-Fishing for Shad. Towing for Kingfish. New England Trout Waters. Gamps of the KingfishersXII Eyes Hooks. S bago Lake. The Montreal Fly.	FISHOULTURE. Fishculture—A Practical Art. THE KENNEL. Eastern F. T. Derby Entries. National F. T. Derby Entries. Western F. T. Derby. The English Field Trials. The New York Show. The N. Louis Dog Show. Kennel Notes. RIFLE AND TAAP SHOOTING. Range and Gallery. The Trap. CANOELSG. A 500-Mile Cruise on the Rivers of Northern California. YAOHTING. Cruise of the Coot.—XXII. The Lake Y. R. A. In and About Boston. International Racing and the Y. R. A. Rule. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.							

HOW THE CASE STANDS.

N the year 1872 Congress withdrew from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States. the region now known as the Yellowstone National Park, and decreed that it should be "dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." For a number of years after the passage of this act, small appropriations were made for the improvement of the Park, and as each year more people visited it, the public interest in it increased. Then in the autumn of 1882 a syndicate of shrewd capitalists endeavored to secure a monopoly of the Park for a period of ten years. This attempt was opposed by those best acquainted with the The press at large took up the question, and forced region the authorities at Washington to deny to the monopolists the extraoroinary privileges which they had almost secured. The noise which this contest made awoke the public not only to the importance of the Park as a region of rare beauty and startling wonders, but to its value from an economic standpoint. They learned now for the first time that, in the pine-clad mountains of the Park the sources of two great rivers which water immense tracts of arid desert on either side of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; that the forests which clothe these mountains protect the stored up waters, which fall during winter and spring, and give them forth all through the summer, thus furnishing an equable flow to these streams; for in the decaying vegeta tation which forms the floor of this forest, the melted snows of winter are held as in a sponge, and springs, rivulets and brooks are supplied. They learned that if these forests should be destroyed by fire or the axe, the rains would soon wash away the forest floor, the waters would no longer be arrested on their way to the streams, but thrown into them at once on falling, would cause at first great ficols, to be succeeded by periods at drought. So the great rivers,

on which so many farmers depend for water to irrigate their crops, would be useless for this purpose. It has been a hard struggle to protect the reservation against the greed of the rich and the stupidity of the foolish, but so far this difficult task has been accomplished.

Now, a new danger threatens this Park, which has been dedicated and set apart for the "benefit and enjoyment of the people." Another attempt is being made to deprive the

people of their rights in this region, and the attempt is so strongly backed that it has been favorably reported on by committees of both Houses of Congress. A bill has been introduced in both Senate and House to permit a railway to pass through the Park. If this bill should become a law, the people's Park will be utterly destroyed. A railroad through it means settlements in the Park, means game destroyed, means forest burned off, means barren deserts along the Snake and the Yellowstone Rivers where they traverse the plains. The Park, set apart for a pleasuring ground for the people, will be swept bare of everything which now makes it attractive.

The danger is a most serious one and it is imminent. It is a matter which concerns each citizen of our country. Shall this Park, which was set apart for the benefit of the people, now be taken from them and be handed over to a railroad corporation? No poor man can go into the Park and build a cabin there to spend a few months in the year, and yet it is proposed to permit this projected railway, which menaces all the objects which it is desired to preserve, to have enormous privileges in the reservation. The plea that the railway is necessary to develop a new mining region is specious, but misleading. It has been clearly shown that railroads can be built to this mining camp without threatening the integrity of the Park, and, therefore, Congress has no excuse to grant permission for any railway to be built within the Park. If the Araerican people are prepared to suffer this infringement upon their rights, we very much mistake their temper.

As stated last week, the property of the National Park Improvement Company was sold on Wednesday, May 12, at Evanston, the county seat of Uinta county, Wyoming Terri-tory. It was bought by Mr. E. E. Thorne, acting in the interest of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The price paid was twenty three thousand dollars. The receiver will report at once to the court for confirmation of the sale.

A "SHY" SENATOR.

A MONG those who voted in favor of the law to permit the killing of Adirondack does and fawns with clubs was Senator Cullen, of New York, known to his intimates as "Jack" Cutlen. When Senator Cullen voted for the law which was to legalize clubs and "tail holts," his knowledge of the former was almost wholly confined to them as they app ar when printed on card b ard, and employed in the fascinating but uncertain game of draw. Of the material club he then knew nothing, exc. pt by hearsay. He is wiser A practical application of clubs to his own S natornow. ial skull has entirely changed his views on the subject, and it is probable that should the question of clubs or no clubs ever come up before any body of which "Jack" Cullen is a member, his voice will be recorded in no uncertain tones as against clubs.

The Senator has experienced a change of heart, and this is how it came about. A couple of weeks ago Senators Daly and Cullen and ex-Senator Gibbs were riding down town in a Third avenue car. It was during the strikes on that line, and Cullen, who poses as the friend of the workingman, was inveighing bitterly against the outrages of capital and the wrongs of the laboring man. Either through baulky horses or the interference of another driver, the car in which they were riding became blocked and could move neither for ward nor backward. The delay irritated Cullen, who stepped out on the front platform and began to issue orders right and left in loud and authoritative tones. So noisy did he become that one of the police officers, who was trying to get the car out of its difficulties, took him for a striker, and seizing him by the collar, pulled him off the platform, intending to take him to the police station. The honorable Senator pulled back as vigorously as the officer pulled forward, and finally the latter, whose temper had become somewhat source by sleepless nights and numerous rows with the strikers, lost patience, and raising his club, rained down a shower of blows, beating the unhappy Senator about the head most vigorously. It took but a brief season of this to subdue the bewildered lawgiver, who, hatless, torn and bleeding, was haled to the police station, whence after a short detention he emerged, feeling no less injured in his sensibilities than in his person. It is understood that Senator Cullen has remarked that he has no further use for clubs, though his experience has taught him that their use does make those upon whom they are employed shy. So far, he agrees with Dr. Ward, but he thinks that there are some things more desirable than being made shy just in this way, I for circumventing insect pests.

and he is clear in his own mind that hereafter he shall favor no such methods.

No doubt Senator Cullen, as he was being clubbed in the streets and dragged along to the station house, congratulated himself that in this way he was escaping from the hands of the bad strikers, who but for this might be throwing bricks at him, and in other ways abusing him. And it must have been a great comfort to him to feel, as the club descended on his honorable skull, that it was the club of an officer of the law and not the brick of a striker. Such feelings, we suppose, animate the exhausted Adirondack does when they are being clubbed to death by the "true sportsmen." With their last breath they thank Providence that they are not being killed by bad still-hunters.

THE ENTHUSIASM which has been developed in connection with the AUDUBON SOCIETY shows very clearly that our estimate of American women was correct. The birdwearing craze grew out of thoughtlessness, and now that atten-tion has been called to the evil results sure to follow from it, those who formerly led the fashion are the first to condemn it. The press, the pulpit and the school are helping on the good work. Within the past few days over a thousand certificates of membership have been sent out, and our last order for circulars was for 20,000. The birds will not be slaughtered this year as they were last.

CAPT. CHAS. A. BENDIRE, after more than thirty years of cavalry service in the United States Army, has been retired, and is now devoting his time to arranging and perfecting the National Museum collection of birds' eggs and nests. His own collection, the most complete in the country, has been presented to the museum. Students of oölogy are to be con-gratulated that the National Museum collection has been rescued from the condition of neglect in which it was rapidly depreciating, and has been intrusted to the enthusiastic and devoted care of one so competent as Capt. Bendire.

"DAYS WITH THE BARMECIDE CLUB" is the title of a series of papers recounting the experiences of an angling club during its Adirondack outing. The club's name is t-ken from the "Arabian Nights" story of one of the princes of Barmac, who, being importuned for food by a beggar, reated the hungry man to a feast of imaginary viands. Whether or no the pleasures of the Barm cide Club were in like manner wholly pretended or more substantial, will be disclosed in successive chapters of the relation.

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WILD TURKEYS FOR PRESERVES -It is stated that three pairs of wild turkeys taken from America in 1880 by Count Brenner and let loose on his estate in Austria have increased and multiplied until the number is now estimated at 500, and the count enjoys his shooting very much. This is an example for some of the American game clubs who own preserves adapted to the turkey. No nobler game can be found for stocking island preserves.

NEW JERSEY SPORTSMEN are talking about a convention t Lake Hopatcong next autumn to prepare for the next Legislature a codification of the game and fish laws. The game laws should be made a chapter separate from the fish laws.

CHANGED GAME LAWS .- As changes have been made by the various Legislatures in the game and fish laws, secretaries of game societics and others are requested to notify us of such changes, particularly changes of the open seasons.

REPORTS OF CATCHES .- Anglers are invited to send to us for publication reports of their catches and any information about fishing resorts which is likely to prove of service to others. News notes are always welcome.

ANGLERS ARE FLOCKING in force to the Maine waters; and the reports so far received show that the catches are good. The salmon anglers are jubilant over the restocking of the rivers.

DEER HOUNDING .- The deer hounding bill passed by the New York Legislature having become a law, the practice is now legalized for the season Sept. 1-Oct. 5.

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR .- In another column a valued London correspondent describes a device

COOKE AND THE CLARK'S FORK 'MINES.

THE number of untrue statements put forth by the advocates of the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork R. R. is rather surprising. In a case of this kind we are apt to look about for a motive, but here it seems difficult to find one, for these people must have known when they made their misstatements that many persons besides themselves are acquainted with this region, and could at once show their allegations to be false. Perhaps they acted on the old adage that a lie can travel a hundred leagues while truth is putting on his boots. The strongest recommendations of their route came from a man who has never been over it, and who has never been over any other route to Cooke City. The absurd assertions as to the difficultics of crossing the range and the impracticability of building a line up its eastern slope have been pretty well knocked to pieces by articles published in these columns. Among other utterly wild and baseless statements made by the Park Railroad people and repeated in the

favorable reports made by Congressional committees, is the allegation that Cooke City is the central point of the Clark's Fork mining district, the implication being that all the mines are tributary to it. That an assertion so unfounded and so easily disproved should be made, only shows how entircly the promoters of

this railway project rely on the ignorance of Congress, and how much faith they have in their ability to rush the bill through both Houses without any investigation whatever. To hear Cooke City spoken of as the center of a thriving mining district is extremely comical to any one who knows that the town is a collection of twenty or thirty log cabins and canvas shanties of the most temporary kind. It is just such a mining town as may be found in any district which has yielded a few good prospects, but which may be deserted to-morrow for some other site and left to the occupancy of the hawks, owls and coyotes.

COOKE is not the center, geographical or commercial, of the Clark's Fork mining district. The town was located near one of the earlier discoveries of the region, and is on its extreme from the town by an impassable mountain southern border, almost all of the claims and prospects being to the north and separated from the town by an impassable mountain range. From most of the mines the ore would have to be hauled by wagons for a long distance to the south and east to the south branch of Clark's Fork, and then-if the Park Railway should be built and Cooke should be its terminus—up that and over the divide to Cooke. 'I'his would be a great thing for the town, but it would not be so good for the mine owners. A railroad built up Clark's Fork would enable the great body of the mines to get their ore to a shipping point by a much shorter haul than if it were necessary to take it by wagon down to the Billings road and then up the river to Cooke, for of course the ore would be delivered at the nearest railway station A railway terminus at Cooke would benefit chiefly the two mines which lie close to that

place. To most of the other mines some point east of Cooke would be far more convenient, as well as much cheaper. Cooke City real estate owners and the proprietors of the mines adjacent to it will be satisfied with nothing less than a railway to Cooke, but so far as the development of the district is concerned, that small town may be altogether left out of consideration.

A glance at the accompanying map will show the reader more clearly than any expla-nation, the relation which Cooke City bears to the mines of the district. It will be seen that it is just on the borders of the National Park, and quite a distance south of many of the mines. There is no reason why it should be the terminus of the railway.

The projectors of this railway scheme desire a road built to Cooke not because of any

relation which this town bears to the mines, but because it is so close to the borders of the Park that it furnishes them an excuse for urging the building of a road through the reservation. What they want is not to tap the mines so much as to tap the Park; not so reservation. What they want is not to ap the high rule is to a to be in the high high at the much to secure an outlet for the ore as to secure an inlet for passenger traffie in the Park; not so much to establish the industries of this mining camp as to establish themselves in the people's pleasure ground; not so much to develop the Clark's Fork mining district as to benefit themselves. With all the forces to be commanded by money and influence, they are laboring to secure the assent of Congress to the project which they have in view, but they will scarcely succeed so long as the interests of the people are guarded by men like Senator George G. Vest and Senator Chas. F. Manderson.



OSEBUL

SIMMER

The Sportsman Tourist.

DAYS WITH THE BARMECIDE CLUB.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Nor shuffling low, I find thee; But stepping straight and cheerily, Thou leav'st the miles behind thee."

"A readster good, und straddling high, Nor shuffling low, I find thee;" But stepping straight and cheerdy. Thom leav's the nulles behind thee."
 Well scanced and hard as ualis, with an etaslicity in their hour without an apparent effort, and pulling up strong ludge, that their conformation was nearly perfet.
 We pulled up toward the midlle of the Alternoon at horseman con-gradge, that their conformation was nearly perfet.
 We pulled up toward the midlle of the Atternoon at horseman con-gradge, that their conformation was nearly perfet.
 We pulled up toward the midlle of the Atternoon at the note on this concerning the scheming on the rapit extinction of our rick, for at this place the road bumped its nose agains the stable and disappeared in a stall. At the tavern was phaces—boys with letters in the post office and "knowledge able" men waiting for havitations to drink. We ind met this amor crow do to offen many places to pay multi-attention to hem. Glen, however, disposed of one of the source familian birds; the publication of our methods and invest horoughly. The fellow remarked to one of his come panions in a way that Glen should hear, "Here's a lot of that ducklet Sitr.connee rods be ding danged! I'll taka among 'em, or I dort wast a ceni. Given methe the isst from the scheming on vin the lease and into source and a lig hook, so I cam make 'em come out of the source and a lig hook, so I cam make 'em come out of the source and a lig hook, so I cam make 'em come out of the source with the end at hey have time to think of lightin". I'd make 'em do all they should hear, 'Here's a lot of hew the woll and a light boods, so I cam make 'em come out of the source and a sight how a came. Given one of the source the seed thus sown broadcast over the mate of a do all their lightin' arter they git in the bask.
 The press has inter they git in the bask they when hight as a they diffused press involving a demand for circulars, pledges and certifica

Of course there was a little flurry and a flaring up on the fellow's part at such plain talk, but Glen meant-business, which was soon understood and acknowledged; and when this little affair was amicably settled we passed a pleasant evcning reviving old acquaintances and forming new ones. It was not absolutely necessary for us to employ a guide, as all of us were fully competent to perform all the dutics of cooking, chopping, carrying and the rest, and familiar with the tangled wilderness through many years acquaintance; but then a good guide is handy to have in the house, and we secured one whom we know well. He was always willing to go with us as he had little trouble, knowing we were workers and he could have some sport on his own account, and we were assured that we would not be subjected to extortionate charges. char

Where assured that we would not be subjected to extortabilite charges. Where the Barmecide Club goeth no man knoweth save those directly interested; and we plead guilty to a certain amount of selfshness regarding it, which searchers for quiet sport might condemn. Some things are said to be too good to keep. Our lake is not too good but just good enough; and it's more than twelve miles from a lemon. When one has had to rustle around pretty diligently in search of such a place he does not want to divulge it to Tom and his partners. Not even our wives and sweethearts knew of our temporary whereabouts and we told them that no news from us meant all was well, and they were reconciled to kissing us good-bye. Guide had arranged for transportation from the hotel to our lake. The distance was about sixteen miles—and miles in the woods at that. None of your common Gunter miles, lad out with mathematical accuracy; but literal ones, where the yards and rods are thrown in with sufficient prodigality to prevent any dispute regarding short measure, and if there is an extra half or three quarters on the last mile there is no charge for it.

be yards and rous are thrown in with sunceent, and if there is an extra half or three quarters on the last mile there is no charge for it. Our traps were loaded on a home made sledge, drawn by a pair of sorry looking bay horses, which resembled the aforesaid miles, inasmuch as there was more to them than appeared at a casual glance, and as our acquaintance with them increased during the day's tramp our respect grew greater. The principal ingredient of their harness was leather, but there was a stroug well-defined suspicion of wire and old rope, and altogether the outfit was about as primitive as you could find in a century's searching, but it was far and away better than it looked. The horses were admirably trained for their duties, and it was an interesting caution, the manner in which they handled that sledge through the pathless entan-glement of the forest; but they had a sovereign contempt for roads and would climb over logs and go through dense un-derbrush aud windfalls without a serious hitch in the pro-ceedings. Our traps were strapped and tied on; and the only things broken that day were our fast and an iron can-opener, though the sledge was turned over a score of times before we reached our camping ground. This was late in the afternoon, but early enough to give us ample time to un-load, cut the night's wood and attend to various details con-ducive to comfort. We launched our boats, which had been cached in a thick growth of young hemlocks some little distance above the shanty. We found them in good order with seats and oars, just as they had been left a year before. The shanty had evidently been tenantless since the previous summer, save for the presence of the hedgehogs which, being unable to write, had made their marks in the old bed of browse car-peting the front and only room in the house. We took the carpet up and laid a new one, so they'll not make their mark on us. That was the only repairing we found neces-sary, and then we prepared to cnjoy our existen

Hatural History.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY,

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY. O Friday, May 7, at the close of a meeting of the Ladies' Christian Union of New York, held at the Home of the Society, 27 Washington Square, the subject of bird preser-vation was introduced by the president of the Association, Mrs, Thompson H. Hollistr. Mrs. Frank Bottome made a stirring address, calling attention to the wholesale destruc-tion of North American bird life, and to the responsibility incurred by women in regard to this destruction. Her re-marks excited great interest. Mrs. G. B. Grinnell gave an account of the methods of the AUDUBON SOCIETY, and spoke of the great work which it had accomplished, and pointed out the benefits which would result from the spreading of its doctrines among all classes of our people. The addresses evoked great enthusiasm, and Mrs. Skidmore, the vice pres-ident, moved that the Association in a body join the AUDU-box Society, and do what it can to assist its work. The motion was adopted unanimously.

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EAGLES BREEDING IN CAPTIVITY.

A VERY interesting case of the breeding in confinement of the white-headed eagle (*Haliaetus leucoephalus*) has re-cently come under our notice and the facts and details are certainly worth recording. The birds are a pair taken from the nest when quite young by Mr. Henry Hulee of Toledo, O., nearly six years ago, and ever since in his possession. Their owner writes us as follows:

owner writes us as follows: Editor Forest and Stream: There has been at Eagle Point, five miles above the city proper, a nest or family of eagles as long as the oldest inhab-itants can remember, and they are there still. They are what we call the true American eagle. Their principal food is fresh fish or muskrats, but occasionally they pick up a lamb or small pig. On June 6, 1880, I captured a pair of young eagles from the nest in the top of a white oak tree, eighty-live feet from the ground. They were probably about four weeks old at the time.

time. The first year their heads were dark in color; the second year their heads began to turn white. At the end of six years their heads are entirely white. Some people call them the bald eagle, but I claim there are no bald eagles in North America. On April 6, 1885, the female laid one egg, but it did not batch

On March 20, 1886, there were two ergs in the nest, and April 26 one bird was hatched, which is eleven days old to day. It shows no sign of feathers, but is covered with a sort of yellow down.

yellow down. I have handled the parent birds ever since they were caught, but they are too proud and saucy now and I dare not go inside the cage. The male bird measures, from tip to tip, six feet eight inches; the female exactly seven feet. HENRY HULCE.

EAST TOLEDO, May 3, 1886.

Another and more full account is given by our Toledo cor-respondent, "Jay Bebe":

Another and more full account is given by our Toledo cor-respondent, "Jay Bebe": Editor Forest and Stream: In June, 1880, Mr. Henry Hulce, of the sixth ward, in this fity, took from a nest at Eagle Point, some five miles above Toledo, a pair of eaglets, then about four or five weeks old. These birds were the American bald or white headed eagle (Halizetus leucocephalus), and are now splendid specimens of their kind, having matured greatly both in form and plumage since I first made their acquaintance, some three years ago. Tor a long time Mr. Hulce kept them in a large cage made of heavy wire, but about two years ago he fitted up in a proch in the rear of his house where he had an eastern ex-posure, a slatted inclosure some six by eight feet square and eight feet high. Near the top of this he placed a box a foot deep and three feet square, to serve as a nest. Last spring to the first time the hen laid a single cgg, and though she sat upon it the full time it failed to hatch. Tast March the female laid two eggs, and on the 26th of April one of them hatched, the other proving infertile. It is worthy of note that, according to Mr. Hulce's statement, they prover, that a single instance could hardly affect the general rate. During all the five weeks the female remained con-stantly on the nest, where she was regularly supplied with food by her male companion. When I saw the eaglet to-day, through the kindness of Mr. Hulce, it had entered upon its second week with every pros-pect of a prolonged existence. The mother remains closely in the nest, and when she was persuaded to rise for a moment saw fresh fish, which the mother tears into fragments small enough for its purpose. An wspaper item recently published here speaks of the hatching of two birds. The facts, however, are as herein stated, and what I have written is the result of personal in-vestigation made to-day in accordance with your suggestion. JAY BEBE.

CRAWFISH.—Woodfords, Me.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have never found the crawfish in Maine, but think he must be a resident here. If not, would he be a valuable or other-wise addition to our trout streams? Is he, as I suspect, an eater of trout spawn, and how destructive is he to small trout? Years ago I found him abounding in a small stream

in Quebec, north of the St. Lawrence River, and also abun-dant in the stomachs of trout taken from the stream. The trout were also abundant, so the war between the races was evidently not carried on to the point of extermination of either. The habitants called them "escrevisse," and said they were common in other streams as well as in the one where I observed them. I had always supposed they were a fish of warm latitudes, and was surprised to find them so far north. The soil there was mostly clay, overlying limestone of the "Potsdam" formation. Is Astacus found in Maine, and if so where, and is his other name affinis?—Mac. [We do not think the crawfish a desirable temant of trout streams. They are not wholly scavengers, but catch small fish and fatally pluch large ones. They burrow through dams and are a nuisance about ponds. Years ago they were called Astacus, but now that generic name is only applied to those west of the Rocky Mountains, the eastern genus being *Cambarus*. In the latter are thirty two species. C. cafitais as found in the northeast. None are known to exist in New England except in the western portion of Vermont and Massachusetts, and in the central portion of Maine.]

Massachusetts, and in the central portion of Maine.] CENTRAL LAKE, Mich., May 6.—The Tompkinses are our nearest neighbors. They recently moved into their new build-ing, and have just laid two blue eggs. Some say their name is finch, but we call them the Tompkinses for the sake of brevity. Their home is situated in a Japanese honeysuckle and on the south side of onc of the pillars of our veranda. Our wrens have not yet made their appearance, though we daily look for them. The spring is well advanced and the forests are green. On the 20th of April, in driving along the shore of Grand Traverse Bay, as the ice was breaking up along the shore, I observed a solitary kingfisher peering anxiously into the water streaks among the floating ice. He sent his compliments to his relatives in Cincinnati, and I drovc on. On the same day I saw the golden-winged wood-pecker for the first time. The trailing arbutus was just ready to blossom, and the hepaticas had preceded them by a week.—KELPTE.

BRANGERS IN CITY HALL PARK.—May 11.—Editor For-est and Stream: It was quite curious to-day to watch the crowd at City Hall Park. There were half a dozen brown thrushes and as many catbirds hopping about the oasis of lawn among a hundred or more sparrows, and the people going up and down Broadway would stop and look with open mouth and eyes at these strange creatures, and one had only to stop also and look a little wise to be plied with ques-tions as to what they were, whence they came and whither bound. It gives a person a pretty good idea of how far these birds must have traveled for them to stop to rest and feed in such a place as this and in such company as the Eng-lish sparrow.—J. D. E.

CENTRAL LAKE, Mich., May 13.—First humming bird seen.—KELPIE.

Game Bag and Gun.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE full report of the FORSET AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

DAYS OF THE TEXAS RANGERS.

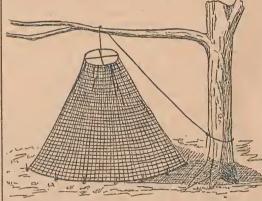
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barn yard are pretty good substitutes, to say the least of them. As long as we have enough of these things, we shall not starve. Indeed, we shall be able to gct along pretty well. Still it is sad to see all these pretty and good things marching away into the dead past, never to return any more

marching away into the dead past, never to return any more. Touching these things that are dying, there is another ex-traordinary thing that is now quietly going on in this part of the world. The prairie dog, which until recently covered this whole country with his millions, is, I an told by coun-trymen from all directions about Abilene, going the way of all flesh without apparent cause. They say that where hun-dreds were last year, there are not now tens, and in some places that only a few despondent-looking individuals are left where there were recently great prairie dog cities. It is not the work of poison; it is simply a natural dying out. Perhaps his epoch has closed, and that the bell is tolling for him to take his departure into the dead past too. He does no good now that we know of, and probably can do none, and therefore he goes. N. A. T. ABILENE, Tex., May, 1886.

A MOSQUITO-PROOF TENT.

A MOSQUITO-PROOF TENT. Editor Forest and Stream: Although some months must elapse before the great army of what "Nessmuk" calls 'onters" will again seek for pleas-ure and relaxation from toil in the American bash. I would like to draw their attention through the medium of your paper to a simple means of lessening the annoyances to which they will be subject from insect tormentors. Oily mixtures such as "Nessmuk" recommends are doubtless excellent for those who care only to fish, shoot or loaf around the camp, but many campers enjoy an occasional read in some interest-ing book, or like to write a journal; others, including my-self, are fond of sketching scenery or making drawings of wild flowers. It is impossible to keep paper clean when ones hands are coated with a greasy compound, and equally impossible to write or draw when they are covered with flies or mosquitoes. For those, therefore, whose amusements sometimes require clean hands, I strongly recommend a kind of muslin screen somewhat in the shape of a bell tent. The



top is formed with a thin cane hoop, about two feet in diam-teter, covered with calico like the head of a drum. Two strong pieces of tape are sewn from side to side of the hoop, crossing each other at right angles, and in the center where they meet is attached a thin rope about ten feet long. To the calico at the rim of the hoop is sewn a quantity of mus-lin, descending so as to form a bell six feet in hight and eight feet in diameter at the ground. Around the lower edge, at intervals of two feet, are small tape loops for pegging out wide when two or three people wish to sit inside. The whole article weighs only about two pounds, and can be folded flat so as to go inside a bag when traveling. When required for use the rope at the top is thrown across the branch of a tree and drawn up just enough to let the lower edge of the muslin rest on the ground. Danger from fire can be avoided by soaking the screen in solution of tung-state of sodium. In 1870, when starting for an excursion in the Hima-layas, where insects are extremely troublesome, I had one made by the advice of a friend, who had, not long before, marched through those mountains into Thibet and back into India through the valley of Cashmere. W. H. H. Murray, in his "Adventures in the Wilderness," recommends campers who are troubled by flics to go inside the tent, smoke them out and drop a piece of muslin over the doorway; but one objection to this is that on a hot sum-mer's day the interior of a tent is stilling. With the muslin screen above described a lady can enjoy the fresh air and read, write or sew in peace; a painter can carry it slung on his shoulder and hang it to any convenient bough when he finds an object worth drawing. The above sketch will give an idea of the shape. Lowon, Nov. 29, 1885. LONDON, NOV. 29, 1885

WAYS OF THE RUFFED GROUSE.

WAYS OF THE RUFFED GROUSE. Of the morning late in September in 1884, just as it began to grow light, I was forcing my way through a dense feet distant. Instinctively my gun came to my shoulder, when just as I was about to "cut loose" at him what was and land upon the ground. I was not quite on the trigger of Iheld my fire, and quicker than thought he recovered and was off again, not, however, rapidly enough to evade the charge of No. 8 which I sent after him and which hrought him again to the leaves, this time to stay, for I had not removed my gun from shoulder, in fact did not have in a so quickly did it all transpire. At first I was at a loss to count for the freak, for the monarch of game birds is so often testify. On examining the ground I found that after he had risen some three feet from his bed he flew attract he had risen some three feet from his bed he flew diameter, which at first yielded to his momentum then sprang back like a bow, when the bird performed the gyration de-stribed. Perhaps his late nap had dulled his faculties, or his may have been his customary manner of taking moring traces an excellent dinner, and that while performed the performed the performed the strather birds performed the strather birds in good health, that he helped to grace an excellent dinner, and that while performed the strather being the song the strather birds in good health, that he helped to grace an excellent dinner, and that while performed the strather being to grace an excellent dinner, and that while performed the strather being to many have been his customary manner of taking moring to grace an excellent dinner, and that while performed the strather being to grace an excellent dinner, and that while performed the strather being to many have been his customary manner of taking moring to strather being the strather being to strather

ONEONTA, N. Y.

NOTES ON QUAIL SHOOTING.

Billior Forest and Stream: As a matter of fact I have never waited on a flock of par-tridges that utter failure did not follow as the result of the experiment. From the fall of '65 to '81 inclusive, I was afield nearly every good day, and generally by myself, which gave the best opportunity for watching the ways of birds. At Sandy Point, on lower James River, I hunted two falls over 8.000 acres of level cleared fields, and have seen a covey of birds hover as though they were in the very act of coming to the ground; then they would seem to take a second thought and fly off at right angles at least half a mile. If you don't note with precision where a partridge or a covey lights, finding them is a very uncertain business. A. VIRGINIA.

Editor Forest and Stream: "Old Timer" is probably aware that the question of the ability of the Virginia partridge to withhold its scent was much discussed in the old American Turf Register and Sportsmar's Magazine, pro and con, and no conclusion arrived at. Experience has led me to the conclusion that there is nothing in it, the nature of the soil, of the air about the spot and of the eover upon it, renders the seent very poor at times, which is all there is of it. Much more frequently men's eyes deceive them as to the spot where the birds actu-ally drop into cover. Fox hunters, coon hunters and all who pursue game with dogs have scent puzzles bottled up in their experience. M. G. ELLERY, M.D. WASHNOTON, D. G. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor Forest and Stream:

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point in such rapid succession that we were "bothered entirely."

entirely." I could take up columns of your esteemed paper in citing cases from actual experience similar to the above, but I think the two mentioned sufficient to show that from excessive fright or other causes quail can and do withhold their scent to the utter discomfiture of dogs and sportsmen. W. W. Mc.

SPRINGVILLE, Pa., May 3, 1886.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SPORTSMAN.-III.

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its head off. As it was going to be moonlight that night, some one pro-posed that we go after opossums, and swing around by the old mill creek and shoot some muskrats, as they now had on their winter coats. It took furs and the like to buy pow-der and shot in those days, when shot sold for twenty-five cents per pound and rifle grade powder at \$1.25 per pound. As my wounds were stiff and smarting considerably and I felt quite sore, I declined, knowing well that there was more fun for me in one of the neighboring farm houses, where dwelt one of the prettiest little Jersey maids to be found in the county. BEDFORD.

ALBINO TURKEY.—A well-known resident of Wolf Hill Prairic, Ind., who goes under the name of "Old Wabash," while looking for some cattle in the bottom land the other day, started a big wild turkey. The bird flew over "Old Wabash's" head and was making for the treetops, when "Old Wabash" fired a stick at him and knocked the turkey down and caught him. It turned out to be a young male bird and a partial albino. A large number of persons have seen it, and it now allows them to feed it out of their hands. Since "Old Wabash's" streak of good luck, a large flock of twenty-five turkeys have been seen in the same bottom, among which, it is said, there is one bird almost pure white in color. Several attempts have been made to shoot it, but, as it is very wary, it has thus far saved its bacon by long flights.

CLEVELAND "GAME."—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A huck-ster called my attention this morning to a "nice lot of game just received from Chicago." The contents of the box I give you as he connted it off. You will agree with mc that the slaughterer brought quite a variety to bag, especially if the work was all consummated at one hunt: Three prairie hens, 2 blue winged teal, 5 scaup ducks, 3 black-bellied ployer, 2 golden ployer, 1 kildeer ployer, 2 Bartram's ployer, 23 lesser yellowshanks, 2 solitary sandpipers, 16 pectoral sandpipers, 2 jacksnipes, 2 meadow larks, 1 bobolink. Sixty-four head in all, mostly male birds in full spring plum-age and poor in flesh. The ornithologist will appreciate all this. In the evening I was informed by Monsieur the Huckster, that he had disposed of the "whole lot" to a Mrs. Dude, on the avenue, who is noted for her swell lunches, local humane and foreign missionary efforts. How nice to see those pretty fingers picking the spare meat off the bones of the innocents. The old black cat that skulks in from the meadow with a bluebird in his maw is to be admired when contrasted with the destroyers and consumers of this lot of birds "fresh from Chicago." Success to your game laws, Andubon clubs, anti-hounding deer laws and your efforts to keep railroads out of the Yellowstone Park; but for my part, I quit, I "throw up the sponge," hoping that the coming man will have only *Passer domesticus* for game and song bird and the European carp for his bamboo rod.—Dr. E. STERLING (Cleveland, O., May 8). CLEVELAND "GAME."-Editor Forest and Stream: A huck-

NEWARK AND BOSTON GUN CLUB.—Messrs. William R. Williams, John Illingworth and Joseph Mundy of Newark, N. J., and Henry A. Priest of Boston, Mass., have taken a five year lease of a large portion of what is known as "Middle farm," on Spesutia Island, Maryland. The organ-ization, which is called the Newark and Boston Gun Club, is limited to the above named members. They are building a beautiful club house which will be well appointed. It faces the famous Havre de Grace flats at the headwaters of Chesapeake Bay, and is the nearest club house to the best canvaback duck grounds. The club is building a large iron steam launch at Newark, N. J., which is to be fitted up with batterics, decoys and boats. Where the club has lo-cated was several winters ago the trysting place for the famous gang of big-gun night shooters. It was on the north shore of Spesutia Island that they met at night at certain periods throughout the year. Fortunately the Maryland ducking shore owners were successful in capturing some of the big-guns and arresting several of the outlaws, as de-tailed at the time in the FOREST AND STREAM. Wash. Barnes, the ringleader, is now employed by Mr. Middleton, who also resides on Spesutia Island.

RNODE ISLAND GAME LAW.—The statute enacted Apri 28, 1886, provides: Section 1. Section 4 of chapter 94 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section 4. Every person who shall take or kill, sell, buy or offer for sale or have in his possession any woodcock from the first day of January to the first day of September; any ruffed grouse or partridge from the first day of January to the first day of September; any quail from the first day of January to the first day of October; any Bartram's tattler or upland plover, commonly known in Rhode Island as grass plover, from the first day of April to the first day of August; any dusky or black duck from the first day of March to the first day of September; any wood duck or summer duck from the first day of March to the first day of March to the first day of September, shall be fined twenty-five dollars for each of said birds." Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately, and all the acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

VERMONT.—Rutland county has a new game protective club, with headquarters at Rutland and branches in different towns. The officers are: President, W. R. Dorr; Secretary ann Treasurer, D. N. Baxter; Executive Committec—C. L. Howe, A. W. Higgins, J. C. Dunn, O. W. Sterl, S. E. Burnham, G. T. Loop, A. Kilburn, John P. Hunt and W. L. Ferguson. These vice-presidents by towns were elected: Rutland, W. Y. W. Ripley; Benson, H. S. Howard; Bran-don, E. Thayer; Castleton, H. L. Clark; Chittenden, Edwin Horton; Clarendon, W. G. Marsh; Danby, Dr. Frank E. Whipple; Fair Haven, R. C. Colburn; Hubbardton, Cyrus Jennings; Ira, Simon L. Peck; Mendon, Alonzo Ormsbee; Middletown, C. E. Green; Mt. Holly, Marshall Tarbell; Mt. Tabor, Edward Foley; Pawlet, D. W. Bromley; Pittsfield, Dr. C. W. Brigham; Pittsford, Edward Smith; Poultney, M. J. Horton; Sherburne, D. W. Taylor; Shrewsbury, H. C. Gleason; Sudbury, E. C. Spooner; Tinmouth, I. D. Tubbs; Wallingford, Lyman Batcheller; Wells, R. M. Lewis; West Haven, R. C. Abell.

VIS MEDIOATRIX NATURÆ.—A drake wood duck was shot this spring near Eagle Pond, Ind., in whose under bill there was a large hole, through which its tongue protruded. Evi-dently the hole was the result of an old shot wound. The tongue had become callous and enlarged at the tip and the bird was unable to withdraw it. On the same shooting ground this spring seven jacksnipe were killed marked with old shot wounds. One had a No. 10 shot imbedded in the second joint of one of his legs. Old Western gunners say that there is not a live jacksnipe to-day that has not had at least a score of shots fired at it. It would be interesting to hear from shooting men of experience what they consider the natural period of life of the snipe, woodcock, grouse, quail and other game birds.

A CAPTURED SWAN.—Charles Ross, of Lyons, Indiana, made a lucky shot at swans this season at Bee Hunter Prairie. Three came low down over the marsh. Ross saw them coming, and although a flock of geese passed tempt-ingly within range, hc did not fire at them, and waited for the approach of the bigger game. The swans came head on, and were just about alighting when Ross fired and downed them all with one barrel. Two fell dead, but the other was only wing tipped. He was captured after a long chase, and when Ross started for home he made the swan walk in front of him all the way. The town turned out to see Ross driving a wild swan down the road, and a stranger was so much interested he bought the bird for \$5.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Perry, N. Y., May 13.—We want a place where a party of four or five can find good deer hunting, and would like a few bear also. Give the name of some party near the locality with whom we could correspond regarding guides, transportation (if necessary) etc.—J. L. W.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF CAMPING.—I think "W. N. B." can-not have tried the fur bag or he would not condemn it as he does. After sixteen years given up to wild life and big game hunting in all parts of the world, thirteen of which have been spent in Western America, I find that there is no bed so warm or so portable as a fur bag. Mine will go very easily behind my saddle, including an outside waterproof canvas bag, which entirely does away with any necessity for a poncho or ground sheet. It weighs exactly ten pounds and is warmer than three pair of blankets, which is the usual allowance for a man in the mountains, and these would weigh some twenty-four pounds, besides ground sheet and cover. I always try every new and promising device for camping before condemning it.—C. A. M.

THE NARROWS.—A club, consisting of twenty-two mem-bers, chiefly Newark men, have leased a ducking shore in "The Narrows," which is six miles south of Havre de Grace. The club has purchased a large sloop to carry the game, and is making ready for a big shoot when the season opens. Canvasbacks and redheads are now circulating a notice at their breeding grounds at Alaska, to beware of "The Narrows" next autumn.

FLORIDA.—Jupiter Inlet.—Hunting has been quite good the past winter. Deer have been killed in large numbers, especially by the numerous Indian pot-hunters. Wildcats, panther, bear and other smaller game are numerous. Sea-trout, bass, snapper and other fishing good.—G. G. F.

NEW JERSEY.—New laws prohibit killing red or gray squirrels during months of November and December; im-pose a fine for having in possession any sort of game after the same has been snared; restrict killing European pheasant, partridge or grouse for three years.

A PIGEON STORM.—A Titusville, Pa., old resident recalls that on March 25, 1852, in a tremendous snow storm great flocks of pigeons were blinded and bewildered, and coming to the ground were killed by hundreds.

BUT LOTS OF FUN.-Vicksburg, Miss., May 6.-We had an interesting trip after turkcys, but found the birds "up to snuff," and got only three in a ten days' hunt.-P.

EAST BERKSHIRE, Vt., May 12.—No spring shooting of ducks about here, because they did not come to be shot. Trout fishing has started in fine.—L.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FLY-FISHING FOR SHAD.

Editor Forest and Stream: The shad scason of 1886 has opened with brighter pros-Editor Forest and Stream: The shad scason of 1886 has opened with brighter pros-pects than the three previous years have shown at the same date. Not having my memoranda with me, I will have to trust a treacherous memory, which reminds me that the sea-son of 1888 opened some days after the 25th of May, with very unsatisfactory results. The scason of 1884 opened about the 1st of June, and for some days the fishermen had to be satisfied with from one to three fish per day; 1885 opened with one shad on the 21st of May and no very per-ceptable increase until June. The three years were un-profitable except in blistered hands from persistent rowing. The season of 1886 opened Saturday, 15th, with seventeen shad, all good fish. To-day, Monday noon, shows consider-able increase on Saturday's catch. How it will continue re-mains to be seen. Let us hope the anglers will find a fcw pleasant hours with the Connecticut River shad. The two scasons of 1884 and 1885 gave the fish a better opportunity to do their own hatching than they have had for the previous eight years. With the exception of three days last summer and about a week of the summer previous, surplus water was running over the dam. Through the close seasons of both years (when out after bass) shad were plenty and good size. One evening in Sentember 1884 I was weding and whin-

Surplus when their fundaming of the fundamination in the seasons of both years (when out after bass) shad were plenty one evening in September, 1884, I was wading and whip-ping the rapids between the bridge and the dam. The fish were so attentive to my personal pleasures I did not notice that a storm was gathering. I was manipulating a 3-pound bass in strong water between the large stones which dot the bed of the river, unconscious of the then raging storm until the fish swam up the rainstorm, passing over my head and seeking refuge in another pool behind me—out of the water into the wet. After he had found his way to the creel the storm was about spent. Making my way across lots for my boat below the bridge, I struck a pool about three rods long and a rod and a half wide, in which were about two dozen shad. They could not get out of it, as there was no flow of water through. The water raised that night and set them free.

Free. Will keep you posted on the prospects for the fly. THOS. CHALMERS.

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 17.

HOLVORE, Mass., May 17. Editor Forest and Stream: In your "Correspondents" column of last week I notice the statement that "the only spot where the fly-fishing for shad it successful is below the dam at Holyoke, Mass." Very fine shad are taken with the fly on the Housatonic River, near Birmingham, Conn. The shad of this river are widely known as being equal in size and excellence to any found in the United States, Formerly they ran up to spawning grounds many miles above Birmingham, and in those days I believe were never taken with the fly, but several years since a dam twenty-two feet in height was built at the place named, and at the same time a huge timber box, so fearfully and wonderfully made that it is a terror to all well-organized shad, was placed in the dam and called a "fishway." The natural result is that all fish now make Birmingham their terminus, and as no sciences or nets are allowed here, the shad congregate in great num-bers, giving much sport to the local tly-fisherman. ROBLYN, N, Y.

ROSLEN, N. Y. [We knew perfectly well that shad had been taken with a fly on the Housatonic, having fished there for them with suc-cess. The omission to mention this locality was au over-sight for which we cannot account. We have always re-garded it as an uncertain locality, however, and have never considered it worth while to send anglers there. We are glad to know that shad take the fly freely on that river.]

TOWING FOR KINGFISH.

DOWING FOR KINGFISH. To Day I have been a fishing, the first time that I have had leisure to do so since the fire (we in Key West date from that event altogether now; it has superceded "befo' the wah." etc.), and I have had so capital a time of it that before I sleep and the nuscles of my pulling-in anat-many get stiff and sore, as undoubtedly they will be to mor-row, I will share my good luck with my Forksr AND STREAM onfrères, and send "A. N. C." to bed green with envy when he compares his biggest bass with my grouper, my kingfish, amber fish and red snaper. Twrote you a letter some weeks ago which you published more the heading of "Fishing at Key West." I had hard work to get that letter up, and had to draw on the catch of others to get a respectable creel cf fish together, my trophies in date in the Foam of the Sea, skipper, Acosta; cook, Gabe; and erew. Charlie, of allof whom I spoke a well-deserved good word. But when I distributed among them some of the field and urged that should try it again. They thought that the history of a day of calm, most of the time passed at action, with no bait that would draw anything but sharks, was bardly a fair description of the average and ordinary events of a day of exist hor beczee from the stat, and a lunging big kingfish landed before we had gone a mile, to be followed during the day with lots more (my own share of the tat there was lots of fun at "towing." Lots of work, too, and I have tied in vain to cipher out how many foet-poinds my arms lifted that day, using as data 22 kingfish form 10 to 16 pounds', eight, a barracouta about twice as heavy, and Spanish mackerel to make up the score, each appring big kingfish landed before we had gone a mile, to be followed during the day with lots more (my own share of from 10 to 16 pounds', weight, a barracouta about twice as heavy, and Spanish mackerel to make up the score, each appring big kingfish landed before we had gone a mile, to be followed 30 yards from boat, and hauled in with h

although judging by sensation, at every yard gain she seemed to go faster. I had a savage pleasure in seeing that big head thoroughly clubbed, for not only did he, with one of his razor-sharp teach, cut my fluger to the bone, but just before, either he or one of his breed, bit in two, as clean as though cut with an axe, a good-sized kingfish I was hauling in. I'm sure that fish must have bad a tail when he started, but he came to hand minus, not only it, but over a foot of his body. King-fish I knew to be like all of the mackerel family, excellent bait, and had often used it, but never before an entire ten-nounder. pounder.

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first opportunity I should fish that bank. That opportunity came to day. Starling with a good breeze we again went as far east as on the first trip, and again failed utterly in that direction. After passing the Pelican, between it and Sand Key, we got three fine kingfish and a couple of large (four and six pounds) Spanish mackerel trolling, and I caught a magnificent amber fish weighing 24 pounds. We still fished off the shoals in from five to fifteen fathoms, but not a fish. Then the breeze dying again, we made for the deep-water ridge, and in five ubnutes from the time we strnck it a 28-pound grouper was on deck. Then came an hour to be re-membered. All hands were fishing, and some one was land-ing a fish all the time. Our catch consisted of red snappers, groupers and rockfish of various varieties. My own catch included a red snapper of 14 pounds and a grouper of 43. I thought sure I had a shark. Several of our lines having been carried off by them, and having but the one gear left, I determined to, if possible by careful handling, get him to the surface and shoot him, hoping thus to save hooks. Pres ently I doubted his being a shark, for he stopped fighting and came up quite easily, and that a shark never does. Iu all respects his action was that of a big codfish, lug back occasionally, then hang. When he came to the surface his mouth was wide open, and he was so far exhausted that there was no difficulty in inserting a gaff hook just opposite to mine, and then three of us lifted him in; then that merry-making became temporarily and literally a symposium, for he was the big grouper of the season. I sent him ashore this evening to a lady, who, since the fre, is compelled to hunt up food for about thirty people; and have just received her note of thanks for that "what shall I call it, young whale?" Having thus placed him on record, I'll turn in. Priseco P. S.—I suppose I ought to interject some useful data. On Plate 94 of "The History Industries of the United States"

Having thus placed him on record, I'll turn in. PISECO P. S.—I suppose I ought to interject some useful data. On Plate 94 of "The History Industries of the United States" are given pictures of the spotted cero (*Scomberomorus regalis*) and the cero or kingfish (*Scomberomorus caballa*). In the text, page 116, describing the two fish, it is said, "It is more than likely that this (spotted cero) and the preceding species (cero) are both included by the Key West fishermen under the name kingfish, the difference in general appearance being so slight that it is hardly likely they would be noticed by ordinary observers." They both are so included. I have caught them both, the most of the catch up to March 10 was of the spotted variety; since then the *caballa* has predomin-ted. Lying side by side, the difference (aside from the markings) between the males and females of either variety are greater than between two of the same sex, different specie. PISECO.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

CARP LAKE, MICHIGAN.-XII.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS. CARP LAKE, MICHIGAN.-XII. W E pulled ashore to eat our lunch, for we were now just off the Alexander farm, and the wind came sweeping down the lake past the point which sheltered us with a force that precluded the idea of pulling against it and fishing with any comfort. Lunch disposed of, we caught a few frogs in a litlle wet meadow back of us to increase our store of bait, swung out into the rollers and headed across the lake over the same course I had taken the previous Sunday. We put out two trollers, a Hill and a Chapman, but the big pickerel or maskalonge that took my spoon that day had probably not yet digested it, or mayhap he had changed his mind about new-fangled bugs with glittering propellers as an article of diet, and we had no call from hin nor from any of his relations. Down near the point where Maybert's Creck comes in through the wilderness of deadened trees we changed back to frogs, and in a couple of minutes Ben was engaged in a sharp fight with a big-mouthed bass of nearly three pounds, who finally took a position on the stringer under vigorous protest, after vainly trying to smash "ole quintessence" by a sudden dash under the boat. Then in less than fifty yards two more tried to belch up the frog after swallowing it, but Ben's hook had a fashion of "always a ketchin' on to somethin'," and they too we re slipped on the stringer, to end their career in the frying pans of the phil-oopher across the water. Meantime the skipper was not idle; he was holding the boat in proper positon for Ben to handle his fish, e.j ying the fun and waiting for his turn to come next; hut the struggles of the last one seemed to have scared the others, if there were any more, and the turn did not come. We drifted along down with the wind toward the point

We drifted along down with the wind toward the point opposite camp, over a stretch of shallow water, four to eight feet deep, with a sand and mud bottom, with only a stray bulrush nodding in the breezs here and there, and not even a patch of "musrat grass" big enough for a sunfish to hide a patch of in.

in. It may be mentioned here as a matter of possible interest to any of the brethren not used to fishing the lakes of this region of Michigan, that such a piece of water as that is, as old Ben says, "jest the place where ye won't ketch nothin', an'ye might as well reel up or go ashore an' fish in a roz-

old Ben says, "jest the place where ye word' ketch nothin", an' ye might as well reel up or go ashore an' fish in a rozberry paten."
Just off this point the water is shallow for fifty or sixty yards out and then comes a strip of grass and thickly growing bulrushes reaching down the lake for a hundred yards or more, and along the outside of this bank the water deepens straight off till the hottom cannot be seen. This is the kind of water where you may look for fish.
We drifted along down to the lower end of the rushes without taking anylhing, however, but one longface of four pounds, which fell a victim to the rod of the skipper. Here the wind had a fair sweep at us, making the water so rough that it was hard work to hold the boat anywhere, and as we turned to go over the water again along the bulrushes, a rain storm coming down the lake less than a mile away admonished us it was time to get into the rubbers and head across for the caup. Ben said this was "a hoss sense move, fur the fish wasn't a bitin' much nohow, an' he wanted to git ashore where he could rub the knots out o' his legs."
At this point we afterward took a number of fine fish, bass and plekerel, and one day old Danny struck a fish there with such persistent and dogged fight in him that he was preparing, to chuckle over the capture of a big maskalonge, but when it was brought in right and in reach of the gaff, it proved to be a villainous bead-eyet "lawyer" of large size much to the disgust of the old pelican and the hilarity of Hyperboler, who barked and snarled as he jerked the gaff into bim, in derision at Dan's "new style o' muskylunge." We loat the rainstorm to camp by a few munutes, but no sign of life greeted us as we stepped out and pulled the boat up on the bank except five mischierous little pigs that were engaged in an industrious rooting match under the kitchen fly for stray scraps and crumbs that might have fallen from the table. These little porkers, only a few weeks

old, were a fund of considerable amusement for the girls and

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dose at intermittent intervals with very gratifying results to himself. We roused the philosopher out of his dreams, and while he started fire in the stoves and arranged the table. Ben and the skipper dressed the bass for supper and breakfast, leav-ing the pick-rel for any of our neighbors who might drop in for a mess of fresh fish, this being an arrangement that would suit all parties concerned, as we have noticed that the resi-dents along the lakes where we have made our camps and fished prefer the longsnouts to buss, for the reason perhaps that their tastes have been educated on them because of their more easy capture. We went to bed that night not in the best of humor with the weather, and had it not been for the quieting music of the onttering rain on the canvas there doubtless would have been mutterings deep and dismal from the old campers, but this ble-sed rain music of the night is a panacea for most of the ill born of an unpleasant day, and we went peacefully to sleep to the dreamy melody, with a hope that the morn-ing would bring signs of clearing skies and snnny weather. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.] [In issue of April 29, "Camps of the Kingfishers," page 267, first column, eighth line from bottom, read government blankets for goat blankets; line 42 from bottom, second col-umn, read red hoss for red bass.]

EYED HOOKS.

EYED HOOKS. Editor Forest and Stream: Tarly last spring I obtained from England several dozen throughout the season with great pleasure and success, and the gring them a thorough trial I thought them about and those flies which I required of American pattern, I have not those flies which I required of American pattern, I have the to them also. Since April 1, this year, I have used some the to them also. Since April 1, this year, I have used some the to the male. Since April 1, this year, I have used some the to the male. Since April 1, this year, I have used some the to the terned down eye and find them much superior to the the terned down eye and find them much superior to the the terned down eye and find them much superior to the the terned the terned that is and yould recommend to down eye Pennell turned down eyed hooks and intend in approximation of the first the tail and not lose any time the ternesson than that of economy, I think the usual there reason than that of economy, I think there. The ternesson than that of the dropper flies the surell may be the ternesson than that of the orden the ternesson them the ternesson that the ternesson than that of the ternesson them. This the ternesson than the to the ternesson ternesson the ternesson ter

NEW ENGLAND TROUT WATERS

New ENCLAND TROUT WATERS.
The WENCLAND TROUT WATERS.
The work mind to be sure to make a trip to the trout waters this year; to once again drink in the beauties of the trout waters this year; to noce again drink in the beauties of the work and strain of business or professional life. But it is often baryen and strain of business or professional life. But it is often hard to find the courage to start off on what looks to the ordinary mortal like a fooliah jaunt for the sake of a few then, The true and only way is to start when the fever is on. Delays are dangerous; they are more dangerous to our fishmer of the sake of a few the trade and only way is to start when the fever is on. Delays are dangerous; if ador t its, and a ot a faced, annual professional life. Affect this is ossillat changes hinder us. The ise we should bring to bear upon any of the other and the overs on its is that processination which is the thief of the overs of the Maine lakes is being to the adver on greenally propose, and so the trip is loss for want of mere decision with its year than usual. It was not wholly unexpected, and yet the lovers of line and rod were not greenally propose of the same the breaking up of a great many parties; and contaring will stay at home altogether. This is childy true but it shows how slight a circumstance may spoil even and ender whore may be termed the endy rushers, to be sure, but it shows how slight a circumstance may spoil even and commendated trip. It is a fact that the movement to have also the break ing up of a great many parties; suggested from other tradesmen from taking that fishing the same nutries the way and the endy rushers, to be sure, but it is too good to keep—there will be alter the the same nutries is suggested from other tradesmen from taking that fishing the same nutries. Strikes and the uncertainties of the same nutries and the asker is being runch test that is often alter that the movement to have any parties and the endy rushers, to be alter the same nutris suggestion.

we go fishing to the tune of a brass band, and a country band at that? SPECIAL The trout season of 1886 is proving to be one peculiar to itself. The redspots or brook trout are hardly coming up to itme in the record of catebes thus far, but the blackspots, or andlocked salmon, are surprising even their warmest friends. This is particularly true of Weld Pond, in Maine. This pond was first stocked with salmon scarcely more than to perform a very successful trip to that pond with some of the first sportsmen in Maine, and they all express themselves as highly pleased with the success of landlocked salmon. Com-missioner Stanley gives an account of one caught the other day which weighed elven pounds, and I have just taken up a Maine paper, rather given to telling big fish stories, which mentions the taking of a landlock, Friday, weighing four-teen pounds. This last story should be taken with a grain of salt at least till confirmed. But even a salmon of eleven pounds comes with a great deal of pleasure to those most in-terested in the culture of the landlocks in Maine. It must be remembered that this is all the work of ten years, and to fless size. Commissioner Stanley remarks that they are taking fish there from two to five pounds by the thousand. These smaller fish, he remarks, are evidently the work of more recent stocking, since the State has done more for that purpose. As to the growth of these salmon, Mr. Stailey is much pleased, as well as surprised. Together with Mr. Sti-well the Maine Commissioners are now of the opinion that tot, the conditions of food being favorable, grow much faster than many writers have told us. Certainly the results of andlocked salmon in Weld Pond go to prove that they are correct. Speaking of the monster brook trout of the Androscoggin waters, Mr. Stanley does not give them credit

for the great age usually ascribed to them. He finds trout of this class to have grown to six inches in length which he has every reason to believe were only two years old. From that time he believes them to grow very rapidly. The Maine Commissioners may also be put down as fully convinced that fair angling —that is, with single hook and line—can never totally exhaust the trout or hadlocked salmon in any waters. They admit that the fish may be "thinned out," but not ex-hausted entirely. These gentlemen commence this week the work of planting the several quotas of landlocked salmon in the Maine waters. Commissioner Stanley is authority for the fact that landlocked salmon are being taken with the fly this year, a fact heretofore considered doubtful. The latest report also shows that landlocks are at last being taken in Rangeley Lake. An eight pound fish of that species was taken there one day last week and several have since fol-lowed of less proportions. SPECIAL. BOSTON, MASS. BOSTON, MASS.

Bosrow, Mass. Bosrow, Mass. Under date of May 4, Mr, O A. Dennen, of Moosehead Lake, writes to Mr. T. Sedgwick Steele, of Hartford: "The ice left the lake earlier than usual this year, the date of its going out being May 1 and 2. The weather for three weeks past has been fine. Clear, clondless sky, with wind not over six miles an hour. Temperature for the week end-ing May 4 averaged 36 degrees, taken at 6 A. M. Average for the month of April, 32 degrees (taken at same hour). The fur hunters have had a fair run of luck. Two Indians came out of the woods about three weeks ago and received \$735 for their skins, consisting of beaver, mink, sable, black cat, otter, etc. Considerable large game has been killed the past winter, or up to Jan. 1, when the time closed. In the latter part of December, 8 moose were killed on Blue Ridge in sight of the hotel. One cannot, however, go far into the woods without sceing plenty of signs which indicate that moose, deer, caribou and bear are still quite plenty. The fishing season is fairly opened, several parties are already on the ground and the steamers Kineo, Day Dream, Twilight and Ripple are scudding about the lake seeking out the best grounds. Everything indicates a fair season at Kineo. The spring opening about two weeks earlier than usual will be likely to rid us of the black flies early in July." early in July."

Editor Forest and Stream: The ice left the lakes on Tuesday, May 4, and the fishing season was commenced by the guests of the Greenvale House, Geo. M. Esty, proprietor, Greenvale, Me., on Saturday, May 8. At this point the waters of the Sandy River are discharged into the Rangeley, or Oquossoc Lake, and flow through the connected lakes, discharging finally into the Androscoggin River. The best early fishing for the cele-brated Rangeley trout is found here. The record for the first two days is as follows, no record being made of trout under three pounds in weight. Of these smaller trout large numbers were taken: numbers were taken:

numbers were taken:
May 10, 1886, Henry T. Richardson, New York; boatmau, H. R
Fuller, Phillips, Mei, Iand-locked salmon, S pounds.
May 12, Henry Hobart, East Bridgewater, Mass; boatman, Nathan
Elis, Greenvale, trout, 34 pounds.
May 12, Wm. L. Heed. South Abington, Mass.; boatman, Nathan
Elis, Greenvale, trout, S pounds.
May 12, Euzene H. Clapp, Boston, Mass.; boatman, Chas. H. Toothaker, Rangeley, trout, 54 pounds.
May 12, Horace P. Tobay, Boston, Mass.; boatman, Chas. H. Toothacher, Rangeley, trout, 54 pounds.
May 12, C. L. Browning, Milbury, Mass.; boatman, a friend, trout, 694 pounds.
May 12, Geo. E. Keith, Brockton, Mass.; boatman, Ebenezer Hinckley, Kangeley, land-locked salmon, 644 pounds.
The land-locked salmon, 644 pounds.

ley, Rangeley, land-locked salmon, 694 pounds. The land-locked salmon were introduced into these lakes in 1874 by the Fish Commissioners of the State of Maine, and their increasing number establishes the success of their T. undertaking.

SEBAGO LAKE.

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Schago Lake are at the mouths of Songo and Muddy rivers, both places being at the head of the lake and about two miles apart. At the former are three camps, owned respect-ively by the Songo Club, Robt. E. Edes and Raymond Par-ties. At Muddy River two camps have been erected this spring, one owned by O. B. Gibbs, of Bridgton; the other by Naples parties. Transient accommodations can usually be obtained near the fishing grounds. Guides charge about \$3 per day for man and boat. BLACK SPOT. SERACO LAKE, May 6. SEBAGO LAKE, MAY 6.

THE MONTREAL FLY.

Editor Forest and Stream: Editor Forest and Stream: I have recently received a copy of the work "Fishing With the Fly." Most of the colored plates in the book are correct; but there is, however, one important exception, that is the one of the Montreal fly, which is wrong in several particulars

The Montreal fly has a strong hold on my affections and has for manỳ, many years occupied the most prominent place in my fly-book, being especially adapted for our North-ern waters. It had its origin with my old and lamented friend, the late Peter Cowan, E-q., of Sweetsburgh, Quebec, who first made and used it at least half a century ago. The original and genuine Montreal fly is made with a "red body, ribbed with yellow tinsel, the hackle assorted scarlet and ginger, and a light gray mallard wing." Soon after its first appearance it becaue a standard fly with the English fly-fishers who were in Canada, and through them samples of the fly were sent to England, where they were made for the trade.

Mr. Cowan was one of the most enthusiastic of fly-fishers;

There were sent to England, where they were made for the rade.
The Cowan was one of the most enthusiastic of fly-fishers, fenial, jolly, a true and warm-hearted friend, a good and affectation. He held for many years an important office of the English army officers who were formerly stationed in Motreal; but wee was sure to befall them if they brought their cockney airs out to the trouting grounds. Many a presential joke did Uncle Peter, as he was familiarly called, play at the experiment of the townships, a noted trout region, when we picked up at a small farm house Uncle Peter and a young officer who were returning from dishing, well laden with full creds of *S. fonkinalis*. Uncle Peter's undustriction of the toy of the country of the country of the sector of the country of the town were returning from dishing experiences and discussing the merits of the different waters of that section of the country when the young Englishman, who had been quite silent, apparently in a deep study, suid, "I say, Uncle Peter, I am availy much obliged to you for your kindness, you know. We over it England have a wrong idea of you fellaws out here, but, by Jove, you have taken me down a peg, you for whow, "This brough tout a roor of laughter from Uncle Peter that made the woods ring. The young fellow joined in quite as heartiy, and when their mirth had party subsided, he said: "But, you know, that first morning was a strong. If possible louder and longer than the first."
They were the naives how to be able to part the provide of the introduction, etc. He was clad in the nost noby of cockney the should be an unspirated be worded at the part of while top knee boots, but anderneath this exertion? Uncle Peter saw what he thought would be good estift when the dimy outside was not to the the sage that evening set them down at the door of the introduction, etc. He was clad in the nost noby of cockney hypersed the way to di the a gentl

very much like an oath and exclamation. But we had best drop the curtain and let the reader imagine what followed, and return to our favorite fly. When this fly was introduced to the trade it was called the Montreal or Canada fly, but usually the Montreal fly. I have I believe killed far more and larger trout with this fly than with all others put together. I invariably use three flies, with the Montreal as a stretcher, and use various other kinds for droppers as the water and season require. Bro. E. B. Hodge of the N. H. Fish Commission, who is an old companion of mine, I presume remembers well the big trout (my largest) that I killed on this fly in Hopp's Pond, a small body of water situated near Mount Orfond. This pond was once celebrated for its large trout; but alas, its glories have departed forever, for some contemptible vagabond has stocked it with pickerel. As I now write my thoughts go back to years long past when Bro. Hodge and the Montreal fly" were intimately associated in many a trouting expedition. The catch that we made one afternoon was thirty that weighed forty pounds, at Lake Nick, where H. had a severe headache which spoiled his appetite for the fish which the writer so nicely broiled, but which did not prevent him from casting a fly while the trout were on the feed. It was there that the "big one" came out of the weeds and tried to eat up the two and a half pound fish that H. had hooked and was playing. I afterward struck that big fellow and he turned tail to and dove into the weeds in spite of any strain that I could bring to bear on him with my Norris rod, and in those weeds he remained until he broke or rubbed off the casting line. Then, again, my thoughts delightfully live over again

line.

the pleasures of that morning at that beautiful stretch of water below the old mill near Megantic, where we waded down stream for a short distance and filled our baskets to overflowing with half-pound trout. It was there that we saw the trout jumping and trying to follow up a stream of water that came pouring out from an auger-hole in the side of the flume of the old mill. Some did succeed in going through the hole into the flume, but where one succeeded, many shot out of the slender thread of water and struck gainst the planking and foll back again into the pool below. Then came the red-letter day—that day in June in the Chau-diere rapids at the mouth of Lake Megantic, where we caught one hundred and eighty trout, not one weighing less than half a pound, and from that up to three pounds cach. Our individual scores stood at an even ninety cach. I also remember with a smile how Bro. H., the next morn-ing as we were breaking camp, stole out to the river's side with rod in hand, to catch another fish, so as to go out of the wilderness one ahead, and when given his choice either to unjoint and repack his rod, or take a ducking then and there, he took apart his rod but at the same time emphatically denied our ability to duck one side of him. Ah. H. I you then forgot the little bout in the camp by the still-water of the salmon river where we were deer hunting, when a "hip-lock" stood not the writer's but another's head in the cook's pan of baked beans, while the heads belonging to the indi-vidual who owned that head were kicking out a jig up near the roof of the camp. That was how many years ago? Well, well, how time flies. Though its flight destroys the elasticity and comeliness of the body and brings whitened threads among the brown, may it never change the youthfulness of our spirit, and our love and appreciation for our old and tried friends, and for the gentle art; and neither may it enbed with golden tinsel, hackle assorted scarted and ginger with light gray mallard wings. __________________________________ with light gray mallard wings. MONTREAL, Canada.

with light gray mallard wings. STANSTEAD. MONTREAL, Canada. MONTREAL, Canada. LARE ENTE BASS GROUNDS.—The Dayton (O.) Journal reports: "The Dayton party of anglers, with fair weather, will be bass fishing in East Bay on Saturday, May 15, the day that the open season begins in Canada waters. Veteran Valentine Winters, with Rufus J. King as his boat com-panion, heads the list, the party being paired as follows: Commodore Cooper and G. Shepherd, Captain and Dr. Greenleaf, of the U. S. A.; Major Bickham and Hon. E. Schultz, Benj. F. Kuhns and Hon. John W. Turner, N. Mory and Bert C. Mory, Ed. Best and George Knecht. Dr. McCormick writes that the steamer Louise is now making daily trips, except Saturdays, that frors' legs are ripe, mush-rooms due, gulls are on, and that 'Piscatoria' is open for any and all Dayton gentlemen who may desire to accompany the anglers. Edward Hazzard, of the Dramatic News, of New York, and friend, have registered for the season; Hon. J. B. Battelle, of Toledo, has his kit packed for Pelee, and Dr. O. W. Nixon, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, will be thre; and Alex. Starbuck and his veteran companion, Wesley Cameron, and Dr. W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati; Colonel Wallace, of Indianapolis, and Judge Goode and friend, of Springfield, and twenty or more other anglers have their baggage checked for Pelee. The Pelee Club.—Gen. Sheridan, Robert T. Lincoln and twenty other gentlemen, have char-tered the steamer American Eagle, and will occupy their club house at Sheridan Point, Pelee, next Sunday. The Kentucky party that always locates at Smith's Point are en fourier Club, of Cincinnati, are already cnjoying fishing at long Point and Gull Island reefs, off Kelley's Island, and are favorites of John Hardy, of Dayton, and Walter Halde-man, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. The Leffel party, of Springfield, and friends from Cleveland, have chartered the steam yacht Henry Douglass, and with Puti-n-Bay as head-quarters, will fish at North and Middle Bass Islands,

Dayton, and probably others will go to Put-in-Bay." Dayton, and probably others will go to Put-in-Bay." THE CLARDON.—The Clarion, Pa., Fish and Game Pro-tective Association, of which Mr. F. M. Arnold is President, has been prosecuting the dynamite fiends. The *Jacksonian* of that town reports: "On Mondy last Daniel Steiner, of Scotch Hill, had a hearing before Esq. Thompson, upon a charge being one of a party of dynamiters who placed explosives in the Clarion River for the purpose of killing fish. The offense was committed on the 19th of April, and was clearly proven, no defense being made. The justice found in accordance with the facts and imposed a fine of \$50 and the costs of prosecution on the defendant, which he paid, the aggregate being \$65.60. Warrants are out for the arrest of two other members of the party, E. D. Steiner and John McClelland, who will doubtless be similarly dealt with when apprehended. The law against placing explosives of any kind in any of the waters of this Commonwcalth is very clear and explicit, and the Clarion Fish and Game Association is determined to bring all violators to punishment. In the instance noted above, the witnesses testified that after the clearing of the was white with dcad fish. Take in connection with this fact the millions of little fish, no larger than "wrigglers," with which the river abounds at this season, that must have also been destroyed, to say nothing of the eggs in the vicinity —and the destruction of the finny tribe caused by one of why the Clarion should not be one of the bost fishing streams in this section of the State, if the laws are complied with, and it is proposed that respect for the protective enactments shall be strictly enforced.

shall be strictly enforced. New JERSEY LAWS.—About twenty bills affecting the game and fish laws, some good, some bad and others radi-cally wrong, were presented for passage in both branches of the Legislature of this State just adjourned. But few of therm passed, however; among those which did was Senate 113, a righteous good bill for the protection of stocked waters. It provides that no person or persons or corpora-tions shall place in any fresh water stream, lake or pond, any lime or other deleterious substance, or any drug or medicated bait, with intent thereby to injure, poison or catch fish, nor place in or allow to flow or be discharged into any lake, pond or stream stocked with or inhabited by trout, bass, pickerel, pike, sunfish or perch, any drug, acid, gas tar or any deletenious substance whatever which will kill or destroy said fish. Other bills passed opens the season for catching black bass with hook and line on May 30 and closes it on Dec. 1 in each year; prohibits the catching or killing of black bass less than seven inches in length, or trout less than six inches in length.—*Plainfield Constitutionalist.*

THE PRIVILEGED CLASSES.—Central Lake, Mich., May 6. —In the neighborhood of the ponds and brooks, I have noted a goodly crop of fish-spears. I am disposed to think that the particular industry of which these are the token, is likely to languish in this region before long. Even now, those that follow it are conscious that they do so by suffer-ance, and though the loud-mouthed among them say that all fish protective legislation is only for the benefit of tourists, and that they will spear as long as they like; it is a fact that there are fewer jack-lights on the lakes than in any pre-vious spring for some years, and one or two prosecutions for violation of existing statutes will practically put an end to the spearing. The gill-nets will still be used, but only for a time, and I think that our waters will yet be restocked with fish in abundance for all. It is comical to hear the netters and spearmen talk of legislation for the benefit of "privileged classes." As I see it, they themselves are the ones who claim exceptional privileges, and by their-exercise in defiance of law, prevent those of us who desire nothing more than equal rights with all, from even securing enough of fish for an occasional meal, to say nothing of the sport. For several years I have told these gentry that the end of these things was not far distant, and behold, it cometh, in the near future, —KELPIE.

TROUT NEAR NEW YORK.—I am somewhat of a sports-man and can readily say that in all my experience I have never before indulged in such sport as during the past week in Sullivan county, N. Y. I took the train at Wechawken for Fallsburgh Station, where Uncle John Waldorf met me, and drove to his Woodbourne House, at Woodbourne. The first day I fished three miles of the Neversink River, and the result was 19 pounds of brook trout ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The second day I fished over the same ground and realized a like result, and on the third day I tried a smaller stream with flattering success. I am only one among many who has met with the best of luck on this popular trout stream, and I would advise any person in scarch of first-class trout fishing to make arrangements with Uncle John.—A SPORTSMAN.

CANADIAN SALMON RIVERS.—Editor Forest and Stream: With reference to the paragraph, "Canadian Salmon Rivers," issued in your edition of April 8 last. I beg to remark that your assertion, as regards the rivers of this Province, is far from being correct, as almost all, if not all, the salmon rivers of some importance are under private control (see accom-panying report, page 130); and it is expected, from the de-mand for more fishing privileges, that other rivers not hitherto sought after will be taken up, improved and pro-tected. So I hope you will make, in your next edition, the necessary remarks and corrections concerning same.—W. W. LYNCH, Commissioner of Crown Land, P. Q.

THE ENGLISH ANGLING TOURNAMENT.—The sixth inter-national Fishing Gazette fly and bait casting tournament will be held on June 5, on the grounds of W. Cunard, Esq., Or-leans House, Twickenham, within 150 yards of the famous Twickenham ferry. The tournament will be, as before, for the benefit of the Angler's Benevolent Society. The prize list and programme is not yct published. Upon a payment of ten shillings any fishing tackle maker will be allowed to exhibit and sell his stock upon the grounds.

THE SUSSEX ANGLERS' CLUB, T. S. Morrell, Secretary, Newark, N. J., proposes to take up, as its means allow, the numerous bass and pickcrel waters within ten miles of Deckertown, N. J. The club offers very desirable advan-tages to New York city anglers who want fishing near at hand. Properly managed, such a scheme as this ought to insure an abundance of first-class and sure fishing.

EAGLE'S NEST, Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y., May 17,—A. S. Churchill, Esq., just brought me to my sick chamber a speckled trout 14 inches long and 5 inches wide at front fin; weight, 14 pounds. It was caught by his little grandson in Spring Brook, within three rods of his cottage in the village of Stamford. The brook is alive with fish, but few are so large.—NED BUNTLINE.

CANADA. —A good fishing resort, in a comparatively new country, is Gurrie's Hotel, at Lake St. Joseph, Canada, an hour's ride from Quebec. Mr. Adam Watters and son, of that city, one afternoon last season, caught there 19 lake troat, weighing 157 pounds 6 ounces. Sportsmen in Canada can be fitted out with supplies of all kinds by Mr. Watters. See advertisements in other columns.

THE NIPISSING.—Cobourg, Ont., May 13.—Will "B. and H.," who signs the article "Fishing at Nipissing" in your last number, give me further information about deer and partridge shooting, fishing and best month in which to visit Trout Lake. Would I get any lake trout in September and what would be the best bait?—W.

fishculture.

FISHCULTURE-A PRACTICAL ART. BY JOHN H. BISSELL,

[Read before the American Fisheries Society.]

[Read before the American Fisheries Society.] I D0 not forget, gentlemen of the American Fisheries Soci-ety, that I am but a student in the craft which we pro-fess, and for the encouragement of which this society exists; nor that many of you have grown gray in this honorable, nay, may I not also say patriotic, service; and so I should be sit-ting at the feet of some piscicultural Gamaliel, instead of your committee which left me no room for excuses or refusal. A younger generation is now coming upon the field to take its part in carrying forward fishculture, to apply the practical observation and scientific research of the past twenty-five years, to the practical solution of some very important eco-nomic questions that are beginning to clamor loudly for solu-tion.

tion. The question most urgent just now is not, can fishes be arti-ficially hatched and reared, and acclimated in alien waters, but can the fisheries of this country now be saved! That the merest ex-periments. In my own State it is only within that time that we have ever hatched and planted over 15,000,000 of whilefish this society, once called "Fishcultural," may not improperly the society, once called "Fishcultural," may not improperly generation, the pioneers of fishculture, have done their work, as well as of the value of their work and the appreciation in which it is justly held by the people of this country. At former meetings of the society you have been favored by the eloquent speeches of statesmen who judged rightly that

[Mar 29, 1886.
fishculture was worthy the statesmen's consideration.* You have been honored by papers and addresses from men of your own number who have won distinction by knightly deeds—no less knightly and honorable because won in the unromantic armor of waterproof coats and rubber boots—in condict for the secrets of nature, wresting from nature's willing hands the knowledge that practical men have been gathering and storing up against the day when the millions that are peopling and are to people this continent, shall cry out for more and better and cheaper food. You all know the men to whom I refer, so there is no need of mention of their names. I know them, not by personal acquaintance and familiar discourse, but none the less really, through their writings and experiments, which have made it possible for men of the class to which I belong to accomplish something for the States which have honored us with the oversight of their fishing interests. Without the knowledge which has been gained and freely disseminated by these intelligent and devoted men the fishery establishments of many of the States would have no existence, or their officers no reasonable and sufficient as swer to make to their State governments when asked, as they so frequently are, "Can fishculture do anyting worth the expense for the food supply of the people of this State?" Have we then any such answer to make? That we have, that the answer is reasonable and artificient I shall try briefly to show. While we have not learned all there is to know about the culture of fishculture I invite your attention. In using the expression "fishendlure I and to the same extent, a necessary department of the public business. To this practical aspect of fishculture I invite your attention. In using the expression "fishendlure I mean to be understood as including artificial propagation of fish and the protection of them until they are mark to fisher and the protection of them until they are instrable.
Consideration of sinkulture as a depart

gan; but, the state of affairs there is in some measure analogous to the circumstances of other States, and the subject from my point of view may prove of more than merely local interest.
Are our fisheries worth saving?
Michigan has a coast line of more than 2,000 miles in length upon the Great Lakes and their connecting rivers by actual measurement upon the Government charts. Its lisheries produce annually over 13,000 tons of food, the value of which is something over \$300,000 at first cost. The capital invested in the prosecution of this industry is about \$1,200,000, it gives employment to 1,800 men, which means that over 7,000 people are dependent upon the prosecution of the fisheries for their living. The pound nets used in this industry placed end on end will stretch 200 miles, the gill-nets placed end on end wensure 1,588,532 fathoms—over 1,800 miles.
From this brief statement it appears that Michigan has industry lakow that they need care. Forty years ago at one of the seine fisheries on Detroit River the number of whitefish constituting a fair catch was from 90,000 to 115,000 fish, averafing in size about four pounds. That fisherly has been abandoned for more than fifteen years, and the last vestige of docks, houses and pounds have rotted away. Another fishery having as fine a plant as any on the lakes, about nine miles below Detroit, as late as the fall of 1883 had over 12,000 white fish were taken there by actual count. This we know, for we bought and handled the entire each to take the eggs for the State hatcheries. At many points on Lake Michigan Amdreds of thousands of whitefish under one pound in weight, one, two, or three years old, which have been planted, have been each of as herites and worthe and whendled the entire catch to take the edgs for the state hatcheries. At many points on Lake Michigan Ham.
But there is not space here and now to multiply examples and by nearly every dealer who handles Michigan ths.
But there is not space here and

asked of the State Fish Commissioners by the representatives of the people every year. Has artificial propagation then been a failure! No, for it has not had a fair chance in several ways. "First-It has not been conducted upon a scale adequate to accomplish the results." "Where we are hatching about fifty millions of whitefish we need from six to eight times that number every year to restore the wasted and deserted grounds, as also to repleaish and keep up the stock in others yet productive. Numerous early experiments were made of planting whitefish fry in interior lakes of various sizes, where we now know they will not thrive because the conditions of food and temperature are not favorable. This could not be known without trial. But it does not follow that the experiments should not have been tried. It was no waste of time or money. The lessons learned from such failures are perhaps more valuable than constant successes. There are large and deep lakes in the interior of Michigan and other States where the whitefish are indigenous. In such lakes they ean and should be grown to the utmost capacity of the food supply. Such lakes we have in Michigan, and we are planting them now as preserves from which to draw a future stock of breeding fish to furnish eggs for keeping up the supply for the industrial fisheries of the draw a future stock of breeding fish to furnish eggs for keeping up that be white this they once the planting the summer months at points where that plenomenon had never before occurred within the memory of the oldest fisherman. That they were the planted fish is beyond question, as it is not doubted by the practical fisherma and others who have examined them, that these young fish are identical with the Lake Erfe fish, that being the source whence all our or takes. It is only within the first few years of the second decade of fisheritme. In my own State it souly within that time that where its only within the time the sub or source also the most exace its only within the first few years of the secon

am informed the same is true of almost all the States, because we have lacked proper municipal regulation of the fishing industry.
It is not enough the State Commissioners should be able, at very moderate cost, to hatch and release in the lakes enough young fish to take the place of adults captured and marketed. The young fish so hatched and released in the waters must be protected until they come to maturity and are marketable; otherwise the wasteful fishing which has once depleted the waters stocked by nature will do the same thing, only more surely and speedily for the waters replenished artificially.
So the two things must go together. Artificial propagation cannot do it alone; municipal regulation cannot do it alone; must concur to assure valuable or lasting success. In the combinations of these two conditions we have the orguments which logically flow from them to support the arguments which logically flow from them to support the anonly point out generally that municipal regulation.
I can only point out generally that municipal regulation, to be of value in saving or extending the operations of the industrial fisheries of the great lakes, must cover these points, namely:

be of value in saving or extending the operations of the print, namely:
(a) The sizes of the meshes of the nets to prevent the destruction of immature fish.
(b) Market restrictions as to the size at which various kind of fish may be handled or sold.
(c) Prohibition of inshore fishing during the season or at the points when the young fish are running in to feed.
(d) Discretionary authority to allow the use of nets below standard size at certain times, in certain localities, for certain kinds of fish.
(e) The demarcation of spawning grounds and their absolute rest from fishing at the spawning season; or, if that is impracticable, a "close season" at spawning time.
(f) Inspectors and wardens of the fisheries with ample means and powers to enforce all regulations, whether of apparatures, fishing operations, packing or marketing.
(g) A reasonable and equitable system of license which will furnish the means to pay the cost of inspection and regulation.
There is one more requisite which cannot be provided by statute law, the spread of reliable information of ur pur-

(f) A reasonable and equitable system of license which will furnish the means to pay the cost of inspection and regulation, and also of replenishing and keeping up the stock by artificial program. There is one more requisite which cannot be provided by statute law, the spread of reliable information of our purposes and operations among the fishermen and fishing communities, which will create a healthy public opinion in support of the laws and their strict and just enforcement. The been urged that this whole business of fishery regulation should be undertaken by the Federal Government, so far at least as the fisherles of the Great Lakes are concerned. Is there any reason why the Federal Government should undertake the establishment and enforcement of fishery regulations in the States bordering the Great Lakes are concerned. Is there any reason why the Federal Government should undertake the establishment and enforcement of fishery regulations in the States bordering the Great Lakes are concerned. The supplies of fish in the same waters? The reasons for this course or the desirability of it are not to my mind clear. The subject of fishery regulation is one, even if it were a new and open question, which seems from the very necessities of the case to be so local, domestic and municipal in its character as to fall naturally within the police power of the soveral States, and not within any defined powers of the Federal fursidiction, legislative or judicial. But it is no longer an open question. It has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. And this view seems to have been adopted by all the States that have established fishery regulations in superior of the soveral states. Are this view seems to have been adopted by all the States that have established fishery regulation, however meagre and insufficient, as well as by the Supreme Court of the United States. And this view seems to have been adopted by all the states and the respressible of the Great Lakes? What promise does it give which will

FIGH FOR THE UPPER HUDSON.—On April 28, 1886, the fry of 30,000 lake trout, 20,000 Penobscot salmon and 8,000 brown or European trout reached Glens Falls, N. Y., from the Cold Spring Harbor station. These fry were from one-half to one and one-half inches in length, and had made the journey with very slight loss. The lake trout were planted in Lake George, being the first of this kind brought to this locality, at a place called the Calf Pen, opposite Dome Island, where there is the deepest water of the lake. The brown trout fry came from spawn presented to Mr. E. G. Blackford and Mr. Fred Mather by the German Fishery Association, and are the first of their species planted in this vicinity, being put in the Clendon Brook. This species is common in suitable European pounds. It is said to grow faster and be more hardy than our native trout. The salmon also were planted in Clendon Brook, from which it is hoped they will stock the Hudson River. This is the third consignment of salmon to the Glendon Brook in three consecutive years, and makes about 140,000 of this fish that have been planted there; and it is hoped that some of the earlier plantings will return this year for the purpose of spawning.—*Glens Falls Republican, May* 4, 1886.

THE NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION.—The Supply bill, as passed by both houses of the New York Legislature, has been sent to Governor Hill, and he has vetoed some items. Among these are the following: "For the purchase of land adjacent to the Caledonia Fish Hatchery, \$3,000. The Appro-priation bill contains an item of \$26,000 for fisheries, which should be sufficient. For establishing a fish hatching station in Jefferson county, \$4,000. Objections same as above."

The Kennel.

Nov. 8.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 32.—Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Ooster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y.

DOG SHOWS. May 18, 19, 20 and 21.—Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo, Munson, Manager. May 25, 20 and 27.—First Dog Show of the Ninth Regiment, Wilkes-Pa. W. H. Tock, Secretary, Wilkesbarre, Pa. July 20, 21, 22 and 23.—Milwaukee Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Man-ager, Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.—First fall dog show of the New Jersey Ken nel Club, Waverly, N. J. A. P. Vredenburg, secretary, Bergen Point, N. J.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries "American Kenuel Register," P. O. Box 2892, New York. Number of entries already printed **3689**.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS DERBY ENTRIES.

FOLLOWING is a complete list of the entries for the eighth annual Derby of the Eastern Field Trials Club, to be run at High Point, N. C., commencing Nov. 22. All were whelped in 1885.

ENGLISH SETTERS

PAXTAUG (T. W. Seiler and G. W. Porter, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Liver and tan dog, May 9 (Count Noble—Fate Gladstone). Swatara, (T. W. Seiler and G. W. Porter, Pittsburgh, Pa.). Black, white and tan dog, May 9 (Count Noble—Fate Glad-

Liver and can dog, may 5 (count ricer, Pittsburgh, Pa.)
 Black, white and tan dog, May 9 (Count Noble—Fate Gladstone).
 NoBE (James Verner, Pittsburgh, Pa.)—Black, white and tan dog, Feb. 23 (Count Noble—Hazel).
 FRED W. (Sanborn Kennels, Pittsburgh, Pa.)—Black, white and tan dog, Feb. 18 (Count Noble—Spark).
 Lizzie SAN ROY (W. C. Kennerly, White Post, Va.)—Orange and white bitch, July 27 (San Roy—Ross).
 GAY GLADSTONE (T. M. Brunsby, Marietta, Ga.)—Black, white and tan dog, July 22 (Gladstone—Miss Clifton).
 NANTATALA (J. O'H. Denny, Pittsburgh, Pa.)—Black, white and tan bitch, March 26 (San Roy—Drane's Cora).
 MACBETH (Ramapo Kennels, Mahwah, N. J.)—Orange and white dog, July 1 (Clifford—Donner's Bessie).
 LADY MACBETH (Ramapo Kennels, Mahwah, N. J.)—Black and white dog, July 1 (Clifford—Donner's Bessie).
 LADR MACBETH (Ramapo Kennels, Mahwah, N. J.)—Black and white dog, July 1 (Clifford—Donner's Bessie).
 RANGER IV. (Ramapo Kennels, Mahwah, N. J.)—Black and white dog, July 1 (Clifford—Donner's Bessie).
 BONDHU WIND'EM (J. C. Higgins, Delaware City, Del.)—Black and white dog, July 1 (Clifford—Donner's Bessie).
 BELEE WIND'EM (J. C. Higgins, Delaware City, Del.)—Black and white dog, June 19 (Robel Wind'em—Juno).
 BLUE PRINCE (Pittsburgh Kennels, Pittsburgh, Pa.)—Black, white and tan dog, Feb. 4 (Dashing Bondhu—Nora Wind'em).
 BELLE WIND'EM (J. C. Higgins, Delaware City, Del.)—Black, white and tan dog, Feb. 4 (Dashing Bondhu—Nora Wind'em).
 BELLE PINNCE (Pittsburgh Kennels, Pittsburgh, Pa.)—Black, white and tan dog, Feb. 20 (Royal Ranger—Kit Killbird).
 SPARKLE (Pittsburgh Kennels, Pittsburgh, Pa.)—Black, white and tan bitch, Jan. 11 (Count Gladstone—Queen Laverack).
 MABLE FELEME (Pittsburgh Kennels, Pittsburgh, Pa.)—Black, white and tan bitch, Jan. 11 (Count Gladstone-Queen Laverack).
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DAN NOBLE (Fittsourgn Kennels, Fittsourgn, Fa.)-Lemon
Delton dog, June 15 (Count Noble-Lewis's Nelly).
DAISY QUEEN II. (Fittsburgh Kennels, Pittsburgh, Fa.)-Black, white and tan bitch, Feb. 21 (Royal Ranger-Daisy
Queen).
MAIDA III. (Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y.)--Black, white and tan bitch (Marquis de Correze-Maida II.).
EIGHMIE (Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y.)-Black and
tan bitch (Marquis de Correze-Fan).
RUBICON (B. M. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, Feb. 2 (Ben Hill-Zoe).
DEL SUR (California Kennels, Sacramento, Cal.)-Black, white and tan dog, Aug. 30 (Gladstone-Isady Rake).
BEN HUR (C. P. Stewart, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, Aug. 25 (Paul Gladstone-Lady Rake).
BEN HUR (C. P. Stewart, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, April 21 (Gladstone-Carrie J.).
CASSIO (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, April 21 (Gladstone-Lady Rake).
Nar GOODWIN (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, June 1 (Roderigo-Bo-Peep).
CHANCE (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, June 1 (Roderigo-Bo-Peep).
Dake, white and tan dog, June 1 (Roderigo-Bo-Peep).
Duke of BUCKINGHAM (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, June 1 (Roderigo-Bo-Peep).
DUKE OF DUKNGHAM (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, June 1 (Roderigo-Bo-Peep).
DUKE OF ORLEANS (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, March 17 (Mingo-Twin Maud).
ALLE JAMES (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, March 17 (Mingo-Twin Maud).

Laud). ALLIE JAMES (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.) Black, white and tan bitch, March 17 (Mingo-Twin Maud), JEAN VAL JEAN (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, enn.)-Black, white and tan dog, March 17 (Mingo-Twin Laud).

Maud.
PURITANA (H. B. Duryea, New York)—Black and white bitch, July 1 (Royal-Sultan—Queen Bess).
MISS ELSIE (E. F. Thomas, Hoboken, N. J.)—Black, white and tan bitch, July 29 (Count Noble—Ruby).
RODREKA (Dr. Jas. N. Maclin, Keeling, Tenn.)—Black, white and tan bitch, Oct. 26 (Roderigo—Gem).
LATTLE NELL (L. B. McFarland, Memphis, Tenn.)—Black, white and tan bitch, Feb. 21 (Startle—Topsy).
PRINCESS FLIRT (Ramapo Kennels, Mahwah, N. J.)—Black, white and tan bitch, April 15 (Clifford—Von Lengerke's Donna).

Intrie REL (E. D. MUSATARIO, Monipus, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan bitch, Feb. 21 (Startle-Topsy).
 PRINCESS FLIRT (Hamapo Kennels, Mahwah, N. J.)-Black, white and tan bitch, April 15 (Clifford-Von Lengerke's Donna).
 FANNY GLADSTONE (J. M. Fronefield, General Wayne, Pa.) -Orange and white bitch, Aug. 30 (Gladstone-Flounce).
 HUSTLING HANNAH (Whyte Bedford, Horn Lake, Miss.)-Black and white bitch, Feb. 2 (Ben Hill-Zoe).
 KEYSTONE (P. H. & D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, June 27 (Gladstone-Sue).
 GOLDSTONF (P. H. & D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, June 27 (Gladstone-Sue).
 MURFELL (Edward Dexter, Boston, Mass.)-Black and white bitch, Feb. 2 (Ben Hill-Zoe).
 HARI KARI (Edward Dexter, Boston, Mass.)-Blue belton dog, June 11 (Don Nilson-Tehula).
 COUNTESS HELEN (O. L. Washburn, New Haven, Conn.)-Black, white and tan bitch, June 11 (Foreman-Jolly Nell).

SCOUT (R. J. Crawford, Winston, N. C.)-Black and tan dog, Jan. 16 (Jumbo-Nell). CAST OFF (Geo. T. Leach, New York)-Orange belton dog, (Clifford-Donner's Bessie).

SCOUT (R. J. Crawford, Winston, N. C.)-Black and tan dog, Jan. 16 (Jumbo-Nell).
 CAST OFF (Geo, T. Leach, New York)-Orange belton dog, (Clifford-Donner's Bessie).
 PRINCE DASH (J. von Lengerke, Hoboken, N. J.)-Black and white dog, April 15 (Clifford-Donna).
 CAPPELL G. (L. Shuster, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.)-Black, white and tan dog, Aug. 16 (Gladstone-Cornelia).
 CORNELIA G. (L. Shuster, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.)-Black, white and tan bitch, Aug. 16 (Gladstone-Cornelia).
 KD (W. A. De Witt, Felham Manor, N. Y.)-Black and tan dog, Feb. 26 (Sprain-Gypsy).
 BOB H. (Dr. R. J. Hampton, Athens, Ga.)-Black and white dog, March 31 (Count Noble-Belle Boyd).
 CAN (Dr. R. J. Hampton, Athens, Ga.)-Black and white and tan bitch, March 31 (Count Noble-Belle Boyd).
 BAFTA (John Hunter, New York)-Black and white bitch, Aug. - (Sam-Brick).
 BIBD (John Hunter, New York)-Black and white bitch, Aug. - (Sam-Brick).
 BIBD (John Hunter, New York)-Black and white bitch, Aug. - (Ban-Brick).
 PRINCE ROYAL (R. T. Kennedy, Pittsburgh, Pa.)-Black and white dog, Feb. 22 (Royal Ranger-Daisy Queen).
 DON FUREL (Blackstone Kennels, Tarrytown, N. Y.)--Black, white and tan dog, --- (Don Juan-Petrel III.).
 FOAM (Blackstone Kennels, Tarrytown, N. Y.)--Black, white and tan bog, --- (Don Juan-Petrel III.).
 FOREMAN'S LASS (C. Fred Crawford, Pawtucket, R. I.)--Black, white and tan botch, Aug. 7 (Foreman-Grace B.).
 FOREMANS (Chas. Copeland, Seymour, Conn.)-Black, white and tan bitch, Aug. 7 (Foreman-Grace B.).
 FOREWARD (Chas. Copeland, Seymour, Conn.)-Black, white and tan bitch, Aug. 7 (Foreman-Grace B.).
 FOREWARD (Chas. Copeland, Seymour, Conn.)-Black, white and tan dog, June 2 (Genut Noble-Gladys).
 LUKE ROY (H. H. Matlock, Riceville, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, June 1 (San Roy-Jennie).
 FAWN H. (W. B. Sta

IRISH SETTERS

MADCAP (Claire-Reeta Kennels, Palmyra, O.)-Bitch, June

MADCAP (Ularre-Reetal Kennels, Palmyra, O.)-Bitch, 18 (Glencho-Reeta). CLATRE-REETA (Claire-Reeta Kennels, Palmyra, O.)-Bitch, June 18 (Glencho-Reeta). MAC GINNESS (C. J. Stewart, Jamaica, L. I.)-Dog, Aug. 30 (Shipman's Tom-Meg). RODMAN (C. J. Stewart, Jamaica, L. I.)-Dog, Aug. 30 (Tom -Meg). Ros. -Meg).

POINTERS.

(h) Mark (C. J. Stewart, Jamaica, L. I.)—Dog, Aug. 30 (Tom -Meg). POINTERS.
 RAPID DON (W. C. Thompson, Butler, Pa.)—Lemon and white dog, Aug. 22 (Yandevort's Don—Nellie Bird). NETTIE C. (W. C. Thompson, Butler, Pa.)—Lemon and white bitch, July 30 (Meteor—Start's Flirt). DOLON (John S. Wise, Richmond, Va.)—Liver and white dog, May 17 (Meteor—Beulah). MAJORITY (F. R. Hitchcock, New York)—Liver and white bitch, June 26 (Bang Bang—Focahontas). Queex FAN (F. R. Hitchcock, New York)—Liver and white bitch, March 1 (Bang Bang—Focahontas). Queex FAN (F. R. Hitchcock, New York)—Liver and white dog, June 20 (Priam—Hops). CASSANDA (F. R. Hitchcock, New York)—Liver and white dog, June 20 (Priam—Hops). CASSANDA (F. R. Hitchcock, New York)—Liver and white bitch, June 20 (Priam—Hops). Spranceok (Capt. C. E. McMurdo, Charlottesville, Va.)— Liver and white dog, June 10 (Mainspring—Curfow). SELDOM (E. H. Haight, Allaire, N. J.)—Liver and white dog, June 26 (Bang Bang—Focahontas). RAY (Geo. T. Wisner, Goshen, N. Y.)—Lemon and white dog, June 26 (Bang Bang—Pocahontas). RAPTAN (J. M. Whaite, Newton, N. C.)—Liver and white dog, July 6 (Miter—Fleeda). METEOR'S MAID (Boyal Robinson, Indianapolis, Ind.)—Liver and white dog, July 6 (Miter—Fleeda). METEOR'S MAID (Royal Robinson, Indianapolis, Ind.)—Liver and white bitch, March 31 (Meteor—Dee). HIMALAYA (Neversink Lodge Kennels, Guymard, N. Y.)— Liver and white bitch, June 6 (Tammany—Jil). METEOR'S MAID (May 18 (Meteor—Dete). MINGRY (C. H. Odell, New York)—Liver and white dog, Oct. 3 (Tammany—Modesty). FIX (James P. Swain, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y.)—Lemon and white bitch, March 31 (Meteor—Dete). MINGRY (C. H. Odell, New York)—Liver and white dog, Oct. 3 (Tammany—Modesty). FIX (James P. Swain, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y.)—Lemon and white bitch, Jan. 29 (Rush—Eria). Bob

NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS DERBY ENTRIES.

NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS DERBY ENTRIES.
TOLLOWING is a list of the entries for the eighth annual Derby of the National Field Trials Association, to be run at Grand Junction, Tenn., in December.
BEE GLADSTONE (John Drees, Little Rock, Ark.)-Black, white and tan bitch, March 28 (Paul Gladstone-Busy Bee).
PENN (F. A. Harrison, Lexington, Ky.)-Lemon and white dog, March 17 (Maxwell-Juno 11).
DELSUR (G-W. Post and G. W. Watson, Sacramento, Cal.)-Black, white and tan bitch. Sept. 25 (Gladstone-Flounce).
DOT (General W. B. Shattue, Clincinnati, O.)-Black, white and tan bitch, Sept. 25 (Gladstone-Dido II).
TAWN H. (W. B. Stafford, Trenton, Tenn.)-White and lemon bitch, July 14 (Paul Gladstone-Lady C.).
DAREALL (Geo. H. Laughton, Grand Crossing, II.)-Black, white and tan bitch. May 21 (Doncaster-May Queen).
MUSS ALICE (Geo. H. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn.)-White, black and and og, Feb. 2 (Ben Hill-Zoe).
KARTNA (B. M. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn.)-White, black and tan bitch, July 14 (Paul Gladstone).
Hubicon (B. M. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn.)-White, black and tan bitch, July 14 (Paul Gladstone).
Muss ALICE (Geo. H. Ber Hill-Zoe).
TANTRA (B. M. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn.)-White, black and tan bitch, July 14 (Paul Gladstone-Lady C.).
WANDA (B. M. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn.)-White, black and tan bitch, July 14 (Paul Gladstone-Lady C.).
WANDA (B. M. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn.)-White, black and tan bitch, July 14 (Paul Gladstone-Lady C.).
MANTRA (B. M. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn.)-White, black and tan bitch, July 14 (Paul Gladstone-Lady C.).
MANDA (B. M. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn.)-White, black and tan bitch, July 14 (Paul Gladstone-Lady C.).
MANDA (B. M. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn.)-White, black and tan bitch, Jule 11 (Don Nilson-Lady C.).
MANDA (B. M. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn.)-White, black and tan bitch, Oct. 26 (Roderigo-Gem).
FANNIE

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS

334

GAMBLER (J. W. Murnan, Keeling, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, March 18 (Sportsman-Gem).
GLAD (J. W. Murnan, Keeling, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan bitch, Aug. 30 (Gladstone-Flounce).
QUEER YICTORIA (Dr. G. G. Ware, Stanton, Tenn.)-Black and white bitch, April 21 (Gladstone's Boy-Maud W.).
LUCK (Dr. G. G. Ware, Stanton, Tenn.)-Black, white and white bitch, April 21 (Gladstone's Boy-Maud W.).
DEAN SWIFT (Dr. G. G. Ware, Stanton, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, Sept. 18 (Gladstone's Boy-Grammy).
PHIL GLADSTONE (John Drees, Liftle Rock, Ark.)-Black, white and tan dog, March 28 (Gur Mannering-Whirlwind).
LOCK ROY (Robert Pritchard, Madisonville, Tenn.)-Lennon and white dog, March 29 (Gur Mannering-Whirlwind).
LOCK ROY (Robert Pritchard, Madisonville, Tenn.)-Lennon and white dog, March 20 (San Roy-Queen Bess).
BUN ROY (L. B. Suggs, Memphis, Tenn.)-Elack, white and tan dog, March 30 (San Roy-Queen Bess).
BUN ROY (L. B. Suggs, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, June 1 (Paul Gladstone-Lady Rake).
TALLEYRAND (W. T. Bowdre, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, June 1 (Paul Gladstone-Lady Rake).
LEO GLADSTONY (W. B. Gates, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, June 1 (Paul Gladstone-Lady Rake).
DEN HUR (C. P. Stewart, Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, April 31 (Gladstone-Carrie J.).
BEN HUR (C. P. Stewart, Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, April 32 (Count Nole-Lizzie Hopkins).
MAT Goodynty (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, April 32 (Count Nole-Dize Hopkins).
MAT Goodynty (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, June 1 (Roderigo-Bo-Peep).
CHANCE (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, June 1 (Roderigo-Bo-Peep).
CHANCE (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, June 1 (Roderigo-Bo-Peep).
Bla

cins). ALLIE JAMES (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.) -Lemon and white bitch, March 17 (Mingo-Twin Maud). JEAN VAL JEAN (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Penn.)-Black, white and tan dog, March 17 (Mingo-Twin Goad).

JEAN VAL Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, march 1. Maud). DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Mem-phis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, March 17 (Mingo-Twin Maud). DUKE OF ORLEANS (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, March 17 (Mingo-Twin Maud). GLADIE DRACO (B. Crane, Chicago, III.)-Black, white and GLADIE DRACO (B. Crane, Chicago, III.)-Black, white and tan

Twin Maud;
DUKE OF ORLEANS (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan dog, March 17 (Mingo-Twin Maud).
GLADIE DRACO (B. Crane, Chicago, III.)-Black, white and tan bitch, July 20 (Gladstone-Princess Draco).
RUBY (Middle Tennessee Kennels)-Black, white and tan bitch, March 7 (Sportsman-Gem).
GLADSTONE'S GIRL (Patrick Henry, Henrico, Ark.)-Lenion and white bitch, June 27 (Gladstone-Shie).
NELLIE H. (A. Mosbacker, Cincinnati, O.)-Lemon and white bitch, July 7 (Gath's Hope-Lit).
BOGNE FALLA (J. M. Thompson, Covington, La.)-Lemon and white dog, May (Paul Gladstone-Bessie A.).
BELLE OF LICEENNE (P. B. Mosby, Somerville, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan bitch, June 93 (Gladstone Boy-Flitt C).
EVERLENA (P. B. Mosby, Somerville, Tenn.)-Black, white and tan bitch, June 11 (Don Nillson -Tchula).
Rosa Leze (B. P. Holliday, Prairie, Miss.)-Black, white and tan bitch, June 12 (Count Noble-Prairie Chicken).
LUKE ROY (H. L. Matlock, Riceville, Tenn.)-Black white and tan dog, June 13 (Son Roy-Jennie).
SPONTSMAN'S DUCE (J. H. Trezevant, Dalas, Tex.)-Black, white and tan dich, June 12 (Sportsman-Grace Gladstone).
Bob H. (Robt, Hampton, Athens, Ga.)-Black, white and tan dog, March 31 (Count Noble-Belle Boyd).
CAN CAN (Robt, Hampton, Athens, Ga.)-Black, white and tan dog, Feb. 4 (Dashing Bondhu-Nora Wind'em).
BELLE WIND'EM (H. S. Bevan, Lamar, Miss.)-Black, white and tan dog, Feb. 4 (Dashing Bondhu-Nora Wind'em).
Des H. (H. Matto, June 19 (Rebell Wind'em-Juno).
DEE (T. L. Martin, Lexington, Ky.)-Black, white and tan bitch, March 29 (Tate J.-Lady May).
BELLE (W. H. Colcord, Chicago, III.)-Black, white and tan bitch, June 19 (Rebell Wind'em-Juno).
DEE (T. L. Martin, Lexington, Ky.)-Black, white and tan bitch, June 19 (Rebell Wind'em-Juno).
DEE (T. L. Martin, Lexington, Ky.)-Black, white and tan bitch, Aug. 4 (Spot Noble-Mite-Topy).
M

tan bitch, June 19 (American Dan-Countess House). POINTERS. METEOR'S MAID (R. Robinson, Indianapolis, Ind.)-White and liver bitch, March 31 (Meteor-Dee). DOLON (John S. Wise, Richmond, Va.)-White and liver dog, Mar 17 (Meteor-Beulah). METEOR BELLE (Col. W. E. Hughes, Dallas, Tex.)-White and liver bitch, May 18 (Meteor-Beta). DILLSEY (Col. W. E. Hughes, Dallas, Tex.)-White and liver bitch, March 31 (Meteor-Dee). MAXIMUS (Col. W. E. Hughes, Dallas, Tex.)-White and liver dog, July 31 (Maxim-Flash III.). CONSOLATION (C. H. Odell, New York)-Lemon and white dog, Jan. 29 (Bang Bang-Grace III.).

WESTERN FIELD TRIALS DERBY.

FOLLOWING is a list of the entries for the second annual Derby of the Western Field Trials Association, to be run at Abilene, Kan., commencing Nov. 8: ENGLISH SETTERS.

EXAMPLE, KARL, COMBERTERS. ENGLISH SETTERS. COUNTESS GEM (D. F. Garrettson)—White, black and tan bitch, Oct. 25 (Roderigo-Gem). DAN J. (B. F. Price)—White, black and tan dog, March 30 (San Roy-Queeu Bess). KING DAN (H. P. Dillon)—Orange belton dog, March (Wad-dell's Dan-Lucky Deal). RUBY BUCKELLEW (T. W. Stoutenberg)—Orange and white bitch, June 28 (Buckellew—Brimstone). PATIENCE (W. H. Colcord)—White, black and tan bitch, Aug. 4 (Spot Noble—Medora Gladstone). NANCY BELLE (W. H. Colcord)—Blue belton bitch, June 9 (Glen Rock—Countess Flirt). DOLLEY (Col. W. E. Hughes)—Black, white and tan bitch, June (American Dan—Countess House). MARKSMAN (C. B. Donaldson)—Black, white and tan dog, May 21 (Doncaster—May Queen). KATARAX (W. W. Tucker)—Black and white dog, July 15 (Ben—Jet). CAFT. CRAIG (A. R. Starr)—Black, white and tan dog, Jan. 2 (Gladstone—Lady M.).

LADY JULIET (Alonzo Campbell)—Lemon and white bitch, September (White Cloud—Pearl Laverack). SIR ROMEO (Alonzo Campbell)—Liver and white dog, Sep-tember (White Cloud—Pearl Laverack). SPOT BELTON (J. I. Case, Jr.)—Blue belton dog, March 27 (Dick B. —Belle Belton). BUN ROY (L. B. Suggs)—Lemon and white dog, March 30 (San Roy—Queen Bess). QUEEN ELSIE (E. R. Watson)—Blue belton bitch, July 26 (King Noble—Elsie Belton). LADY MACK (C. J. Brown)—Liver and white bitch, September (Sportsman—Jessie Turner). BESSTE B. (F. H. Bull)—Blue belton bitch, July 26 (King Noble—Elsie Belton). DAREALL (G. H. Laughton)—Black and white dog, May 21 (Doncaster—May Queen). FAWN II. (W. B. Stafford) –White and lemon bitch, June (Paul Ghadstone—Lady C.). Sport GLADSTONE (Ohio Kennels)—Black and white dog, Sept. — (Sportsman—Jessie Turner). BLACK AND TAN, SETTERS. Durat I. (C. H. Laughton)—Lemon and white dog, March 28 (Count Noble—Saula).

ELACK AND TAN, SETTERS. DIANA II. (G. D. Huling and W. A. Alderson)—Bitch, April 14 (Argus—Diana). LADY MALCOLM (J. T. Thorpe)—Bitch, July 23 (Malcolm— Dream IV.). IRISH SETTERS.

BRUSH, JR. (G. D. DeHart)-Dog, March 8 (Brush-Lor-JACK (H. P. Dillon)-Dog, April - (Joe-Queen Bess). TRIX (W. A. Pierce)-Bitch, April - (Joe-Queen Bess).

raine), JACK (H. P. Dillon)-Dog, April - (Joe-Queen Bess). TRIX (W. A. Pierce)-Bitch, April - (Joe-Queen Bess). POINTERS.
 METEOR BELLE (Col. W. E. Hughes)-Liver aud white bitch, May 18 (Meteor-Beta). MAXIMUS (J. N. Simpson)-Liver and white dog, July 31 (Maxim-Flash III). DILLSEY (J. N. Simpson)-Liver and white bitch, March 31 (Meteor-Dee). TANEY (J. W. Blythe)--Liver and white bitch, March 31 (Meteor-Dee). TANEY (J. W. Blythe)-Liver and white bitch, March 31 (Meteor-Dee). SPRING (R. M. Huchings)--Liver and white bitch, March 31 (Meteor-Dee). SPRING (R. M. Huchings)--Liver and white dog, June 10 (Mainspring-Curfew). VANITY FAIR (R. M. Huchings)-Lemon and white bitch, April 14 (Bang Bang-Bellona). VANDAL (E. F. Stoddard)-White and liver dog, May 14 (Drake-Vanity). LADY JUNO (E. F. Stoddard)-Liver and white bitch, March 31 (Meteor-Dee). MIGNON (J. W. Munson)-Liver and white bitch, June 10 (Mainspring-Curfew). MIGNON (J. W. Munson)-Liver and white bitch, June 10 (Meteor-Dee). MIGNON (J. W. Munson)-Liver and white bitch, June 10 (Mainspring-Curfew). SIR ANTHONY (H. H. Farnham)-Black and white dog, Nov. 18 (Graphic-Zitta). MIKADO (F. F. Harris)-Liver and white dog, Nov. 18 (Graphic-Zitta). BELE OF WOODFORD (F. F. Harris)-Liver and white bitch, Nov. 18 (Graphic-Zitta). BELE OF WOODFORD (F. F. Harris)-Liver and white bitch, Nov. 18 (Graphic-Zitta). BELE OF WOODFORD (F. F. Harris)-Liver and white dog, Nov. 18 (Graphic-Zitta). BELE OF WOODFORD (F. F. Harris)-Liver and white dog, Nov. 18 (Graphic-Zitta). BEAU OF PORTLAND (F. F. Harris)-Liver and white dog, March 31 (Meteor-Dee). MEEKNESS (J. N. Macklin)-Liver and white dog, June 25 (Robert le Diable-Belle Faust). CONSOLATION (Chas. H. Odell)-Lemon and white dog, March 31 (Meteor-Dee). MEEKNESS (J. N. Macklin)-Liver and white dog, March 31 (Meteor-Dee). MEEKNESS (J. N. Macklin)-Liver and white dog, March 31 (Meteor-Dee). MEEKNESS (J. N. Macklin)-Liver and white dog, March 32 (Bang Bang-Grace III).

THE ENGLISH FIELD TRIALS.

THE National Field Trials were held at Shrewsbury, Eng., commencing Tuesday, April 28. Following is a summary of the several events: POINTER PUPPY STAKES.

First, F. Lowe's liver and white Duke of Hessen, 11mos. (Luck of Hessen-Blarney); second, C. H. Beck's liver and white Rapid Ben, 15mos. (Naso of Kippen-Venus of Braun-fels); equal third, A. Richard's orange and white Lolo, 14mos. (Drake IL.-Fairy), and Barclay Field's liver and white Busy IV., 13mos. (Young Dick-Belle of Bow).

SETTER PUPPY STAKES. First, C. Wace's lemon and white Sandy, 12mos. (Bluecoat Boy—Minnie); second, J. H. Platt's black, white and tan Brave Prince, 15mos. (Brave Tom—Bouny Bevis); third, Elias Bishop's lemon and white Royal Dash, 11mos. (Royal Prince– Nellie).

Acton Reynald Stakes for all-aged pointers and setters, eight pointers and four setters. D. R. Scratton's liver and white pointer Hero, 5yrs. (Bang-Hebe), won first in pointers and prize for best of either breed; H. Lonsdale's black and white setter Jovial won first in setters, and M. A. Richard's black, white and tan setter Rose, 3yrs. (Diamond-Minnie) won second.

CLOVERLY STAKES.

CLOVERLY STAKES. Pointer and setter braces, George Pilkington's liver and white London, 2yrs. (Lake—Dingle) and liver and white Lark-spur, 2yrs. (Lake—Dingle), won first in pointers and prize for best of either breed. Mr. Heywood-Lonsdale's liver and white Bruce, 2yrs. (Barou—Norah) and black and white Jovial, 2yrs. (Barou—Joan) won in setters, and Prince Solms's liver and white Naso of Kippen, 4yrs. (Naso II.—La Vole) and liver and white Jilt of Braunfels, 4yrs. (Darwin—Young Jilt), point-ers. won second.

The Kennel Club Field Trials were held near Holyhead, the first week in May. The Derby had a hundred and twenty-seven nominations, with sixteen starters. Rapid Ben, win-ner of second in the National Pointer Puppy Stake the week previous, won the stake, Prince Solms's liver and white pointer bitch Lady of the Reid, 12mos. (Sir Naso--Hertha), winning second.

ALL-AGED STAKES.

ALL-AGED STAKES. There were thirteen entries in this stake—eight pointers and five setters. The stake was won by M. A. Richard's setter Rose, winner of second in the Acton Reynald Stake the pre-vious week. Second, Sir T. B. Lennard's liver and white pointer dog Polites (Priam—Duchess). Third, R. G. Mawson's lemon and white pointer bitch Quit's Baby (Prior—Quits II.).

IRISH WATER SPANIEL SPECIALS AT CLEVELAND. -La Salle, Ill., May 9.-Editor Forest and Stream: Upon looking over your very excellent report of Cleveland show I was very much pleased with it. But I must ask you to kindly make one correction for me. It is this. In your account of specials won you mention that Patsy O'Connor won the special for best Irish water spaniel bred in America. I am pleased to say that it was my Count Bendigo that should get the credit for that honor. My Little Sioux beat Patsy for best dog or bitch in open class.-T. DONOGHUE.

THE ST. LOUIS DOG SHOW.

THE ST. LOUIS DOC SHOW. [Special Dispatch to Forest and Stream.] Sr. Louis, Mo., May 19, 1886. THE dog show opened yesterday at the Exposition Building with fine weather. The attendance has been very good. The average quality of the dogs in the sporting classes is good. Following is a list of the awards up to noon to-day: <u>AWARDS.</u> POINTERS. LUGE COUNTED.

AWARDS. POINTER:,-LARGE-CHAMPION-DOG: Absent.-OPEN-DOGS: 1st, C. T. Engel's Young Meteor: 24, Gypsey: 34, Sweep. Very high com., Drake. High com., Bow Faust. Bitches: 1st, St. Louis Kennel Club's Belle Faust: 24, Vixen; 34, Nellie. High com., Betsie Haw-kins. Com., Blackbird and Jessle.-UNDER 55ES -CHAMPION-Dog: Robin Adair. Bitch: Vanity.-OPEN-Dogs: 1st, Krupp II.; 24, Rod. Bitches: 1st, Keswick II.; 2d. Dell.-Pupries-Dogs: 1st, Maximum; 24, Colonel Faust. Very high com., Snapper. High com., Black Prince. Com., unnamed. Bitches: 1st, Miss Woodford; 2d, Nellie B. Very high com., Meskness and Llewellin.

Very high co m., Meekness and Llewellia. IRISH SETTERS.—CRAMPION -Dog: Elcho, Jr. Bitch: Fawn.— OPEN-Dogs: 1st, Glenclaire; 2d, Pateey; 3d, Frank. Very high com., Dash. High com., Royal. Com., Blamark, Grover C. and Doc. Bitches: 1st, Laura B.; 2d, Grace Glencho: 3d, Lorna. Very high com., Clara Belle. High com., Flash. Com., Beatty, Helle and Biddy B.—Purpres.—Dogs: 1st, withheld; 3d, Bob White. Very high com., Maid of Erin. UL ACK. MND. M. NONTENDO. Com. Com. Sect.

Nom, Maid of Erin. Market Net Kieger Di, e., enhalten 'tely high BLACK AND TAN SETTERS. - CHAMPION - Absent. - Open-Dogs: ist, withheid; 2d, Don. Very high com., Grover Cleveland. Bitches: ist, Nellie; 2d, Patil. Very high com., Grover. MASTIFFS. - CHAMPION - No entries. - OPEN - Dogs: 1st. Ashmont Sam; 2d, Challenger. Very high com., Creary IL Bitches: Prizes withheid. High com., Beauty. Puppies: 1st, Ashmont Sal; 2d, Queen Victoria. Com., Buck Grove Queen. ST. BERNARDS. - ROUGH-COATED - CHAMPION - No entries. - OPEN -Dogs: 1st, Switzer; 2d, Frank. Bitches: 1st, Nema; 2d, Cho. Pup-Dess: 1st, Switzer; 2d, Trank. Bitches: 1st, Nema; 2d, Cho. Pup-Dess: 1st, Reetor. Bitches: 1st, Emir. COCKER SPANELS. - CHAMPION - No entries. - DOEN - Dogs: 1st.

COCKER SPANIELS. CRANPION No entries. OPEN - Dogs: 1st, Keno: 2d, Prince Olio. Very high com., Colonel Mac. Bitches: 1st, Vic; 21, Blue Silk. Puppies: 1st, Black Donald; 2d, Fanchon. Very high com., Count Leo. SPECIAL.

THE NEW YORK SHOW.

THE NEW YORK SHOW.
 Editor Forest and Stream:
 In your report of the New York show you do me a grave injustice. You are well aware that I never complain of criticism by newspaper reporters, and if opinions differ as to merits of dogs, why should not the press reporter differ from the judge as to the awards? That is all right, and I am content to allow all reasonable freedom in showing up what is thought to be my mistakes. I always, however, reserve to myself the right to consider my judgment at least as likely to be correct as that of the reporter, owing to the more favorable means of comparison a judge possesses over an onlooker. But I will not allow a slander on my character, or motives other than those of an honorable man to be imputed to me with impunity. Disappointed exhibitors are only too ready to seize any excuse for finding fault with a judge's unpalatable judgments, and I regret that your reporter should aid and abet then in the cry that I awarded prizes at random in my hurry to get through quickly.

 May our reporter been in my ring and seen me doing my work, he would never have perpetrated such a slander. The ostively affirm that my awards were as deliberately and coily made and represent my clearest judgment just as much as if I had studied each class for a week. The only hurry there was, was that of getting the dogs in and out of the ring. You may criticise my judgments, but pray don't impute moview. J. F. KIRK.

TOEONTO, May 15, 1886. [As Mr. Kirk disclaims having hurried through his classes and awarded the prizes at random, we cheerfully tender him an apology for making the assertion. We wrote as we did, believing that this was the only possible excuse he had for placing some of the dogs as he did. We sincerely regret to learn from him that the awards were the result of his delib-erate judgment.]

erate judgment.] THE WILKESBARRE DOG SHOW.—Wilkesbarre, May 10. —*Ekitor Forest and Stream:* The committee having charge of the Wilkesbarre bench show have decided to offer two special prizes of \$25 each, to the best kennel of four sporting and non-sporting dogs respectively. A mistake in proof reading has done us much injury in Sk. Bernard classes. The prizes for St. Bernards should be \$10 for first and \$5 for second prizes, in-stead of \$7 and \$4, as in premium list. All express companies will return dogs free of charge. Full power will be given the judge to award such prizes as he thinks fit in the miscellaneous classes. The object for which this show is given appeals to all military men, the receipts going to the fund to build an armory for the Ninth Regiment; and further than that, if the show is reasonably successful it will result in the formation of al breeds throughout this entire section.—W. H. TUCK, Secretary. Secretary.

Secretary. BEAGLE AWARDS AT THE CLEVELAND SHOW.— Wrightsville, Pa., May 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your list of awards of the special prizes at the Cleveland show you wrongly gave my Fairy as the winner of the two special prizes offered for the best beagle bitch in open class. These prizes were awarded to my bitch Dot (Bannerman—Floss). Your list of the awards in the beagle classes is further incom-plete, as you passed over the open bitch class (over 12 inches) entirely. The awards in this class were as follows: Open, over 12 inches—Bitches: 1st, A. C. Krueger's Dot; 2d, E. E. Shaner's Piney. Very high com., Mrs. Geo. H. Hill's Minnie, High com., A. C. Krueger's Maida and C. W. Fromm's Stella.--A. C. KRUEGER.

Stein, -A. C. KRODER. SMOTHERED.—Portland, Me., May 10.—Editor Forest and Stream: It grieves me to annoance the death of my two pointer puppies, Mikado and Belle of Woodford's, by Graphic out of Zitta. The puppies were smothered while en route to the New York bench show. Their loss can only be attributed to gross negligence on the part of the express messenger be-tween Portland and Boston, as we learn that they were re-ceipted for as dead at Albany, and we have reason to believe were smothered directly after leaving Portland. The brace-as is usually the case—were the pick of the litter, and were to have gone from New York to Virginia to be trained for the field trials. They were entered in the Western Derby, and I had every reason to believe would have made a splendid brace of field dogs.—F. F. HARRIS.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE "RECORD."—La Salle, III.—I have received the "Kennel Register and Account Book for Breeders," and I can assure you I am more than pleased with it. If I had known it was such a valuable book, you may be sure I would never have been without it so long. It is just what breeders want, and I cannot see where it could possibly be improved. Every breeder should have it.—T. DONOGHUE. [Specimen pages sent free on application]

SPECIAL PRIZES AT NEW YORK.--The following awards of special prizes at the New York dog show are additional to those published last week: Best greyhound (two) W. H. Huntington's Louisette; best brace, same owner's Harlequin and Louisette. Best bulldog, J. E. Thayer's Bellisima. Best King Charles spaniel, J. Marriott's Clifton Belle.

DOLLY.—Burr Hollis of Wellsville, N. Y., who has had the misfortune to lose his hotel by fire, sends us a touching account of the death of his black and tan terrier, Dolly. The dog, having run back into the burning building, was seen on the piazza of the second floor, where she set up a cry almost human. One of the firemen turned the hose on to her, to keep her from burning, until a ladder could be brought for her rescue; but when the stream struck her she ran to the end of the piazza, leaped off into the flame, and with a piteous cry disappeared.

DEATH OF MEERSBROOK MODEL.—Editor Forest and Stream: Last Sunday 1 had the misfortune to lose the best fox-terrier in my kennels, Meersbrook Model. She was killed by a huge mongrel cur which suddenly pounced upon her, killing her instantly. Although never shown in this country, her record abroad was a brilliant one. This is the second ter-rier I have lost in the same way, Raby Tyrant being killed by my deerhounds.—JOHN E. THAYER, Hillside Kennels, Lan-caster, Mass.

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.—For the convenience of breeders we bave prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales," All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these hlanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound, for retaining duplicates, sent postpald, 20 centr. 30 cents

KENNEL NOTES.—A number of Kennel Notes recently received have been lost. Correspondents who may have sent Notes which have not appeared are requested to repeat them.

NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED. The second sec

BRED. Topsey-Black Reno. Mr. Curtis's (Flatbush, L. I.) cocker spaniel blich Topsey-Black Reno. Mr. Curtis's (Flatbush, L. I.) cocker spaniel blich Topsey (Obo II....) to H. F. Scheilbass's Black Reno (Bene-dict's Boy, A K R. 130-Ltady Bub, A K R. 998), April 18. Altice-Grand Duke. H. W. Holmes's (New York) bull-terrier bitch Altice (A.K.R. 2145) to R. & W. Livingston's Grand Duke (Dutch-Young Magnet), March 30 and April 2. Dorah-Tim. Max Wenzel's (Hoboken, N. J.) Irish setter bitch Dorah (Chief-Doe) to his Tim (Biz-Hazel), March 26. Jersey Beauty-Tim. Max Wenzel's (Hoboken, N. J.) Irish setter bitch Jersey Beauty (Chief-Doe) to his Tim (Biz-Hazel), March 13. Yoube-Chief. Max Wenzel's (Hoboken, N. J.) Irish setter hitch Youhe (Jarvis's Elcho-Jarvis's Rose) to bis Chief (Berkley-Duck), March 18. Florid (Chief-Tane) Secky to bis Tim (Biz-Hazel), Jan 23.

bitch Jersey headily (Unit=D06) to Dis Jim (biz=Th2z), hatch is.
 Yoube-Chief, Max Wenzel's (Hoboken, N. J.) Irisb setter hitch Youhe (Jarvis's Elcho-Jarvis's Rose) to bis Chief (Berkley-Duck), March 18.
 Florid (Jarvis's Elcho-Jarvis's Rose) to bis Chief (Berkley-Duck), March 18.
 Florid (Jersey Becky) to bis Tim (Biz-Hazel), Jan. 23.
 Petty -Tim, Max Wenzel's (Hoboken, N. J.) Irish setter hitch Florid (Chief-Raab's Becky) to bis Tim (Biz-Hazel), Jan. 23.
 Petty Chief-Doe) to bis Tim (Biz-Hazel), Jan. 23.
 Petty Chief-Doe) to bis Tim (Biz-Hazel), Jan. 24.
 Trinket-Bannerman, A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Trinket (Flute-Queen) to bis Bannerman (Marchboy-Dew-drop), March 20.
 Ritiy-Bannerman, A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Kitty (Flute-Bunnie) to bis Bannerman (Marchboy-Dewdrop), March 20.
 Dot-Cameron's Racket. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Kitty (Flute-Bunnie) to bis Cameron's Racket (Rally-Louise), April 10.
 Mignon (Datt-Daisy 11.) to their Kiddlewink (Gloss-Dipertic Bannerman-Floss) to Dis Cameron's Racket (Rally-Louise), April 10.
 Wichress II. (Bnewood-Victress) to A. C. Krueger's Bannerman (Marchboy-Dewdrop), March 18.
 Rebelle -Dashing Rover, W. Henry Colquitt's (Richmond, Va.) English setter bitch Rebelle (A.K.R. 2064) to T. F. Taylor's Dashing (Nover (Dash II.-Norna), April 10.
 Black Dina -King Goal. Chas, F. Hamilton's (Philadelphia, Pa.) Back Dina -King Goal. Chas, F. Hamilton's (Philadelphia, Pa.) Cocker spaniel bitch Role lack Dina (Corney's Kover, Jr.-Jeffert's Rose) to American Cocker Kennels' King Goal (A.K.R. 2054), April 15.
 Countess (Nero-Zata) to Maitland Kennels' Nemours, April 4.
 Walkexie-Frince, B. F. Seitner's (Dayton, O.) baset hound Countes (Nero-Zata) to Maitland Kennels' Nemours, April 4.
 Marker-Flanet, B. F. Seitner's (Da

hitch Lurette (Spice-Olive) to his Stabletord Joe (Corinthian-Jenny), May 11. Gipsey-Jack. A. M. Gerry's (South Paris, Me.) foxhound bitch Gipsey (Dixie-Ringlet) to his Jack (Dime-Fan), May 10. Linda-Glen Rock. E. W. Jester's (St. George's, Del.) Englisb set-ter bitch Linda (Emperor Fred-Cecella D.) to his Glen Rock (A.K.R. 1616).

ter bitch Linda (Emperor Fred—Cecelia D.) to his Glen Rock (A.K.R. 616).
 Galypso—Nevison. Clayton E. Bailey's (Jamestown, N. Y.) mastiff bitch Galypso (A.K.R. 1498) to Obas. H Mason's Nevison. April 23.
 Nell of Efford—Bracket. Graphic Kennels' (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer bitch Nell of Efford (Don Juan-Rew's Kate) to their Bracket (Graphic - Bloomo), Nay 10 and 12.
 Lue—Graphic. H. P. Dortch's (Goldsborougb) pointer bitch Laverack effective for the second state of the se

WHELPS.

WHELPS. ET Notes must be sent en the Prepared Blanks. Ladg Edgecomb, Lothian Kennels' (Stepney, Conn.) collie bitch Lady Edgecomb, May 4, seven (one dog), by E. J. Hawley's Oscar II. (Oscar-Fanic). Bess, C. J. Moffitt's (Garfield, N. Y.) Gordon setter bitcb Bess (Grant-Nellie), April 13, eight (five dogs), hy E. B. Dusenbury's Bram-he (Aten's Glen-Gypsic). Janet. California Kennels (Sacramento, Cal.) Llewellin setter bitcb Janet (Court Noble-Dashing Novice), April 29, eight (two dogs), by their Harold (Gatb-Gem), Gyp. Fullip D. Hart's (Brantford, Ont.) Gordon setter bitch Gyp (Jack-Gup), March 22, eight (six dogs), by Glover's Turk (Dash-Belle). alle). Bertha. Mill Brook Kennels' (Bergenfield, N. J.) St. Bernard biteb ertha (Bruno-Elsa), May 11, twelve (eight dogs), by their Verone Resr-Alma, Myrtle. Mill Brook Kennels' (Bergenfield, N. J.) collie hitch Myrtle Robin Adair-Lassie), May 12, ulne (sevendogs), by M. Dennis's brack Robin Adair-Lassie, May 12, nine (seven dogs), by M. Dennis's Brack Oarlyle-Sanfoll). Glen. Theodore Potter's (Glendale, O.) English setter bitcb Glen A.K.R. 1953). May 11, twelve (seven dogs), by J. Overman's Count ladsome (Gladstone-Leila). *Queena*. Cougnoura Medicine Co.'s (Eau Claire, Wis.) English set-er bitch Queena (A.K.R. 3051), April 28, eleven (five dogs), by King oble. *Web.*, Wm. J. Geary's (South Boston W Note. Wm. J. Geary's (South Boston, Mass.) Gordon setter bitch Nell (Jack-Daisey), April 23, seven dogs, by Dr. Estabrook's Sport Kent II.,-Dinah); one since dead.

Devonshire Queen. Floyd Vall's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer blich Devonshire Queen (A.K.R. 3127), May 15, nine (seven dors), by C. J. Peshall's imported Nick of Naso (Naso II., E. 8,123-Pettigo, E. 15.175). Pauline Markham, Chas. H. Baker's (Boston, Mass) cocker span-iel bitch Pauline Markham (Obo II., A.K.R. 432-Hornell Ruby, A.K.R. 67), April 20, six (three dogs), by Hornell Spaniel Club's Black Silk. BALES. EXP Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks. For Gladatora. Laron and white sotter dog whelded Dec 21 1855

EF" Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks. Roy Gladstone. Lemon and white setter dog, whelped Dec. 21, 1885, by Roybel out of Little Fraud, by G. F. Clark, St. George's, Del., to E. W. Jester, same place. Merry Legs. Liver and white tacked pointer hiteb, whelped Feb. 18, 1885, by Graphle out of Bloomo, by Graphic Kennels, Jersey City, N. J., to O. N. Donner, Coosaw, S. C. Buckeye II. White, liver and tan English setter dog, whelped May 30, 1831 (A.K.R. 2558), by L. Gardner, M. Vernon, N. Y., to Elm Grove Kennels, South Norwalk, Com. Linda. Black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped August, Del, to S. B. Duryea, Brooklyn, N. Y. Glen Oma. Black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped Feb. 13, 1886, by Glen Rock (A K.R. 1616) out of Dashing Belle (A.K.R. Sid), by E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del, to W. F. Milford, Cornwall, N. Y.

Y. Hen Noble. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelhed Feb. 1880, hy Glen Rock (A.K.R. 1616) out of Dashing Belle (A.K.R. 814), E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Jefferson Cooper, Pearl River,

N. Y.
Little Boy Blue. Blue belton Englisb setter dog, whelped Aug. 16.
1885, by Glen Rock (A.K.R. 1616) out of Dasbing Belle (A.K.R. 614), by
E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Miss M. Bullard, Dedham, Mass.
Leo Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Marb 9, 1886, by Obo II.
(A.K.R. 432) out of Topsy B. (A K.R 3317), by Fred Bollett, Brooklyn,
N. Y., to Peter Stellwagen, same place.
Topsy B. Black cocker spaniel hitch, whelped Oct. 18, 1884 (A K.R. 3317), hy Fred Bollett, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Dr. W. W. Smith, same place.

place. *May Ronger*. Liver, white and ticked pointer bitch, whelped May 82, 1885, by Ranger Croxteth (A.K.R. 1047) out of Fanny Faust (A.R.R. 1041), by S. B. Dilley, Rosendale, Wis., to Amory R. Starr, Marshall, Tor.

1041), by S. B. Dilley, Rosendale, Wis., to Amory H. Starr, Marshall, Tex.
Vic. White Frencb poodle bltch, whelped Jans, 9, 1596, by Alva out of Lille, by Henry C. Burdick, Springfield, Mass., to Fred W. Grinues, Mansfield. O.
Lothian Queen. Sahle collie bitch, whelped Nov. 15, 1885, by Montrose (A.K.R. 891) out of imported Tibbie (A.K.R. 2825), by C. E. Osborne, Stepner, Conn., to Miss F. S. Adam, New York.
Alladdin. Sable and white collie dog, whelped Nov. 15, 1885, by Montrose (A.K.R. 891) out of imported Tibbie (A.K.R. 2825), by Lothian Kennels, Stepner, Conn., to D. Nicholson, Hillsdale, N.Y.
Betusseard. Lemon and white and ticked pointer dog, whelped June 25, 1885, by Beaufort out of Lady Maud, by Surrey Kennels, Ellicott (Iry, Mat, to Dr. H. G. Preston, Brooklyn. N.Y.
Bob. White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped March 26, 1885, by E. Shaner, Pittsburgh, Pa., to Jobn Sheridan, same place.
Queen Bird. White. hlack and tan beagle bitch, whelped March 26, 1885, loy E. Shaner, Pittsburgh, Pa., to A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa.
Pitey. White and tan heagle bitch, whelped March 26, 1849), by E. E. Shaner, Pittsburgh, Pa., to A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa.
Maida II. White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped March 26, 1849, by E. E. Shaner, Pittsburgh, Pa., to A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa.

Priney. Write and tail meagle field, wherped NOV. 25, 1694 (A.K.K. 4566), by E. Sbaner, Pittsburgh, P.A., to C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa.
Maida H. White, black and tan beagle hitch, whelped May 6, 1885, by Ringwood out of Maida, by E. E. Shaner, Pittsburgh, Pa., to Chas. Richardsen. Allegheny City, Pa.
Driver. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped April 13, 1885 (A.K.K. 3336), by E. S. Shaner, Pittsburgh, Pa., to P. Kaschenbach, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
St. Maurice. Rough coated St. Bernard dog (A.K.R. 3020), by Hospice Kennels, Arlington, N. J., to Geo, Lissignolo, Plainfield, N. J. Toberjs Lion. St. Bernard dog, are not given, by Otto II. (A.K.R. 2480) out of Kalmia (A.K.R. 2481), by Cougheura Medicine Co., Eau Chaire, Wis, to A. B. Ricketson, Milwaukee, Wis.
Doc. Solid black cocker spaniel dog, whelped June 15, 1885, by Young Obo (A.K.R. 601) out of Roston, Mass., to Dr. R. A. Kingman, same place.
Wrok, T. & C. G. Weston, Boston, Mass., to Dr. R. A. Kingman, same place.

same place, Uno. Red Irish setter dog, whelped Oct. 15, 1885, by Guess out of Ino, by F. L. & C. G. Weston, Boston, Mass., to Chas. Poor, Peabody, Mass.

Luc, L. & C. G. Weston, Boston, Mass., to Octas. Poor. Peabody, Mass., May, Deschunt and tan cocker spaniel bitch, whelped April 13, 1882, by Bohb III, out of Mignon, by Mignon Kennels, Cortiand, N.Y., Gretcher, Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Jan, 4, 1886, by Bustace's Mack out of Imported Fannie, by Ideal Kennels, New Haven, Com., to J. E. White, same place.
Katrina. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Jan, 4, 1886, by Eustace's Mack out of Imported Fannie, by Ideal Kennels, New Haven, Com., to J. E. White, same place.
Matida II. White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped May 6, 1885, by Ringwood out of Malda, by A. C. Krueger, Wrigbtsville, Pa., to E. E. Sbaner, Pittsburgh, Pa. Graess-Ino thelps. Red Irish setters, whelped Oct, 15, 1885, by F. L. & C. G. Weston, Boston, Mass., a bitch to Wm. S. Abbott, Peabody, Mass., and a dog to Wm. F, Gunn, Salem, Mass. Bannerman - Queen whelps. Beagles, whelped Jan. 23, 1886, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., a dog to Emery Williams, Dayton, Wasb. Ter; a dog to Fremont Grandell, Lindsay, Ont., and a bitch to Dr. Henry B. Nicol, Cockstown, Ont. Bannerman-Victress whelp. Beagle hitch. whelped Dec. 29, 1885, y A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., a to Emery Williams, Dayton, Wasb. Ter Obo AI. (A.K.R. 432)-Topsy B. (A.K.R. 3317) whelps. Black cocker

Ter Obo I. (A.K.R. 432)-Topsy B. (A.K.R. 3317) whelps. Black cocker Spaniels, whelped March 9, 1886, by Fred Bollett, Brooklyn, N. Y., three dogs to Dr. W. W. Smith, same place. Elcho, Jr.-Meg whelp Red Irisb setter bitch, whelped October, 1886, by Dr. Wm. Jarvis, Claremont, N. H., to J. H. Conklin, New York

York. Oto II.—Darkie whelps. Black cocker spanlels, whelped Aug. 29, 18855, by P. Cullen, Salmon Falls, N. H., a dog to C. C. Davol, Warren, R. I., and a dog and bitch to W. D. Armstrong, Waterbury, Conn. Bannerman.—Editor Forest and Stream: Owing to a misunder-standing in the conditions of the sale of the beagle Bannerman, the sale has been declared off, and the dog remains, as heretofore, the property of A. C. Krueger, of Wrightsville, Pa.—W. STEWART DIF-FENDERFFER (Baltimore, Md., May 15). PRESENTATIONS

PRESENTATIONS. PRESENTATIONS. Diana. White, black and tan English setter (A.K.R. 1458), by Sam'l Huntington, Plahnfield, N. J., to Charles, S. Pelham Clinton, New York. Beauroi. Lemon and white pointer dog, whelped June 28, 1885, by Beaufort out of Lady Maud, by Surrey Kennels, Ellicott City, Md., to Dr. T. B. Owings, same place. DEATHS.

Peggy. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped Aug. 1, 1885 (Sull-a-Mor-Nora), owned by W. N. Woodruff, West Newton, Mass., May 11, from distemper.

Rifle and Tray Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

HAVERHILL (MASS.) RIFLE CLUB, May 15, tel

THE PRODUCED CALCOL AND ON	010	, <i>D</i> 10	y 10	1 000	CG1	apu	manc	TI WILLIT
the Arlington Heights Rifle Club;	8 n	nen,	10	sbo	ts e	acb,	200y	ds, off-
hand, standard target;							-	
W D Palmer, 6	5	8 .	4 9	7	7	9 10	9-	74
J F Brown10	8	8	4 8	6	8	8 6	10-	72
H Tuck	7	7	7 8	3 8	8	7 5	7-1	70
W D Palmer. 6 J F Brown 10 H Tuck 7 S Jobneon 10 E Brown 9	5	8	6 10) 6	8	7 10	6-3	76
E Brown	8	6	7 8	\$ 7	7	7 7	6-7	72
J Busneld	9	0	0 0	5 0	9	7 10	7-1	75 - 439
Arlingtons telegraphed a total of								
Record Match, same day:								
W Worthen		8 10	9	8	7 7		6 6	8-74
S Jobnson		6 6	10	5	7 8	3 10	10 6	6-74
R Griffin C B Wright		9 6	9	9	9 (0 10	7 5	7-72
C B Wright		4 6	7	9	8 10) 3	5 9	9-70
W D Palmer		76	5	7	7 1	7 5	7 9	9-69
J Busfield		7 7	6	10	5 1	7 8.	6 9	4 - 69
C Bliss	1	0 5	5	8	5 4	5 9	8 7	6-68
J F Brown		6 7	4	7	7 10) 6	4 6	9-66
C Bliss J F Brown E Brown L Jackson		5 6	6	5	8 1	5 6	6 5	8-60
L Jackson		4 9	6	6	8 !	5 5	8 7	6-59
A Edgerly		6 4	6	6	7 10) 6	4 8	2-59
SPRINGFIELD, MassThe Schue								
rifle tournament July 6, 7, 8 and 9,	mby	IL VI	ID TO I	LI WI	IL II	010 8	100 m	uays.
offered in prizes.	мпе	016	abw	aru	01	\$3,0	100 H	un oe
onered in prizes.								

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 15In a club team match yesterday, 200yds, off-hand, Creedmoor target, the following scores were made, some of the men being new in the business: Europic Toom
Hazelune's feam. Durns's feam.
Norton
Kapple
Gokey
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
328 321 WASHINGTON RIFLE CLUE, May 12,—Creedmoor target, 200yds. off-hand. After sbooting off ties the prizes were awarded: First to Off-hand. After sbooting off ties the prizes were awarded: First to ties the prizes were awarded: First to Off-hand. After sbooting off ties the prizes were awarded: First to ties the prizes were awarded: First to H. B. Seeds. The following is the score in full: .42544-19 W A Bacon
C. Heinel, Sr., second to J. Newman, third to W. F. Seeds, fourth to
H. B. Seeds. The following is the score in full: C. Heinel, Sr
W A Bacon
W C Seeds
W F Seeds
Second match, Massachusetts target, 200yds, off-hand, prizes dis-
to II. A. Heinel, fourth to C. Heinel, Sr., and fifth to C. Carleton. The
full score is as follows: W F Seeds, Bal
W C Seeds, Win
H A Heinel Win
C Heinel, Jr., R S
C Carleton, Bal
I W Seeds, Bal
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
W A Bacon, R S
Third match, conditions same as second, prizes were awarded as
follows: W. Fuller first, W. F. Seeds second, C. Heinel, Sr., third, W. A. Bacon fourth and J. Newman fifth. The full score is as follows:
W Fuller, Bal11 10 9 9 10-49
W F Seeds
W A Bacon, R S
W C Seeds, Win 12 8 7 7 9-46
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H B Seeds, May
H B Seeds, May. 7 9 5 6 12-39 J R D Seeds, Bal. 7 7 11 9 5-39 H A Heinel, Win. 6 7 8 6 8-35
H B Seeds, May 7 9 5 6 12–39 J R D Seeds, Bal 7 7 11 9 5–39 H A Heinel, Win 6 7 8 6 8–35 C Carleton, Bal 3 11 8 4 9–35 J E Seeds, Sng 6 7 13 3–34
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H B Seeds, May 7 9 5 6 12-89 J R D Seeds, Bal. 7 7 11 9 5-89 H A Heinel, Win 6 7 8 6 8.35 C Carleton, Bal. 3 11 8 4 9-35 J E Seeds, Spg. 6 7 11 7 3-84 BOSTON, May 15. The regular Walnut Hill matches were shot to-day. 4 team match was shot between sides chosen from those present and resulted in a victory for Captain Tuft's team. The held
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First Match.

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THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club scoretaries.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-quested to write on one side of the paper only.

guestea to write on one side of the paper only. SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—A party of Eastern tourists went over to Bird's Pol¹ t. Alameda to-day to try their skill at sbooting a few pigeons. To make the affair somewhat interesting, a sweepstake, §5 entrance, was shot off at 15 single birds. 30yds, rise, Hurlingham rules. Folitzer was the lucky man, and took the pool of §15 with 13 good kills. Armitage came next with 12, and 5 men killed 10 each. Below are the scores: Morris.....0110001111110-10 Fowler.....1110110010101101-0 Politzer....0111000111111-0 Nogales....01100111011101-10 Politzer.....0011001111111-13 Elder......01100111011101-10 Preston00011001111101-32 Adeler......01100111001101101-10 Preston000110011101101-9 After the main shoot scome practice at double birds were indulged n, and some very fair shooting was done.



match in the near future, and there is some tark of the permanent organization of a ladies' shooting club. The second of the menthly medal shoots of the California Wing Club took place to-day at San Bruno. It did not call out a very large attendance, and from the present aspect of affairs it would seem that the members of the club have lost much of their former enthr-sissm, as in former years fifteen to twenty men would always come down to the grounds, while to-day there were only five members present, one of them having but lately joined. The cause of this decline of attendance is attributed to the unwillingness of the mem-bers to compete in pool shoots with Crittenden Robinson, whose far-and-away superiority leaves but little chance to others for winning first money. It is also said that no less than ten members have re-signed during the season, and though there is some talk of founding another club, yet no work has been done toward its formation. The shoot to-day was an accellent come. Windy San Bruno seems to be losing its reputation for hurricane ahot of the first, second and third club medals, Crittenden Robinson taking the first, second and third club medals, Crittenden Robinson taking the first, second and third club medals, Crittenden Robinson taking the first, second and third club medals, Crittenden Robinson taking the first, second and third club medals, Crittenden Robinson taking the first, second and third club medals, Crittenden Robinson taking the first, second and third club medals, Crittenden Robinson taking the first, second and third club medals, Crittenden Robinson taking the first, second and third club medals, Crittenden Robinson taking the first, second and third club medals, Crittenden Robinson taking the first, second and third club medals, Crittenden Robinson taking the last hot, and tied with Slade for second place with 10. On the trial shoot of 4 he secured the coveted position. The match was for 12 birds, 30yds. rise, 80yds, boundary:



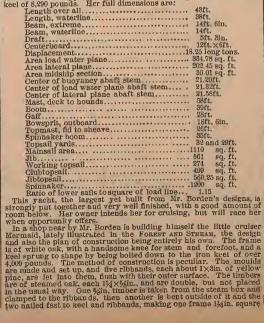
the increase. STAUNTON, Va., May 10.—At a meeting of the Staunton Gun Club on the 7th, we reorganized with the following officers: C. MeN. Whittle, President; W. F. Summerson, Vice-President; C. Bargamin, Sceretary and Treasurer and twelve others. As there are many clubs organiz-ing in the State we are in hopes of forming a State association. There will be a big prize match at our fair next fail and we hope to have every city in the State represented. We will shoot our next match on the 20th of this month with our new traps.—C.

JOIN THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION .- Send 10 cents, for handbook JOIN THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION.-Schul to Cenus, for handbook giving all information, to the Secretary. Mart R. FREEMAN, General Manager. F. C. ETHEBIDDE, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon, Ga. Board of Directors: Dr. L. E. Russell, Springfield, O.; C. M. Stark, Winchester, Mass.; J. Von Lengerke, New York city; Washington A. Coster, Flatbush, L. L; Wm. G. Cooper, Savannah, Ga.; E. A. Craw-ford, Tallahassee, Fla.; M. R. Freeman, W. W. Parker and F. C. Etheridge, Macon, Ga.-Adv.

Hachting.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

In Ann About Source of the second sec



The rubballs, other many after the frames are in the yacht planked and celled io the usual manner. She will be used for crr ing about the Rhode Island coast. Mr. Borden has also designed steam yacht named Baypoint that is just completed for Mr. Swift, Fall River. She is 52t. over all, 45tr, waterine, 20tr, over guar 10ft, diameter of wheels, 8tr. feathering paddles and of 18% tons d ed for cru

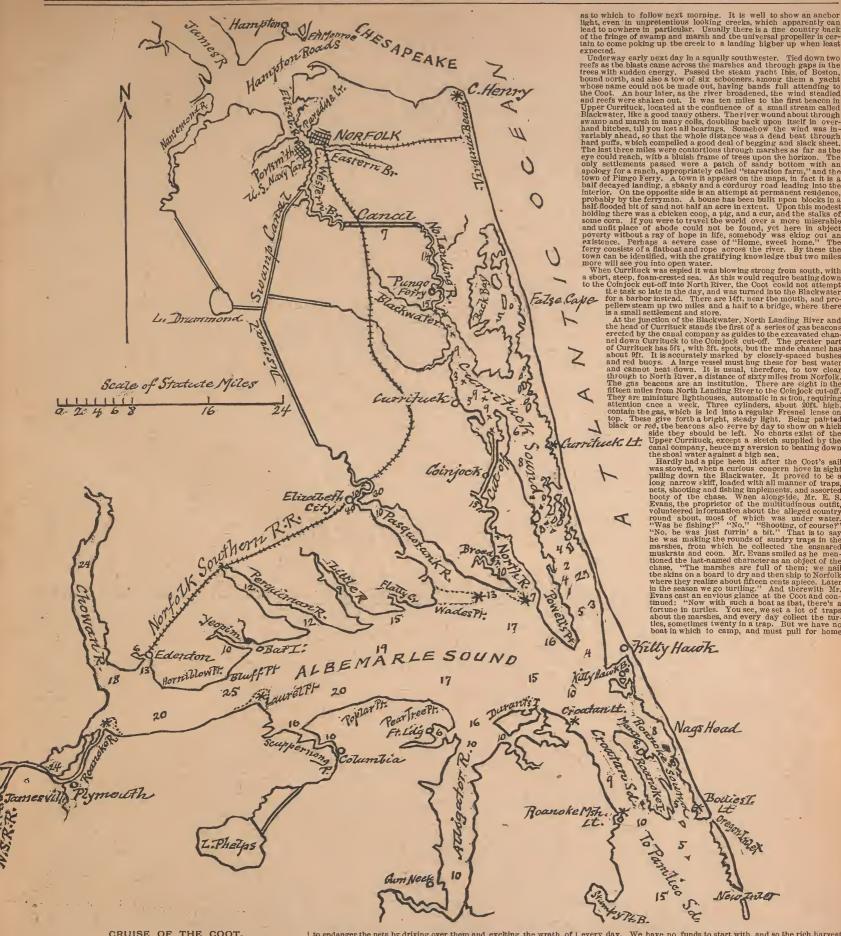
ment. th Boston is beginning to assume its wonted nautical appear and the fleet, large and small, is anchored off the point, while and the fleet, large and small, is anchored off the po ards are busy. Williams bas the little Pilgrim haule well worth a careful study. Her good qualities commu-s to the eye and are fully vouched for by the cruise s eason along the Maine coast, which appeared in the FK and early this year. She has all the essentials of a little works and ship in any waters, but the last season along the Maine coast, which appeared in the STREAM early this year. She has all the essentials of sturdy little cruiser, safe and able in any waters, bi development of the type has not yet been reached in her room for increased accommodations and a more fuished The cabin floor is high, considering her draft, and migh by altering the design a little, while her triangular cou-excellent from a sailing standpoint, might easily be have the eye. Williams is busy now with a keel catboat of sin but with a large occinit and spue

From for increased accommodisitions and a more finished appearance.
 The cabin foor is high, considering her draft, and might be lowered by altering the design a little, while her triangular counter, though excellent from asselling standpoint, might cashy be handsomer to but with a large eockpit and snug little cabin.
 Af smith's yard fluron has received nearly of tons of lead on her keel, increasing her draft slin, so that she was launched with great difficulty. Larrels were lashed under her to foot her, and two tugs were required to tow her off. Thetis bas also bad some repairs made there. The 19th, cat, mentioned last week, bas been launched, and the tags one is well advanced. Hera is also hauled up at Smith's and is scraping and painting.
 Lawley's old yard is being emptied rapidly, a number of boats going off last week. Hutchins & Prior are busy with some open boats, of which they make a specialty overhauling and fitting them out. Dinsmore launched on MKY is has sent a way the Hannlel. Mr. Ford's steam yacht, and Wood Bros. bave finished the Aurora, Mr. Pickman's steam yacht, and Wood Bros. bave finished the Aurora, Mr. Pickman's stead and bit off. Lawror and 5th draft. Lawlor and Corta in South's and sister with a some one a steamer 70ft. over all, 60ft. waterflue, lift, beam and 5th draft. Lawlor and Story, in adjoining yards, are about to commence the two rival tishermen, the former from Mr. Lawlor's design, the latter from Mr. Burges's. Gitana has been out at Simpson's Mry dock, and has her racing sticks up; she will commence have been were shall for the Mystic wharf. Tak steam yach, mad Active are still at Mystic wharf. In Steams and the draft. Lawlor and story, in adjoining yards, are about to commence the two rival tishermen, the former from Mr. Lawlor's design, the latter from Mr. Burges's. Gitana has been out at Simpson's Mry dock, and has her racing sticks up; she will some water than and stick draft. Lawlor and story in adjoining yards, are about

sonadoy. Bayanere is also for each since in the bay solution is bought puritan, and Meusiana will probably be sold, as her owner is too life to use her. All of these yachts are new and of excellent construc-tion, notably the Bayadere, which is expensively finished and fitted out. At Beverley the big Fortuna has fitted out and is about ready, and lying beside her, at Foster's wharf, is a sight to make glad the heart of the cuiter man, after the cold winds of last seeson. Eright as paint and varnish can make her, with clean taper spars and white deek, is Clara, Mr. Chae. Sweet's handsome twenty. Last year she arrived here too late for much racing, but still showed what she could do in the cruise of the E. Y. C., and notably in the Bennett and Douglas cup race. This year she is in the same hands, with Captain John Barr, who handled Neptune so well in her contexts with Verve some years since, in command. He will sail her in all the races of the eason, which promise, by the way, to be among the most interesting contexts known for years in our waters, and we look to her and him to make a good score for the cuitters in 188, though they will have to work for all they get. In this class the new Chiderella stands a good chance, to judge from her looks, and will make a big bid for prizes, representing the new type, with outside lead keel shaped to hull, and useless, also Vixen. Regina, Rover and Einterprise are also elegible for this class, Oriva will possibly be in, and Fanita has her old laurels to look to, so it behorves her to enter in defense of them. There are still two boats we sbould like to see entered, the Bayadere, mentioned above, and Isis, now for sale, as her owner thas bugut Priscilla. The latter is well and favorably known in her class for the narrowest of the owner and designer, and would make a good fight for first. It is a great pity that Fife's little beauty, a cuiter of moderate width dy beausy should lie die at Naushon, with all this fun going on There should be plenty of ambitious young Corinthians

are accustomed to in others of her class. The waterline is full, it even looks a little convex at the bows, l the entire side to the rail has the same casy, graceful flow, end aft na light and narrow counter, without a suggestion of flat in below is a sourd cabin and forecastle and aft is a large oval sail hat making a cockpit for the steersman. The most curious point ab-her is the position of the main sheet kevele, bolted to the timbers cash side of the cabin, just above the lockers. The ends of the sh is done in the steersman is a straight of the sail hatch, and in a j the oraw get in the sheet form the cabin, out of the way of the sw ing boom and avoiding any disturbance on deck. Shona will 1 plenty of smart keels and centerboards to race with about Beve and Marbiehead and her performance should throw much light the question of wide and narrow beam in small yachts. Ar Salem Meduxa is haulted up, and Stranger is fitting out with mu by McManus. Col. Hugh Cochrane's schooner Tioga is at Sall the, on waterline. Her keel will be increased to 20m., and 30 to the about present from. At Marbiehead, Mr. Eddy, who has bought out Mr. Keating, if the mable loads and the key will be uncreased to 20m., and 10 tons the dual marbiehead, Mr. Eddy, who has bought out Mr. Keating, insided an able looking cathoat, and is with repairs and fitto or a hable hoat, somewhat, similar to the well known Witch, built

on a numb



CRUISE OF THE COOT.

The one thing to be dreaded is the appearance of a timber raft in the one thing to be dreaded is the appearance of a timber raft in the one thing to be dreaded is the appearance of a timber raft in the one thing to be dreaded is the appearance of a timber raft in gh, and in the turns of the creeks swing from shore to shore, along along one bank first and then over to the other. Whichever so the raft you choose, there is a chance of getting squeezed beten it and the bank, as the towing steamer has no control over its g tail. The Coot secaped the quandary by sheering into a small te and holding on to the bushes upon one occasion, and in another lowing her own judgment in opposition to the signals from the steamer. His raft edged across stream in response her wind blowing, and had I followed the pilot's injunctions to keep leeward, the Coot secails and rock.

Series of the series of swamp-inter creaks are generally and by, bere of projecting points, it's not safe to approach them in strange ters on account of enlarged tree stumps and sunken trunks, ook out for stumps, capitain' is a common injunction when a ive wishes to the mouth of the Scuppernong River right in the enarts to the mouth of the Scuppernong River right in the way of 15th Loggs adrift from the tows, with one end shot into the d and the obser barely discentible above water are frequently enintered as well as much drifting rubbish, so that a walchful eye eads is at all times necessary. Creaks leading through marshes are ariably deep and bold, often deeper than the main body into loth they flow, and frequently obstructed by a narrow bar. In sucyed regions, the tatives generally have stakes planted to guide b harbor where the channel is torkuous. The greatest outsance in ememale and Famileo Sounds is the mass of old pound net stakes chains a wide berth and forfeit the benfus of a weather shore. a whole beach is a confusion of stakes, and where the nets or

-

to endanger the nets by driving over them and exciting the wrath of the fishermen. Local boats of little draft pass over the leads anywhere by crusbing them under without harm. A native tried this nece with the Coot after tricing up the centerboard, with the result hat the boat got hung up on the net for balf an hour and open war was threatened by the fishermen. Hugging the shore at night is also

A strong westerly breeze was on name to blow the Cool through ble in-mile canal connecting the headwaters of the Elizabeth with those I North Landing River. The lock tender had the gate open and uickly dropped the boat the few feet down to the canal level. This bek, which is granite-faced, 240ft, long and 40ft, wide, is the only one a the route south. Seven feet can de carried clear through the varius links in the chain connecting Albemarle and Chesapeake, hereby some 1.800 miles of navigable interior waters have been rought within direct reach of Norfolk. Baltimore and northern

n 1818 the famous Dismal Swamp canal was cut into the heart of great swamp to open lis vast wealth in pine timber to the world. e son of the projector of this work, Marshall Parks, Jr., conceived d executed the new line of communication with the South, the inuable results of which are now fully demonstrated in the fresh to and growth of North Carolina's lowlands. The new canal was tavated entirely by steam power, the dirt being thrown up on each e. It runs almost due east and west, averages 80ft, in width and excellently maintained. Owing to the high banks and trees it was ther slow work getting through in the Coot, despite the strong at blowing. Four bours were occupied in the transit and an ends amount of jibing made it a matter for congratulation when the trh Landing bridge beneve in sight and the inspector's pass was deered to the bridge tender, who poked out a long pole with a slit in

end into when the document was inserted. Synd the bridge there are two miles of crocked creek and then a broader reaches. Four miles down the creek forked into two ches, equally attractive, and not being certain which one to take Coot was brought to an anchor as the evening shades began to The traffic up and down one branch soon settled the question every day. We have no funds to start with, and so the rich harver slips by." A turdle trap, as I found out, is much like an eel baske Two barrel hoops serve to distend the funnel-like ends of a ne which lead through small apertures into a cylindrical middle in whic the bait is hung. Once in, the turtle cannot reach the small ho outward, but climbs to the top of the net for air. Hence they mus be set between stakes several inches clear of the water. If the win plles up the water higher than the net the confined turtles drown. Mr. Evans had a high opinion of the business. Some Africans fron Ore Sound had come up and caught \$75 the first night, when th natives drove them off as foreigners. An unwritten law in this par of the world consigns the game to the inhabitants of the region, an strangers are promptly resisted. Thus Mr. Evans was original from Powell's Point, about twenty miles below, but in the eyes of th Blackwater people he might have come from the statute books, bu endtakets. Mr. Evans knew no such law on the statute books, bu ritack. His capital was invested in four nets, valued at \$1.50 each with proportionately medest returns. If he had a hoat like the Oor and thirty nets, a fortune was certain to come unbidden, always sur posing the turbles to do the right thing by bim. Thus we calculate the number of purch and lars and cents, until appalling riche were heaped up, and the only remaining difficulty was how to spen work heaped up, and the only remaining difficulty was how to spen ture by sticking to the cruise of the Evolutions in it. But the turble had not signed the contract yet, and that is probably where the gli hard not signed the contract yet, and that is probably where the gli hard not signed the contract yet, and that is probably where the gli hard not signed the contract yet, and that is probably where the gli hard not signed the contract yet, and that is probably where the gli hard not signed the contract yet, and that is probably where the gli hard not signed the couts of the Coot, and promi

ss of only half

perimented with one o od for thirty days, at a

ying up." The fish caught include perch, mullet, chub or big-ad bass, all being plentiful. According to Mr. Evans no wild rere to be got above the lower Curritack, and even there they becoming very sly and scarcer every year, except in the advection of strict game laws, the natives hunt by night and ght" the ducks, so filer give Currituck the go by and winter in ound in great, numbers. On the "Yankee marshes" proper tion is extended and shooting is still good. At the time of my systemal cases were pending in Currituck court against offenders spassers. These proceedings by the Northern club men are i with favor by the better native element, who realize that it is me the laws were enforced if Currituck wildfowling is not to e a thing of the past. If northerly wind bowled the Coot down Currituck, holding with a propeller bound South. Beacon after beacon was and passed. Once the boat was sheered away from the line of but the breaking of the past. If northerly wind bowled the Coot down Currituck, holding a with a propeller bound South. Beacon after beacon was ind passed. Once the boat was sheered away from the line of but the breaking of the past. South a steered up Coinjok Bay to the short-nal of five miles length. This is a wide cut and can be sailed h without much trouble. Half way along there is a sawmil, tores and a few houses on high ground, known as the village ijock. A good deal of thinber is got from the neighforing for-The drawbridge was opened by a kick and the usual questions the Coot rapidly sped down river, several elbows of constantly ng water leading finally into the lower reach of Noth River. "It from the canal is marked by a white gas beacon at the f a fine, broad reach, with 12ft. of water. With a following and company"s supervision and the Government chart of and company"s supervision and the Government chart of and with a speet of a small sea, seven miles long and vide. A second white gas beacon here marks the termination canal company"s supervision and the Government chart of ande waters com drying up." The fish caught include perch, mullet, chub or big-thed bass, all being plentiful. According to Mr. Evans no wild were to be got above the lower Currituck, and even there they

INTERNATIOAAL RACING AND THE Y.R.A. RULE.

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g the Y. R. A. tonnage rule would réquire to be suspended, in to have a classification by length, to render the comparison al. between a hundred feet Julianar and a hundred feet nua. . have many times asserted that the establishing of fixed ton-classes had a vory prejudical influence on racing between to of forty tons and under, but we are included to think that a fiberiton by length, such as the Royal Victoria Yachi Olub ex-rented vitansome thirty pears ago, would have a beneficial effect acht racing. The classes might be ninety feet, seventy leet, ive feet, forty-five feet, thirty-five feet, thirty leet, and twenty-ect, or some other similar arrangement with sail tons rating; or, ferred, a rating by Y. R. A. tone, There is no doubt that the co of any restriction on length in the classes had the fuevilable of bringing about the extinction of competition, and perhaps e the greatest possible length for any given tomage had been ted to. The owners of old yachts, which by comparison were cy than the last vessel built, "hoisted the broom," and usen who inclined to build, said "What's the use, when our turn to be ill will surely come next year?" It is much to be deplored, no , as at one time the racing in the forty tons and twenty tons as was the strong feature at every rogatta; and, as helore said, aluk it night have been preserved had there been a restriction angth in cach estima. . Ince that as omany men now build steam yachts will to a very derable extent alter—in tack has altered—our yacht racing; but ove of match shifting is as strong as every and there, and weatvo me-ser and yeo phead in 184 that we years honce American tame would build four large centerboard enters with heavy keels. Steam is being rapidly introduced there, and yacht rac-due and most entirely conflued to sloops mostly under 60f. ne and yet men now come forward and build neaver on-there the schoner (ever ynich set in here after the appearunce of a site "big cutters," then, alter about sixteen years. In and the Arrow d as the "big cutt

called on to defend the cup again, and outside of the four of her class we have no vachts to send. Even it our old sloop class, the 70-footers, had not almost disappeared, there would be none of them fooli-enough to risk a transatiantle passage, and we must look to the "large centerboard cutters with heavy lead keels" to cross for this one in the scatter of the suscent

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THE LAKE Y. R.

THE LAKE Y. R. A. THE third annual meeting of the Lake Y. R. A. was held on May 8 at Oswego, with Mr. John T. Moit, Oswego Y. C., the president of the Association, in the chair. The various clubs were represented as follows: Royal Canadian. Toronto, Com. Leys, Beverly Jones, Robert Mills; Bay of Qunue, Belleville, Capt. Hostage, W. H. Biggar, R. M. Ray; Toronto, Com. MeGau, Capt. Evans, Mr Dixon; Kingston, Com, Carruthers, Col. Campbell, Dr. Garrett; Oswego, Com. W. B. Pholps, Jr., J. B. McMurrieb, John T. Mott. Several changes were made in the rules, no yacht being allowed to enter in the Association races unless owned wholly or in part by a member, and shifting bal-sats being prohibited in the third class. A committee composed of one member from each club was appointed to arrange for an Asso-f-tion trophy, to be beld by the yacht making the best record for the season. The officers elected for the present year are: President, W H Biggar, B. Q.Y. C., Yice-President, Col. Campbell, K.Y. O.; Second Vice-President, T. McGaw, Com. T. Y. O.; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo, E. Fevans, Captain T. Y. O. The fixtures for the season's cruise are; July 30, Belleville; Ang. 2, Kingston; Ang. 6, Oswego; Aug. 10. Toronto. The meeting of 158 will be held at Belleville, Out, on the second Saturday in May. After the meeting adjourned a dinner was given by the Oswego Y. O. to the irg guests, at the Dooltitle House. On the following day all hands were out for a stall on the Atlanus. YACHTING NOTES.-Norma, schooner, is fitting out and setti g

Torono. The moeting of 1957 will be held at Belleville, Ont., on the second Statuday in May. After the meeting adjourned a dinner was given by the Oswego Y. C. to their guests, at the Doolittle House. On the following day all hands were out for a sail on the Atlanta.
 YACHTING NOTES.-Norma, schooner, is fitting out and setti g her racing rig, after the winter's cruising A. E. Smith, of Islip, has begun a certerboard yncht for Mr. Those. B. Assen, from a model by Mr. Philip Ellsworth. She will be 35t, over all, 3ft. waterline, 12t. Sin, beam and will be used on the Indian River, Fla. She will have a trunk cabinCaptain Lou Townes is building an open boat 26ft. Jorg, 10t. Deam, and 4ft, Gin. deep, for Mr. D. E. Robbins, of New York. She will have a cabin and will bertb four... Mr. N. L. Munro has purchased the Yacsemite of Mr. John Roach, but the report is not confirmed..., Nelle.-A catboat of this name has been lately finlshed at Newport for Captain Low Townes will sail her at Greenwich, Conn. Athis summer.... Norseman, schooner, arrived at Greenwich, Conn. May 14. She left Newport on April 20... Sirene.-Dr. Doremus, of New York, has purchased this use wopen si oop, built by HeGichant this winter. His sons will sail her at Greenwich, Conn.... Captain Jesse Clock, son of Captain Clock, of the Mischief, will contained Missing spars. The interori is nearly fieldsed off. There is a large cabin aft, two staterooms to starbaord, a passage to port, with three smaller staterooms and pantry, etc. opening on i. The sing are plain aft, two staterooms to shaltaker, and even the shalt will be start on the southwest corner of Muum's basin, her torgens, total and neat. Six tons of lead have theen cast and fitted inside and she still foats very higb. Twenty tons more will be stowed, making a total of 60 cons of balaks, and even the water of this her and set of the southwer six and the cabe she she will be stowed were the Alantic Committee to intit Maydower, Furitan and Priseilla to enter the cl

THE EASTERN Y. C. REGATTA -The correct date for this event is June 23, all entries closing on June 23, 2 P. M. The Eastern yachts-men are very desirous that the large yachts from New York should exter, as Mayflower and Puritan will be in.

First, the city, the city, strotch salls, ones are not yea, are out. Resolution, her owner has refearing, so on be ready; Ray is orn on a court, required and a rear main and truth, preparatory to a see. It has been recaulted and a rear main year to a strong a sall her not been word to a strong and the set of the second to a second shape for racing as sall her not been word to a strong and the second to a second and truth, preparatory to a second and truth, preparatory to a second and truth, preparatory to a second the second to a second to a second to a second to a second and the strong and the second to a second to a second and cross the Alastic in the fail, on a long cruther. Thus, also be at the line in some of the races, and it looks like a schooner racing. Miranda, too, is to come out to Americ to sair, though her new owner is as yet niktown be device a strong the second to a second to a meric to sair, though out and Becomport, from which place the lately come. The big shop Whitewing is fitting out argan the off ittle of ittle of the back of the second to a second to a second to a second the the second to a second to a second the second the the second the second to a second to a second to a second the the second to a second to a second to a second the the second the second to a second to a second to a second the the second to a second the second to a second to a second the the second to a second to a second to a second to a second the the second to a second to a second to a second to a second the the second the second to a second to a second the second to a s FITTING OUT ABOUT NEW YORK.—Most of the yachts be eily are now in commission, and a good many had a char retch salls and gear in the wind of Sunday. Some of the nes are not yet in commission, but Atlanta and Electra of the sta

with wo tons of lead under her. But few yachts are yet at and tif Staten Island, but the fleet of the S C. Y. C. willsoon gather the in readmess for Decoration Day. Clytic and Missehief will be mis-thfs year, but Pricella will add materially to the dignity of the fi LAUNCH OF THE FEDALMA.—Since February last there has be building on the pier af the foot of East Tweirth street, a steam ya for Ex-Com. Brown, former owner of the Nirvana and Psyche. 7 Fedalma, as the new yacht is named, after a ginzy queen, s modeled by Mr. Philip Ellsworth, but the face bow of the origin of the dimensions of the yacht, which is intended mainly purned. The dimensions of the yacht, which is intended mainly for the dimensions of the yacht, which is intended mainly purned. The dimensions of the yacht, which is intended mainly for make about Long 1sland Yound, are: Length over all, 100 beam, 20ft; hold, 10ft; dualt, fit. The engines, designed by Mr A. Wilson, and huilty the Quintard from Works, are 14 and 24 by compound, with a tour-bladed wheel, 6ft, diameter, and 10ft, pit to make 175 turns per minuts. The porcupine boller carries 100hs steam. The keel, stem and sternpost are of Ohio cak, siding 71a. moulding of the keel being 12in, and the sitem and sternpost 11 The frames are of backmatack, sided din, and moulded 7 and 4 spaced 20in, centers. The keelson is of yellow pine, are 4x6 to planksbeer, white oak, is 24x14in, and the deck plank 21a. 7 planking, of oak and yellow pine. is 2m, thick. The yacht will schooner rigged, ber bowspril beine 11ft, ontboard. A number yachtsene were present on May 12 to witness the launch. A P. M. the carpenters began to weige up, but it was over an hour 1a before the keel blocks were out and the yacht rested on her cradl A 5:05 the shores were knocked away, and after some blows on in this point the starboard cradle gave way, but she continued 1 motion and was soon afloat, little Miss Emily Brown breaking a bo over her bows. The tug Indian took her in tow to the foot of T teents street, where she wil

N. Y. Y. C. ... Jewel, sloop, has been sold to R. Ellingham Law N. Y. Y. C. ... Jewel, sloop, bas been sold for \$3,250 to Mr York ... Zingara, steam yacbi, has been sold for \$3,250 to Mr Sammis, of Fire Island.
SEAWANHAKA C. Y. C. -. The programme for the Decorati-sail has been sent out. As last year the sail will be a race classes of cabin yachts, a prize of \$3 being given to the win-each class. No entries are necessary, but yachts intending 4 must carry their private siznals at the main peak. Profession be allowed in the crews, and boats may be carried at will. A start will be made at 11 A. M. or as near that bour as possible, being fired from the tagship Priseilla and five minutes later : to start, the times being taken from the latter gun. The club the flaxship Priseilla and a stakeboat ancbored off Tompki Londing, S. I., to Huoy No. 10 on the S. W. Spit. keeping it opt hand, thence to and around Buoy 84, keeping it on the hard, and return over the same course. Hows N, Sit, keeping it on the swill rendezvous off Staten Island, and the captains after the ra-ynchis will rendezvous off Staten Island, and the captains after the ra ynchis will rendezvous off Staten Island, and the captains after the ra ynchis on each second class gracht. The old basin between kinsville and Stapleton has been leaded by the dlab. The club Venture, will soon be in commission.
NEWARK Y. O...The flagship of like Newark Y. C., Sea schooner, has been disposited by the club. The club venture, will soon be in commission.
NEWARK Y. O...The flagship of like Newark Y. C., Sea sin, over all, 107th fin, waterline, and allow for in a part payment. The Tala Wave was built in 1870 for Own sized, but wave, so well known about New York, giving the Sea in part payment. The Tala Wave was built in 1870 for the dis-singled for on Decoration Day. On May 10 hirdeen of the M yachts opened the season with a run to Hay Ridge, wher unchored and their crews visited the Allankic. In the after blew quite heavily coming in puts and s

was too light to make the rate within the car to take place this A $(\Delta TAMARAN RACE - A$ race is talked of to take place this month between several catanarans that have previously raced to-gether. The stakes will be a sweepstakes \$100 each, and the course will be from Bedloe's Island around Buoy 16 and back. The Duplex, Messrs. Longstreet & Orden, Cyclone, Mr. Frank Curtis, and Agir, Mr. Jesse Hugbes, will enter and probably the Nemesis. Mr George

ACH TO SHO DAY OVER TAISED SHI. UDIS SEASON. ACH TS.—The success of the little schooner Whim Ridge, after a winter about the Florida coast, has ir a larger boat for coast cruising, the dimension by 21ft. on waterline, and 7ft. draft. Mr. A. Cary her, and she will be built of steel or iron, and rigged Solid his at work also on another design, 55ft over a 18t. beam, 2ft. 9in, freeboard, and 9ft. draft. led to an order for being about 78 by Smith will design I for cruising. Mr. 1 all, 46ft. waterline,

all, 46ff. waterline, 18ft. beam, 2ft. 9in. freeboard, and 9ft. draft. MUMM'S YARD.-Mr. John Mumm has completed his contract work on the Atalanta and has leased his yard for five years to Messrs. Costigan & Guion who will continue the business. The sloop Dare is now hanled ont to be lengthened about 10ft. in the bows; the entire bow has been cut away and a new seem and fore and of keel put in. The Natiluis, submarine boat, is hauled out. Fanny will coon go on the ways for painting.

500-MILE CRUISE ON THE RIVERS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. BY MORRISON F. PIXLEY AND E. RUSSELL COOPER

ELECTION OF OFFICERS —San Francisco Y. C.—Commodore, I. utte; Vice-Commodore, J. Merry: Donahne; Secretary Charles Q. 'ale: Financial Secretary, W. C Gibbs; Treasurer, T. Bangs; Direc-ors, W. Letts Oliver, C. W. Kellogg, J. W. Peer, Charles Chettsenc, else-commodore, J. Meréyn Donahne; Scerelary Charles G.: Financial Secretary, W. C. Gibbs; Treasurer, T. Bangs; Direc-W. Letts Oliver, C. W. Kellogg, J. W. Peer, Charles Chettsen-Louis Sloss, Jr. Toronto Y. C. – Commodore, T. McGaw; Vice-nodore, G. P. Reid; Captain, Geo. E. Evans; Hou, Secretary, W. Son; Treasurer, W. H. Parsons; Measurer, Fulford Arnoldi-mittee of Maaagement, J. W. Morse, Hume Blake, N. B. Dick A. G. Mcffat, Kingston F. C. – Commodore, J. B. Carruthers: Commodore, C. Hamilton; Rear-Commodore, John Strange ; Surgeon, Dr. Curtis; Treasurer, J. McK. Robertson; Secretary.

. Strachan. GALATEA.—Lieut, Henn's cutter comes out this week for a fal, with her load restowed nearly a foot lower, a smooth bot nd while topeides, and a new rig, the area being the same as ear, but with less weight aloft. Her mainsail at present is lace he boom by way of experiment. Galatea will meet Irex and I rie on June 5 in the New Thames Y. C. match to Harwich. fill sail her last race on June 15, Royal Thames, Nore to Dover, ill leave shortly after for America, arriving by the last of J he late report that she had started and put back was without f

tion. WORK AT LAWLEY'S YARD.—The new schoner is well ad-meed and will be haunched ahout June 15. It is reported that her rms will be Sachem. Mr. Fwy's yacht is finished outside and her ars aud salis are ready. She will go overboard about June 1. The arvard launch struck a pile in one of the Charles River bridges as e was on her way to the boat house, and sustained some damage hich has since been made good. Most of the yachts at the North d South yards are heing painted and launched as rapidly as pos-ble.

d South yards are heing painted and fainched as rapidly as pos-le. CRUISE OF THE WANDA.—The steam yacht Wanda, Messra CRUISE OF THE WANDA.—The steam yacht Wanda, Messra todward and Stillman, made an excellent run from New York to impton Roads lately. The changes in the motive power made last inter have improved her greatly. Last week she was on the Poto-ac in fulfilment of a promise made some time since, to take Presi-nt Cleveland for a short trip. SANDY BAY Y. C.—Mr. Andrew J. Forbes has given the Sandy iy Y. C., of Rockport, Mass., a miniature yacht valued at §300 and tup valued at §30, to be sailed for hy all comers on July 17, off uam Light, Ipswich Bay. The classification will be as follows: rst class, all yachts theween 20 and 26ft, waterline, exclusive; see-d class, all yachts under 20ft. LAUNCE OF THE AVELON —On May 13 Dr. Vallette's schoouer

First class, all yachts hetween 30 and 361, waterline, exclusive; sec-ond class, all yachts under 2011. LAUNCH OF THE AVELON.—On May 13 Dr. Vallette's schouver yacht, Avelon, was launchen at Smith's yard, Islip, L. I. The owner and a party ef friends from Philadelphia were on hoard, and in spite of had weather the launch was quite successful. The yacht will be fuished this week, and Dr. Vallette, with a party of friends, will take her to Philadelphia at once. YORKVILLE Y. C.—The annual open regatta of the Yorkville Y. C. will be sailed on May 23 instead of May 16, as first announced. All boats under 33ft, are eligible. Those desiring to enter will please notify Mr. C. S. Marshall, Secretary Y. C., One Hundred and Fourth street and First avenue, New York. QUINCY Y. C.—This club propose to huild a club house costing \$1,500, at Quincy Point, near the huffs, where they have leased land for 10 years at \$50 per year, with the privilege of removing the house or of selling it to the owners of the land, at an appraised value, should the latter di-pose of the property. INANDA.—The steam yacht Rival, lately purchased by Mr. Field, has heen completely rehulls in her upper works, and her name has been changed to Inanda. Sne will sooth for painting. ONEIDA.—Mr. E. Y. R. Thayer's steam yacht, formerly the Uto-wana, was hauled up last week at East Boston for painting. She will soon he in commission, with her anchorage of Beverly. Captain Lockwood will have charge of the this year. THE N. Y. Y. C. CUP COMMITTEE,—Mr. E. K. Willard having re-signed from the Cup Committee, his place has heen filled by Mr. A. M. Canone.

PORTLAND Y. C.—This club will start on a cruise on May 29 Potts Landing being the first port. They will return on June 1,

ganoeing.

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ALBASY, May 14. R. S. OLIVER, Captain M. C. C. NAMES OF NEW A. C. A. MEMBERS.—Deseronto, May 8.—It should be the special duty of club officers to see that canceists pro-posing to join the Association should forward their names to the Secre-tary as early as practicable, to order that their uames may appear in the A. C. A. book for 1880; that they may have the henefit of the record of crul es, camp rules and programmes about to be distributed to the members of the Association; and also that an Association num-ber may be assigned to them, as such numbers must appear on the sall of every cabue contesting in races at the annual meeting. Such action will simplify the work and greatly assist the officers of the Association. -F. S. RATBUCN, Commodore A. C. A. YONEBERS C. C. CRUISE.—Yonkers, May 6.—Editor Forest and Stream: A ta regular meeting of the Yonkers (C. O. held May 4, ti was resolved that the club take a cruise on May 81 up the Hudson as far as practicable and return the same day. We most cordially havite any four brother canceists, who can, to participate with us. We will leave Yunkers at 7. M. sharp.—H. L. Qoros, See. A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Meessrs. R. P. Wakeman, of Southport, Conn., and C. C. H. Smith and S. C. Cook, of St. Paul, Minn., are papadidates for membership.

BY MORRISON F, PIXLEY AND E. RUSSELL COOPER. Next morning we were up bright and early, and after the conven-tional breakfast of hot cakes and coffee, continued our ascent the along the had now become very difficult to follow on occount of the numerous branches that often led us a long class, only to end in some shallow pond. Our guns were now kept handy, for at every turn we made we were almost certain to start up ficks of waterfowl, and not a few fell victims to our bad ain. The Slough grew wiker and shallower, and by noon we had nothing to steer by but the Mary ville Buttes, which rose per endicularly from the plant, while far in our rear we could just distinguish a green heit of trees that marked the distant river, but these could only he seen by stand-ing up in the cauces, as the ruskes reached above our heads. There heing no evidence of any *terra firma* except hy sounding, we had to take our lunch on the water. It consisted of hard tack and four cold flap-jacks saved from breakfast. Ou the strength of this turnst in forcing our way through beds of rushes in a vain attempt to reach the open water again. This continue'l Alhor and the uncer-tanty of our position so delayed us that when dusk came on we were toot more than twelve miles from our camping ground of the night here the open water again. This continue'l alker, we lasked the mist portent han twelve miles from our camping ground of the light here than twelve disy of nish went we alshed the unside deges to gether, thereby making one large one, and leaving room on the two portents and each on having his own, we lashed the unside deges to a provide each one having his own, we lashed the unside deges to protent extra baggage that was in the way of ourgleeping arrange-mets. For supper we had to satisfy ourselves with havitack and hot coffee, prepared to lay-to for the night. In setting our tents, nated of each one having his own, we lashed the unside edges to prove the extra baggage that was in the way of ourgleeping arrang

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prepared the fatter, more than thirty yards away officially which me mush and stand not more than thirty yards away officially which me hat they might learn too much about the noble art of flapjack mak-ing. I rose to get my gun, which was leaning against a log a few feet away, but they anticipated the danger to come and immediately va-cated the premises. I had just taken my seat and put three spoolfuls of hatter on the griddle when I saw two more guail come down and balt in the same spot. Waiting until I got them both in line 1 dropped them. Leaving them where they fell, I once more hrought my mind

turned there were nine quail laying within a circle of as many feet, all shot without my having once moved from the side of the free. Talsman soon joined me and hetween the two of us we managed to get away with six of the birds, and contrary to my expectations and greatly to my benefit he cleaned out the whole pie. [TO BE CONCLUMED.]

ROYAL C. C.

PROYAL C. C. O' Saturday last the second match of the cosson was salled on the medon Lake, and gave as fine a piece of sailing throughout as on the besired. The wind was of whole sail strength, from about the treatment of the second provided and the second results of the well-ties of the well-tried Pearl of 1855, and Nina, a new cance, which in the previous race had held Pearl of 1855, and Nina, a new cance, which in the previous race had held Pearl of 1855, and Nina, a new cance, which in the previous race had held Pearl of 1855, and Nina, a new cance, which in the previous race had held Pearl of 1855, and Nina, a new cance, which in the previous race had held Pearl of 1855, and Nina, a new cance, which in the previous race had held Pearl in a strength of the well-tried Pearl of 1855, the the the with the gun, and Pearl hearing away across a couple of seconds later. The wind at the starting 'hue being twisted in strength on start' A flying start was made at 320 P. M. Nuttlus strength on start in the wind the strength of the new heing twisted in the previous and the strength of the true down wind Pearl gained nearly a minute, but Nautlus gained min. 20sec. on Diamond. In the heat how far primated strength of one mile, the round being twistes, the wind wind Nautilus's finished at 335.00, Fearl 5.3900; the rest not timed, the wind Nautilus in the start was strength of the strength of the strength with a fair put. The previous the strength of the strength of the strength with the starts whe there and a varied in strength of one mile, the round being two miles, the strength of one thus o behave. An utilus starts, when we have the model the strength of one thus o behave and the starts when the strength of the start starts the start starts are the strength when the lines on behave of the start starts. A shautilus, the starts were the start and the starts the start starts are start and the starts are starts and the start the start starts of the the vore differ considerably. Fearly starts

THE ROYAL C. C. CHALLENGE CUP RACE. The sailing championship race for 18% was held on May 1 on Hen-don Lake, near London, and after a keen and close contest was won by Nautilus, with Pearl second. The course was five rounds of the R. C. C. triangular course, mak-ing two miles per round or ten miles in all. With the wind at about east, the first side contained a short run and a reach; the second side from north to west marks was a dead run, and the third from west to east marks, a dead heat to windward of one mile as the crow flies. The prizes were the 550 R. C. C. challenge cup, with presentation prize of £5 and the champion flag of the club added.

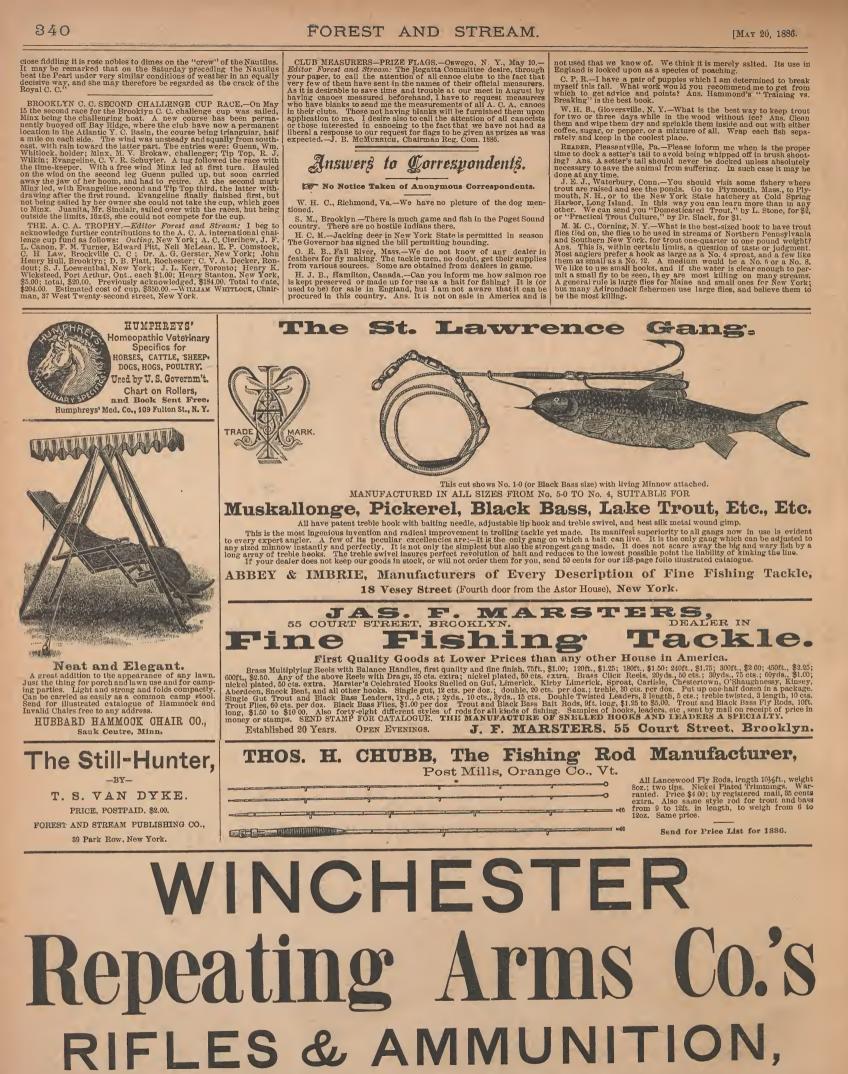
The entries were:
Pearl
Nautilus
Diamond
Minnie (PearlNo.6).14 ×83A. Tredwen
Nina
Kitten
Sabrina 14 ×31R. Turner 1 plate.
Nina and Kitten did not start, their owners being unable to attend.
Pearl and Minnie are, of course, genuine Pearls, and Nautilus,
though of usual shape and up to full dimensions as to beam and
length, is considerably shallower than any of the others, except
Sabrina, which is uncommonly like the Snake (published in the FOREST
AND STREAM). The Diamond carries the full depth allowed, 16in. at
her ginwale having a flat deck, therefore she is shout as doos and

Sabirina, "which is uncommonly like the Snake" (published in the Tronsfor AND Strakav). The Diamond carries the full depth allowed, 16 in, at her gunwale, having a flat deck; therefore, she is about as deep and her gunwale, having a flat deck; therefore, she is about as deep and her gunwale, having a flat deck; therefore, she is about as deep and her gunwale in the built under the rules. Moreover, she carries a gun metal plate of some 120 pounds, as against the 60 pounds of the Pearl's and 55 pounds of Nautilus's plates. Nautilus carried a com-paratively snug sail plan, Pearl having apparently more in both maln and mizzen, and Minnie considerably more sail. Diamond had about the same as Nautilus. The wind during the first three rounds was neither steady in strength nor in direction. The start was almost in a calm, and this was followed by a savage putfi after the first buoy had been rounded; Pearl and Minnie rolled along in the burst, Nauti-breze caught her, these three being close together and dead before the wind. Minnie, after a couple of violent lurches from side to side, capsized, and put an end to her chances of racing by quickly filling; int boats arrived in time to save her from sinking. Pearl, under whole sail, ran away from the reefed Nauthus and kept ahead in the beating was done, and then under whole sail appeared to pick up somewhat of vindward, her heavy plate lifting her out well. She was close np to windward, her heavy plate lifting her out well. She was close np to Nautitus, but the wind ligbtened up to almost a calm and took hold of the competing craft by turns from different quarters, giving one and then another a lift along. Thus went the second round. The third round Nautitus gotto windward of Pearl, inter weat have the wind was now piping up and the two leaders should have reefed for the beat to windward hu either would do so while the other diff tand so they cracked on making a splendid match of it. Nau-tilus on the third hoard got to windward of Pearl's weather, and so sailed tack aft

As yet the deck sitting pother earl and Minnie had fittings for deck tillers. Side flaps to their decks exist in Pearl. Minnie and Kitten, and ap-pear to give considerable stability when in use by the skipper helng enabled to sit close up to the weather gunwale. Nautilus has plain side decks, but her owner was heard to threaten that unless the club put a stop to these contrivances, which weaken the cance hut at same time give great advantage to the skipper, he should fit side flaps. Perhaps, however, the deck sitting position for saling will, eas the season advances, he more tried and followed by the English canceits, in which case the deck flap will die a natural death, it being by no means popular as it is. The tendeucy in England is evidently toward less hallast and centerplate or 150hs. In shot hags, may consider the craft some-what heavily ballasted, yet comparatively ballast is on the decline, as a couple of seasons ago 500 or 350hs. was a not uncommon amount.

The Land and Water of May 8 bas the following comments

The Land and Water of May 8 bas the following comments ou the the set of the Royal Cance Challenge Cup was sufficient with additional interest, as two aspirants for international honors figured among the entries, to wit, Mr, W. Baden fowell'snew Nautilus and Mr. E. B. Tedwen's Pearl of 1885. There were three other competitors, but the affair was virtually a match between the two craft named, and a splendid struggle it was. Saturday was beautifully fine, but early in the afternoon the breases on the faintest of zepty salternating. At the outset of the race this state of things prevailed, and a fast traveling volley capsized the Minnie-the Pearl of 1885 under a new name. From the middle to the faintest of zepty is alternative, and the faintest of zepty is alternative. At the outset of the race this state of the race the breaze was, however, true and steady, and the faintest of zepty is alternative. At the outset of the race the state of the race the breaze was thoroughly reliable test of merit of the two loads. The Nautius won by 60sec, and it may he said that she is the fastest craft on a wind that has yet been huilt. On the other hand, the Pearl is the bury with a neasy sheet and also at dead running; yet this uperfortly may be the later tis by furk, of Kingston, from a design of her owner's, and in the latter is by Turk, of Kingston, from a design of her owner's, and in the latter is by Turk, of wingston from a design of her owner's, and in the latter is by the lateration of sobap thas heen a forward move, teast, de after body show the least holow, while the hull is smaller in which as sailing over smooth water with a full whole sail in the sate sailing over smooth water with a full whole sail in the sate sailing over smooth water with a full whole sail in the sate satiling over smooth water with a full whole sail in the sate satiling over smooth water with a full whole sail in the sate satiling over smooth water with a full whole sail in the sate sate of the pathty with her reset field down and a short head c



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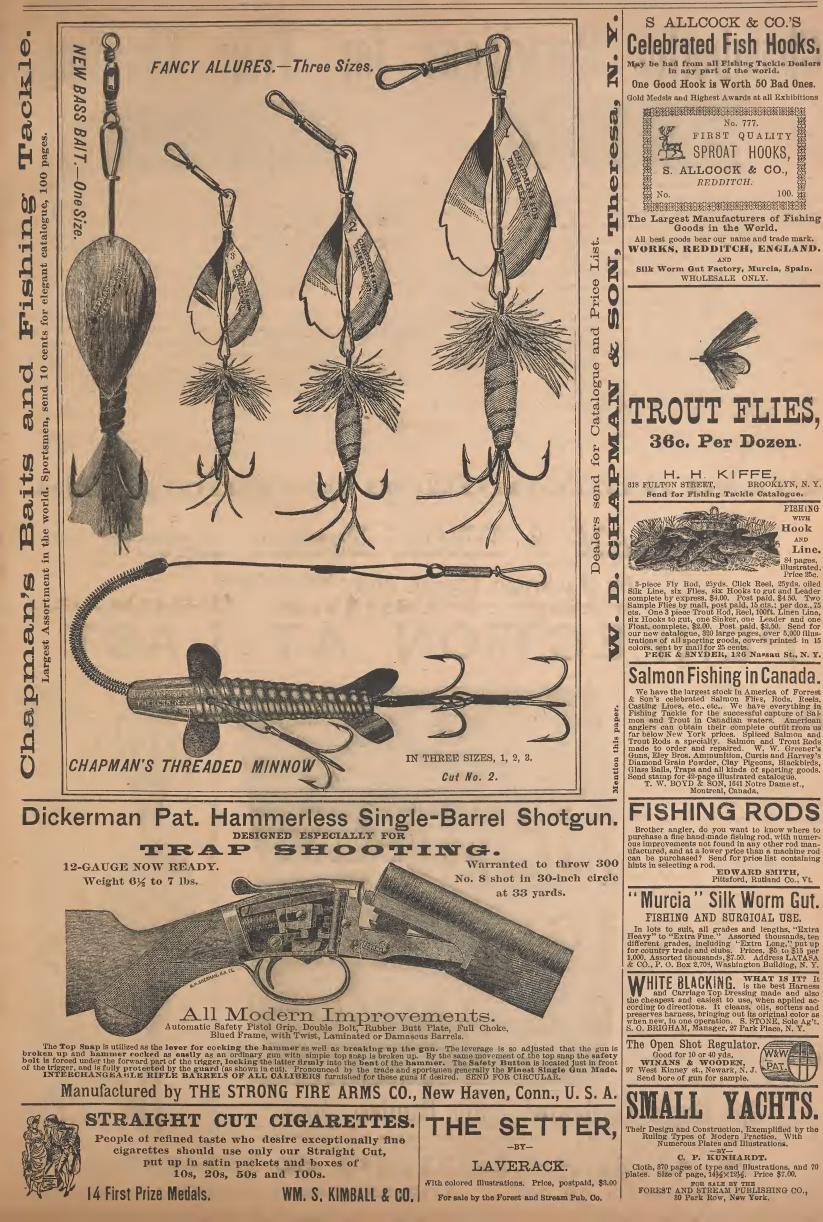
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NEW YORK, MAY 27, 1886.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK Row.	NEW YORK CITY.				
CONTENTS.					
EDITORIAL. The Vest Park Bill. The Curse of Politics. Dynamite Fishing. Lingering Superstitions. THE SPORTSMAT TOURIER. Days With the Barmecide Club. The Muschak Country. Death of Burr H. Polk. NATURAL HISTORY. Earthworms. Earthworms. Earthworms. The Audubon Society. GAMS BAG AND GUN. Inveigling a Gobbler. Wildford of Western States. Devices Against Mosquitoes. The Yellowstone Park Bill. SEA AND RIVER FISHING. A Spring Poem. Camps of the KingfishersXHI. How Silkworm Gut is Made. New York Fish Laws. Large American Trout in Eng- land. Brandy Point Trout. Kingfishers Getting Lost.	FIEBGULTURE. Work at Cold Spring Harbor. THE KENNEL. Mastiff Judging at New York. The St. Louis Dog Show. Kennel Notes. Kennel Management. BIFLE AND TARP ShooTINE. Ange and Gallery. The Trap. Savannah Tournament. The Buffalo Tournament. CANOEING. New York C. C. A 500-Mile Cruise on the Rivers of Northern California. YAOHTING. The Loss of the Oona. Inspectors and Steam Launches How to Avoid Being Drowned. New Jersey Y. C. 15th Annual Regatta. The Soawanhake Corinthian Y.C The Four Large Yachts. Races and Meetings. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.				

THE CURSE OF POLITICS.

THE land is cursed with politicians as the frogs covered Egypt. The malignant plague poisons all branches of the public service, from the polluted fountainhead of legis-lation down through the entire system of the law's execu-tion. It is a shame and a disgrace that in any part of this country a branch of legislation apparently so disconnected with politics as that providing for the due protection of the wild game in the woods and the fishes in the waters should be hampered and botched by political schemers, traders and tricksters. This is the condition of affairs in more than one State, but nowhere is the system more rotten than in New York. The Legislature which has just adjourned, whereupon the people breathe more freely, gave striking evidence of how the public welfare is deliberately ignored, in order that bargains and deals may succeed.

Take, for example, the course of Assemblymen Erwin and Tuck, of St. Lawrence county, with respect to the deer hounding bill. These two politicians understood perfectly well what their constituents wished and expected of them in the matter. The people of St. Lawrence were overwhelmingly in support of the anti-hounding law, not for their own county alone, but for the entire Adirondack re-Yet because of the exigency of political shifts, Erwin gion. Yet because of the exigency of political shifts, Erwin and Tuck, while openly advocating the retention of the general anti-hounding law, were secretly against it, and used their active influence to secure its repeal. They reasoned that it was better that all the deer should perish than that their man should fail of his berth in the United States Senate. A pretty pass it is when the deer in the forests are at the mercy both of the clubs of bloodthirsty physicians and the entangling wires of truckling politicians. If the laws are determined by political deals, no less is the execution of them hindered by like influences. The New

York system of game protectors is only another series of spokes in the machine wheel. We understand that the only consideration entertained by the Governor of a candidate's will be of a political nature. The heeler who has "the pull" will be of a political nature. The heeler who has "the pull" will get the appointment. The entire machinery of game protection is to be prostituted to advance a politician's indi-"ings after place. vidual

olation for the failure of the bill to

provide for the appointment by the Governor of a superin-tendent of game protectors. The value of that office would have depended altogether upon the character of the man appointed to fill it. So far as may be informed from the nature of other appointments, there is every reason to believe that Gov. Hill would have regarded the new office only as a rivet to securely fasten the game protector wheel of the machine; and instead of having a person fitted by his natural tastes and interest in game to acceptably discharge the duties of the place, we should have been saddled with another political tool, not to enforce the game protective laws, but as a heeler to boss his subordinate heelers.

When political dickerings rule the hour, it is folly to ex pect other than clumsy and pernicious legislation with respect to game and fish, or to hope for satisfactory exccution of the laws.

THE VEST PARK BILL.

THE Senate Committee on Territories has reported, substantially without change, the Park bill recommended by Senator Manderson and commented on in these columns a few weeks ago. To-day we print the full text of this bill, so that our readers may see just what it proposes. Its main points were summarized in our issue of May 6, and we need say little more upon the subject here except to urge upon Congress prompt and favorable action upon the meas-ure. The bill is in many respects a good one, and, needless to say, is a great improvement on the present absence of any law whatever. The most important feature of the new law is the increase in the size of the reservation, and after that come perhaps the provisions which relate to the Superin-tendent and the Park police and their powers in the matter of making arrests. The absurdity of appointing police without giving them the power to arrest, without warrant, persons taken in the act of violating the law or the regula-tions, has always been obvious, and has rendered vain the best intentions of the assistant superintendents.

The bill also settles the question of the jurisdiction over the Park, a matter about which there never should have been any dispute, but which has been in doubt ever since the reservation was set aside in 1872. The subject was recently brought prominently before the public by the action of the Territory of Wyoming in claiming this jurisdiction. There should be no more question about this matter than there is with regard to any United States fort.

It may be said of this bill that while it leaves much to be desired, it is, so far as it goes, a measure deserving hearty approval. The benefits which it will confer on the reservation and so on the whole people are positive and unques tioned. Its faults are minor ones and such as can be over-come by careful and honest officials, working in accordance with the spirit rather than the letter of the law. Thus, while it is by no means perfect, it is an earnest of far better government for the Park, and as such it is to be hoped that it may receive the approval of Congress and become a law.

CORRECTION .- Through an error in the transmission of our despatches from the West last week a statement was made in these columns which was inexact. We spoke of the sale of the property of the National Park Improvement Company at Evanston, Wyoming. As a matter of fact the sale covered the great hotel at the Mammoth Hot Springs. The Improvement Company, therefore, still own a consid-erable amount of property within the Park, consisting of hotels at different points with leases for ten years from 1882 for the grounds on which they stand, or should stand, large quantities of supplies and tent properties, and as it is believed, franchises.

LINGERING SUPERSTITIONS.

THE sun of the nineteenth century is thought to shine with This shift of the infected of exactly is a functional with the infection of the infection o spite of the materialistic spirit of the times. Odd phases of belief, survivals of old-time notions, crop out here and there, and one need not go far from home to find them.

The yachting men are preparing for the coming renewal of international contention for the championship of the Atlantic. Four boats are in course of fitting out for the trial races, the Puritan, the Priscilla, the Mayflower and the Atfantic. The customary method of determining the relative fitness of each would be by practical test in trial races; but along comes a genius who writes to the World that the Atlantic is already out of the race, for her name bodes no good. Craft named after any one of the oceans, says this wiseacre, are bound to be ill-starred; witness the fate of the Collins line of steamships, all having borne ocean names. Other superstitious wights are earnest in the declaration that the Mayflower is also foredoomed to disaster, for at the launch she stuck in the mud, and that no boat that does this can ever be successful is one of the tenets of the knowing men of the sea. The brain of the average sea goer is as full of curious superstitions as ever a topsail of wind; and though the landman affects to ridicule sailors' superstitions, he is pronc to indulge in his own dreams of the uncanny and gruesome. His stock of common sense is just about large enough to suffice for the ordinary familiar happenings of every-day life; but let him suddenly encounter some extraordinary manifestation of nature or some extraordinary action of a harmless bird, and he immediately puts away his philosophy and falls back on superstition.

In the neighborhood of Athens, N. Y., a short time ago, several persons driving on a lonely road encountercd a ruffed grouse, which in the simplicity of its heart attempted to make friends with them. They naturally whipped up their horses and fled in superstitious fear from what they were pleased to term a "spook" grouse. A dozen men put to flight by a bird! And yet the author of "The One-Eyed Grouse of Maple Run," after pursuing that feathered spectre, confesses "A strange, unearthly feeling of awe crept over me, my hair commenced to rise, my knees knocked together, and I felt that I was indeed in the presence of something supernatural."

The daily papers are constantly chronicling the obedience of men and women to the superstitious maxims of old saws; as the other day a Newark man, bitten by a dog thought to be mad, took pains to secure some of the brute's hair and apply it to the wound, for "the hair of the dog is good for the bite." The boycotted Widow Gray in New York city entertained a stray black cat, being firmly convinced that the feline brought luck; and for luck, too, did not a Georgia political enthusiast send to Cleveland a potent rabbit's foot?

DYNAMITE FISHING.

THE practice of fishing with dynamite cartridges appears to be on the increase. It is confined to no special locality, but is naturally most prevalent in mining sections, where the use of dynamite is familiar. Western Pennsyl-vania is especially cursed with dynamite fishermen, and there are sections in Nevada and California where no one pretends to catch fish in any other manner. The use of dynamite for this purpose is generally forbidden by the statutes, but such laws are in effect dead letters unless the sentiment of the community supports them.

It is very difficult to detect and punish the dynamiters, since their neighbors are content to eat the fish without asking any foolish questions about the legal or illegal mode of capture. A dynamiting excursion is not an affair altogether void of excitement. The usual method is to sink the cartridge in the water and then, from a safe distance, explode it by means of an electric wire. There is an ever attendant possibility that the cartridge may go off while in the boat or in the hands of the fisherman, in which event he is with more or less celerity blown to kingdom come.

The press dispatches yesterday reported the deaths of two men in Western Pennsylvania who were last Sunday dismembered by the premature explosion of a cartridge.

The effect of dynamite fishing is particularly baneful be-cause it destroys not only the large fish fit for food, but all fish, large and small. It cleans out all the fish, annihilates the stock, and utterly destroys the fruitfulness of the water.

NATURAL HISTORY ON THE FISH HOOK .- In default of luck, the contemplative angler may find solace, profit and pleasure in study of the animated lure on his hook. How wonderfully wrought is the wriggling worm is told in entertaining fashion by a contributor in another column.

THE MAINE SALMON ANGLING is attracting great attention in New England. The people of the neighborhood who are reaping some of the profits are naturally much elated over the great run of fish. Such an occurrence is worth a whole volume of argument in favor of fishculturc.

THE HOLYOKE SHAD FISHING .- Mr. Thos. Chalmers, of Holyoke, Mass., advises us that the fly-fishing for shad is over. The net has been put in place, and the angler must look elsewhere for his shad.

The Syortsman Tourist.

DAYS WITH THE BARMECIDE CLUB.

W HOEVER first selected this site for a camping ground knew whereof he selected. Whoever built this sharty, comfortable to the last degree, was an expert with the axe, for every stick is cut and placed where it will do the most good and every sheet of bark overlaps its rear neighbor as shingles on a house, and you can confidently rely on its power to shed water where it will not annoy you. It may have architectural deformities, but it would surely please the are of an artist or angler.

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"Come deaf or come blind or come cripple, Or come ony ane o' them a',

I don't believe I would murmur; but this morning's sport— and I call it sport understand—reminds me of the beautiful lines of Tennyson:

- "And the handsome trout dart down To their shelter beneath some rock, But oh, for the sight of a trout on the feed, And the sound of a trout on the flop.

Or, as Rabelais would say, 'Jau le suila teausau de viessa etait.'"

The state of the set o

And to our viands fell not seemingly, But with the keen dispatch of real hunger;

But with the keen dispatch of real hunger; and guide found that his carefully prepared dinner was fully appreciated, for we made a clean sweep. Dinner looked as though it had been trying to pass a looomotive on the same track. We came back with good appetites and spent the afternoon in making some inprovements in camp. We built an outdoor cooking range, or perhaps it might more properly be called an underground cooking range, and we found it by far the best and most convenient ever intro-duced, at least for pleasant weather cooking. It can be made in less than ten minutes on an average. It is simply a hole in the ground about seven or eight inches deep, one foot wide and three feet long. The fire is built in this hole, and in a few minutes you can have a fine bed of coals, which can be replenished as needed from your camp fire or by the addition of any small chips which are handy. The dishes while cooking are supported by iron bars long enough to reach across the range, say fourteen or fifteen inches. About four of these bars are sufficient for all one wishes to cook at one time, as they will support half a dozen different dishes

and add no material weight to the kit, and on a pinch might perhaps be dispensed with. This range requires but little wood and then only the smallest chips, as there is no waste of fire and every degree of heat can be utilized. Dishes are not required to be continually watched, as there is no more danger of their tipping over than there would be on a Charter Oak stove, and no matter how hard the wind may be blowing there are no wild unmanageable flames to contend with, as they are confined, and besides as you have no side logs to burn away and perhaps dump a mess of trout or a pot of coffee into the fire, you will have one care less. Toward evening Roy tried the outlet of the lake, and re-turned with trout enough for our supper and breakfast. Meanwhile Storm superintended the bean business, following the directions in "Woodcraft." Was it a success? Oh those beans. Yes, as four hungry men can testify. Boston can't beat it, Mr. "Nessmuk." One Monday morning a country girl wrote a letter to her sweetheart something like this: Dear George-Ma has just called me, and I am yendering it you

Dear George-Ma has just called me, and I an wondering if you love me as much as you did at twelve o'clock last night, when we kissed each other good-night at the gate. Oh, if I only knew for cer-tain that you did, George, dear, you don't know how it would encour-are ne to go down and tackle them cold beans for breakfast. Yours, AMANDA.

You can accept it as an assured fact that Amanda's ma didn't know how to handle the bean question as Mr. "'Nessmuk" does, else her daughter would not have required the stimulus of George's love to assist her in tackling her brackford.

the stimulus of George's love to assist her in tackling her breakfast. As the gray of twilight slowly turned darker and darker and night came tripping on with noiseless feet, the fireflies commenced their brilliant dance, striking their lucifers at every step, as if they feared to lose the time and tune. The moon with its stronger light was paling the stars and silver-ing the edge of the ripples, which chase each other with monotonous murmurings. The mountain across the lake looms up vague and indistinct in the moonlight, and the great pines on its summit silhouetted against the sky assumed fantastic forms. The birch logs on our fire sizzled and snapped and the dashing flames cast long lines of resitless radiance far out on the water. The shrill cadence of the crickets, the humorous concert of the owls, the friendly croaking of the sociable frogs, the distant gushing sound of the falls all tell us it is good to be here, for this makes old hearts young again and young hearts rejoice. MILLARD. CHEVEENE, Wyoming.

THE MUSKOKA COUNTRY. FIRST PAPER.

THEST PAPER. THE maxim has become fully established that no one should go near the water till he has learned how to swim. Following the same course of reasoning, no one should ever fish in waters that are strange to bim, or if he does he loses a deal of pleasure. The greatest delight in hearing a fine opera is that which grows out of having heard it before, and the highest enjoyment in a fishing trip comes from retracing the course of last year (and haply the year before), living over the former contests and successes, reviv-ing scores of pleasant reminiscences, whose impalpable shapes have haunted the air and waited for your coming. A favorite fishing ground revisited is like a last year's suit, already adjusted to your figure; like a friend who lends you money when your credit in bank has gone; and when you can nurse that mild but comfortable feeling of superiority that comes from you introducing some fellow fisherman to your chosen resort, your cup of bliss is indeed full. And with all these conditions favorable we began last August to arrange for our annual "farewell" trip to the Muskoka comtry.

with all these conditions favorable we began last August to arrange for our annual "farewell" trip to the Muskoka country. Detroit, as usual, was our port of final departure. There is quite a convenience in making a double start on a fishing expedition. After you have pulled yourself together and cut loose from the five hundred "last things" that require atten-tion, it is a great comfort to stop just beyond the clutches of the butcher and baker and the man with a little bill, and take a full breath and an account of your kit. For no matter how carefully you may have replenished your stock, in the hurry of departure there is always something overlooked or omitted. This time it was only a few yards of heavy braided sash cord (for maskallonge stringers) and a spool of No. 22 copper wire. The uses of the latter are numerous, the most important being to make leaders for maskallonge fishing. And he who has added to it two spools of button hole silk, a bit of shocmaker's wax, a fine half-round file and a small pair of pliers, laughs at calamity. Our route this time lay over the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk Railway from Detroit to Toronto, via Hamilton, and as it gave us a daylight ride over some of the finest country in the Province of Ontario, we were not sorry for having chosen it. Not the least attractive feature of the descent from Lake Huron to the level of Lake Erie is quite marked, and as the road crosses the water shed at an approxi-mate right angle, the effect on the view is very pleasing. All the towns along the route have a conservative, yet prosper-ous look, and the long-settled farms of Lower Ontario will compare favorably with the best agricultural portions of the States. Arriving at Toronto in the evening, we found that the great annual Agricultural and Mechanical Exposition was

Arriving at Toronto in the vest agricultural portions of the States. Arriving at Toronto in the evening, we found that the great annual Agricultural and Mechanical Exposition was trembling on the verge of culmination, and that the farmers and country storekcepers and officials, with their wives, daughters and sweethearts (not forgetting the volunteer com-panies of Her Majesty's horse), had come in and overflowed the town. And we, who had heretofore regarded Toronto as having been built especially for our benefit, wandered dis-consolately from hostelry to hostelry till at the fifth (in grade as well as number) we sank to rest upon a melancholy bed, and in the morning were summoned to a breakfast whose meagerness would delight even the frugal soul of "Ness-muk,"

muk," But when we safely landed on the morning train of the Northern & Northwestern Railway for Muskoka wharf, all these things were as though they had never been. For when we are fairly under way on the N. & N., with its baggage checks in our pockets and the conductor's "trip slip" in our hals, then and not till then are we saturated with the con-viction that we are fairly and finally "en route," and that everybody on the line from this onward is a sympathizing well-wisher, who is not only willing we should have a good time but will help us if he can. Why is it that tourists, hunters and fishermen in traveling gravitate together? Possibly aside from the subtle and mys.

in Canada is that you can pick out a man from "the States" half way across a "concession," as the Canucks have it. Suf-flee it to say, we had not been in the car fifteen minutes till we drifted against a man who had just been to Maskallonge Lake the week before, and who, with his partner and guide, had killed a black bear. The story of the conflict was graph-ically told, and with various side excursions into kindred topics, served to while away the morning hour very pleas-antly. At Rosseau the next day we met the "partner" and were favored with his version of the death of bruin, and a few days later with a modified and reconstructed version as detailed by the guide. We did not obtain the story of the bear for obvious reasons. But I venture to remark that if these three stories could be printed in parallel columns rhey would afford entertaining and by no means monotonous read-ramed witn a. 47-caliber 65-280 rifle that three an indefinite number of balls at an incredible velocity (and low trajectory) the weapon got out of order at the critical moment and the fatal missile came from a shotgun. Isn't there danger that our repeating rifles maybe made too effective? All along Muskoka and Rosseau lakes as the little steamer plunged her way northward that afternoon, we found the summer boarders at Beaumaris, Port Carling, Windemere and other points packing up their effects and preparing for their homeward journeys. Toteno, O, April 27.

TOLEDO, O., April 27.

DEATH OF BURR H. POLK.

DEATH OF BURR H. POLK. O'CASION has been had before to say something of the more than formal relation existing between the FOREST NN BYREAM and many of its correspondents. Here and here, in every State of the Union, are men whom the editors are never personally met, yet have learned to esteem with a regard like that which comes of long friendship; and a better written by another, announcing the death of such a one, the message is received as would be that of the loss of a friend. With such regret have we learned of the read of the familiar to the read-set of this journal as the author of a number of brighty written sketches of sport and adventure in Mississippi, and in more recent years the West. These papers were charac-teristic chiefly by reason of the all pervading and abounding good humor and philosophy which triumphed over every disadvantage and drawback, and found pleasure where appreciative estimate of Col. Polk's character is extrated in a Lincoln paper:

from a Lincoln paper: "For several years Col. Polk has been an honored citizen of Lincoln, and the unexpected intelligence of his death will bring pain to all who knew him. He was a modest and unottrusive man and few persons knew him intimately. But those uniformly regarded him with a feeling of affection like that of close kinship. He was a man of ability. As a business man he combined enterprise and conservatism in a happy and successful manner. He had accumulated a hand-some competence and had laid his plans for a life of healthful leisure. His word was always as good as his bond. Social and kind-hearted, without a particle of malice or envy or hardness in his composition, liberal to the core in word and deed, there are few such men, and the loss of one is severely felt.

hardness in his composition, liberal to the core in word and deed, there are few such men, and the loss of one is severely "Col. Polk was born at Taylorsville, Ky., January 15, 1835. He obtained a liberal education and had embarked upon the practice of law at Princeton, Ky., when he married Miss Eliza A. Montgomery, at Petersburg, Ind., March 2, 1855. He continued to make Princeton his home. In September, 1861, he entered the army as captain in the Thirty-third Indiana regiment, serving with the regiment through all the arduous campaigns in which it took part until April 23, 1864, when he was promoted to be adjutant general with the rank of major. In all capacities he was distinguished for coolness and courage, and was twice brevetted for gallantry on the field, the last commission being that of colonel and bearing date of March 13, 1865. "At the conclusion of hostilities Col. Polk was offered a first

and was twice brevetted for gallantry on the field, the last commission being that of colonel and bearing date of March 13, 1865. "At the conclusion of hostilities Col. Polk was offered a first lieutenancy in the regular army, but he preferred -although he had developed a strong personal military feeling-to take up a life that would be more agreeable to his family. In 1868 he removed to Vicksburg, Miss., and engaged in business of various kinds, cotton factoring, contracting and other ex-tensive operations. In these a boother shared and the ventures were quite successful. He also served a term as mayor of Vicksburg by appointment from the governor of the State. "Having acquired what he deemed an ample fortune for his liberal but not extravagant taste, Col. Polk resolved some six years ago to abandon active business and lead a retired life, devoted to his family and friends and such pursuits as were adapted to simple enjoyments. He came to Lincoln shortly afterward and bought a charming residence on L street in the most desirable portion of the city. He was soon surrounded by a congenial circle of friends. But the seeds of disease had been sown in his system, and as long as two years ago he dis-covered that his heart was affected. All was done that could be, but nothing availed. He sank steadily into further weak-ness, and when he reached home a few days ago from spend-ing the winter in the South, he was compelled to take his bed. The end came speedily, and yesterday morning at 9 o'clock he ided. He was in full possesion of his fauctities to the very last and met his end with undisturbed composure. "Col, Polk's estimable wife and three children survive him. It is hardly possible to state the personal character of Col. Polk without the appearance of fulsome eulogy. He was nonest, brave, true, modest, genial, able and whole-souled. All these in a practical, unromantic way that the casual eye might not see, but none the less actually. There are men who might be more widely missed, but none whose departure wo

Mr. T. G. Dabney, of Memphis, Tenn., writes: "Col. Polk was a sportsman in the truest sense, a thorough gentle-man, always mindful of the courtesies due between sports-men, and a whole-souled companion in the field. Col. Polk's career as a sportsman presented the unusual spectacle of a man who had never handled a gun until after he was forty years old, and who then took it up, and by persistent and systematic effort characteristic of the man, soon became a very expert wing shot and skillful sportsman. He was a fluent and very interesting writer, the author of a book en-titled, 'The Great American Caravan,' detailing the experi-ence of a party of American tourists in Europe; and also of many interesting communications to FOREST AND STREAM, over the signature B. H. P. Col. Polk died of heert disease, from which trouble he had suffered for some months past, and which caused him, with much regret, to lay aside his gun during that time and content himself with reading of the exploits of others in the columns of his favor ite journal, FOREST AND STREAM. His untimely death will be severely felt by a large circle of warm friends, and the fraternity of

Hatural History.

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EARTHWORMS.

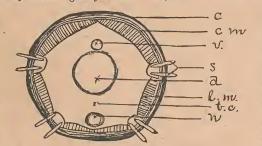
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part of its diet is the mole; this creature data muss sharp pointed nose to some purpose here; for he burrows ind their holes and devours the worms in their own retreat. He is iscredited with thus serving a useful purpose in stirring up the soft. The earthworms themselves live chiefly, if not entirely, upon vegetable food. They are said to cantiously extend a part of their body out of the holes, move it about in search of a leaf or twig and, having found one, draw it after them into their burrows. In this way they lay up a store of food, eating it when it has undergone partial decomposition. In structure, the earthworm, as any one can see from an examination, is made up of a large number of rings placed behind one another. Of these rings, in a large specime threads where the rings unit are continued inward to form septa, so that the body of the worm is made up of a series of chambers corresponding in number to the rings. The chambers, of course, communicate with one another ing and forming the upper lip. All the others are complete. The mouth, situated under the upper lip in the second ring, opeas into a pretty capacious chamber are complete. The mouth, situated under the upper lip in the second ring, opeas into a pretty capacious chamber are called the buceal pouch. This pouch is reversible, by turning it inside out, the aniand can not only empty it of buyers as a sucking organ. By passing the fingers for ware along the anterior part of the body, a worm may be made to ever its pouch. This pouch is reversible, by turning it, inside out, the aniand can not only empty it of the back of onsal surface of an earthworm can always for earding dust and the also of a large specient of the body, into an organ corres, sith diggestive or aligned at the where the two it does allowed. All we way the anister of earding the second ring, the ventral of a paler hue. Every one may be a store of the back of a nearthworm shows it does allowed and left a two hours. It is unde course, it worm has beingerstored, toot, that the body of

rings of the head and the last one of the tail, each is provided with four pairs of these bristles, so that in a full grown worm of 150 rings there are between eleven and twelve hundred walking organs. Each bristle has muscle attached to it, by the contraction of which it is made to move forward and backward, and thus the progression of the worm effected. However, the animal is not entirely dependent upon these organs for locomotion. On level surfaces progression is effected chiefly by serpentiue movements produced by the contractions of strong lateral muscles. It is when the worm climbs inclined and perpendicular surfaces that the bristles gome into play. That they are able to climb at such angles is shown by the fact that they are often found in situations which they could only have reached by ascending steeply in-clined surfaces. Of eourse, I am here leaving entirely out of account their ability to climb perpendicularly in their holes.

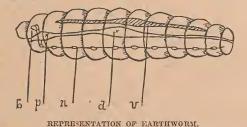
of account their ability to climb perpendicularly in their holes. There is a popular notion that earthworms possess a re-markable power of resisting mutilation; that a worm may be eut into pieces and each piece will grow into a new worm. It is quite true that this animal is able to suffer the removal of the posterior part of its body without any apparent per-manent injury, but it is equally certain that if the anterior portion be eut off both parts perish. In the anterior third of the body are situated all the principal vital organs, the stomach, liver, "brain" and reproductive organs. It is certainly not to be supposed that a part of the body deprived of the body posterior to these organs can be removed without destroying the life of the anterior part. I have just referred to the "brain" of the earthworm. It is at least true that this humble animal possesses an organ which is fairly comparable to the one which is highest and ehiefest in the more advaneed members of the animal king-dom. It consists of two small oval-shaped masses of nerve matter situated in about the fourth or fifth ring above the alimentary enaal. Each one gives off a nerve cord which, encircling the alimentary tube, unite below in a ganglion from which nerve cords are again given off to supply all parts of the body. From the fact of its possession of a fairly well developed nervous system it may asfely be reasoned that it gives the creature some pain when the sharp-pointed hook is passed through its body.

is passed through its body. The organs of respiration in the carthworm are very curi-ous. In each segment or ring is a pair of organs which, for want of a better name, are simply called segmental organs. They consist of greatly twisted tubes, one end of each of



CROSS-SECTION OF EARTHWORM

c, cuticle; c m, circular muscle fibres; v, blood vessel; s, seta; d, digestive canal; l m, longitudinal muscle fibres; b c, body cavity; n nerve trunk.



b, brain; p, pharnyx; n, nerve chain; d, digestive canal; v, blood vessel.

which opens interiorly in the general body cavity, and the other communicates with the external world through a pore in the skin and cutiele. The microscope shows that these tubes are lined with vibrating eilfa and it is believed that by their action currents of air and possibly water are made to pass in and out of the body. In this way they are thought to serve an office similar to that of the lungs in the higher enimele

neeled off. A piece of it placed under the microscope will hen show the cause of the play of colors. It will be sen-be markled by rows of fine lines, which in fact are minute and being reflected from them are broken up into their com-oponent colors and thus the indescence produced. A proof is interfered with, the explanation being that the stretching forms the sheath, consists of a material closely resembling norm its physical properties. Its office is undoubledly the protection of the soft muscular parts. In a good sized spectrum concerns usually readily see in the forsal surface, lying above the digestive tube, a partor will be blood is is crualated through the body. The the blood is cruater at most the blood is cruater at most the body. The the body which, in an imperfect way, perform the sheath, consists of a material closely resembling to it is point and the soft muscular parts. In a good sized spectrum watching this thread may be sen-tor hythmically callarge and contract. It is, in fact, a blood state the blood is circulated through the body. The work has no heart or at least no more than what is represented by lobod in these wessels there is another white find in the gar-ranged in four fould is alwy is always the body. Cru-mare species of microscopicanimal parasites. There are from and species of an increscopicanimal parasites. There are from and species of a increscopicanimal parasites. There are from and species of a increscopicanimal parasites. There are from and a species of nicroscopicanimal parasites. There are from and a species of nicroscopicanimal parasites. There are from and a species of nicroscopicanimal parasites. There are from and a species of nicroscopicanimal parasites. There are from and a species of nicroscopicanimal parasites. There are from and a species of nicroscopicanimal parasites. There are from and a species of nicroscopicanimal parasites. There are from and a species of nicroscopicanimal parasites. There are from and a species of nicroscopicanimal parasites. There are fro

foot and a half and is as large around as a man's little finger. As far as I know, earthworms are found in all temperate and tropical regions. The approach of winter they go deep into their holes and, passing into a dormat condition, remain until they feel the warmth of the spring sun. According to the observer we whom I have quoted above, their holes are sometimes six feet deep. The deepest part is set with small stones, about as large as a pin's head, which are placed there by the worm used. "The delieate rootlets of plants also often run through the whole length of the holes, forming beautiful webs along the walls." The delieate rootlets of plants also often run through the whole length of the holes, forming beautiful webs along the walls." When it is remembered that the growth of plants is depend-when it is remembered that the growth of plants is depend-ing the supply of nitrogen contained in the surface soil to regain it only by lying idle for a while, it is seen how in-ordinat work in a side the streaked surface soil to regain fertility. Besides this, it is probable that all soils, when dry, sandy ones, are encided by being passed through the violes. Then there is the fact that, by their constant urrowing, the soil is rendered loose and porous, so that air may deducted whether there are many other animals which have played so important a part in the history of the word as have these lowly-organized real." Mares Strotler.

JAMES STOLLER.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY. The following account of the Smith College Audubon Society was written by one of the lady professors of the College for the Rulland Herald. It is in itself interest-ing and is of value also as giving excellent suggestions for the work of local Audubon everywhere: "About two months ago a few of the students of Smith College felt that the time had eome for some definite expres-tion of the interest that had long been felt in the cause of our native birds and for some organized effort for their pro-teating that resulted is not necessary; it is enough to any that the students decided to form a Smith College branch of the AUDUBON SOCHEY. "Enthusiasm for so righteous a cause could not but be fortheoming and in abundance, but zeal should be according to knowledge, which was conspicuously laeking. With the best wills in the world, it soon became clear to the directors of the society that only the merest beginning had been ac-complished, when two-thirds of the students had given up wring birds on their bonnets, that the praetical and theo-retied bearings of the subject are by no means easy to get, for unless one is near an ornithologist or a good collection, it view of these facts a eareful subdivision of work was charly necessary to success. At the regular meetings of the members will be constantly increased by lectures from men-who have given time and skill to the study of everything onneeted with birds—from their habits to the ethics of their treatment by man—by papers setting forth the results of in-prestigation or collation on the part of members, themselves,

who have given time and skill to the study of everything connected with birds—from their habits to the ethics of their treatment by man—by papers setting forth the results of in-vestigation or collation on the part of members themselves, by the reports of the field work done among the members. These regular meetings are thus to serve a double purpose, in spurring the members on to new efforts and in recording what has been accomplished. "A committee has been formed, to serve for one year, having in eharge the careful oversight of these meetings and the making up of their programmes. They also appoint other committees to take charge of the field work which is organized, in general, as follows: Three parties are to set out from the college on different days of the week, due notice of the hour and destination being posted in some designated part of the building. Each party is to be under the guidance of a person sufficiently experienced in field work to be of practical assistance to the beginners who may join the ex-pedition. The work will consist of observation of birds, efforts to learn their habits, song and distinguishing marks, of the practical study of botany and meteorology, and in short of that careful, discriminating tracing of nature's workings that makes vital the dead words of text-book in-formation.

short of that careful, discriminating tracing of nature's workings that makes vital the dead words of text-book in-formation. "The leaders of these parties will at first be obliged to in-struet somewhat larger audiences than are convenient, but it is believed that as the information is diffused, the parties can break up into smaller groups, helping out their knowl-edge by the use of keys and text books and gaining much more freedom as regards time and strength. The leaders of the parties will also teach the members efficient ways of re-cording their observation and will see that the work is put into proper shape for report to the society. "The main committee will have charge of whatever work may seem practicable in the way of interesting the public in any of the aspeets of their subject. The eirculars of the AUDUBON SOCIETY, of the American Ornithologists' Union, the numbers of FOREST AND STREAM, are fast enlightening people's minds; but there remains a wide field for local societies in interesting the children of public and private schools, in teaching them to hunt birds 'without a gun,' in making them increasingly intelligent and merciful. The committee hopes to be greatly aided in its efforts by the oeeasional presence of specialists who will accompany the parties and direct their observation. With all these aids the work will go on slowly at first, but it is believed that the patience and industry will yield even richer returns here than is their wont." is their wont.

SMITH COLLEGE, Northampton, Mass., May 18.

ONE FOOL COMMENDS ANOTHER.—The Lake Charles (La.) Echo says: "Mr. R. A. Sibley, of Edgerly, is shipping about 2,500 bird skins per month to Newark, N. J. This is an in-dustry which has lately been inaugurated in these parts, and promises to be of some importance. Mr. Sibley ships the skins of the jay, lark, snipe, erane hawk, owl, black and other birds. The prices range from 5 to 12½ cents each. Our readers are aware that of late years bird feathers are being used much more than formerly for trimming purposes, hence the increased demand. As these birds are very de-structive to the rice crops in injuring the stands, it is not such wanton waste as it would be were they killed alone for their plumes."

FOREST AND STREAM.

DEATH OF THE "SPOOK" GROUSE.—Toledo, O., May 3.— Editor Forest and Stream: With much regret I am com-pelled to announce the death of the famous "spook grouse" of Athens, Greene county, New York. Mr. Brady, its owner, kindly consented to loan me the bird, which he sent by express on the 27th ult., and he arrived in Toledo the evening of the day following. The bird appeared sleepy and stupid on arrival, but the following morning was placed in an outdoor coop, where he still appeared to feel dull and sluggish. The next morning, Friday, on going out to the coop I found him (I think it was a male) lying on his back dead, having been in my hands alive barely twenty-four hours. The body was returned to Mr. Brady with the request that he would send to you for examination. While I deeply regret that the bird died on my hands, he did not seem in good health when received, and his head had a wound on top not fully healed, indicating some previous con-finement. He weighed at death but fitteen ounces, and was so thin that the skin had worn off the point of the breast bone. I am very anxious to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the bird's death. I cannot think it possible he died through anything occurring in the short time I had him.— JAY BEEE.

CENTRAL LAKE, Mich.—House wrens appeared on the 15th of May.—KELPIE,

Game Bag and Gun.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST. THE full report of the FOREST AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

INVEIGLING A GOBBLER.

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who has been fooled a time or two and shot at. To his dying day he will bank largely on discretion. To him galantry henceforth becomes a secondary consideration. He will auswer your call, but will march off in an opposite direc-tion, gobbling as he goes, as much as to say to the supposed hen, if you would like to see me you can follow me. -Or, as sometimes hapnens, he will quit gobbling and will make a dreutl around you, and before you know it he has taken a view of you from the rear, and his put, put, put as he rapidly disappears notifies you that you have been outwitted. — The old gobbler that I brough to bag a few days ago was one whose education had not feen neglected by local sports-men, and I think I gave thim a lesson myself once before that he had not forgotten. Myself and a fricted had stared out before daylight. The morning was calm and bright and balmy and beautiful. Everything was propitious. Standing in the deep, still forest when the first gray streaks of the agobble near a mile away. Off we started as fast as the circumstances would permit. But we were impedied by the tangled brush and by branches and aloughsof water, and our progress was slow. Every now and then I hear the noles of the dol bird in the distance, and on we press. Plainer and plainer come the sounds, and directly we are near enough to be cautious. The daylight is full upon us. My friend goes to the right and I to the left. We are going to take double chances on him. As 1 approach my place I hear him fly to the ground, some hundread and fitty yards away. The woods are very thick with vines and brush and logs, and one can see but a short distance. In a few minutes I venture a yelp or two on the call and the old fellow nawers me with a lusty gobble, and I distinctly hear the strut of his wings. In a few minutes I yelp again. Another gobble and struts in response. An old gobbler is like a man, in that he has a high regard for modesty and doesn't like an over-anxious sweet-heat. So I deal cautiously and garningly with my call. The ol

WILDFOWL OF WESTERN STATES.

WILDFOWL OF WESTERN STATES. Editor Forest and Stream: My article in your issue of Oct. 1, 1885 on wildfowl in domestication, having brought me inquiries from the East in regard to the identity and local and technical names of some of the species therein mentioned, I will submit to your readers a short description, from the hunter's standpoint, of each variety known to the West. In this I shall endeavor to confine myself to my own experience or that of my friends and those hunters whom I am personally acquainted with. As sportsman, hunter and amateur naturalist I have paid particular attention to the waterfowl of this section for many years, and while my field has been limited to the Illinois River and adjacent lakes and tributaries, yet those are as good hunting grounds as can be found in the West, and it is safe to say that any species of duck not met with there is not likely to be found within the Mississipi valley. The impression seems to prevail among some sportsmen, and expecially those in the Eastern States, that most varieties of ducks common along the seaboard are not found in the West, or at most but rarely. While this is true of the scoters, etc., it does not by any means apply to the majority of the more edible species; hence the division by some writers into the two classes, inland and seacoast, or fresh and salt water brids, is manifestly incorrect, as the two classes are found here in about equal abundance at the proper seasons. From a hunter's standpoint, I like Long's classification into deep and shoal water ducks better. The deepwater birds dive a consequently, as a rule, longer than those of the deep-water the. Then the market shooters and game dealers have another

vater tribe. Then the market shooters and game dealers have another

System of division by which envasbocks, rethreads, mailarch quoted by its proper mane; teal coastitute a class by this ough herer than once may the ges as "small ducks" out of the properties of the propertie

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DEVICES AGAINST MOSQUITOES.

Editor Forest and Stream: Your London correspondent, "J. J. M.," in the last num-ber of your paper recommends a muslin tent for protection against mosquitoes in an outing, and gives a method of mak-ing it

Your London correspondent, "J. J. M.," in the last number of your paper recommends a muslin tent for protection against mosquitoes in an outing, and gives a method of making it. This is unnecessary, particularly for this country. The outer who goes for a prolonged stay by lake or stream side or in the woods without an ordinary mosquito bar, as it is made in the United States, is a new and green hand, or fears the additional three pounds' weight in carries more than he values his peace and quietness at night. The ordinary bar with folding top, with ring for suspension, can be used inside or outside of an ordinary tent. I have found it necessary for solid comfort to see that it was well tucked in at the head and face. Uncivilized mosquitoes have long bills, and they insert them through the interstices of the blankets, and that it be kept well away from the head and face. Uncivilized mosquitoes have long bills, and they insert them through the interstices of the bar if it is near blood. Since my first season's camping out on Lake Superior, many years ago, I have never been without a bar suspended from the tent pole. That season I realized the insecurity of a bar across the tent door, for it was not always practicable entirely to close all the openings at the bottom of the tent on rough or rocky ground. Since the I have never lost a night's sleep from mosquitoes. The bar is no protection, however, from sandflies or "nose eems" and the black fly. But good judgment as to camping ground will in a measure be a security against the former, and the latter ceases its ravages at sunset. But to reduce or sketch with or without a bar where the black fly is numerous, without smoking in the daytime is impossible. I have found some preparations of 'dope' the only resource, frequently in reading, fishing or on carries. Certainly without some of them there can be no such thing as loafing. If here are such things as degrees in mosquitoes I reached there one night in the twilight. Outside the bar the world was full of rabid ones.

THE FIELD SPORTS CLUB of Havana, Cuba, is a new organ-ization, established for the promotion of outdoor recreation and the protection and introduction of game. Protective lawshave been secured, and being something new naturally provoke opposition from the classes accustomed to shoot in season and out of season. The Field Sports Club, however, proposes to see that the laws are respected, and some pro-gress in this direction has already been made. It is the pur-pose of the club to introduce some new game to the island. They are now seeking communication with parties who can supply American game (other than quail) for restocking.

Авкальзая GAME GROUNDS.—Clarendon, Ark., May 18. —There are very many squirrels here. We have no game law here except for ruffed gronse, quail, deer and turkcy. The law on them was like locking the door after the horse was stolen; it came far too late. Many beautiful songsters are slaughtered by indolent negroes and other thoughtless persons just for "fun." Many sweet mocking birds are ruthlessly slaughtered just to see 'em "fall." The law pro-tects buzzards, but not the sweetest of bird songsters. Quail are plentiful here. Very few deer and turkey. Bear tracks are slaughtered just to see 'em "fall." The law pro-tects buzzards, but not the sweetest of bird songsters. Quail are plentiful here. Very few deer and turkey. Bear tracks are slaughtered just to see 'em "fall." The law pro-tects buzzards, but not the sweetest of bird songsters. Quail are plentiful on the "dump," an embankment thrown up a mile in length in the river bottom between here and Grand Prairie. But nobody hunts them here at this time of the year, as they are poor as a snake. Mr. Alf. Daniels, a hun-ter here, killed seven bears six miles from town up in Cache River bottom. (Cache and White River meet here). Mr. Bob Bobo, who lives opposite here in Mississipi, killed forty black bears last winter. His post-office address is Sunflower Landing, Bolivar county, Miss. Mr. Daniels kills all his bear with two. 44 Colts revolvers. He wants no other bear gun, as it would be unbandy getting through the thick, heavy eane brakes. Mr. Bobo does his hunting with .44 repeating rifle. This is a sportsman's paradise from New Port, 150 miles above here, clear on down to New Orleans, La., especially so in the winter time, when ducks, geese and swam are plentiful from Indian Bay, forty miles below here, clear on to the mouth of White River, 150 miles. There is no human habitation except of raftsmen, trappers and hunters. You can see there must be some good shooting. Of course, the prairie is thinly settled, but it is five to e

While River.—CAVALIER. While River.—CAVALIER. TARGETS vs. GAME.—A somewhat noted rifle shot here, who has a number of badges and medals as proofs of his prowess at the targets, related an exploit, which he seems to enjoy telling as much as his hearers delight in his narration of it. Like Alexander, he was not content with owning the world of targets, his soul was possessed with a yearning to distinguish himself on game. Fired with this ambition, he shouldered his trusty repeater—he is an excellent gummaker himself—and started for haunts where the deer family are known to abound. He had not proceeded far down an old corduroy road, ere a lordly back stepped forth from the leafy wood on to the road, where he stood complacently eying his would-be slayer, with feelings in which curiosity was evidently predominant. The gallant hunter raised his deadly rifle, pressed the fatal trigger once, twice, thrice; in fact, kept on pressing it till his magazine was empty of some dozen shots. The "antlered monarch," no doubt wondering what all the racket was about, having satisfied his curiosity, quietly walked across the road into the forest and was seen no more. The dazed and breathless hunter stood glued to the spot, with wild eyes fixed on the place where the deer had been but was not, for some seconds, when his wits re-turned, and shouldering his rifle took the direct road home, where he recovered sufficiently by the next day to relate his experience; and it will be some time before the boys forget how "X." shot his first and last deer, for he declares that paper game is good enough for him, and hereafter he will attempt no harm to the wild wanderers of the woods.—C. J. T. (Detroit). AboutsH ALL SPRING ShootING.—Editor Forest and

ABOLISH ALL SPRING SHOOTING.—Editor Forest and Stream: I have just received a letter from E. A. Jackson, a long Island gunner, concerning the new spring snipe law. He says: "The spring law is just the thing. It works well. Hundreds of snipe are seen daily. Yelpers are counted by fifties and hundreds, also robins and plover are as gentic as chickens. I hope that the law will extend from here to Maine." Let us hope so, too.—J. W. JR.

COLEBROOK, N. H.—The ruffed grouse are more abundant than I have ever seen them in spring here. I cannot learn of the crust-hunters doing any harm on the headwaters of the Connecticut River this spring, unless words count after a hard day's snow-shoe tramping after deer that could dis-tance them easily. Nature bcats law.—NED NORTON.

THE NORWAY CUSTOM,—Out in Norway, Menominec county, Mich., when local bruin exploiters go for bear meat the sawmill steam whistles are set to blowing, and all the town turns out to make a din until the lost hunters, guided by the sound, find their way back again.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK BILL.

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d park. That all the territory emhraced within the limits of the orcin established shall be reserved and withdrawn from t, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States;

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mais, and, in an prove neutroned, and the officer improvements hereinsbefore neutroned, and the officer collecting said ines and forfeitures shall pay the same to intendent of the Park, to he accounted for by him to the So the Interior.

ALLEN'S bow-facing oars can be attached to any hoat in 5 minutes Try them. Little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, III - Adv

Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publish ng Co.

A SPRING POEM.

N^{OW} the adolescent homo Seeks Lumbricus in the shade, Toiling in paternal garden, Defily turning earth with spade, While the Harporbynchus rufus Chants his lay in yonder glade.

In this phrase I seek to tell you That the boy is digging bait For Salvelinus fontinalis Near his father's garden gate, Heedless if the school-bell ringeth Or the teacher marks him late.

But I see that I've neglected Adding foot notes to each term, Hence I'll try to be explicit, And call on science to affirm That the Latin name Lumbricus

Is another word for worm.

Salvelluus fontinalis— There is not the slightest doubt Boys from Maine to California All would join in mighty shout, Laughing at your lack of knowledge, If you don't know that's a trout.

And, likewise, the Harporhynchus, Which is singing in the bush While his mate is incubating, Pouring fourth his soul in gush, That's another patronymic For our brown, our native, thrush.

Hence I only meant to tell you

In the plainest sort of terms, That this is spring and thrushes sing 'Mid nature's budding germs, And boyish thought turns toward trout

And agile angle worms. FRED MATHER

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS. CARP LAKE, MICHIGAN.-XIII.

CAMPS OF THE KINCFISHERS. CARP LAKE, MICHIGA.—XIII. THE rain crow certainly "had a skunner agin us," for when we got out late next morning the rain was com-fishipper to retire behind old Dan's tent for another talking when we are seeded. There breakfast the question was what to do with ourselves. We could not take the girls out to fish in such villainous, ough, rainy weather, and the only thing left for them was to take to the big tent and talk, read, suck maple sugar and head of fish when sunshiny days did come. Dan and Muller could ait humped up over the crib or checker board into a seeded at meal time. Jim and Mother Jim did not seem to be in pressing need of companionship or conso-tion sets the first of the tent and never find out it was raining when sets the first of the tent and never find out it was raining when ealled at meal time. Jim and Mother Jim did not seem to be in pressing need of companionship or conso-tion as sets from that found in each other (newly married action aside from that found in each other (newly married be take of the tent and never find out it was raining when ealled at meal time. Jim and Mother Jim did not seem to be in pressing need of companionship or conso-tion as set the from that found in each other (newly married be take of the tent and never find out it was raining when ealled at meal time. Jim and Mother Jim did not seem to be in pressing need of companionship or conso-tion as the two old loons, Hyper and the skipper. — There standing around the fire in our rubber, coals for haff we situation, I suggested as the only way to keep peak wat day an 'he bleeved he would't go out; he'd stay in the day and 'he bleeved he would't go out; he'd stay in and marke a little fun fur the gals to keep 'en from stat day and 'he bleeved he would't go out; he'd stay in and marke a little fun fur the gals to keep 'en from stat day and 'he bleeved he would't go out; he'd stay in the day and he bleeved he would't go out; he'd stay in the day and 'he bl

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outgineralin' James Mackerel that I forgot to light my pipe. "When I came to the little five-rail fence at the lower end o' the field I was a-rollin'so high that I stepped clean over it without techin' a splinter, and when I got into the main road I reckon the steps I took wouldn't average more'n two to a rod till I clim' the fence back there by the woods in sight o' camp, an' then I slowed up considerable fur fear I'd git a-goin' so fast down the grade that I couldn't stop when I came to the lake. When I got nigh the big tent I sneaked up an' poked the trout 'round in front where they could all see it an'-but I'm gittin' powerful dry talkin' so much; guess I'll go after a bucket o' fresh water, an' some o' the gals kin tell ye the rest." "Yes," chipped in onc of the girls as Ben started with the bucket, "We didn't know he was anywhere near until we heard him say, 'Hello in there! Gaze on that, will ye? James-Mackerel's--trout. What'll he say to that?" " And then they told how the old loon daneed and hopped around the fire, with old "quintessence" and the fish held aloft in either hand, and from the description I imagined the per-formance was much after the manner of the ludicrous antics of a sandhill crane when in a hilarious mood. The taking of that trout was a mine of fun for old Ben, and there is little doubt that not an angling friend of his but has since heard the story of how he "outgineraled ole King-fisher an' ketched his trout that he'd left in the dcep hole to git ripe." Kit and I fished the same stream a week after as far up as

isher an ketched his trout that he'd left in the deep hole to git ripe." Kit and I fished the same stream a week after as far up as the deep hole, but got "nary nibble," much to Miss Kitty's disappointment, as she had evidently made up her mind to show her father a few tricks in trout fishing that he'd never heard of. Not even the big trout near the school house could be induced to show himself, although she spit on her bait in a manner that no susceptible and well-regulated trout might well resist, and fished for him with due diligence and great expectations for a good half hour, her paternal parent not far off meantime struggling under ninety-pound pressure of suppressed laugh at her earnestness, and the anxiety she seemed to be laboring under lest she would run out of charmed bait before his troutship found out she was fishing for him.

charmed bait before his troutship found out she was fishing for him. But the day was not without its pleasures after all. It was a big treat to her to "go trouting with papa," even though she "didn't stir a fin" (this was imparted to Bob with a patronizing air of superior attainments in the art gentle that would have floored an older angler than Bob), and her heart was made glad on the return to the boat, which we had left a short distance above Horton's Bay, with an apronful of rsrely beautiful ferns, a wreath of "squaw vines" with their bright red berries, a bunch of wintergreen and a few sheets of "natural writing paper" peeled from a birch sapling near the water, to say nothing of a bouquet of wild flowers half the size of a camp kettle; and we pulled down to camp with the boat freighted with about as much happiness as it could well float under. But once more has the tale of a trout caused a divergence from the trail.

from the trail. As we sat around the big fire after supper talking over the day's events and listening to the sweet refrain of the multi-tudinous musquito, the first signs of a break in the weather appeared in the west and south, and by the time we were ready to beat a retreat from our enemy and seek refuge in the tents, numerous rifts in the slowly moving clouds dis-closed patches of blue sky dotted here and there with a bright star blinking and smiling at us a promise of a fair morn. KINGFISHER.

HOW SILKWORM GUT IS MADE.

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NEW YORK FISH LAWS.

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pond with Assembly bill No. 609, bearing the impress of being championed by Hadley, of Franklin county, made chairman of the Assembly committee on game laws by the Speaker, a professed sportsman, of which committee Berry, of Fulton and Hamilton, and White, of Oneida, are members. This is all that is known of its origin, history or proting

Berry, of Folion and Hamilton, and while, of Olduk, ale members. This is all that is known of its origin, history or motive.
 It may be presumed that these men, as others aiding to pass it, have correctly represented their constituents and will return home at the end of the session in the glory of their efforts, their salaries in their pockets and decorated with the title of "honorable" to their names. Be it so, while the public must submit to the law and individuals condole themselves with their own private opinions upon the event of their work, for so is the law.
 It will take years, however, if it ever can be, to repair the benefits which this change has undone. Under the law of \$855, the efforts in time and money to re-stock waters the past year have been more than doubly increased over previous years upon the faith of that law. The coming year will, most likely witness its relapse or abandonment—a theart. It looks, and is doubtless intended as the first step toward repeal of all laws protecting fish and game in the interests of the great marts of trade. Whether so or not, it will have a most depressing influence npon all further efforts by the treatment it has received at this legislative session. The other defects and changes need not be noticed.
 Mother specimen of the same kind is the bill (by Hadley) professing to protect song birds for "five years," only with an exception that it should not apply to those who kill them to study their "habits or history" without limitation. Of ourse, all who kill song birds can say they are studying habits and history. Hence the law would be nugatory. Jonx D. COLLINS, Secretary.

UTICA GAME AND FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, May 17.

LARGE AMERICAN TROUT IN ENGLAND. A^N enormous American trout has recently been taken in England, as will be seen by the following letter to Land and Water:

SIR—A pond trout of 9¼ pounds may well make a troller's mouth water. Yet this was the weight of a "trout," 2 feet 1 inch long by 7 inches deep, which was captured in the ponds of Mr. Basset, of Tchidy, near Camborne, just a week ago. I nave seen the fish and identified it as a specimen of the American lake trout (Salmo fontinalis), with which Mr. Bas-set stocked his ponds some nne years since. This one was taken on a ground line, but the fish is said to show excellent sport when taken on a trolling bait, and it is an exceedingly voracious feeder. I apprehend, however, that its presence in a pond probably means the extermination of all common trout in it. THOS. CORNISH. PERVANCE. April 26.

PENZANCE, April 26.

PENSANCE, April 26. Although Mr. Cornish speaks of it as a "lake" trout, by which name we know the *S. namagetsh*, this is no doubt a slip of the pen. The editor of *Land and Water* appends the following to the above letter: "Mr. Cornish's information will be of the greatest interest to fishculturists, both in England and America. In America, where the *fontinalis* is indigenous, the weight recorded is rarely exceeded; and recent investigations have tended to show that the largest ever captured weighed 12 pounds 2 ounces. The fish is commonly called a brook trout, although Mr. Parker Gillmore has contended in these columns that it is a char; and the knowledge that it can attain so great a size in a mere pond in England will doubtless be a surprise to the majority. The big American fish referred to above was caught in the Rangeley Lakes, noted waters for producing large *fontinalis*, which are widely known as Rangeley trout in the States. We note that the fish took nine years to attain to the weight of 94 pounds; it would be interesting to learn how large the fish were when placed in the pond. We read in FOREST AND STREAM that an Oquassa trout is said to have grown 10 pounds in six years."

BRANDY POINT TROUT.

BRANDY POINT TROUT. Editor Forest and Stream: In reading over Capt. Barker's letter on the above subject in your issue of April 22, it occurred to me that a short his-tory of Brandy Point might be interesting to at least a por-tion of your readers, especially to those who visit the Rangeley lakes. Away back in the forties this point was known as a famous Indian camping ground from time to man unknown.

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After my party left the lakes, I introduced Gen. Hubbard and his friend from New York to the Point. They were stopping at Camp Kennehago, and they had such good suc-sess that they came the next year and camped twenty days on the Point, but that year the trout did not come on until October, when it was close time. While at the Point with Gen. Hubbard, a gentleman from Philadelphia, with a lady for a guide, came down from their camp on the Cupsuptic and fished a day or two, and while there the woman caught an eight-pound trout and played him very handsomely, and reeled him in and netted him alone. These trout were very highly colored and very gamy. They were coming on to their beds to spawn. The beds are formed of pebbles collected together by the trout themselves, in a surface several feet across: and every year they come on and clean off all moss and sediment that gathers there dur-ing the past year some time before the spawning season arrives, and at such times they will readily take the fiy. All the trout I have ever seen taken at Brandy Point were taken legitimately—with fly hooks only. Beamers running up and down the Mooselucmaguntic pass very near the point and parties can send and receive their mails daily, and the scenery from this place is the finest on the lake, and being only five miles from Captain Barker's camps at Benis stream, a party might occupy one of his beautiful camps and go daily for a fishing excursion to this place and return in season for tea at camp. The fishing grounds are sufficiently extensive to give plenty of room to several boats and on certain days large catches are frequently made. The name "Brandy" Point is very suggestive to gentlemen

The name "Brandy" Point is very suggestive to gentlemen the 'old school," but nowadays the State laws prohibit andy. I. G. R. of the ' brandy. BETHEL, Me.

KINGFISHERS GETTING LOST.

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THE TRAVELERS, of Hartford, has no empty "classes" to cheat its policy-holders; it has \$\$,055,000 assets and \$2,059,000 surplus for their protection—dw.

BLACK BASS PROTECT THEIR NESTS.—At Newton Center, Mass., about seven miles from Boston, there is a handsome sheet of water called Crystal Lake, which was stocked with black bass some years ago. This season a pair of these fish chose a spot where the village boys bathe as the proper place for them to make their nest. Last week one of the boys stripped and walked in at the customary place, but had not gone far before his companions heard him scream and he rushed ashore with a bleeding toe. Investigation showed that the toe was lacerated with fine scratches, and while the boy claimed to have been attacked by a snapping turtle, the others ridiculed the idea and suggested that he had been scratched by a brier. Another boy tried the place with the same result and declared that something had bitten him and had tugged away at his toe. A council of war was held and three boys ventured cautionsly into investigate. Hand in hand they went, peering anxiously into the water, when they saw a rush and the two outside boys were bitten while the middle one escaped. One of the bitten boys fell flat on his back, and as his feet went up a large black bass came to he view of his comrades on shore and the mystery was solved. The boys having found out what sort of an enemy they had to deal with now take in sticks and drive the fish from the nest before venturing in. As the teeth of the black bass are like minute bristles no serious harm was done, but three boys were badly scared for a while.

THE WORCESTER FISH DAY.—Worcester, Mass., May 22 —On Tuesday evening the Worcester Sportsmen's Club held a special meeting, at which the subject of the annual fish day was discussed, and sharp criticisms were made of the manner of making returns on the part of some of the mem-bers. A motion to substitute a field day with trap shooting was laid on the table. The committee, L. G. White, G. J. Rugg, David M. Earle, E. S. Knowles and A. B. F. Kinney, were instructed to draw up strict rules and regulations, and to rule that a man's returns of fish shall be looked upon as honest only in accordance with his ability and reputation as a fisherman. The contest will be for honors only, and each man who attends the supper is to pay for himself. The committee yesterday reported in print, as follows: "The committee spointed by the Sportsmen's Club to make arrangements for the annual fish day decided upon Thurs-day, June 3, for the fishing and the following evening for the supper. With regard to the day, a radical departure from that of former years is proposed by the committee to a fishing trip for individual honors and records. It is hoped by the committee that every member will join in the sport. A first class supper is to be furnished, and a good social time is promised.

KILLING A SALMON.—One evening W. J. Florence, the actor, sat in the club room telling of his exploits on a salmon river in New Brunswick. "How many salmon did you catch?" a visitor inquired. Florence nearly fell from his chair at the ignorance displayed in the question. "Fisher-men, sir," said he, with freezing hautcur, "never use the word catch as you apply it. They kill salmon. They never catch them." The rebuked listener turned scarlet, but made no response. A moment alterward Lawrence Jerome, the uncle of Lady Randolph Churchill, and an excellent story teller, began to talk of his adventures on a salmon stream. He was describing himself as standing on a bank at daybreak whip-ping a "Jack Scott" over the water, when he hooked a big salmon. "I was so excited," he said, "that I dropped my slungshot into the water and lost the fish." "Dropped what?" Florence asked in open-eyed astonishment. "My slungshot at such a time?" Florence inquired. "Best thing in the world to kill a salmon with," Jerome said, go-ing right on with his story while everybody roared.—*Phila*

SALMON ANGLING IN MAINE.—We have lately published several accounts of the capture of salmon in the Penobscot with rod and reel, and in consequence of these reports Mr. Thomas J. Conroy concluded to try his flies in those waters. Mr. Conroy had never killed a salmon, but had east with a salmon rod in the annual tournaments of the Rod and Reel Association and had carried off some prizes for his skill. He left for Bangor on the evening of the 18th and three days later took a twenty-pounder, which we saw on Saturday last at 65 Fulton street. He writes that there were twenty rods on the river that day and that six flash were hooked, but only two were brought to gaff. His fight lasted one hour and twenty minutes and the fish led him nearly a mile. Mr. Conroy thinks that it will pay the angler to go there about June I and try his skill. It is gratifying to know that the stocking of the river is beginning to bear fruit.

THE TROUT IN THE MILK CAN.—The Bangor (Me.) Com-mercial tells this pretty little sequel of the trout in the milk can story: "A few days ago the New York newspapers published the story that a milk dealer of that city had found a trout in a can of milk which had been shipped from the dairies of Capt. J. W. Benedict, of Warwick, N. Y. Now Capt. William Hobson, of the Seventeenth Maine Regiment, and Capt. Benedict were in the same army corps during the war of the rebellion. They became the warmest of personal friends, but were separated in 1862, since which time neither had heard anything of the other. Two days after the ap-pearance of the trout story Capt. Benedict received a letter from Capt, Hobson. The latter had read all about his old comrade's trout in the milk can. The result has been the opening of a warm correspondence between the two veterans and the arranging of a pleasant reunion at an early day.

MICHIGAN ANTI-SPEARING LAW.—Editor Forest and Stream: Permit me, through your columns, to acknowledge the receipt, through the mails, of a copy of the seventh annual report of the Michigan Sportsmer's Association, and to call attention to the absence from its synopsis of our fish laws of the Statutes of 1872, Section 2,191, making it unlaw-ful to take fish, except with hook and line, in the counties of Mecosta, Newaygo, Osceola, Wexford, Manistee, Grand Traverse, Leelanaw, Antrim, Emmet, Cheboygan, Macki-naw, Charlevoix and Barry. I am not aware that these laws have been repealed. They are embodied in a "warning notice," a copy of which I inclose, which was trafted by two of the lawyers of this county, and was intended to prevent spearing.—F. H. THURSTON (Central Lake, Mich., May 19, 1886).

ARKANSAS.—Clarendon, Monroe County, May 18.—White River is one of the prettiest and best fishing streams in the United States, and contains many kinds of fish, from the long gar pike, some of which weigh 150 pounds, to the game and numble trout and bass; also four or five kinds of perch, and the much talked of and dreaded catfish. Have seen cat-fish caught here that weighed 100 pounds. All we have to do to catch "catty." is to suspend a line 150 to 200 feet long from the Texas & St. Louis Railroad Bridge which crosses here. The 15 to 25 large hooks on the line are baited with almost any kind of fresh fish or meat. Crayfish or crawfish, of which there is an abundance, make fine bait for perch and catfish.—CAVALIER. catfish .- CAVALIER.

ADIRONDACK PRESERVE Association.—A new organiza-tion under this title has secured possession of the old Rhine-lander estate in Hamilton county, N. Y. The property eu-braces 22.000 acres, with trout streams and lakes. The Association will crect club bouses, engage game keepers, and otherwise improve and protect their possessions. Mr. J. L Marvin, No. 14 Cedar street. New York, the active organ-izer, is enthusiastic in his estimate of the advantages the new club will offer its city members. The officers are: Henry C. Squires, President; James L. Marvin, Vice Presi-dent; W. E. Freer, Secretary; Geo. W. Shiebler, Treasurer, The membership will be limited to 200, shares being \$100.

FUX-FISHING FOR SHAD —Baltimore, May 24.—Editor Forest and Stream: You are in error in asserting that shad may be successfully taken with the fly only in the Connecti-cut and Housatonic rivers. Whether they may be success-fully taken anywhere is, I think, debatable; but that shad do rise to the fly in the Chattahoochee River, at Columbus, Ga., is a fact. In proportion to the number of fishermen who try for shad with the fly at Holyoke and Columbus, I feel con-fident the result is decidedly in favor of Columbus. Shad also rise to the fly in the Patapsco, at the Relay House, B. & O. R. R.—CHES, A. PEAKE.

TROUT FROM A POND.—Detroit, Mich., May 21.—I re-ceived from my brother, now in Muskegon county, this State, per express yesterday, a dozen fine trout, taken from a pond that was stocked five years ago; and as they have not been disturbed, there are now some excellent fish in it. One, that was 18 inches long, was taken by hand on a flume recently built. Those I had were all taken with the fly, but the worm is preferred, it is said. The latter are only ob-tainable some four miles distant.—C. J. THOMAS.

MARYLAND, —Amateurs at Port Deposit and Lapidum are having fine times trolling fer rockfish. One day recently Oscar Morrison caught 73 and George Stephson 40, with hook and line, in a few hours. They were small, however, weighing from three to four pounds. Some very large ones have been captured by gillers and seine-baulers, one Saturday fully three feet long. Black bass fishing will also soon com-mence in the Susquehanna, and parties from the cities are already making fishing arrangements with our local boatmen.

A MONSTER SALMON —Last Tuesday an enormous salmon arrived in New York from the Columbia River, Oregon. It lay on the slabs of Commissioner Blackford, in Fulton Mar-ket, and was labeled, "The largest salmon ever caught" It then weighed 64 pounds, but is said to have weighed 72 when caught. Many people estimated its weight above these figures.

New HAMPSHIRE NOTES.—New London, N. H., May 24. —Editor Forest and Stream: The big trout of Sunapee Lake and the landlocked salmon are beginning to take hold, but very little fishing has been done so far. One hundred thou-sand brook trout fry and 30.000 landlocked salmon fry have been successfully hatched and liberated.—SUNAPEE.

STRIKES AND RUMORS OF STRIKES have filled the columns of the daily papers for weeks and months. The business man who reads FOREST AND STREAM finds there too a good deal about "strikes," but his spirit is not perturbed thereby

RED BANK, N. J., May 19 — Took five bass yesterday P. M., first of the season. Water too thick for good trolling. Prospects good for bass this summer.—WILD.

ROBERT BRYANT, of High Bridge, N. J., publishes an attractive catalogue of rods, reels and anglers' supplies manufactured by him.

THE WORLD'S PASTIME EXPOSITION, a display of all classes of goods relating to different pastimes, will open in Chicago, July 3.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, N. Y., is cursed with a set of dyna-mite fish killers, who are rapidly cleaning out the bass and pickerel.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., May 4 — The fishing is better at Sancho Poho than at any other part of this section of country.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. A HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH HISTORY, based on the lectures of the late M. J. Guest, and brought down to the year 1880, with a supple-mentary chapter upon English Literature of the Ninetcenth Century. By Francis H. Underwood. With maps, tables, etc. Boston: Lee & Schepard. Cloth, 614 pp. Price, \$1.30. THE AMERICAN ANGLER'S BOOK, embracing the natural history of sporing fish and the art of taking them. With instructions in fly-fishing, fly-making and rod-making; and directions for fish breeding, and the pleasures of solitary fly-fishing. With a supplement con-taining descriptions of salmon rivers, inland trout fishing, places, 70 haddeus Norris. Linustrated. Philadelphia; Porter & Coates. Cloth, 70 Hp. Price, \$5.50. THE BADMINTON LIBRARY. Racing by the Earl of Suffolk and Berk-

Price, \$5.50, BADMINTON LIBRARY. Racing by the Earl of Suffolk and Berk-and W. G. Craven; Steeplechasing by Arthur Covenity and A. Watson. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Cloth,

419 pp. The SCIENTIFIC ANGLER. Being a general and instructive work on artistic angling. By the late David Foster. Third edition. Illus-trated, London: Remrose & Sons. Cloth, 354 pp. Monrax WHIST, together with the laws of whist, By Clement Davies, New York: Scribner & Welford. Cloth, 94 pp. Mr IsaAcs. A tale of modern Iudia. By F. Marion Crawford. New York: Macmillan & Co. Paper, 816 pp. Price, 50 cents.

ALLEN'S bow-facing cars, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, III, -Adv.

fishculture.

WORK AT COLD SPRING HARBOR, N. Y. BY FRED MATHER.

[Read before the American Fisheries Society.]

BY FRED MATHER. [Read before the American Fisheries Society.] THIS station of the New York Fish Commission, of which I am the superintendent, is on the north shore of Long Island, and is intended for both salt and fresh water fish. Some work is also done for the United States Fish Commission, and the expense of this is borne by the general government, and the fish hatched are mainly distributed within the State. These latter fish are mainly salmon, land-locked and lake trout. In some cases, such as the whitefish and shad, the eggs are given by the United States, and are distributed by the State, an arrangement of great value to the latter. During the past season we have had 262.000 trout fry at the station. Of these there were 40,000 eggs taken at the station, 112,000 eggs bought by Mr. John D. Hewlett, of Cold Spring Harbor, from James Annin, Jr. and W. L. Gilbert, the fry from which went into the waters of the north and south sides of Long Island, and 110,000 fry were received from the New York hatchery at Caledonia, in charge of Mr. M. A. Green. We have on hend at present writing 3,000,000 eggs soft the Northville, Michigan, station, of the U. S. Commission, under charge of Mr. F. N. Clark, by order of Prof. S. F. Baird, have been hatched and distributed to Great Pond, near Riverhead, Long Island, and to Lake Ronkonkoma, a large lake in the center of the island. Previous plantings have been made in these lakes, but we have been unable so far to learn the result of them. It is hoged, however, that this fish may find a suit-able home in these waters. On this subject the County Treasurer of Suffolk county writes me from Riverhead, under date of Jan. 30, 1856, as follows: *Fred Mather, Esg.*: Deak Sn-I will be very glad to assist you in any way. I have two parties out brying is get a specimen of the

writes me from Kiverhead, under date of Jah. 30, 1550, as follows: Fred Mather, Esq.: DEAR SIR-I will be very glad to assist you in any way. I have two parties out trying to get a specimen of the wiltefish for you, but have failed so far on account of the iee, but will give it a thorough trial when the ice is gone and report to you. I am having a net fixed now to try to catch one or more. There is a pond one and a half miles long just above Riverhead, good running water, which I hired two men to clean out of all worthless fish, such as catish, suckers and what we call "roach." They caught about two and a half tons of turtles, which we carted off and burled. I was in hopes to get some black bass to place in this pond, and would like some whitefish for it now. We have a good place for lake trout, and if you will send us some and let us know when they will arrive, I will take especial pains for their care. Perhaps the brown trout might do well here. (Signed) J. HENRY PERKINS. In the salt-water department, we have a sometimes called on the coast, frost fish, a small relative of the cod which seldom exceeds a pound in weight but is quite an important little food fish in our harbors. In January we had some 2,000,000 codfish eggs of which a very fair percentage were developing, until a blizzard blew through our old dilapidated shanties, which we use for hatching houses, and froze up the pipes and the eggs in the jars. We had watched the development of these eggs daily under the microscope with great interest and of the brown trout, which by the way I believe to be the

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PROTECTING MACKEREL.—A bill to prohibit the cap ture of mackerel during the spawning season has been before Congress for some time, and on Monday last the House spent the day in considering it. Mr. Hewitt (N, Y.), in opposing the bill, said there were three results that would follow from its passage: First, it would deprive a very large number of people of cheap and nutritious food; second, it would deprive more than two thousand fishermen of employment between the months of April and June; third, it would confine mackerel ishing to the States of Massachusetts and Maine. The mackerel arrived on the coast about the end of March at the mouth of Ckesapeake Bay and proceeded northward, reaching Massachusetts and Maine in the month of June, at which time the operations of this bill would cease. He denied that spring fishing produced fish of an inferior grade, and he quoted from a letter from Prof. Baird to the effect that that gentleman could see no beneficial results that would come from the bill. The spawn of a single mackerel produced 500,000 eggs, and it was impossible for man to destroy these ocean fish. A fisherman had told him that he had met a school of mackerel seven miles long and two miles wide, so densely packed that it seemed as though the water had no room among them. Mr. Miliken (Me) said the same argument that was made against this bill had been made against the proposition to re-strict the catching of menhaden. It had been said that men-haden could not be destroyed by man, but for the past few years menhaden had been so scaree of the coast of Maine that the fishermen could not catch enough for bait. The same was to each fish the lobster fisheries. When he was a boy he used to catch plenty of lobsters one and a half and two feet long. To day they were not only scaree, but so small that they secured to have hardly left of their swaddling clothes before they were daught fresh mackerel, as they would be under this bill, They wanted fresh mackerel, as they would be under this bill, They wanted fresh ma

EVERY pair of Allen's bow-facing oars warranted. Send for little catalogue, free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, III.-Adv.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 8.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas Gyor, 22.—Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y. DOC SHOWS

DOG SHOWS. May 18, 19, 20 and 21.—Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo, Munson, Manager. May 25, 26 and 27.—First Dog Show of the Ninth Regiment, Wilkes-Pa. W. H. Tuck, Secretary, Wilkesbarre, Pa. July 20, 21, 22 and 23.—Miwaukee Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Man-ager, Milwaukee, Wis. Aug. 21, 22, and 23.—Mirst Manager, Dog Show of the Latonia Agricultural Association, Covington, Ky. George H. Hill, Manager, P. O. Boz 76, Cincinnati, O. Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.—First fall dog show of the New Jersey Ken nel Club, Waverly, N. J. A. P. Vredenburg, secretary, Bergen Point, N. J.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bos 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed **3689**.

MASTIFF JUDGING AT NEW YORK.

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FOREST AND STREAM.

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gible. And will not our judges take this standard, think it over, reflect on the type of dog it contemplates, and ask themselves if a logical application of this standard justify them in some of the rulings they have made. HULTON, Pa., May 17.

POINTS OF THE ENGLISH MASTIFF

(Prepared for the Mastiff Club by M. B. Wynn.)

POINTS OF THE ENGLISH MASTIFF. (Rrenard for the Mastiff Club by M. A, Wynn.) Head.—General, very massive and short, with great breadth and depth of skull, and squareness of muzzle. Expression pheavy, with a broad stog extending well into the forehead. Cheeks, full. Eyes, wide apart, small, and sunken, dark pheavy, with a broad stog extending well into the forehead. Cheeks, full. Eyes, wide apart, small, and sunken, dark phould fall forward the nose; jaws very wide; line of profile muzzled), black in color. Nose, large; nostrils large, and a whould fall forward (mot hang at the corners of the mouth as in the bloodhound). Teeth, large, undershot or level. Ears, should, the darker the color the better. Body.—General, thickset and muscular, with great length and muscular; dewlap slightly developed. Chest, deep, wide between forelegs. Shoulders, wide apart across breast and whick. Stern, hue, short, straight, thick at proot, tapering to be down straight, with phenty of bone and broad. Loin, phead, fast and muscular. Thighs, straight, muscular and thick. Stern, hue, short, straight, thick at root, tapering to phond straight, with optenty of bone and muscle and the darker the color the optent. —Med. Cheerene, produced by depth of bone, and compact, tood, fast, with a phenty of bone and muscle and thick. Stern, hue, short, straight, muscular and thick at enough straight, with phenty of bone, dev daws admissible. Feet, round, large and compact, toot, the greater the height the better, providing there is phone phent, bogs, from twenty-seven inches at shoulder and up what, the greater the height the better, providing there is phone phent, the greater the height the better, providing there is phone phent, the greater the height the better, providing there is phone phent, the greater the height the better, providing there is phone phent, the greater the height the better, phent, the weight increases phent, the greater the height the better, phent, the the weight increases phent, the greate

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Head 40 Points.
Shape of skull10
Girth of skull
Ears-carriage and size 5
Bluntness
Breadth
Muzzle { Depth
Lips
(Color 3
Body 35 Points.
Neck
Breadth of Breast 4
Loin and Back 4
Girth of chest 4
Shoulders
Length
Thighs
Stern
Legs
General 25 Points.
Size, height, and general appearance of bulk15
Coat
or brindle with dark ears and muzzle f 5
or brindle with dark ears and muzzle)

Red with black muzzle, or all black, award 3 points only.

Total 100

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ST. LOUIS DOG SHOW.

ST. LOUIS DOG SHOW. [From a Special Correspondent.] THE third annual dog show of the St. Louis Gun Club was held in the east nave of the Exposition Building May 18, 19, 20, and 21. The entries numbered 881 and but very few were absent. The judges for pointers, English setters, beagles, dachshunde, greybounds and deerbounds was J. M. Tayfor of Cleveland, Ohio; Irish and Gordon setters, Mr. W. H. Pierce, Peekskill, N. Y.; Dandy Dinmonts and Scotch and hard-haired terriers, Capt. C. W. Bellairs, St. Louis, Mo.; St. Bernards, collies, fox-terriers, spaniels and all non-sporting except as above, J. H. Naylor, Chicago, Ill. The judging gave general satisfaction, and the local visitors as well as those from a distance, expressed themselves well pleased with the ex-hibition. The prizes in the regular classes were liboral, and the specials were very numerous, amounting to 114. As has been stated in these columns before, special prizes are becom-ing a nuisance at shows, and in place of assisting the finding out of the best dog of the different breeds are in many cases so offered as to become a gift to the animal. The manage-ment, especially Mr. Geo. Munson, worked hard to make the was warun, in fact we might say on Friday it was too warm for the real comfort of the dogs, and there was a falling off in the attendance during the afternoon. The quality of the dogs m most of the non-sporting classes was good. *POINTER*

POINTERS.

Description of the field of the setter classes was poor, while that in the pointer and most of the setter classes was poor, while that *FOINTERS*. For large dogs, and he was absent. There were no entries in the heavy weight bitch class. In the open class for large dogs, eight faced the judge and they were an excellent lot. Young Meteor, placed first, is an exceedingly good one, back of his neck which is too short, his head is a trifle coarse, and his ears are placed too high. Second went to Gypsy, a good or with the exception of being very throaty. Third went to Sweep, coarse in head and a trifle weak in stifles and hocks, therwise a good one. In the open class for heavy weight bitches first, went to New to your readers. Second went to Xixen, a very large bitch with the lumber about her, except for her bad ears, and being a trifle long in barrel, we like her very much. Third went to Nellie, af air bitch, plain in head, short in neck and light in stifles and hocks, and received the award. There were three dogs shown in the open class for light weights, and received the award. There were three dogs shown in the open class for light weight, such excepted in both, also shown in bad coat, he is a bitch or her was alone in the bitch charmer of the short in head, short in neck and light in stifles. Krupps litter brother Rod, also shown in bad coat, he is a bood all round dog and we liked him better for first. In the open class for light weight bitches, he was shown to your readers. Second went to bell were to be also for high weight bitches are not as good as we would like the show were the delet in the dose of heavy weight bitches here are not as good as we would like the show and here class for light weight bitches. Second went to Mission weight bitches and cheet, he is a trifle chroaty for a puppy strong in bone, he is a trifle chroaty for a puppy, and bood puppies faced the judge. First went to Mission, a big puppies faced the judge. First went to Mission weight by the puppies faced the judge. Third went to the bi

ENGLISH SETTERS.

There were two dogs shown in the champion class, Paul Gladstone and his illustrious sire old Gladstone, for exhibition

only. He was looking remarkably well and is exceedingly active for a dog nine years of age. Paul received the award. He was shown in grand shape and was as hard as a rock. The more we examined him, the more we word impressed with him. He is a small dog of great substance, and is so exceed-ingly well put together that it is difficult to find many faults in him. His head appears much better than when we last saw him. Juno A. was first in the champion bitch class, she is a fine bitch and is well known to your readers. In the open class first went to Mandan, a description of him will be found in your report of the New York show. His condition has much imporved. Socoud went to the well known field trial winner Roderigo. His bench show form has improved since we last saw him, and it takes a good one to beat him. Third went to Bridgeport, a well made dog with but few faults. He is of a heavier type than Major Taylor likes. In the bitch class eighteen faced the judge. First went to Dixie, excellent in head, chest, shoulders, legs and feet, she is a trifle sway-backed and long between the couplings. Second was given to Vixen III., a description of her will be found in your report of the late New York show. Third went to Haidee, a sweet little all-round bitch, we think her good enough for any com-pany. In dog puppies first went to Goldstone, a very promis-ing youngster. He is a trifle hight in muzzle and long in the back. He will be heard from again. Second went to Dashing Prince, a fair puppy well put together. In bitch puppies first went to Darkness, a fairly well made one. Second went to Fawn II., a very nice all round bitch, we thought her fully cqual, if not better, than Darkness.

cqual, if not better, than Darkness. BLACK AND TANS were a weedy lot; Nora, the only entry in the champion class, was absent. In the open class for dogs first was withheld, and second went to Don, a poor specimen. In the open class for bitches the best bitch was Patti, in fact she was the only good specimen shown, and through the careless handling of an at-tendant, who brought her before the judge, she would not stand on her feet to be looked over, and Nellie, a bitch, weak in stiffes, hocks, pasterns and too long in the body, was given the place. If Mr. Pierce had seen Patti on her limbs as he did later, she would have been given the place, as he is a very symmetrical bitch, with capital limbs; Nellie was the better in head and feathering, and the tan was much better in color be-hind. Nellte was also given the place for puppies. Second went to Nell, poor in head, legs and feet, and a trifle weak in back.

The to Nell, poor in head, legs and feet, and a trifle weak in back. IRISH SETTERS. Elcho, Jr., was the only entry in the champion class for dogs, and he was awarded the prize. Faun, alone in the class for bitches, received like honors. In the open class for dogs, and was properly placed. Second went to Patsy, he is put together for work, his plain head is his worst feature. Third went to Frank, a racy built youngster with lots of substance, but shown too thin. In the open class for bitches Laura B. was properly placed first; she is a symmetrical bitch with rare substance and quality, we might add that her head is a trifle to much of the English setter type. Second went to Grace Glencho, a new bitch, she is of the true frish type all over, combined with substance; if shown in condition she will be heard from again. Third went to little Lorna; her faults which are few are well known. In the class for dog puppies two poor specimens were shown, first was withheld and second was given to Bob White. In the class for bitch pup-pies, first was given to Bridget D. IL, a fair specimen but not first rate in color. Second was withheld. A full list of awards in the regular and special classes will be found below. AWARDS.

MARDS. MASTIFFS.-CHAMPION-No entries. OPEN-Dogs: 1st, E. Mans-ela's Ashmont Sam; 2d, W. F. Suda's Challenge, Very high com., C. Cook's Cæsar II. Bitches: Prizes withheld. Very high com., F. Suda's Beauty. Puppies: 1st, E. Mansfield's Ashmont Sam; I. A. J. Pierce's Queen Victoria. Com., G. P. Jones's Beech Grove neep.

2d, A. J. Pierce's Queen Victoria. Com., G. P. Jones's Beech Grove Queen.
ST. BERNARD.-CHAMPION-No entries. OPEN-ROUGH-COATED-Dogs. 1st, E. S. Marston's Switzer; 2d, W. P. Dye's Frank. Bitches: 1st and 2d, Mohawk Kennels' Noma and Clio. Fuppies: 1st aud 2d, Mohawk Kennels' Jumbo and Snowflake. SNOOTH COATEO-Dogs. 1st, J. H. Garth's Rector II. Bitches: 1st, A. M. Maunte'ls Emir. Pup-pies: No entries.
NEWFOUNDLANDS.-CURLY-COATED-1st, M. Rowan's Carlo; 2d, J. H. Holmes's Prince Albert.-Wavy COATED-1st, S. S. McCuren's Miro; 2d, B. F. Lewis's Carlo. Very high com., W. J. Cuddy's Jumbo.

GREAT DANES.-1st and 2d, Dr. G. Nicolai's Cæsar and Nero. GREYHOUNDS.-CHAMPION-G. S. Parvin's Major. OFEN-ist, J. F. Nicholson's Belle; 2d, B. O'Keefe's Longfellow. High com., R. L. Henry's Darby and R. S. McDonald's Gypsey. Com., G. W. H. Benton's Fly and R. S. McDonald's Richard III. *Puppies*: 1st, B. O'Keefe's Speed. High com., V. Loth's Colonel. DEERHOUNDS.-1st, withheld; 2d, R. S. McDonald's Gold Dust.

DEERHOUNDS.—1st, withheld; 2d, R. S. McDonald's Gold Dust. POINTERS.—ORAMPION—Dog: Absent. Bitch: No entry.—Orem-LARGE—Dogs: 1st, C. J. Engel's Young Meteor; 2d, F. Fink's Gypsey; 2d, Pittsburgh Kennel Club's Sweep. Very high com., St. Louis Ken-nel Club's Drake and W. H. Lim's Shot. High com., C. J. Brenmer's Bow Faust. Bitches; 1st, St, Louis Kennel Club's Helle Faus; 2d, C. B. Rode's Vixen; 8d, J. Drees's Black Bird and K. Labadie's Jessie.—UN-per 65.ns.—CRAMPION—Dog; J. H. Kraft's Robin Adair. Bitch: St. Louis Kennel Club's Vauity.—OPEN—Dogs: 1st, G. A. Castleman's Krupp; 2d, J. B. Castleman's Rod. Bitches: 1st, St. Louis Kennel Club's Koswick II; 2d, G. A. Castleman's Dell.—PUPFINS—Dogs: 1st, W. E. Hughes's Maxinum; 2d, C. B. Rode's Colonel Faust. Very high com, E. R. Hickerson's Snipper. High com. and com, J. Drees's Black Prince and unnamed. Bitches: 1st, E. L. Munson's Miss Woodford. Very high com., J. H. Kraft's Liewelliu and C. J. Munson's Meekness.

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Slash. FIELD SPANIELS-CHAMPION-No entries.-OPEN-1st and 2d, withheld. Very high com., T. C. Martin's Dick. COCKER SPANIELS.-Dogs: 1st, J. S. Lewis's Keno; 2d, Mrs. E.

C. Franklin's Prince Oho. Very high com., Mrs. E. C. Franklin's Colonel Mac. Bitchest 1st, Jos. Lewis's Vic; 2d, Lake Shore Kennels' Blue Silk. Puppters: 1st, F. E. Scheele's Black McDonald; 2d and very bigh com., Mrs. E. C. Franklin's Fanchon aud Count Lco. FOXHOUNDS --1st, R. Hyatt's Pat Malloy, Very high com, and high com., P. Chew's Jack, Tim Driver and Boss. BEAGLES.-Dogs. 1st, Mrs. Geo. H. Hill's Banker: 2d, C. Thomas's Dan. Bitchest 1st, Wrs. Geo. H. Hill's Mariney, Pupples; 1st, with-held; 2d, H. Roach's Oak Wild.

BASSET HOUNDS.-1st and 2d, B. F. Seitner's Nimrod and Fan-

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS .- 1st and 2d, Mrs. J. H. Naylor's Pansy and Bonnie Briton.

Pansv and Bonnie Briton. SKYE TERRIERS.-Prizes withheld. PUGS-Dogs: Mrs. G. H. Hill's Joe; 2d, withheld. Very high com., Mrs. Dr. Mulhhal's Pop. Com. Dr. R. N. Kealhofer's Kex and Mrs. M. A. Fanning's Mugswimp. Bitches; 1st. Miss Fannie W. Ba-ker's Lady Dufferin; 2d, Mohawk Kennels' Tody. Com., Miss Mollie Roesch's Peart of York. *Puppies*: 1st. Mohawk Kennels' Tody; 2d, withheld. Very high com., C. Roesch's Fairy. High coun., H. Roesch, Jr.'s Cupid. VOPESHUPT TERPIERS List I Chang's Jack: 2d withheld.

Roesch, Jr.'s Cupid. YORK'HIRE TERRIERS.—1st, J. Clancy's Jack; 2d. withheld. Very high com., C. Hillman's Thy, Com., J. Clancy's Folly and J. G. Chapman's Jesse. TOY-TERRIERS.—1st, Mrs. J. D. Philips' Clip; 2d, Mrs. F. H. Ben-ton's Flossie. Very high com., Mrs. Martin Nolan's Betsy Trotwood. High com. Miss Mary J. Keane's Dick II. Com., Miss Eliza N. Keane's Gillie.

(enne's Gulie. KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—Ist and 2d, Mrs. B. F. Wilson's rince Albert and Flora. Very high com., M. Nolan's Patti. BLENHIEM SPANIELS.—Ist, Mrs. B. F. Wilson's Jim. ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—Ist, J. C. Irwin's Babie; 2d, C. Wey-ob's Padre

Chiquita.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

SPECIAL PRIZES. MASTIFFS.—Best dog, Ashmont Sam; bitch, Beauty; puppy (two) As' mont Sam; bitch puppy, Queen Victor. ST. BERNARDS —Best rough-coated, Switzer; puppy (two), Jumbo; smooth-coated, Rector II. NEWFOUNDLANDS.—Best curly-coated, Prince Albert; wavy-coated, Miro; best of either, Miro; kennel (two), J. H. Holmes's stud dog Prince; brace purpuics, Prince and Prince H. GREYHOUNDS.—Best, Belle: puppy, Emir; brace, Longfellow and Speed. test deerhound, Gold Dust; Great Dane, Creast. POINTERS — Best (three), Keswick II.; bitch (two), Keswick II ; black, Sweep; dog puppy, Maximum; bitch, Miss Woodford; kennel; black, Sweep; dog puppy, Gladstone; bitch, Juno A.; in open classe, Mandan; dog puppy, Goldstone; bitch, Juno A.; in open class, Glenclaire; bitch, Laura B.; puppy, Bridget D. II.; brace, Eleho Jr, and Lorna. Grapon SETTERS.—Best, Nellie; dog puppy, Grouse; bitch puppy, Nellie. Intsh WITER SFANIELS.—Best (three), The O'Donogbue; bitch (two).

Connor SETTERS-Dest, Menne; dog puppy, Grouse; bitch puppy, Nellie. Iniss Waren SPANELS, - Best (three), The O'Donoghue; bitch (two), Chippewa Belle; brace, The O'Donoghue and Chippewa Belle; puppy (two), Wad. Cooke FRANTELS, -Best dog, Keno; bitch. Vic; puppy, Black Mc-Donald; pair, Keno and Vic; owned in St. Louis, Prince Obo, FOXNOUNDS -Best, Pat Maloy; pack, P. Chew. BEAGLES, -Best dog (two), Banker; hitch (two), Marjory; brace, Banker and Marjory. FOX-Temarens, -Best dog, Virus; hitch, Fly; dog puppy, Virus; hitch, Vice; dog in open class, Halo; bitch, Fay; pair, Veto Joe and Fly.

Banker and Marjory. Tox-TERRERS.-Best dog, Virus; hitch, Fly; dog puppy, Virus; hitch, Vice; dog in open class, Halo; bitch, Fay; pair, Veto Joe and Fly. CotLIES.-Best dog, Clifton Hero; hitch (three). Picture; dop puppy, Mack; bitch. Frisco; brace. Clifton Hero and Picture; kennel, J. A. Long, puppy sired by Clifton Hero, Mack. Best hull terrier (two) Mand V.. dog, Jack. Bulldog, Brimstone. Black and tan terrier dog, Smart; bitch, Lady. Dandle Dinnout, Pansy. Toy terrier, Clip. Rough terrier dog. Tip; hitch, Lilly. Dechshunde, Pearl of York. Pros.-Best (four). Joe; bitch, Lady Dufferin; puppy, Teddy; owned hy St. Louis lady, Mugwump. Handsomest dog, Paul Gladstone; ucliest, Dundee: best owned by lady, Vixen HI. Mexican spaniel, Don. Brace from St. Louis, Clifton Hero and Picture. By child under 10 years old, Dundee.

ady, Vixen III. Mexican spaniel, Don. Brace from St. Louis, Clifton Hero and Picture. By child under 10 years old, Dundee. DEATH OF LANG.—Blairsville, Pa., May 21.—Editor For-est and Stram: All dog fanciers who attended the recent bench show at Pittsburgh will remember R. W. Wehrle's Gor-don setter puppy Lang. This dog attracted considerable attention from the fact that he was one of the most promising puppies of his class in Western Peensylvania, and we might add the entire State. His owner received several very good offers for the purchase of the dog, but refused them all, in the idea that by keeping him in this section of the country and under his own control he would be enabled to do some-thing toward the introducing and maintaining of a pure and the breed of dogs of this sort. Shortly after Lang was brought home from the Pittsburgh show his owner noticed that be seemed to be affected by a lung disorder, and this soon developed into quite a serious trouble, but by good manage-ment and careful treatment it subsided. A few days ago the same trouble in an aggravated form made its appearance. All was done for his relief that possibly could be done; but to no avail, and Lang ''passed in his chips'' The primary in-tention of this communication is to call the attention of man-agers of bench shows to the fact that they should exercise great care in excluding from the show all dogs who have the slightest indication about them that they are suffering from this sore. When Lang was at the Pittsburgh show his owner noticed that in the same kennel with him was a dog affected with sore eyes and whose general appearance indicated that he was diseased, and Mr. Wehrle feels confident that dog is the innocent cause of Lang's death. Until a few days after the pittsburgh show Lang was in the best of health, and there is no doubt in the minds of those conversant with the affair that had the diseased dog been excluded from the show Lang would to-day be alive. It cost Mr. Wehrle 5500 to learn this lesson, and managers of ben

THE BEAGLE BITCH TRINKET,—Editor Forest and Stream: Recently Mr. A. C. Krueger reported the beagle Trinket (Flute-Queen) as bred to Bannerman. In reply I stated that a party in Pittsfield, Mass, advertised a beagle bitch for sale. He wrote me that he would sell her for \$12, and added, "I have her pedigree which I will let the man have that buys Trinket." Knowing Trinket as a show winner and the dam of show winners, I was suspicious regarding her identity. And although I replied at once that if his bitch was the original (Flute-Queen) Trinket, winner at Meriden, I would take her, he did not reply until some weeks later, when he wrote that she was, and had won two prizes at Meriden, but that be had sold her. Trinket won one prize at Meriden; she was bred by N. Elmore and sold to Mr. J. W. Marroway, and I bought her from bim. Mr. Krueger has probably been im-posed upon regarding the breeding of the bitch and I requested the use of another name. I claimed priority of name, which it is customary to acknowledge, particularly as my Trinket is a show winner, and registered in the American Kennel Register. Notwithstanding, Mr. Krueger nurther advertises the beagle Trinket for sale in the FOREST AND STREAM. After the publi-cation of my former letter I feel compelled to state that I an the owner of the beagle known to the public as Trinket. As I showed that the Pittsfield party gave aftitious show record for his hound, and also claimed her to be the same name and breeding as another well known one, Mr. Krueger certainly should have taken time to investigate the breeding of his hound, which is doubtles ifettious.—H. F. SCHELIMASS (Brooklyn, N. Y., May 18). CHANGED NAME AT SHOWS.—New Haven, Conn., May 82.—Editor Forest and Sfream: ' have a dog that won first

(Brooklyn, N. Y., May 18).
CHANGED NAME AT SHOWS.—New Haven, Conn., May 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* 1 have a dog that won first in a puppy class at New York in 1884, and was commended at the last show. I have la'ely changed his name and have registered him in the A. K. R. Would his A. K. R. number be sufficient identification in entering him at future show, or shall I have to give his former name as well.—E. S. PORTER. The A. K. C. rules say: "2. All dogs entered for competition or exhibition only shall be entered in the name of the bona fide owner. Such entry must be identified by the name of the bong in duber of birth, and, if known, the name of its size, dam and breeder; otherwise, if must be entered 'pedigree unknown.' If the name at clag which has won a first prize has been changed, its name at time of winning any and every such prize, and the place thereof, must be given. 3. If a dog is entered without being identified, as directed in Rule 2, it shall be disqualified from competition."

be disqualified from competition." AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES. —Editor Forest and Stream: Take train oil, one quart; petro-lium oil, one gill; turpentine, one-half gill; sulphur, one pound; mix to the consistency of cream; then dress the dog all over with the mixture, rubbing well in with the hands un-til every part of the dog is saturated; allow to remain for a week or ten days, then wash off with strong solution of soda, warm water and softsoap. If the dog licks off the mixture, all the better, it will help him. The only medicine (if needed) is a dose of salts twice a week for a fortnight or three weeks. A few weeks after the above treatment the dog will look like a new animal with a fine healthy coat. If very bad case of mange repeat dressing, but it is seldom necessary. I have cured the very worst cases possible, including a noted stud setter now in Canada. Joun R. ROBINSON, representative of the late E. Laverack (Sunderland, Eng., May 12). POINTERS FOR CALIFORNIA —Editor Forest and

POINTERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—Editor Forest and Stream: A. B. Truman, the well known dog man of San Francisco. has received two very handsome lemon and white pointer pupples from the kennels of Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, of Rome, Ga. These pupples are very fine ones, and are a great addition to the pointer stock of the Pacific coast, and will be of great interest to all lovers of the pointer. Their sire is Sensation, and their dam is Seph G., winner of the first prize, open class, Westminster Kennel Club. Everything goes to indicate that they will make grand dogs to hunt the California quail.—FRIAR TUCK.

THE TEXAS FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—The Texas Field Trials Club was recently organized at Marshall, Tex., with the following-named gentlemen as officers: President, Mr. Amory F. Starr; Vice-Tresidents, Messrs, J. D. Rudd and W. M. Robertson; Secretary, Mr. J. F. Sharp; Treasurer, Mr. Edmund Key. The Executive Committee consists of Harry Blocker, C. B. Cock, Jr., S. H. Green, Frank Y. Hall, Edmund Key, W. H. Pope, W. V. Richardson, W. M. Robertson, W. J. Rosborough, Jr., J. D. Rudd, J. F. Sharp, Amory R. Starr, A. B. Waskom, W. E. Winston and E. P. Womack.

D. WASKOM, W. E. WINSTON AND E. P. WOMACK. ST. BERNARD AWARDS AT NEW YORK.—Editor For-est and Stream. My bitch Belleric II., open class smooth St. Bernards, was awarded yhe, at the recent Westminster Ken-nel Club show. This award does not appear in the published list, as it was made after the first day of the show. Through an oversight on the part of Mr. W. W. Tucker, the judge, he did not notice her when in the ring. The award was after-ward duly recorded in the judge's book.—K. E. HOPF.

SPANIEL SPECIALS AT NEW YORK.—Editor Forest and Stream: In your list of specials at New York, you omit the one for best liver and white field spaniel won by Dash IL (A, K, R. 3009). E. M. OLDHAM. [There was no special of the kind in the published list, nor did the secretary mention it the additional list sent us and published last week. Will the W. K. C. kindly explaint]

POINTER IMPORTATION.—Lad of Bow, Beppo III. and Lass of Bow, the property of the Graphic Kennels, of Jersey City, reached Hoboken on Saturday last on the German steamer Eider. They arrived in excellent condition, and the owners are greatly pleased with them. Lad and Lass of Bow are heavy-weight pointers, and Beppo III. is a light weight; all of them are liver and white. Lass of Bow won second prize at the recent field trials in England.

TOM BALL.-May 12.-Editor Forest and Stream: I notice in your issue of April 22, that "Lillibulero" states in his letter of March 27 that my buildog Tom Ball could be purchased for 2100. This is not correct. I refused 2100 for him four times and sold him for more.-J. C. LYALL.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GREYHOUNDS.-Mr. H. W. Smith, of Worcester, Mass., has disposed of his kennel of greyhounds, with the exception of Friday Night, which he will keep.

MR. WM. TALLMAN has bought out the Blackstone Ken-nels, comprising Foreman, Plantagenet, Mack B. and some very nice Laverack bitches, and is now the owner and manager.

A NEW ONE.-England is to have a *Pet Dog Journal*, to take special notice of ladies' pets. It will be published at 211 Cardigan Lane, Headingley, Leeds.

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTES. KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.-For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Ered" and "Sales," All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address ou receipt. of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound, for retaining duplicates, sent postpaid, 30 cents. NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.

127 Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks. Pop. By H. C. Miner, New York, for orange, with while markings, St. Bernard dog, whelped March, 1885, by Duty (Sirias-Thora) out of Orgar (Heotor IL-Nures IL).

Count Ranger. By N. Palmer, Baltimore, Md., for white, black and n ticked Llewellin setter dog, whelped Aug. 12, 1883, by Count Nohle ount Wind'em—Nora) out of Gertrude (fladstone—Sanborn's Nel-Houss what can not all out of detatable (maistone-sanoth's here lie). Belle. By Neally Morgan, Newmarket, N. H., for red Irish setter bitch, whelped Feb. 5, 1885, hy Dash (Berkley-Bennett's Lily) out of Beastie Gladstone By E. A. Melzar and Dr. Homer Emerson, Mil-ton, Mass., for hlack, while and tan English setter bitch, whelped Nov. 2, 1884, by Don Gladstone (Gladstone-Juno) out of Bessie T, (Glad-stone-Major Taylor's Floy). Whistler. By J. L. Wyckoff, Perry, N.Y., for black, white and tau forkhound dog, whelped Feb. 20, 1886, by Whcopy (Dick-Spotty) out of Flora.

of Flora. NAMES CHANGED. Bertha to Betsy Trotwood. Black, with white frill and feet, cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Nov. 10, 1885 (Kiddlewink-Gretchen), owned hy Geo. W. King, Deaver, Col. BRED. BRED.

EST Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks. Belle-Thunder. Theo. B. Stubbs and Wm. M. Wood's (Linwood, Pa.) Eachs setter bitch Belle to Thunder. April 27 and 28. Juoith-Sir Lucifer. Glencoe Collie Kennels' (Betblehem, Pa.) Eng-lish bobtail sheepdog bitch Judith (A.K.R. 3616) to their Sir Lucifer (A.K.R. 3678), April 12. Patsy-Dash. J. Lanigan's (Boston. Mass.) Irish setter bitch Patsy (Prince-Peg) to Mrs. H. Edmonds's Dash (A.K.R. 1405), April 20.

Patsy (Findes-Feg) to arts. H. Edmonds's Dash (A.K.R. 1665), April 20, Vic-Dash. M. Murpby's (Boston, Mass.) Irish setter hitch Vic (Sam D.-Ruby) to Mrs. H. Edmonds's Dash (A. K.R. 1685), May 7. Myrlie-Ratiler III. W. S Diffenderffer's (Baltimore, Md) heagle hitch Myrlie (E. 15, 725) to his Ratuler III. (A.K. 8, 739), May 19 Faustina-Ross. E. A. Melzar and Dr. Homer Emerson's (Milton, Mass.) English setter hitch Faustina (Dash III.-Nellie Dale) to E. A. Melzar's Ross (A.K.R. 2169), May 17. Maud-Black Pete. E. S. Bird's (Rockland, Me.) cocker spaniel bitch Mand (Sam-Daisy) to J. P. Willey's Black Pete, April 22. Shina-Black Pete. J. P. Willey's Black Pete, April 22. Shina-Black Pete. J. P. Willey's (Samon Falls, N. H.) cocker sonaiel blich Sbina (A.K.R. 1484) to his Black Pete (A.K.R. 3071), March 10.

10. Jet W.-Obo II. W. Scott's (Waterbury, Conn.) cocker spaniel hitch Jet W. (A.K.R. 851) to J. P. Willey's Obo II. (A.K.R. 432), March 27. Ada-Obo II. J. W. Kelley's (Woodstock, Ont) cocker spaniel bitch Ada (Obo II.-Woodstock Dinah) to J. P. Willey's Obo II. (A.K.R. 432), May 7.

Ada - Uco II. J. W. Kelley's (Woodstock, Ont) occker spaniel bitch Ada (Ob II.-Woodstock Dinah) to J. P. Willey's Obo II. (A.K.R. 432), May 7.
 Crdic-Obo II. W. O. Partridze's (Boston, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Critic (A.K.R. 333) to J. P. Willey's Obo II. (A.K.R. 433), May 5.
 Doric-Obo II. S. R. Heningway's (New Haven, Conn.) cocker spaniel bitch Doric (A.K.R. 3787) to J. P. Willey's Obo II. (A.K.R. 433), April 11.
 Jet B.-Obo II. F. J. Smith's (Farmington, N. H.) cocker spaniel bitch Jet B. (A.K.R. 1200) to J. P. Willey's Obo II. (A.K.R. 432).
 Woodstock Queen-Obo II. Jas. Luckwell's (Woodstock. Out.) cocker spaniel bitch Woodstock Queen to J. P. Willey's Obo II. (A.K.R. 432), Feb. 4.
 Blaze-Gladstone, E. W. Clark, Jr.'s (Philadelpnia, Pa.) English setter bitch Biaze (Count Noble-Rosalmd) to P. H. Bryson's Glad-stone (Dan-Petrel). April 1.
 Jolly Nell - Mack B., A. J. Calahan's (New Paven, Conn.) English setter bitch Countess B. (Dashing Lion-Victrai) to Blackstone Kennels' Mack B. (Dick Laverack-Twilight), April 1.
 Countess B., -Foreman. B. Thorpe's (Woodbury, N. J.) English setter bitch Countess B. (Dashing Lion-Victrai) to Blackstone Ken-nels' Foreman, April 24.
 Pansy. -Mack B. Blackstone Kennels' (Tarrytown, N. Y.) English setter bitch Countess B. (Dashing Lion-Victra) to Blackstone Ken-nels' Poreman, April 24.
 Pansy. (Planargenet-Jessie) to their Mack B., April 24.
 Jessie (Blue Dan-Flake) to Blackstone Kennels' Mack B., Maril 24.
 Jessie (Blue Dan-Flake) to Blackstone Kennels' Mack B., Maril 24.
 John Girl-Foreman, E. R. Troxell's (Pittston, Pa.) English setter hitch Jessie (Blue Dan-Flake) to Blackstone Kennels' Mack B., Maril 24.

Inten Jessie (Blue Dall-Flace) to Backstone Reinters mark D., May Orphan Girl-Foreman. E. R. Troxell's (Pittston, Pa.) English set-ter bitch Orphan Girl (Leicester-Peeress) to Blackstone Kennels' Foreman (Dasbing Monarch-Fairy II.), April 3. Ladu-Foreman. Blackstone Kennels' (Tarrytown, N. Y.) English setter bitch Lulu (Mack B.-Beauty) to their Foreman, April 12. Belle of Bridgeport-Plantagenet, John White's (Bridgeport, Com) English setter bitch Belle of Bridgeport to Blackstone Ken-nels' Plantagenet, April 8.

WHELPS.

WHELPS. Leo. Elun City Kennels' (New Haven, Conn.) greyhound hitch Leo, May 13, six (two dogs), by Dan. Wanda T. E F. Thomas's (Hoboken, N. J.) cocker spaniel bitch Wanda T. E F. Thomas's (Hoboken, N. J.) cocker spaniel bitch Wanda T., E F. Thomas's (Jefferson, Pa.) Irish setter hitch Ref Rose (A. K. 829), May 4, eight (five dogs), by Hornell Silk (A.K.R. 1897). *Red Rose*, W. O. Rogers's (Jefferson, Pa.) Irish setter hitch Ref Rose (A. K. 829), May 4, eight (five dogs), by S. C. Colt's Barney O'Shea (A.K. R. 421). *Scooty*, Jos, L. Raub's (New London, Conn.) cocker spaniel hitch Scooty (Saine-Flora), April 17, nine (five dogs), by Ideal Kennels' Pilot (Sam-Daisy Denn). *Bessie Gladstone*. E. A. Melzar and Dr. Homer Emerson's (Milion, Mass.) English setter bitch Bessie Gladstone (Don Gladstone-Bessie T.), April IB, five (two dogs), by E. A. Melzat's Ross (A.K.R. 2169). *Brolic*. W. Taliman's (Tarrytown, N.Y.) English setter bitch Freile (Foreman-Jessie), May 8, uine (six dogs), by Blackstone Kennels' Mack B. BALES.

SALES. SALES. Max and Nellie. Black, white and tan English setter dog and rch, whelped Oct. 23, 1825, by Count Glad, ome out of Glen (A.K.R. 53), by Tueodore Potter, Glendale, $O_{\rm et}$ to C. C. Richardson, same

1953), by Theodore Potter, Glendale, O., to C. C. Richardson, same Date.
Dupe. Lemon and white English setter dog, whelped Oct. 26, 1885, by Count Gladsome out of Glen (A.K. R. 1953), by Theo. Potter, Glen-dale, O., to John Scarborough, Cincinnati, O. Count Ranger. White, black and tan ticked Llewellin setter dog, whelped Oct. 21, 1883, by Count Noble out of Gertrude, by H. Pape, Hohokea, N. J., to N. Palmer, Baltimore, Md. Nellie Husted. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped Aug. 17, 1884, by Glencho out of Red Lassie, by Thos. J. Farley, Albany, N.Y., to J. A. Garland, Jr., New York. Jennie III. Black, white and tan English setter hitch, whelped Oct. 29, 1883, by Foreman out of Old Jennie, hy W. Tallman, Tarrytown, N.Y., to N. Wallace, Waterbury, Conn. 'Whistler. Black, white and tan foxhound dog, whelped Feb. 20, 1886, hy Whoopy out of Flora, by H. E. Cook, Hullsdale, Mich., to J. Count Gladsome-Glen (A.K.R. 1953) indep. Black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped Oct. 26, 1855, by Theo. Potter, Glendale.

Count Gladsome-Glen (4.K.R. 1958) whelp. Black, white and tan English scutter bitch, whelped Oct. 25, 1855, by Theo. Potter, Glendale, O., to Thos. Goff, Batavia, O.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

NELVICE WARNAUENENT.
 KENVICE WARNAUENENT.

rects, and if your dog is not better let us know. C. F. L., Haverhill, Mass.—1. One of my four weeks old pointer pups is swollen up to nearly twice his normal size. Was all right until ten ays ago and growing as well and as ragged as any in the litter; he oes not appear to be in much pain and ents fairly well. I treated im for worms and he passed a large quantity. 2. One of the same ter had an atchess form and break ton uis belly just inside bis hind leg; keptit clean with water and carbolic acid, it has healed all right, ut has lett a small bunch, looks like a rupture. Can the trussed any 'ay so as to reduce it? Aus. 1. You must rid the dog of the worms

nd he will recover. After dieting for twelve hours give twenty rains of powdered areca nut, and follow this with hrisk purpe (one r two teaspoonsful) of castor oil. Repeat this if necessary twice in ne week; give powder mixed up with lard or butter. 2. Consult eterinary. If it is a rupture it may be cured at this age.

I. S. W. New York.—My setter has a black that age. I. S. W. New York.—My setter has a black hunch (I think it is a art) on the under side of one of his ears. It seems to bleed once in while. It is growing larger all the while. Ans. It all depends on hat the bunch is. If a solid tunor it can he cut out. If an abscess can be incised and cured; if a nævus or bunch of dilated veins which we suspect) it might he operated on with success. A veteri-ary or sufgeon can tell you.

or surgeon can tell you. J., Dover, N. H.—Beagle pup limos. old, constantly discharges, ir from her mouth. Is growing worse every day. He hreath smells much. I have given her castor oll and washed her under jaw a weak solution of carbolic acid. Ans. Your bitch has either a grenous inflammation of the mouth or gangrene of the lungs, wing distemper. You had best concult a veterinary. Inspection it to decide what the trouble is. After a diagnosis is made we labe glad to prescribe.

E. J. M., Washingtonville.—I have a spaniel that has a breaking th around his head. About one eye the halr has come out, and ere are spots on the neck where the halr is coming out. On his ad there are dry scales; he scratches the spots some, hut appears ight other ways. Ans. Your dog has scaly eczema. Dust pow-red calounel on the parks every other day, and on the alternate wys rub in some balsam of Peru ointment. Give five drops of Fow-r's solution of arsenic twice daily in the food.

r's solution of arsenic twice daily in the food. M. H., Philadelphia,—I have an old collie bitch who has bred, off nd on, for years: a severe cough. It does not affect her health or ppetite, apparently. As she now has a litter, however, it seems to orry her more. I have only tried glycerine. Ans.—Chronic coughs re very hard to cure. Syrup of wild cherry with some opium in the orm of laudanum or paregoric will ease your animal. Let a tea-poonful of the syrup contain twenty drops of paregoric or ten drops f laudanum, and give a dose three t'mes daily. Tablets containing , fifth of a grain of sulphate of codine can be substituted for the hove.

Addanum, and give a dose three times daily. Tablets containing ifth of a grain of sulphate of codine can be substituted for the ove. P. H. A., Brooklyn.—If you have space please answer at your diest convenience the following query: How sball I treat my collie p, aged 9 months' She has shown irritation of the skin, scratch-her back for the past two weeks, hut I pail little attention, think-it was caused by fleas. About four days ago noticed a circular ich about size of silver dollar on back, and just at the root of tail ere the har had come out; patch was red and inflamed, and cov-d in part with a brownish scal, scemed rather sore to the touch, i just where the hair had been the thickest, so that it was con-led and might have been there some time. Inflammation seemed extend down to root of the tail, and dog manifested a desire to rub scell against chars, etc. Hair around patch was not altered in y way, and there is no odor about the sore. Puppy has no appetite its fat and in most excellent spirits. Does not seem to answer to y description of mange in 'Hallock's Gazetteer." The rest of her tits in pod condition. I wash the spot with castile soap and rm water, and then anoint it three times a day with sulphur olut-nt, which she immediately licks off. How can I prevent this? I re her a laxative of senna and olive oil, and bathed her thoroughly th Ricksecker's and Spratts dog cakes; she has always been a dainty er, and I am afraid has had too much meat. Would iron and inhe or arsenic be good for her, and a mercural oliment, also shing with carbolic acid? I have cleaned her hed thoroughly is dear fully and dry before applying salve. Use carbolic soap, re five drops of Fowler's solution of aleate of mercury. If the skin is she carefully and dry before applying salve. Use carbolic coap, re only a little cooked meat and mix this with holed corn meal or tab, Keep the bitch muzzled for two hours after applying oint-int.

So easy to row with Allen's bow-facers. Catalogue free. Oars complete, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, Ill.-Adv.

Bifle and Gray Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

CALIFORNIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION. - San Francisco, May 14. --t the recent meeting of the directors of the California Rifle Associa-lon It was decided to hold the spring meeting at Shell Mound Park n the third Sunday in June. The following programme of matches cas submitted:

third Sunday in June. The following programme of matches ubmitted: -Dimond team match-Open to teams of 6 representatives ended the second second second second second second any military company, field and staff, board of officers, police timent, or rifie club now in existence, with Springfield rifle at d 500yrds., 7 rounds at each distance. First prize, a trophy pre-lay Gen. W. Dimond, costing \$75, individual prizes, \$5, \$3 and hecome the property of the team winning it three times at tr meetings of the California Rifle Association; won hy the police on Nov. 16, 1885. nud-Siebe team match-Open to teams of 6 men from any any of the National Guard or police department who have never more than 70 per cent. in any California Rifle Association com-team matches since Jan. 1, 1884, 7 rounds, Springfield rifle, at . First prize, a trophy given by Capt. Ludwig Siebe; individual , \$5, \$3 and \$2.

icond-Siebe team interest of police department who have never demore the National Guard or police department who have never demore than 70 per cent. in any California Rifle Association com-y team matches since Jan. 1, 1884, 7 rounds, Springfeld rifle, at rds. First prize, a trophy given by Capt. Ludwig Siebe; individual see, 55, 53 and 52. hird -National Guard match-Open to teams of 6 men from any phany of the National Guard of California who have never made r 80 per cent. in any California Rifle Association company team of the National Guard of California who have never made r 80 per cent. in any California Rifle Association company team of Jast 7 rounds, Stringfeld rifle, at 2009ds. First prize, a phy presented to the association, and to become the property of company winning it three times. ourth-Team match-Open to 6 men from any military company, and staff, board of officers, police department or rifle club, with military rifle, at 200 and 500yds, 7 rounds. First prize not yet sented. if th-Kohler consolation match-Open to all competitors who to some Jan. 1, 1884, 5 cash prizes, the trophy to become the poerty of the marksman winning it 8 times. ixth-Open to all members of the association, the National Guard California, army and navy or police department. Entries un-ited, 10 rounds with any military rifle at 200yds, first prize to 2107. Rifle Association meetings. eventh-California Powder Works medal match-Open to all mem-s of the association, National Guard of California, and army and yr, distance, 200 and 500yds, 7 hots each distance with any mili-yr file. Entries, 1 each; the medal to become the property of the risksma winning it 3 times. Extha-Shooting at 12-inch ring target for cash prizes as follows: it 30, second \$12.50, third \$8, fourth \$5, fifth \$4, sixth \$3, seventh, that and ninth \$250 each. Winth-Platon match, volley fring-Open to teams of 12 men from y company of the National Guard of California, army or police eart 80 clock.

Find at 2007uB. These, intervalues the election of the following officers: irectors recommended the election of the following officers: t, Col. John H. Dickthson: Yice-President, Capt. H. T. Simo; y and Treasurer, Major E. G. Sprowl; Executive Officer of ting, Major A. F. Klose.

he meeting, Major A. F. Klose. GARDNER, Masi, May 10. At the last regular meet of the Gard-ter Rifie Club at Harkmatack Range, the standard American target vas used, distance 200yds., the shooting was off-hand with the fol-owing result: G. F. Elisworth, 82 80-162; W. C. Loveland, 70 79-158; P. E. Nichols, 76 78-151; G. C. Goodale, 73 74-147; I. N. Dodge, 70 5-145; C. N. Edgell, 64 71-155; Charles Leland, 57 59-116; Charles Taltiree, 47 63-110. A match was then shot by teams made up of he club and members of the Heywood Guards, Co. F., 2d Regiment, A. V. M. The guards were allowed four points per score to counter-salance the advantage of sporting rifles over those used by the mil-tia, they using the arms furnished by the State. In the total of the uards the eight points have been added to their totals. The result of the match was as follows: Rifle Club. 46 46 40 Heywood Guards.

38-83 33-80 38-80 32-79 33-78 37-77 32-75

May 20, -An adjourned meeting was held this evening of parties in terested in the organization of sportsmen. They voted to organize as the Gardner Sportsmen's Association. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected as follows: President, George W, Caun; Vice-Presidents, J. A. Stiles, E. A. Sawyer, Seth Heywood, P. Derby, Henry Heywood, A. M. Greenwood, G. A. Ellis, Franklin Eaton, Thos, Greenwood, G. W. Garland, J. R. Conort, Ezra Oscood, Abijah Hinds, R. L. Bent and C. W. Morse; Secretary, C. A. Cowee; Treasurer, V. W. Howe; Collector, C. Leslie Bent; Executive Com-mituee-C. D. Bent, G. F. Ellsworth, A. Mathews, J. D. Edzell, H. C. Knowiton, Geo, Heywood and A. P. Derby. The next regular meet-ing is Monday, June 14. The Association has a membership of about one hundred. MANCHESTER. N. H. May 20 -The fifth tournament, conducted

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 Be showing was tarr. The following word the which's had only occes:
 20
 24-44

 W Latz, Thirteenth reg.
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 H Switt, Ninth reg.
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 I T Farrell, Twelfth reg.
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 18-41

 A Jenkins, Seventh reg.
 11
 19-40

 V M Merritt, Seventh reg.
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 20-40

 W Merritt, Seventh reg.
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 19-49

 C Lefferts, Seventh reg.
 19
 19-48

 C McLewee, staff
 21
 17-38

HAVERHILL. Mass., May 23.—Club team match, 200yds., off-hand, standard target:

WILMINGTON, Del., May 19,--First match, Creedmoor target.2009ds off-hand, prizes divided by score classes. First, B. Heinel, Sr.; second W. F. Seeds; third, J. S. Secut; fourth, J. E. Seeds; and fitch, H. A. Heinel An allowance of one point was given to Floyd, as member of the militia

THE TRAP.

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

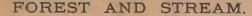
SAVANNAH TOURNAMENT.

Ti-s of 5 for first won by third by Schley. Match at five live birds: 01100-2

D Dent... F H Gibbes C Westcott... J P Chapman,... J DuBose. R W Allen C Maning... J Kocker. R B I rrien. P B Hays... B E Bell... H W Palmer. G S McAlpin... H Rocker. F M Rivers... F F Hall... E G Fell... 03010- $\begin{array}{c} .0.100-2\\ .10100-2\\ .00101-2\\ .11101-4\\ .10000-1\\ .00110-2\\ .11111-5\\ .11011-4\\ .01111-4\\ .10101-3\\ .11101-4\\ .11101-4\\ .11101-4\\ .1111-5\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 0.0010-1\\ 01010-2\\ 01110-3\\ 11101-4\\ 11100-3\\ 11111-5\\ 11011-4\\ 01010-2\\ 11110-3\\ 11111-5\\ 11111-3\\ 11111-3\\ 11111-3\\ 11101-4\\ \end{array}$ D A vontaissen Dr Roach..... E B Hume.... A S Silverberg.... C P Davis. J A Crichlou. F A Rawls. J A Crichlou. F A Crawford St C Ahrans... E H Gadsdeu, Jr.. B R Sills 11101-.11101-4.11111-5.01010-2.01111-4.11110-4.11101-4.11001-8.11011-410100-211111-510011-8team match at 10 single pigeons and 5 pair doubles, 5 -71

the

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	THE BUFFALO TOURNAMENT. Buffeld, May 18.—The three days' shooting tournament opened auspiciously to-day at the Driving Park. Peoria hiackbirds are used, and prizes aggregating \$900 are being contested for. Two con- tests are on the programme for eack day. The tournament bas brought together many of the best shots in the country, including most of those who were present at the State shoot of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game held in Buffalo in September, 1834. Among those who contested to-day were H. B. Whitner, of Phelps, Y. Y. "the boy wonder," who won the Pierce diamond badge in 1884, D. M. Lefever, C. Wagner, and A. Baker, of Rochester; Eugene Smith, of La Salle, W. H. Fleischer, of Ironde-	much money out of it. In the first contest Wagner took first, Richmond, Scool, Luther third, Chamberlaiu fourth and Perkins fifth money. The score follows: A Baker
Match for gun, at 10 single pigeons, 5 pairs double; E L Neidinger. $001111100 - 6$ $110 11 10 11 - 8 - 14$ A S Butts. $1001101100 - 6$ $10 0 1 0 1 1 0 11 - 8 - 14$ A S Butts. $1001101100 - 6$ $10 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 - 6 - 12$ T Martin $1111111111 - 10$ $11 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 - 9 - 19$ H L williams. $101111110 - 8$ $10 10 10 10 10 10 - 6 - 14$ A Ayres. $.011010110 - 8$ $10 10 10 10 11 - 6 - 14$ A Walten $.00000w$ $BE Bell .0100 0 0 0 - 5 - 10 B C Arawford .010100100 - 5 10 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 5 - 10 E A Crawford .001001111 - 8 11 1 1 10 1 1 1 - 9 - 17 J P Chapman .001001101 - 5 11 1 10 0 0 - 5 - 10 A Silcorberger .011010111 - 7 - 13 10 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 - 5 - 12 $	Eugene bertrand in holding it is commendable. Buffalo shots were conspicuous by their absence, which may easily be accounted for by the fact that there are no Buffalo sportsmen able to compete with those from outside who make shooting their business. The day was all that could he asked, there being no wind. Two sweepstakes were shot hefore the regular contests, the entrance heing	$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
A BINCLOSS 1011110011 F II 10 10 00 10 0 10	George Lutter 1011-4 H & Gourney 0110-3 J A Prechtel 1011-4 H & Whitney 1111-5 J Wightman 1010-3 H H Fleischer 1041-1 The ties were shot off and Cotter took first money, 50 per cent., Source took third prize, 20 per cent., of the \$16. 104. Courtney took third prize, 20 per cent., of the \$16. In the second sweepstake there were \$1 entries, making the purse §21. The score follows:	A Baker
 T H Gindes	C Wagner. 1110-4 F Drake. 1110-4 E H Smith. 1101-3 George Luther. 1011-4 A Baker. 1010-2 William Richmond. 1111-6 M Cotter. 1111-5 J Wightman. 1111-6 H H Fleischer. 11010-8 A G Courtney. 0000-0 Ed Hudson. 1111-5 J A Wightman. 0110-2 H B Whitney. 1111-5 P A Poole. 00100-1 D M Lefever. 1000-2 J A Prechtel 0011-3 J Koch. 1011-4 George Stauber 10011-3 J Grau .0001-2 William Myers. 60000-0 F L Chamherlain0011-3 .0001-2 William Myers. 60000-0 When the ties were shot off Richmond took first money, Drake, When the ties were shot off Richmond took first money, Drake,	man at 21/93. Fleischer won hy a score of 10 to 7. Late in the after- noon a sweepstake match was shot and the tournament closed. The sportsmen had a good time during their three days' stay in Buffalo, and probably will he glad to come again. Source again. SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., May 18.—Manchester Gun Cluh's regular shoot: JShrewy
out, Maning. Match at 5 pairs double pigeons and 5 singles: E 8 Neidlinger	E H Smith	K D Zhangy 10001111100111011-15 F E Watkins. 11100115001100011111-11 W W Cheney 100110010110011111-11 W W Cheney 100110010110001111-11 W B Cheney 100110010010110001111-11 W B Cheney 001100100100001110011-11 W B Cheney 100110010000011000111011-11 W B Cheney 100110010000011000111011-11 W B Cheney 1001100100000010000-8 FIRST GERMAN GUN CLUB.—Our third monthly pigeon shoot took place at Long Island City, in which 15 members participated. Birds were sprung from 5 traps, 21yds, rise, 80yds, boubdary, both barrels, 7 birds per man. Mr. George Grau won the prize, 6 out of 7, and 2 out of 2 m tie shooting. 1. Nensch 4. Nowak 4. P. Neusch 5, G. Grau 6, I. Grau 8, Mayer 6, Schwalenberg 6, Goetz 5. Roheno 4. Goer- Hitz 6, Oppermann 6, Zahn 4, L. Maisch 5, C. Pfaff 5, Pfaender 5, F. B. ELIZABETH, N. J. May 20.—The South Side Gun Club of Newark, friendly match, three traps. Two of the traps never having been used hefore, did not work with satisfaction, which accounts for some of the soores not being larger. The soores were very close, resulting in a tie at the end of the match. The best of feeling was ex-
11001-3 100 00 11 11 11-7-10 Roach	The first three prizes were divided hy those who were field on 10, 9 and 8 birds respectively. Wightman took fourth money and Myers fifth prize. The second contest was at 10 hirds for a purse of \$150. There were 26 entries and the score resulted: George Jenne0111011011 – 0 J Koch0001111000-4 Ed Hudson111111111-10 W Myers0101101010-6 H B Whitney0101111011-7 J A Prechtel110111110-8 H H Fleischer11101111-9 A G Courtaey1110011110-9 W Richmond11101111-9 W Kimball1111111111-10	friendly match with the Elizabeth Gun Club on their grounds, nine members each, three traps. Two of the traps never having been used hefore, did not work with satisfaction, which accounts for some of the scores not being larger. The scores were very close, re- sulting in a tie at the end of the match. The best of feeling was ex- hibited by all throughout the entire match. The bosen club of course felt happy over their success, as it was the first club match shot by them since their organization. They expect soon to shoot a return match on the grounds of the South Side Cluh, and will endeavor to increase their score. After the match the visiting club was euter- tained by the Elizabeth Club, and a pleasant time generally was had, Everybody was happy. The scores are as follows, 21 bats; 7 rounds of 3 bats each: South Side Club. Elizabeth Club. Robert
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	Those fied on 10 birds divided first money. Richmond and Luther tied on 8 birds, divided after the others had been shot out. Those tied on 8 and 7 birds respectively divided. A sweepstake followed the regular cortests, which was won by Smith who took first money. Whitney took second money. May 19.—The second day attracted a larger crowd than on the first day and the contests were at times very exciting. The shooting her and the contests were at times very exciting. The shooting the first regular contest was for a purse of \$150, at 10 blackinds and brongt, Sio, which they divided; second money, \$40, was divided by Wagner, Courtney, Koch and Greene, who were tied on 9 birds. Koch, a Buftalo man, did some very good shooting and his record rather encouraged some other Buffalo shots. Third money, \$30, was divided amount Luther, Eaker, Chamberialn, Whitney and Richmond,	Hobert. 1 Parker. 3 Orton. 3 Astfalk. 2 Terrill. 1 Chetwood. 3 Freeman. 1 Langheintz. 3 Whitehead. 2 Dackerman. 2 Thomas. 2 Williams. 2 Wheaton. 2 Haines. 1 Brientnail 3 Deere. 3 Beck. 3-18 Sayre
Crawford niss, naming second, Jeinkas Unita. Match at 5 singles: E L Neidlinger	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{J} \text{C} \text{Lineman} & \text{circosin} & 7 & \text{A} \text{G} \text{Courtney} & \text{i101i1i11} & \text{s} \\ \text{H} \text{Smith} & \text{o10011111} & \text{s} & \text{Wm Myers} & \text{o000111111} & \text{s} \\ \text{F} \text{L} \text{Chamberlain} & \text{i11011101} & \text{s} & \text{J} \text{J} \text{Wightman} & \text{i10001001} & \text{s} \\ \text{J} \text{Harvey} & \text{o11011001} & \text{s} & \text{J} \text{J} \text{Wightman} & \text{i10001001} & \text{s} \\ \text{H} \text{B} \text{Whitney} & \text{o110111010} & \text{s} & \text{Ed Taylor} & \text{i110111010} & \text{s} \\ \text{H} \text{B} \text{Whitney} & \text{o111111110} & \text{o} & \text{Ed Taylor} & \text{i110111010} & \text{s} \\ \text{J} \text{S} \text{Barnes} & \text{i111111111010} & \text{J} \text{Koch} & \text{i011111110} & \text{s} \\ \text{J} \text{S} \text{Barnes} & \text{i11111111010} & \text{J} \text{Koch} & \text{i011111110} & \text{s} \\ \text{J} \text{S} \text{Barnes} & \text{i11010100} & \text{f} \text{S} \text{A} \text{Roberts} & \text{i100100100} & \text{f} \\ \text{Geo Stauber} & \text{i100101010} & \text{f} & \text{J} \text{Ohannling} & \text{01000000w} & \text{s} \\ \text{C} \text{Wagner} & \text{i11100111} & \text{f} & \text{J} \text{O} \text{Banling} & \text{010010000w} \\ \text{J} \text{A} \text{Brechtel} & \text{011101111} & \text{s} \\ \text{J} \text{A} \text{Brechtel} & \text{0111011111} & \text{s} \\ \text{J} \text{A} \text{Brechtel} & \text{011101111} & \text{s} \\ \text{J} \text{A} \text{Buker} & \text{i11000111} & \text{c} \\ \text{f} \end{array}{} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Pirst Class.} & \text{for all states}, \\ \text{Jones.} & 5 4 2 4 1 4 = 0 \\ \text{Smith} & \text{minsterms}, \\ 6 4 4 3 8 6 - 25 \\ \text{Davis.} & 6 3 5 6 5 5 - 30 \\ \text{Wehber.} & 6 2 4 3 5 5 - 22 \\ \text{Hudson.} & 8 2 4 1 2 - 16 \\ \text{Second Class.} \\ \text{Whittler.} & 6 2 4 3 5 2 - 22 \\ \text{Hudson.} & 7 1 2 5 1 2 - 18 \\ \text{Franklin.} & 4 1 3 3 3 - 15 \\ \text{Swan.} & 7 2 1 2 4 4 - 20 \\ \text{Utting.} & 3 2 6 5 3 2 - 20 \\ \text{Day.} & 6 2 2 2 0 \\ \text{Second Class.} \\ \text{Whittler.} & 6 2 1 2 0 3 - 14 \\ \text{Clatting.} & 5 2 3 1 1 2 - 14 \\ \text{Kennerson.} & 6 2 1 2 0 3 - 14 \\ \text{Clatting.} & 5 2 3 1 1 2 - 14 \\ \text{Kennerson.} & 6 2 1 2 0 3 - 14 \\ \text{Clatting.} & 5 2 3 1 1 2 - 14 \\ \text{Kennerson.} & 6 2 1 4 2 4 - 22 \\ \text{HARTFORD, Conn.} & \text{May } 22 - \text{Match at 18yds.} & 15 \\ \text{class.} & 00110011001001 - 7 \\ \text{L B Carry.} & 010001010111 - 11 \\ \text{OB Treat.} & 10000001000000 - 7 \\ \text{L B Carry.} & 0000010001111 - 0 \\ \text{J Meircose.} & 00100010001111 - 0 \\ \text{J Meircose.} & 0000010000110 - 5 \\ \text{Second} & 000001000011000 - 7 \\ \text{G Carry.} & 0000010001111001 - 8 \\ \text{M White.} & 000001000000000001 - 5 \\ \text{E C Howe.} & 000001010111001 - 7 \\ \text{G Torkes.} & 000000000000000000000000 - 4 \\ \text{W B Chency.} & 0000010111001 - 7 \\ \text{G Torkes.} & 00000000000000000000000000000000000$
A Ayers 10 10 10-5 J Rüneman. 10 11 11-6 C P Davis 11 11 10-5 H B Lemcke 11 11 11-6 Lemcke first, Rudeman second, Crawford third. March at 10 singles, 5 pairs double: 11 11 10-6 T Hall 0101100-6 10 10 10 00 10-4-10 11 11 11 10 11 01-9-17 C P Davis. 011010111-8 11 11 11 10 11 01-9-17 C P Davis. 0110100111-7 11 10 11 10 10-6-15 J C Maning. 111110110-9 10 10 10 10 10 10-6-15 A Ayers. 11110111-9 10 10 10 10 10-6-15 H L Williams. '11001111-8 10 10 10 10 10-6-17 H D Cechart. 000000010-2 10 00 10 10 10 10-4-7 E S Neidinger. 000000011-3 00 11 10 10-4-7 H D Killams. 00111111-8 10 01 11 01 0-4-7 K S Beinnampman 000000010-2 10 10 01 11-6-13 M S Beinnampman 00000000-1 10 10 11 10 07-7-13 S M Roach. 1001111010-6 10 11 11 00 17-7-13 S M Roach. 001111111-9 10 11 11 10 01-15-14 P B Hays. 011110100-5 10 11 11 10 01-15-14 <td>moneys were all divided except third, which was shot for and won by Baker. The score follows: E H Smith </td> <td>WINCHENDON, Mass., May 19The winchendon of the first inter- to-day for the first line at their new range. The visitors found the club house which has been huilt a great convenience. The clay- pigeons broken out of a possible 10 were as follows: J. Sutherland, Jr., 9, P. S. Davis 6, F. F. Hapgood 6, L. F. Earle 4, J. G. Henry 3, A. H. Felch 2, F. E. Man 2. FTTCHBURG, Mass., May 19At the regular meet to-day of the Fitchburg Rife and Gun Cluh, at River Street Range, there was about the usual attendance. Clay-pigeons, 20 shugles and 5 pairs, with a possible 30, was the event. The four best totals were as follows: E. N. Cummings 20, G. A. Colony 21, A. W. Baker, Jr., 15, W. I. Fox 9. WHITMAN, Mass., May 22The Whitman Gun Cluh had a compe- tition clay-pigeon shoot in Whitman Park to-day. The score weas: Fred Drake 11, D. M. Gurney 7, C. E. Howe 9, W. H. Cooke 8, D. B. Howe 4, W. N. Bonney 6, C. H. Jones 10, E. O. Porter 10.</td>	moneys were all divided except third, which was shot for and won by Baker. The score follows: E H Smith	WINCHENDON, Mass., May 19The winchendon of the first inter- to-day for the first line at their new range. The visitors found the club house which has been huilt a great convenience. The clay- pigeons broken out of a possible 10 were as follows: J. Sutherland, Jr., 9, P. S. Davis 6, F. F. Hapgood 6, L. F. Earle 4, J. G. Henry 3, A. H. Felch 2, F. E. Man 2. FTTCHBURG, Mass., May 19At the regular meet to-day of the Fitchburg Rife and Gun Cluh, at River Street Range, there was about the usual attendance. Clay-pigeons, 20 shugles and 5 pairs, with a possible 30, was the event. The four best totals were as follows: E. N. Cummings 20, G. A. Colony 21, A. W. Baker, Jr., 15, W. I. Fox 9. WHITMAN, Mass., May 22The Whitman Gun Cluh had a compe- tition clay-pigeon shoot in Whitman Park to-day. The score weas: Fred Drake 11, D. M. Gurney 7, C. E. Howe 9, W. H. Cooke 8, D. B. Howe 4, W. N. Bonney 6, C. H. Jones 10, E. O. Porter 10.
A Ayers	W Erossent The first prize, \$50, was divided by Richmond, Barnes, Fleisher, Drake and Erb. Goembert, of Buffalo, Luther, McKevitt, Whitney and Wightman divided second money. Baker took third. Tolsma, Dingens, Myers and Taylor divided fourth, and Charley Oehmig, of the Queen Cltys, took fith prize.	SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST,The second annual tournament of this association will be held at Port- land, Oregon, June 4 and 5. Secretary, H. G. MacDonald, Portland, Mr. Buell Lamberson, Portland, is manager of the Chamberlin Car- tridge Co.'s tournament for the North Pacific coest. NASHVILLE, Tenn. May 19,-Capt. Andrew Meadows, of this city, and Capt. H. A. Penrose, of Memphis, shot a match, 100 live pigeons each, at Spring Park to day, for \$500. Meadows won, killing 95 birds; Penrose Killed 8. Meadows was recently defeated at Memphis by Penrose. LEAVENWORTH, K., May 16,-In the gun club shoot to-day John Deppel won the medal by hitting 14 and W. C. Hinman came in sec- ond with 13. The 5-angle system from 3 traps is getting away with the boys a little on the commencement, but a few more shoots will overcome some of the unusual poor scores made in the last two metobes was a majority of the club.
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	George Luther, of Syracuse, and William Erb, of Lafayette. Ind. Last whoter Erb and Luther met at a tournament at Hamilton, Ont. and Erb beat the Syracuse man in several matches. Luther did not learn who Erb was until Tuesday, and felt as though he wanted saris- faction. The match was arranged for §350 a side, and the money was put up with H. H. Fleischer as referee. Erb agreed to a handfeap and shot at 20yds, allowing Luther to shoot at 21yds. The hirds were thrown from five traps, fred Kimball pulling the strings. E. H. Smith acted as referee for Luther, and Ed. Hudson for Erb. Ed. Taylor, of Buitalo, scored. The men shot at 5 birds alternately. Luther led from the start and Erb could not the him and lost the match by a score of 82 to 51. May 20,—The tournament closed to day. The third day's sport was interesting and successful, though the Buifalo men did not make	GALION, O., May 20,The Galion Gun Club was organized with 20 members last Tuesday evening, with Arthur C. Ball, President; F. Snyder, Vice-President; S. Reese, Treasurer, and C. Horner, Scere- tary, Match at 25 single Cleveland hlue rocks No. 3: Ball 3, Heb- bard 11, Snyder 7, Reese 8, Lobenthal 9, W. Wisterman 11, Picknay 7, Wisterman 18, W. Wisterman and Hebbard shot off on 2 doubles,



357



between the Middlesex Gun Cluh and the Jersey City Heights for on the grounds of the former cluh at Dunnellen on the 19th and came near heing a Waterloo for the Heights hoys. Query it he Jersey City Heights really had their day and is their glory fed forever, and like the old Roman Empire after a succession into we dervated, relying upon their past record, to meet ominious defeat at the hadns of a cluh of but af few months' neer The 10:33 train from Jersey City carried a large deleas. The Jersey Upys to Dunnellen, where they were met at the de-Dan Zerry, Captain of the Middlesex Gun Club. and escorted the start of the Sum, houndares, etc. A good thing about the house within an inclosure that is very satisfactorily rel in regard to be sum, houndares, etc. A good thing about the house is a sent to market. The Middlesex fine club house within an inclosure that is very satisfactorily rely for the start of the the start of the start of the start register of the start of the start of the start of the start rely cods ort of boys and know how to treat their gnessing about the heights. As in all close matches, there were interesting the start of the start of the start row birds on each side were scored lost by the dog in his hast of the start row birds on each side were scored lost by the dog in his hast of the bird out of bounds. In each case the bird would prot-score. Dickens's next to last lind was clearly sbot on the h, as both the judges and the referee would have decided had a mesen called for in the. No less than two, and probabily birds would have been decided lost to the Middlesex, had the ready. During the shooting of the scond squal is seemed t, or at least pronable, to both Captain Terry, of the Middle-ser. Beauthy and the referee would have decided had a disposition on both sides to have everytoling far index power insisted on shooting the 20 men, knowing that it er only. Now. As the their store scond with their the only about the bosting the scond squa

sex, about 76 per ce Collins making such is own shells loaded h a as his





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Rose Armstrong, Woodbury .

8 and Gén. Vickers 5, which gave him the medal. The leather medal was awarded to Mr. E. E. Taber.
COLLEGE MARKSMEN.—The Harvard Shooting Club held a class shoot on the afternoon of May 20, at East Watertown. A high northwest wind interfered considerably with the scores; 25 hirds, 18yds., 5 angles; '86 team—Slocum, 20: Austin, F. B., 17; Allen, W. S., 15; Bradley, 20-72. '87 team—Palmer, F. S., 19; Mead, F. S., 15; Coolidge, F. S., 16; Coolidge, F. S., 16; Coolidge, T. S.; handicap, 20-66. '80 team—Grew, 13; Perry, 11; Greene, 11; Proctor, 6; handicap 24—65. In shooting off the tie between '86 and '87, 5 birds, '86 won, 18 to 11.
JAMAICA PLAIN GUN CLUB.—At the annual meeting, May 22, the following officers were elected; S. D. Charles, President; D. A. Brown, Treasurer; J. F. Boothy, Captali; C. H. Cilley, Sccretary The report of the treasure shows the club to be in a flourishing condition financially with a good prospect for the future. The memhers are all active shoters and turn ont in good numhers at every shoot in proportion to their memhership which is rapidly increasing.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., has a flourishing gun club. The shoots are held alternate Saturdays.

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FIXTURES.

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FIXTURES.
There are still many clubs not represented he dates in the table are not official. We ask the and others in completing and correcting the lis may clubs not represented he dates in the table are not official. We ask the and others in completing and correcting the lis may club and an end official. We ask the and others in completing and correcting the lis may club and an end official. We ask the and others in completing and correcting the lis of the and others in completing and correcting the lis official. We ask the and others in completing and correcting the lis of the and others in completing and correcting the lis official. Severely and an end official and an end official and an end official and an end official. The analysis of the and and an end official and an end

7.7.9.9.9.9.12.12.11.15.17.7.17.17.19.19.22.23.226.227.29.

New York, Annual, Annual, Dorchester, Open, Nahau Sandy Bay, Cup, Squam, Hull, Cor. Pennaut, Hull, American, Newbury port. Hull, Pennant, Hull.

nt. Hull. Annual. San Francisco.

. City Point, Cup, Final, Squam. Cup, Marblehead. Cham., Winthrop, , Review & Cruise, nual, Marblehead.

JULY. 3. Knickerbocker Crulse. 3. Oswego Cruise, Charlotte. 3. Hull, Club, Hull. 4. Buffalo, Annual, Lake Eris 5. Newark, Cruise. 3. Toledo, 2d Pennant Match. ual, Lake Erie. nant Match. 2d Pennant Match, City, Reg. and Cruise. ont, Annual Regatta. Open, City Point. iay. Open, Squam. , Open, Sweepstake, Paceh

Bay, S., S., Seach, b. Pen., Toledo. erlake Y. R. A. Rendez-erlake Y. R. A. Cruise

5 to 6 to 11, Inten to Put I Bay. d. Cluh, Winthrop.

mey, Club. eat Head, Club, Winthrop.

head. Sandy Bay, Pen, Gloucester, Great Head, Cham., Winthrop, Quincy, Club. Great Head, Club, Winthrop, L. Y. R. A., Belleville, Beverly, Chann., Swampscott. Hull, Cruise, Eastward. Sandy Bay, Ladies', Rockport. AUGUST.

Squam.

blehead. Sandy Bay, Sweep., Gloucester Toledo, Pen., Toledo. Quaker City, Review & Cruise. Sandy Bay, Club, Rockport. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.

THE SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN Y. C. VERY important meeting of the S. C. Y. C. was held on May at Delmonico's with Com. Canfield in the chair. Besides to dinary business of the club several matters came up which are busin ordinary of general int that the cli

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HOW TO AVOID BEING DROWNED.

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bresented helow, and some of roe seting the list:
10. Hull, Novelty, Hull,
10. Sandy Bay, Pen., Rockport,
13. Beverly, Cham., Marhlebead,
13. Great Head, Ladies', Winthrop 14. Hull, Cbam., Hull,
15-17. Amer, (Steam), Annual.
17. to 25. Knickerbocker, Cruise,
17. Atlantic, Cruise,
21. Hull, Ladies', Hull,
23. Boston, Cup, City Point,
24. Dorchester, Club, Harrison,
24. Corinthian, Ladies', Marble-head,
24. Corinthian, Ladies', Marble-head,
25. Sandy Bay, Pen. Gloucester.

Anay Bay, Ladles', Rockport. Avousr. Sandy Bay, Open, Rockport L Y, R. A., Kingston, N. Y, Y. C., Annual Cruise. L. Y, R. A., Oswego. Corinchaa, Open, Marblehead Beverly, Club, Mon. Beach. Quincy, Club, Mon. Beach. Quaker City, Review. Great Head, Club, Winthrop. L. Y. R. A., Toronto.

City Point. Cup,

oen, Hull. , Cham , Nahant. er City, An. Cruise. , Open, Marblehead, ead, Cham., Winthrop.

R. A., Toronto. t Head, Ladies, Winthrop. y Bay, Club, Squam. Open, Hull.

ham., Winthrop. Hull. ub. Marblehead.

en. 7, Cup, 2d Class. , Cluh, Winthrop. ., Hull. Sweepstake, Mar-

h. Club, Harrison. en, Mon. Beach. Cham., Marblehea Pen., Rockport.

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through it at a time, will find himself in the position shown in Fig. 1; and if he does not want to swim, he is in a very good position for merely floating. If, on the other hand, he is not acquainted with the proper way to get into a circular life huoy, he is pretty sure to make a mess of it and his mode of setting to work will at first cer-tainly result as shown in Fig. 2; but finding the result the reverse of



Fig. 2. will speedily change to the position depicted lu' Fig. 8, difficult position to maintain if there is no motion in the ell night an impossible one if the sea is running rough. The man who cannot swim will pull the buoy over him just old in Fig. 2; hut, unlike him, will not be able to regain unless he leave go the buoy; in either case it is not diffi-ell what his fate will quickly be if not rescued. The swim-3 must he a very handy man in the water, or he never



Eq. 3. Could have attained the position in which we see him; he is in fact performing a balancing feat, combined with one of strength, for every one who, when immersed, endeavors to holst binself up the side of a boat, raft, or other large floating object, or tries to draw himself over or upon a smaller one, which at the same time he is forcing down beneath him, is in a less degree going through the same muscular exerction as the man has gone through who, starting with his chin level with his hands, has raised his body thto a vertical posi-tion on a horizontal bur. The man in the water has the disadvantage of a movable object to struggle with and hoist himself upon, and if dressed the extra weight of his clothes covering that part of his hody which he raises above the water as against the diminished weight of the submerged portion of his body due to the buoyancy of the water. On the other hand the man on the bar has the alvantage of a rigid which he raises above the water as against the diminished weight of the submerged portion of his body due to the buoyancy of the water. On the other hand the man on the bar has the alvantage of a rigid where there in any desided position is still more so; in fact, to stay there et all, I have already explained, is a matter of impossibility to a persou about to be immersed are only a means of drowning him at the surface instead of at a creater depth. Let us suppose a ship's deck to be plentifully provided with patent life saving composols, sease, hashis, hashocks, hen coops, huckets, hatches, etc., while bebos, sease, hashis, hashocks, hen coops, huckets, hatches, etc., while bebos, are life-asyning cushious and mattresses galore, when suddenly there arises urgent need of these supposed means of safety. Imagine, too, that there is absence of panic, and therefore the women and, these

men who cannot swim are first thought of, and each has one of bhese various life-preservers lashed to them in the manner which scenas best to those who undertake the office, viz, either at one side, in front or hehind. The vessel then sinks or goes to pieces, and they are all left floating about, it is true, hut with sleader chances of sur-viving the first ten minutes. A swimmer could manage fairly well in still water, whether the float was lashed back or front; if at one side, he deserves greater sympathy; although he might prefer heing with out either, and more especially the latter. We have only to look at the three next figures to see how the non-swimmer would tare under 27 FIG. 4

these trying circumstances. To any one altogether unused to the water, it would matter very little under which arm the float is lashed, for he will very soon drown. In Fig. 5, we see how, after fruitless and desperate efforts to



ric. o. maintain the position shown in Fig. 4, ti called life preserver asserts itself. and face upward and infallihly perishes. a somewhat better chance, at all eve only push vigorously with the palms of 4, the floating power of thes the unhappy castaway turns The subject of Fig. 6 has nts for a time, and if he will hls hands, and allow his feet



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FIG. 7. look particularly cheerful, but he is safe for all that, and the more he presses his shoulders and chest over and against the spar, the less his feet and legs will tend to rise under le; moreover, he can always relieve the strain upon bis arms by placing one foot over it. This position is the natural one adopted by all human beings when en-deavoring to climb up or look over a wall, and as such cannot fail to recommend itself to non-swimmers as well as swimmers; while it has the merit of being more within the compass of the former than any other position involving more advanced gyunastics. These few illustrations will suffice to prove to most people that where patience, practice or skill is required of a good swimmer effect, it follows beyond doubt that contrivances of the kind can only

be snares to those who cannot swim, and as such deserve the fullest condemnation. Having finished with floats of various kinds which are not stitached to the hody, we come to those which it is usual to so attach, and which are hy no meaus so numerous. Of these it may he sold that none of them are objectionable, excepting in matters of detail, such as convenience, mode of attachment, etc., for all, pro-viled they he of proper floation, will support a man whether he can swim or not, and are therefore entitled to the name of life preservers, Having tested every known kind, both as recards variety of make and means adopted to obtain power of floation, I am in a position to speak positively as to their respective merits and dements. Some consist of two large blocks of cork or tin canisters attached to the hody at the back and chest. A more usual plan is that where the blocks of cork, instead of heing two are six or eight in number, and are placed all around the body; and this form is what, with very slight improvements, has for upward of tweiry years here known as a cork facket, and until quite recently was in fact the only life helt-s state of things which we may all congratulate ourselves is now changed. During the last ten years efforts have been made to increase the

slight improvements, has for upward of twenty years heen known as a cork jaket, and muld quite recently was in fact the only life helt-a state of things which we may all congratulate ourselves is now 'anaged. The provide the state of the state of the state of the let-a state of things which we may all congratulate ourselves is now 'anaged. The state of things which we may all congratulate ourselves is now construction in the size, and increa-e in the number, of the pieces of cork naturally necessitated the area over which they are spread being considerably extended, and this has at length resulted in limings for coats being now obtainable of such a moderate thickness and ex-cessive flexibility as neither to inconvenience nor disfigure their wearer which these ame time they are more than equal to the task of floating him. The vast importance of knowing how to swim it is impossible to overate, and here I may define the knowledge of swimming, as gen-really accrited to represent ability to keep afloat when full wdressed, in fresh water, for a limited period. I do not care how incorrectly a man or wormau may move their limbs or how slowly they may pro-gress in the water; neither does it matter for my purpose how timid independs on perseverance and practice, as well as on per-sonal characteristics, such as courage and physique. All that is necessary for the purposes of self preservation from drowning is, hat man, woman, or cuild should be sufficiently at home in the water, that the fact of immersion should not deprive them of their presence of mind, and that they should possess the power to more their limbs in such a manner as to turn in any desired direction, and keep their sastated at the heritaming of Chapter I the more their limbs in such a manner as to turn in any desired direction, and keep their set he approved and correct movements to he observed in ordinary of mind, and that they should possess the power to more their limbs resistance to the water, vit, horizontal and the head for

What there and straightened to their fullest extent, wide apart. The beginner is now in the position to make the stroke. Th done by sweeping the arms apart horizontally beneath but near surface, to a position where each has described three-quarters semi-circle, and simultaneously hringing the legs rigidly toge until the feet touch: the inside surface of each leg is thus the f in contact with the water, and not the back and sole of the foo is the case with many less correct ways of making the legs sta What I have described constitutes the leg stroke, and from this it to not he limbs are drawn up again as quickly as possible to cramped attitude first described. It will be noticed that at the legs are extended apart, while at the end of the stroke the arms extended apart, and the legs are extended in contact. The m thus is there-fold—the recovery or contraction preparatory to the stroke, and the stroke is the stroke, and the st

The following directions for restoring the apparently dead, either from drowning or other suffocation, or from narcotic poisoning, are recommended by the Royal Humane Society. Send immediately for medical assistance, blankets and dry cloth-ing, hut proceed to treat the patient instantly, securing as much fresh air as possible. The points to be aimed at are: First and immediately, the restora-tion of breathing; and secondly, after breathing is restored, the pro-motion of warmth and circulation. The efforts to restore life must be persevered in until the arrival of medical assistance, or until the pulse and breathing have ceased for at least an hour.

The efforts to restore life must be persevered in until the arrival of medical assistance, or until the pulse and breathing have ceased for at least an hour.
 TREATMENT TO RESORE NATURAL BREATHING.
 Rule 1.—TO maintain a free entrance of air into the windpipe: Cleanse the mouth and nostrils; open the mouth; draw forward the patient's tongue, and keep if forward; an elastic hand under the chin will answer this purpose. Remove all tight clothing from ahout the neck and chest.
 The 2.—To adjust the patient's position: Place the patient's control of the state and under the chin will answer this purpose. Remove all tight clothing from ahout the neck and chest.
 The 2.—To adjust the patient's position: Place the patient on his hack on a flat surface, include a little from the feet upward; raise and support the head and shoulders on a small, firm cushon or folded articles of dress placed under the shoulder blace.
 Rule 3.—To imitate the movements of hreathing: Grasp the patient's arms just ahove the elbows, and draw the arms grant have the lings), and keep the arms in that position for two seconds. Then turn down the patient's arms and press them gently and firmily for two seconds akainst the sides of the chest (this is with the object of pressing air out of the lungs. Pressure on the breated perseveringly fifture times in a minute, until a spontaneous effort to respire is perceived, immediately upon which cease to on and warmth (as below). Should a warm bath be procuralle, the movements of hreathing and proceed to induce circulation and warmth (as helow). Should a warm bath be procuralle, the warm bath longer than five or six initutes. But tis preferable that artificial respiration and friction of the limbs and body with dry framed or clothes should be first thad recourse to, and had body with dry framed or clothes should be first thad recourse to, on that the warm bath should not be employed till there is proof of respiration having been restored.

hash should not be employed till there is proof of respiration having been restored. The 4-To excite inspiration: During the employment of the above method excite the nostrile with suff or smelling saits, or tickle the throat with a feather. Kub the chest and face briskly, and dash cold and hot water alternately on them. TREATMENT AFTER NATURAL BREATHING HAS BEEN RESTORED. Rule 5.-To induce circulation and warmth: Wrap the patient in dry blankets and commence rubbing the limbs upward, firmly and encretically. The friction must be continued under the blankets or over the dry clothing. Promote the warmth of the hody by the appli-cation of hot flannels, hottles or bladders of water, heated bricks, etc., to the pit of the stomende, the armolis, hetween the thighs, and to the soles of the feet. Warm clothing may generally be obtained from bystanders. On the restoration of life, when the power of swallowing has returned, a tea-poonful of warm water, small quantities of wine or coffee should be given. The patient should be kort in bed, and a disposition to alege necouraged. During reaction large mustard plasters to the chest and helow the shoulders will greatly reheve the distressed breathing.

APPEARANCES WHICH GENERALLY INDICATE DEATH. There is no hreathing or heart's action; the eyelids are gen half closed; the pupils dilated; the jaws clenched; the fingers contracted; the tongue appearing between the teeth, and the r and nosirils are covered with a frothy mucus. Coldness and of surface increases.

OBSERVATIONS. On the restoration of life, a teaspoonful of warm water shou given, and then, if the power of swallowing be returned, small of tities of warm wine or weak brandy and water, warm; and pi should be kept in bed, and a disposition to skep encouraged, e; in cases of apoplexy, intoxication, and sunstroke. Great is requisite to maintain the restored vital actions, and at the time to prevent undue excitement. The treatment recommended by the Society is to be persever for three or four hours. It is an erroneous opinion that person irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance result even after five hours' perseverance—and it is absurd to pose that a body must not be meddled with or removed withou permission of a coroner.

FOREST AND STREAM.

NEW JERSEY Y. C. 15th ANNUAL REGATTA.

NEW JERSEY Y. C. 15th ANNUAL REGATTA. THIS season the New Jersey Y. C. have decided to throw open their spring regata on June 14 to the yachts of all organized yacht (lubs, and have arranged their programme so as to induce as many entries as possible from other clubs. No entrance fee will be charged and a prize will be given in every class in which two or more yachts start. The classes are as follows: — Tass A. catamarans, 30t, and over. Class B, cabin yachts, 3ft. and over. Class C, cabin yachts under 3ft. Class D, open yachts, 26t, and over. Class C, open yachts, under 3ft. Class D, open yachts, 26t, and over. Class C, open yachts, under 3ft. Class D, open yachts, 26t, and over. Class C, open yachts, under 3ft. Class D, open yachts, 26t, and over. Class C, open yachts, under 26t. and over 2ft. Class F, open yachts, under 2ft. — The following conditions will govern the race: The start will be a trying one from a line between the dock on Bedloe's Island and a stakeboat anchored off the same. The signal to get ready will be iven at 0.20 A. M. ya blast from the steamboat's whistle, and five movering of the club flag on the steamboat. Five minutes later a blast of the whistle and the hoisting of the club flag will handicap all boats not then over the line. Course for Class A will he across an imaginary line between stakeboat and dock on Bedloe's Island to uoys 9 and 18 in the Lower Bay, leaving on port hand, to south and west of Robbins' Reef houy 17, bassing to west of same, thence to and around uoys 9 and 18 in the Lower Bay, leaving on port hand, to south and west of Robbins' Reef houy 17, bassing to west of same, thence to and around uoy 18, leaving on port hand and return south and west of Robbins' Reef houy 17, passing to west of same, thence to and around uoy 18, leaving on port hand and return south and west of Robbins' Reef buoy 17, passing to west of same, thence to and around uoy 18, leaving on port hand and return south and west of Robbins' Reef buoy 17, passing to west o

C. ength on waterline and half the overhang will be taken as the ling length, the allowance being in classes A and F, one minute to foot; other classes one and one-half minutes to the foot, any heat shifting ballast will be disqualified and considered out of

Any host shifting ballast will be disqualified and considered out of the race. The following sails may be carried: Catamarans, jib and mainsail; shin sloops and cutters, jib (or jib and staysail), jiotopsail, mamsail and working topsail; open sloops, jib and mainsail; catboats, main sil only. Stormjib may be used in place of jib, fi necessary. One and to every 5tt., and one additional for the fractional part of 5ft. ill be allowed. Numbers must be carried conspicuously on the ainsail, as the time will not be taken for boats without them. Num-ers, not delivered before, can be obtained at the stakeboat, which ill be anchored off Bedloe's Island on the morning of the race. rizes will be delivered at the first regular meeting of the club fol-wing the regata. The steamer Blackbird, with judges and guests, will leave Fifth reet dock. Hoboken, at 9:30 A. M.; West Twenty-scond street, N. ., at 9:45 A. M., and Fier S, foot of Rector street, N. Y., at 10 A. M. The entries can be made up to Jume 7, to W. H. Dilworth, 563 Green-ich street, N. Y.; Geo. E. Garlland, 11 Wall street, N. Y.; Join Cur-n, 98 West street, N. Y.; M. Y. B. Evesson, 106 Garden street, Hoboken, en; H. F. Ogden, N. J. Y. C. House, foot Tenth street, Iloboken.

INSPECTORS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

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THE FOUR LARGE YACHTS.

THE FOUR LARGE YACHTS. The spirited action of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. in offering a valuable prize for the four large yachts, offers an incentive that will probably hasten still more the fitting out, and bring all of them out on the Bay in regatta week. Should they enter for the S. U. Y. C. Oup, they will probably enter as well for the two preced-ing races, and we shall see rare sport from such a quartette. At-lattic Is nearly ready for a trial trip, and will be under sail this week. The lead is still being piled into her, 65 tous being now in and under her, while an unknown quantity is still needed to bring her down to the load line. Comparisons are odious, but a heavy dis-placement 'lead mine' like denesta or Galatea carries only 70 or 72 tons, while this American centerboard sloop carries 65+X tons. Also the 'complicated' cutter rig of Mayflower calls for 118 blocks, while the simple American rig of Atlantic swings 120. Priscilla left Wil-mington, Del, on Saturday mornling, and, beating down from New-gasule, ran up the beach, arriving here on Stunday, with Com. Can-field and Messrs. Center, Tams, chubb and Leunoyne on board. She is now at Poillon's yard. Mayflower will bend sails this week for a trial trip. Puritan has been out at Kelly's railway, East Boston, for a thorough cleaning and a coart of bronze paint. Her rudder has been widened Iin. with new hacking, and her peak, throat and sheet under bline with new hacking, and her peak, throat and sheet shows the beach line and sheet on the sheet beach for a thorough cleaning and a coart of bronze paint. Her rudder has been widened Iin. with new hacking, and her peak, throat and sheet shows the beach up and a coart of bronze paint. Her rudder has been widened Iin. with new hacking, and her peak, throat and sheet shows the beach up arger ones.

THE LOSS OF THE OONA.

THE LOSS OF THE OONA. The English mails bring the news of a most unfortunate and fatat the fact to the new outer Ona, by which five yachtsman includ-for the transfer to the new outer of ona, by which five yachtsman includ-for the transfer to the new outer of ona, by which five yachtsman includ-transfer to the new outer of ona, by which five yachtsman includ-transfer to the new of the carry of the transfer of the second and a crew of three, one of them the mate of Tars. She called a three to be 5th, and after leaving there encountered a very what have of the covers. Mr. Plunkett, her designer, Mr. Platon, and a crew of three, one of them the mate of Tars. She called three the provide the full particulars are not yet known. Mr. Wm. Vans Paton was a young naval architect of rare promise, well have a ble designer of Oga, Currytush, Luath and other success-tal back and his dett is a serious loss to yachting. Until furthers weat is are known it is in possible to assign the cause of such a disaster, built deseessors, was an extreme racing machine, and from lightness of uild and size of ing dual to a greater extent than any of the suc-tion of the set on any other work.

ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.—Editor Forest and Stream: Dela-ware River sailors do not propose to be left this season, and all the clubs have imangurated a scries of races that in completeness excel former years. From the 80 pound cance, grading through the tuck-ups, 15it. to 20t. open boats, until reaching the 70t. sea-going schooners; all are getting their supps in the very best order. New ones have been built, and the stock on hand have been improved in model and rig and thoroughly rejuvenated. The Trenton, Riverton, Pennsylvamit, Southwark. Cooper's Point Cance, and Corinthian (15 to 16ft.) and the gueker City clubs are all in first-rate condition. Mr. O. Middleton, schooner yacht Helen, has presented to the Q. C. Y. C. a valuable and autustic challenge cup, designed by the donor, for first class folops. Dr. Vallette, schooner yacht Avelon, has also pre-sented an elavorate and very beautiful cup for second class sloops. The Agile (Thomas) in this class, won Commodore Bancroft's challenge cup three times in succession after a six years' fight. Dropping local matters, let me bespeak for the Atlantic first choice to meet the Galatea to defend the America's Cup.—R. G. WILKINS,

GREAT HEAD Y. C.—An open regata of the Great Head Y. C. will he sailed on June 5, off Winthrop, Mass., starting at 11 A. M. the ourses being as follows: First Class—From judge's boat of flag loat moored off Revere Beach Ferry. East Boston, leaving it on port, hence to judge's boat, passing between judge's boat and flag boat. Distance, 9 miles. Second and Third Class—From judge's boat to Black Buoy No. 5, off Jeffries' Point, East Boston, leaving it on port, black Buoy No. 5, off Jeffries' Point, East Boston, leaving it on port, island, leaving it on port, black to judge's boat, on dige's boat off Cottage Park, leaving it on port, thence to and around Snake siland, leaving it on port, black to judge's boat, leaving it on port, wiles over, finishing between judge's hoat and flag boat. Distance, 7 miles. Fourth Class—From judge's boat to fifts. The position of the judge's hoat and flag boat. Distance, 7 miles. Fourth Class—From judge's boat of flag boat off Cottage Park, leaving it on port, thence to and around Snake siland, leaving it on port, back to judge's boat, leaving it on port, wice over, finishing between judge's hoat at liable to be changed out ide of Snake Island for the finish. The classes will be as follows: First, 21 to 26tf., second, 19 to 211t; third, 15 to 10ft. fourth, under 15tf. All will start from an anchor, as follows: A preparatory gun will be fired from the judge's boat at 11 A. M. for the first class to come into line. At 11:15 A. M. a second gun will be fired for the second class to start and the third class to storm into ine. At 11:45 A. M. a gun will be fired for the third class to store and ourth class to start. One man may be carried for every 5tf. of waterline or fraction thereof. Sloops may carry jib and mainsail, cathoats minesail only, with no limit to sail or ballast In the fourth lass. The rules of the N. E. Y. R. A, will govern the race. The en-arce fees will be §t in the first, §t in the second and third, 50 cents n fourth. Prizes will be given in each class. Mesers. Peleg Ab

QUINCY Y. C. OPENING REGATTA.—The opening of the season by the Quincy Y. C. on May 22 brought out fifteen hoats, all but one, the Mabel, going over the course. Mabel carried away her peak halliard block and did not start. Rocket parted her bobstay, but continued the race. The wind was fresh from the southwest. The

Limes were.				
TIDST	CLASS.			
		Actu	al Con	rected.
	Length.			
Thisbe, S. A. Freeman	21.03	2 11	46 1	42 26
Echo, E. L. Burwell		2 07	09 1	44 37
Amp F W Porton	91 06	2 18	15 1	49 12
Amy, E. W. Baxter		Nº 10	10 1	30 20
SECOND	CLASS.			
Tartar. F. L. Dunne		1 38	55 1	11 57
Pet, J. W. McFarland		1 44	02 1	17 14
		1 52		24 03
Diadem, L. Hayward	10.00			A.5 00
Mabel, G. R. Howe		dlsahl	ed.	
THIRD				
Flora Lee, D. H. Lincoln	17.03	1 21	00 0	55 16
Mischief, D. W. Belcher		1 32	02 1	05 57
Rocket, H. M. Faxon	18 07	1 83		07 27
поскев, п. п. гахон				
Fury, J. H. Putnam	16 09	1 87		11 24
Elsie, C. F. Hardwick	16.10	1 39	30 1	13 19
Elfin, J. F. Cully,		1 42	12 1	15 50
The first and second prizes in ea	ach class	were \$5;	and \$3.	Messrs.
The mat and second prizes in cu	IT Destor	- mano the		

E. W. Baxter, W. W. Sheen and C. H. Porter were the judges.

The Jirst and gecome prizes in cache class were the judges. THE AGGIE-JURLINE MATCHES.—San Francisco yachismen have heen exclued intely over a match race between Agrie, a center-board schooner, 70x29 ft, on loadime, and 5ft, 5in dreft, and Lurline, a keel schooner, 70x29 ft, on loadime, and 5ft, 5in dreft, and Lurline, a keel schooner, 70x29 ft, on loadime, and 5ft, 5in dreft, and Lurline, a keel schooner, 70x29 ft, on loadime, and 5ft, 5in dreft, and Lurline, a keel schooner, 70x29 ft, on loadime, and 5ft, 5in dreft, and Lurline, a keel schooner, 70x29 ft, on loadime, and 5ft, 5in dreft, and Lurline, the furnity miles out in the Pacific Ocean. On May 2, the first at-tempt, the two started at 10 A. M, the line being from Point Bonita to Point Lobos, the wind very light W.S.W. and Lurline leading. About 1:30 the wind increased and shifted toward S., leaving Aggie in a good weather berth, so that she was soon the leader and rounded the outer mark 32m, ahead, in a very light suggie about 10m, astern. On May 9 the match was resailed, Aggie going away first at 10:10:43, and Lurline soon began to make up the loss at the start, and ate well up to windward, though Aggie forereached on her and gained some in the focting. At 5:01:30 Lurline turned, with Aggie at 5:21. Lurline led all the way home, finishing at 5:29:40, with Aggie at 8:50:02. On May 16 the race was sailed again, Aggie winning by 2m. 46s.

2m. 46s.
STEAM LAUNCHES AND SAILING BOATS.—A new catalogue of hoats and canoes has lately been issued by Mr. F. Joyner of Glens Falls, N. Y., in which is included a new steam launch 25x57, 6in., fitted with the new foston pattern Shipman engine. The hull is built of cerar, copperfastened and varushed, and is very handsomely finished. The propeller may be futed so as to swing to either side for steering, by means of a flexible joint, or a rudder may be used. A smaller boat, 18x47, 6in, is also built. Mr. Joyner has also several sizes of his sailing and rowing boats of the Irene model, fitted in various styles. The catalogue contains detailed descriptions of many varieties of boats, club girs and barges, cruising and coasting cances of the celebrated Dimond model, huming boats and of cance sails, drop rudders and fittings of all kinds. The agents in New York are Messrs. Adams & Yong, 470 Broadway, N. Y.

or the celeorated Diamon model, minning Douls and or Canoe Salls, drop rudders and fittings of all kinds. The agents in New York are Messrs. Adams & Young, 479 Broadway, N. Y. NEW YORK Y. C. -On May 21, the third regular meeting of the N, Y. Y. O, was held. The date of the annual cruise was fixed for Aug. 4, to rendezvous at New London. The regulation prohibiting the use of clubtopsails on the cruise was reconsidered, but no action was taken. The following members were elected: Messrs. J. W. Thompson, Newbold Edgar, George A. Cormack, W. Seligman, Tar-rant Futnam, James Brown Potter, Joseph Hurchinson, A. M. Hunt-ington. W. Leggett Brown, Dr. E. L. H. McGinnis, Frederic Gebhard, Charles D. Owen, P. H. O'Hara, Richard P. Lounsberry, George E. Chisholm, John W. Masury, S. R. Finckney and James M. Motley. YORKVILLE Y. C.-On May 28 the Yorkville Y. C. started to sall its 6th annual regata over a course from One Hundred and Fourth stretes the energy of the starter of the Starter Starters being Eclipse, Goodenough, Traveler, Benzine, Captain, Harry C., Little Dean, Little Bear, Molly McCarthy, Emma B., May-gena and Emily B. The wind was so light that but 5 boats completed the course, Little Dean, Goodenough, Captain, Benzine, Traveler, Traveler wius in class D, time 5:14. REVA.-The new Reva, Mr. Pierre Lorillard's twin screw steam yacht, went on her trial trip on May 22 down the Sound, after two unsuccessful attempts previously. She was traveling at a good gait wen she passed Whilestone. The boats at her davits prevent her from heing mistaken for a harbor tug. LARCHMONT Y. C.-The annual spring regata of this club will take place on June 5, starting at 10:45 A. M. Achallenge pennant will be awarded in each class, with a prize if three yachts start and a second prize if five start. CORONET.-On May 22 the new schoorer Coronet started on a trial rip, running out arcund the lightship and back with her owner and a large party on board. She bedaved very well and fully comes up to the expectations of her owner.

GRACIE.—The alterations to the hull of the Gracie were completed last week at Pepgrass's and she was launched from the railway. Her spars will be stepped at once. TOLEDO Y. U.—The date of the second pennant match has been changed to July 3 in place of July 5, so as not to conflict with the Inter Lake Y. R. A. at Detroit.

CARLOTTA .- Mr. Belknap's schooner arrived at New York on May 22 from Florida.

DON'T twist your neck off, but use Allen's bow-facing cars. Little satalogue free, Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, Ill. -Adv.

The series of th



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

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.



S ECRFTARY-Dr. C. A. Neidé, Schuylerville, N. Y. Candidates for commendation of an active member of the A. C. A., together with the sum of \$3 for initiation fee and first year's dues, to the secretary, who will present the names to the commodore. Money shelld be sent by *registered letter*, or money order on Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FIXTURES.

Mohic	an Races every Thursday through the season.
May	29, 30, 31-Connecticut Meet, Calla Shasta Grove.
May	29, 30, 31-Hudson River Meet, Coddington's Dock, Roundout.
May	30-Mohican Cruise, Susquehanna River.
May	31-Pittsburgh Regatta.
May	31-Yonkers C. C., Cruise.
May	81-Oakland C. C., Regatta.
June	1-Oakland C. C., Camp, Clear Lake.
June	12-Brooklyn C. C. Paddling Race.
June	12-N. Y. C. C., Spring Regatta, 1st Race Com, Trophy.
June	26-N. Y. C. C., 2d Race Commodore's Trophy.
July	3-5-N. Y. C. C., Trials International Races.
	8-24-W. A. C. A. Meet, Lake Erie.
July	10-Brooklyn C.C., Paddling Race,
July	10-N. Y. C. C., 3d Race Commodore's Trophy.
July	24-N. Y. C. C., 4th Race Commodore's Trophy.
Aug.	7-N. Y. C. C., 5th Race Commodore's Trophy.
Aug.	7-Brooklyn C. C., Paddhng Race.
Aug.	13-27-A. C. A. Meet, Grindstone Island.
Sept.	4-Brooklyn C. C., Paddling Race.
Sept.	
Sept.	11-N. Y. C. C., 6th Race Commodore's Trophy.
Sept.	18-Brooklyn C. C., Sailing Races.
Sept.	25-Brooklyn C. C. Challenge Cup.
Sept.	25-N. Y. C. C., 7th Race Commodore's Trophy.
Oct.	2-N. Y. C. C., Fall Regatta.

NEW YORK C. C.

NEW YORK C. C. O. THE New York C. C. opens its sixteenth season on June 12 with its chinh house is now at West Brighton for repairs to hull at startin's dry dock, but will be in place shortly at the basin lately occupied by the Seawanhaka C. Y. C. at Tompkinsville Landing, S. I. The S. O. Y. C. will move to their oid quarters in Beehtel's basin, where the canoe house wintered. The new location of the canoe club is an ex-value of the seawanhaka C. Y. C. at Tompkinsville Landing, S. I. The S. O. Y. C. will move to their oid quarters in Beehtel's basin, where the canoe house wintered. The new location of the canoe club is an ex-series of the seawanhaka C. Y. C. at Tompkinsville Landing, S. I. The S. O. Y. C. will move to their oid quarters in Beehtel's basin, where the following conditions: These races shall be opeu to members only, ach competitor to sail his own canoe and to sail the same canoe in an distinction of class save that a bothing over 38th. beam will be ad-mitted. The trophy will be presented to the winner on the day of the same or '88. The obb saling course will be from the house around a stakeboat for bet club house on race days will be by ticket only. The dates for the trophy races are June 12-26, July 10-24, Aug. 7, Sept, 11-25. The visual regate to meate do y and the Cup races on Sept. 4, unless the sale do n July 5 and 5, and the Cup races on Sept. 4, unless the start has been increased by a number of new canoes, Com. Munroes, the tassie model. See Urchm. 152/28; Mr. Patimer's new canoes sity 20, classie model, Yee-Com. Stephen's Hernit, 152/30; Mr. Mada's Lassie model, Yee-Com. Stephen's Hernit, 152/30; Mr.

A 500-MILE CRUISE ON THE RIVERS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. BY MORRISON F. PIXLEY AND E. RUSSELL COOPER.

(Concluded).

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put into three gallons of cold muddy water and boiled for three hours, after which the heads are chopped off and the meat and fat taken out; next take a dozen pieces of hardtack, half as many pota-toes and an equal number of onions; inix well together, being sure not to disturb the weevelles in the hardtack for far that they may escape; this is then to be stewed for five hours with the turtle meat, and some Chile peppers and wine added. It is then far superior to anything that comes out of a hash mill; and on one occession I have to more alisisman to wrap himself around one gallon of the article and then do a good day's work afterward. However, he was only allowed to make it once as long as I was chief cook and pot-washer. The 20th day of May found us at the mouth of the great father of mud and gold dust, the American River, which in comparison with the now muddy Sactamento, looks of m liky blackness. When we had passed under the railroad bridge it was commencing to grow and passed under the railroad bridge it was commencing to grow and passed under the railroad bridge it was commencing to grow and passed under the railroad bridge it was cost of the river, we kept on, from minute to minute expecting at each turn to see some place where we might camp for the night. As I was crossing the mid-channel I feit a slight shock as though the keel had touchd bonil offering his way up stream. The wind and current bad both augmented in strength, so that will the baddle that uses I fell another scrape on the keel similar to the first, and then another. On making a more careful investigation relight. Talisman called from gromes the river to tell me that he passed on har just as I fell another scrape on the keel similar to the first, and due narother. On making a more careful investigation relight, Talisman acalled from assing over them. Talisman having released binneel from the bar where be had grounded, came across her rives, and we determined to pick our clus about that he river's bed was a series of waves of sand, the cr

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FINE

Here I leave you, hoping that if you have had the patience and good nature to follow us through the description of our cruise in the far West, that you will not be satisfied by simply reading of such trips, but will go and do lkewise, when grim winter has released his icy hold upon your rivers and lakes. On this cruise we made 500 miles by our cances alone, and by cance and steamer the distance of 1,000 miles. Our vorge is ended, the cances hauled up on the heach of time to wait the flowing fide, each gentle ripple slowly encroaching on the sandy shore, till step by step they once more surround our crafts to float them on its watery deep. So 'twill be with us as the years drag slowly by, each one helping to lessen the allotted limit of our lives, when that is reached we will be launched on a different course, one where each cruiser must paddle his own cance. And the lift stems when we have passed them by, will but sink to rest, till other hands and other minds shall softly part their leaves as they voyage in the wake we have left.

they voyage in the wake we have left. CANOEING AT LYNN.--What little canceing has been done in this vicinity has heretofore been by the unorganized efforts on the part of a dozen or so of "terrified amateurs," only to or three of whom are A. C. A. men. Their field was restricted to Flax Pord until last season, when they ventured upon blue water and partici-pated in the city aquatic event of July 4 This year a serious move-ment is made toward a beginnng, and a club has been organized and steps taken to move the house to a good place on the harbor front. increasing therehy the chances for salt-water cruises and the induce-ments for new members to join. The following preamble to the rules is adopted: Whereas, Believing from our individual experience that the pastime known as canceing has claims upon the attention of many persons who, while in need of an active outdoor exercise, are as yet inwaver of the merits possessed by this safe, healthful, inter-esting and inexpensive sport; that it is full of complete diversion from the ordinary pursuits of life; that it requires activity sufficient for physical development and recuperation; that it is replete with oppor-timutites that are conductive to sentiment of a healthy and inspiring. sort by reason of the very nature of its pursuit; that it fosters an in-their rule cance, modified and improved, which is the medium of our sport, and although there is a wide gulf between their simple padde or pole and the patent appurtenances of to day, and from the hash in the bow to the cloud of muslin spread by ballasted Pearls, we believe the cance is still potent to imhue much of the independence and simplicity which characterized its originators; and, whereas, we believe that in organizing as a club our ability to pursue the sport and to promote its claims, to which we invite the attention of any person, will he largely increased; therefore, we adopt the following constitution and bylaws: Article 1. This club shall be known as the Saganore Canco

cancel in the club house. The club is to be represented at the Spring-field meet. --CLARENCE MURPHY, Purser. KNICEKRBOCKER C. C.-Sixth annual spring regata, May 22, at 152d street, New York. First race called at 3 o'clock. Every event was open to cancelsts from any club. The weather was perfect; a good strong breeze from the south blowing agamst the first of the ebb tide made it possible for all cances to get over the course in young ladies, friends of club members, and they all got good views of the races from the pier mear the club house, where came chains were provided for them. Flags were given as prizes to the first and second cance in each event having three or more starters. A 3-mile saling race came first, twice around a triangular course: Stag, E.W. Brown; Fox, C. B. Vaux; Yvonne, Wm. Whitlock; Evangeline, C.V. R. Schnyler; Guenn, M. V. Brokaw; Lorelei, E. C. Griffin. Stag, Fox and Lorelei, of the K. C. C., and Yvonne, Guenn and Evangeline of reefs. Fox rounded the buoy first and her solok out a reef. losing the lead to Stag while doing it. Lorelei dropped out. Stag keept the lead to Stag while doing it. Lorelei dropped out. Stag keept the lead to Stag while doing it. Lorelei dropped out. Stag keept the ead to Stag while doing it. Balor, Stor is same size, same board-one large plate-but with a flat floor, and though and flow and lorele race with board up, as the tide helped on the two windward legs of the course. Yvonne salled her maiden race with a very small spread of canvas. A half-mile paddling race weak won by Foster in Lasata agamst Evangeline (Schuyler), Yvonne (Whitlock), and Lorelei (Grif-h). The combination race was left out and a vistor's salling race substituted, once around the course: Yvonne (Whitlock), Guenn (Brokaw) and Evangeline (Schuyler). The boats got off almost ex-actly even and kept very close together all round the course. Evang-gene with board up, as the tide helped on the two showed legs of the course. Vyonne salled her maiden race with a very small spread of canvas. A ha

active seen and kept very close together all round the course. Evangeline winning by a length the better of Guenn, Yonne a few seconds behind Guenn.
MOHICAN RACES,—The montbly race, unlimited as to sail or ballast, for the club champion badge and pennant was sailed over the club course, 3 miles, on Thursday, May 20. Entries: Thetis, P. M. Wackerbagen, senior; Amio G., L. Thomas, senior; Marion B., R. Oliver, senior; Arno, H. C. Cushman, junior. A strong northwest wind was blowing with frequent squalk, and the boats were close reefed carrying an average of 60ft. of sail. Start was made promptly at 5:30, the competitors getting well together. For the first mroot fourth. Then Thetis shook our the reef in her math in spite of frequent knock downs from the squals, and passing to windward for fourth. Then Thetis shook our the reef in her math in spite of frequent knock downs from the squals, and passing to windward for Marion B. rounded the 1½ mile bioty just Site, both carrying reefed dandles about 15ft in addition. The race basing her on the second index on heck for home, the Marion B, steadily clemaniling the Thetis, and finally getting to windward and passing her on the squals coming thick and fast and the wind wering about close the gap hut in van, as the Marion H. bet and the rate. And earny the eap hut now, as the Marion H. bet and the still be the spite the the spite them the set of the darion determined. The Vesper was not entered, as her eap hut in van, as the Marion H. better Anton and the exclusion the extra the start of the dario of the darion H. better on the start. Annie 0. An induce the gap hut is the onder. 'On Thursday next, May 27, the 60 humi race for the Oliver cup will be sailed.--Roment Shaw OLIVER, Capitan M. C. O.
A. C. A.-Mrt, M. E. Graves, of St. Paul, Minn, is a candidate for membership. Secretary Neidé writes us from St Paul that he had ende to so. The will make a cruise, with a friend, down the Cannon or Brule Rivers, on May 29.

OAKLAND C. C.-A new cance, the Spray, 15×26in, has lately been added to the fleet. Her owner and builder is an anateur, Mr. Geo, Engelbrecht. She will have a Radix board as soon as one can be had from New York; meanwhile she bas a Sin. Keel. The club now numbers 19 with 14 cances, and several more boats will soon he added, including two from Russion. The club house is well fitted with kitchen, dressing room, pantries and meeting room. The pro-gramme for Decoration Day is as follows: First race, at 9:30 A. -Rowing in single sculls, by members of the Columbia Rowing Club. -Rowing-Four-öared shells, two crews from the Columbia Rowing Club. Second race-Paodling in cances-Class one, two men, three entries: Class two and three, one man each, six and eight entries. Third race -Rowing, Four-öared shells, two crews from the Columbia Rowing Club. Fourth race-Sailing, rawis-Nettle, Bonita. Mosquito, Skiffs -Mattie, Rush, Dannites, Tift race-Class one stilling race, Class one -Rowing, Four-öaret shells, two crews from the Columbia Rowing Club. Fourth race-Que Mou. Class two-Water Lily, Shadow, Belle. Columbia, Shadow. Class three-Volante, Undire, Black Dwarf, White Cap. Class two starts three minutes after Class two grane for the proze penpanto-Entries, the winners of the fourth and fifth races, the winning race. The first race will be alled a 9:30 o'clock sharp. Mr. C. Yale will act as referee, and Marcus P. Wiggin and Marcus D. Hyde as judges and starters. MRTFORD C. C.-*Editor Forest dnd Stream*. The regular May have been shift bone ad lexic and starters. MRTFORD C. C.-*Editor Forest* dnd Stream. The regular May beneficient the admission of several new members there was a repering the Marcus D. Hyde as judges and starters. MRTFORD C. C.-*Editor Forest* dnd Stream. The regular May brouse, and after the admission of several new members the looks of regiones in the house. Several of the Cances have just come from rowating shops and are looking fluely. All have wintered well and our members are already planning was alaed i

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. W. R.—The accent in name Lefever is on the penult. G. H. C., Boston, Mass.—It will do no harm to clap the dog. G. W. J.—Write to J. McNaugaton's Sons, furriers, New York city. W. L. B., Smitblurg, N. J.—See Sbot columns in last week's paper. Tagront, Cleveland, O.—Trefoil is black and tan, with white on

W. L. B., Smithburg, N. J.-See Sbot columns in last week's paper. TREFOL Cleveland, O.-Trefol is black and tan, with white on chest.
J. B. P., Ohio.-Mr. C. M. Cordell, of Buffalo, can probably give you the information.
W. W. S., Lake Linden.--Make the lower mast 25ft. from ground to upper cap; masthead, 3ft. 6in. long.
F. G. S., Monroe, Mich.--We have never seen the target and do not know the address of its manufacturers.
S. S. H., Creighton, Pa.-We do not know where to refer you. Shall publish them as soon as they can be obtained.
J. T. W., Waterhury, VL.-1002, duck is heavy enough for canvas canoes. Paint it with boiled linseed oil and terebin dryer.
P. AND, B. Bridgeport, Com.-There is a pamphlet publication of the New York laws (price 25 cents), but not amended up to date.
H. J. M., New York.-We would not advise in-breeding so closely, although its ifs requeutly done and often with apparently good re-sult.
J. F. L.-For an extended discussion of the squirrel question, see

J. F. L.-For an extended discussion of the squirrel question, see FOREST AND STREAM, Dec. 27, 1877, and Jan. 24, Feb. 7 and March 21, 1878.

575. J. F. R., Lock Haven, Pa.—1 and 2. Yes. 3. We would not advise paying, as it is a cruel and unnatural operation and often unsatis-

Bactory.
C. P. F.—See article page 300, and others in former numbers giving full information about the region. There are stage and buckboard connections.
C. H. H.—You will find full drawings of Mohican sail in the Forest AND Streach of Nov. 18, 1881, or in "Canoe Building for Amsteurs," for sale at this office.
W. O. W.—You will be likely to find good quall shooting in the neighborhood of Homosassa. The fishing is good there in January for a variety of fish.
E. O. P. We compute the region definite information but suggest that

F. C. P.—We cannot give you definite information, but suggest that you will find what you want in any of the hill towns of Western Massachusetts back from the railroad. JAY, Chatham, R. B.—The Coot is 20ft.×8ft. 6in. on waterline. The word "board" is equivalent to tack or leg. All three flags should be carried at masthead, of course only one at a time, according to cir-cumstances. J. C. W. Paterson.—The stock on my shotgun is so long that when I have my finger on the first trigger the but catches under my arm when I raise it quick. I would like to know how much I could cut off and not hurt the balance. Do you think an inch and a half too much? Ans. Take it to a gunsmith; it can be cut without any diffi-culy.

off and not hurf the balance. Do you think an inch and a half too much? Ans. Take it to a gunsmith; it can be cut without any difficulty.
R. M. C., British Columbia.—Hlustrations of yachts and yacht races are occasionally given in *Harper's Weekly* (Harper & Bros, New York, \$1 per year) and *Frank Leslie's Mistratica Newspaper* (Mrs. Frank Leslie's Mistratica Newspaper (Mrs. Frank Leslie's Mistratica Newspaper (Mrs. A. V. B., Philadelpnia.—I. Where can I get about 1,000 brook trout fyr old enough to stock a stream? 2. About what would they cost? 3. About what age is the ordinary brook trout when it weighs a quarter of a pound? Ans. I. Write James Annin, Caledonia, N. Y.; W. L. Gilbert, Plymouth, Mass., or Livingstou Stone, Charlestown, N. H. 2. See answer above. 3. About two years old if well fed.
M. J. E., New York.—Wil you be kind enough to Inform me how to catch aslmon trout? What kind of bais is generally used, and what period of the year is best for catching them? Ans. Troll for water. Row slowly, so that your balis sinks near the bottom. Use lead another shoot; If a should be allowed another to a since of lead, according to depth of wides to boot, class shooting or unclassified? If a shooter, would her easing turce that show re unclassified? If a shooter got a ganger of low show, say three feet high, and notker, to the place new ould he be entiled to another shot? If the missed it, and to water, the though the there would he be entiled to another shot? If the place of low of the year is the store of the low to the show the the classified? If a shooter got a should be able of a shooter to be shoot, the show the to another shot? If the place new ould have stoped by the net would he be entiled to another shot? If the place new ould have stoped by the net shot? If the missed it, it would he scored against hum. Write to the Ligow, sky Company.



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LOAD No. 2, Second Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-10-Gauge-4 drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, \$2.50.
LOAD No. 3. Better Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-12-Gauge-3¼ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, \$2.50.
LOAD No. 4. Better Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-10-Gauge-4¼ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, \$3. BLUE ROCK PIGEON CARTRIDGES.

BLUE ROCK PIGEON CARTRIDGES.
LOAD No. 52, Second Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-3¼ drams powder, 1¼ oz No. 58, shot. Per hundred, 32.25.
LOAD No. 53, Second Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-4 drams powder, 1¼ oz No. 68, bot. Per hundred, 2.50.
LOAD No. 64, Better Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-3¼ drams powder, 1¼ oz No. 68, bot. Per hundred, 32.75.
LOAD No. 55, Better Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-3¼ drams powder, 1½ oz No. 64, Better Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-4¼ drams powder, 1½ oz No. 65, Better Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-4¼ drams powder, 1½ oz No. 66, For Parker Guus-12-Gauge-3¼ drams Dead Shot powder, 1½ oz No. 8 shot, one card and two 11-gauge pink edge wads over powder, thin wad over shot. Per hundred \$2.75.
LOAD No. 67, For Parker Guus-12-Gauge-3¼ drams Dead Shot powder, 1¼ oz No. 8 shot, one card and two 9-gauge pink-edge wads over powder, thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$3.
LOAD No. 40, Wood Powder Cartridge-12-Gauge-3¼ drams American Wood powder, primed with half dram of fine black powder, 1¼ oz No. 8 shot, wadded with one \$4-inch thick white feit wad between two cardbaards over powder (76 pounds pressure), thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$3.50.
LOAD No. 58, Highest Quality Cartridge-12-Gauge-4½ drams American Wood powder, primed with half dram fine black powder (76 pounds pressure), thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$3.50.
LOAD No. 58, Bighest Quality Cartridge-12-Gauge-4½ drams American Wood powder, primed with half dram fine black powder (76 pounds pressure), thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$4.50.
LOAD No. 58, Bighest Quality Cartridge-12-Gauge-4½ drams american Wood powder, primed with half dram fine black powder (76 pounds pressure), thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$4.50.
LOAD No. 58, Highest Quality Cartridge-12-Gauge-4½ drams american Wood powder, primed with half dram fine black powder), 1½ oz. No. 8 shot, et



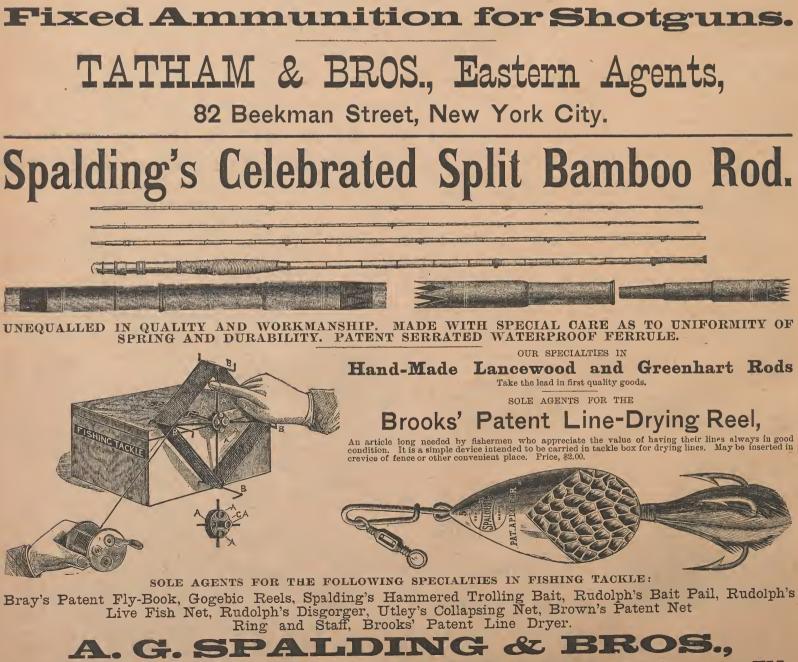
CLAY PIGEON CARTRIDGES.

LOAD No. 5, Second Quality Clay Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-3½ drams powder, 1½ oz. No. 7 trap shot. Per hundred, §2.25.
LOAD No. 6, Second Quality Clay Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-3½ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 trap shot. Per hundred, §2.50.
LOAD No. 7, Batter Quality Clay Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-3½ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 trap shot. Per hundred, §2.75.
LOAD No. 8, Better Quality Clay Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-4½ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 trap shot. Per hundred, §2.75.
LOAD No. 9, Yor Parker Guns-12-Gauge-3½ drams Dead Shot powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 trap shot, one card and two 11-gauge pink-edge wads over powder, thin wad over shot. Per hundred, §2.75.
LOAD No. 10, For Parker Guns-10-Gauge-3¼ drams Dead Shot powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 trap shot, one card and two 9-gauge pink-edge wads over powder, thin wad over shot. Per hundred, §3.

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LOAD No. 13, Second Quality Blackbird Cartridge-12-Gauge-3½ drams powder, 1½ oz. No. 8 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.25.
LOAD No. 14, Second Quality Blackbird Cartridge-10-Gauge-4½ drams powder, 1½ oz. No. 8 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.25.
LOAD No. 15, Better Quality Blackbird Cartridge-12-Gauge-3½ drams powder, 1½ oz. No. 8 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.75.
LOAD No. 16, Better Quality Blackbird Cartridge-10-Gauge-4½ drams powder, 1½ oz. No. 8 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.75.
LOAD No. 17, For Parker Guns-12-Gauge-8½ drams Dead Shot powder, 1½ oz. No. 8 trap shot, and two 11 gauge pink-edge wads over powder, thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$2.76.
LOAD No. 15, For Parker Guns-10-Gauge-8½ drams Dead Shot powder, 1½ oz. No. 8 trap shot, and two 9 gauge pink-edge wads over powder, thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$3.

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CONTENTS.							
BDITORIAL.	FISHOULTURE.						
The Condition of the Cup Races.	Protecting N. Y. Oyster Beds.						
Waking Up at Last.	THE KENNEL.						
Abolish Spring Shooting.	Wilkesbarre Dog Show,						
Common Sense Game Clubs.	Pacific Coast Derby.						
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.	Dog Show Secretaries.						
Rocky Mountain Resorts.	Kennel Notes.						
A Carberry Deer Hunt.	RIFLE AND TAAP SHOOTING.						
Days With the Barmecide Club.	The National Rille Club.						
NATURAL HISTORY.	Range and Gallery.						
Friendly Criticisms.	The Trap.						
Florida Mocking Birds.	CANOSING.						
GAME BAC AND GUN.	CANOSE and Sailing Boats.						
The Elusive Bine Grouse.—I.	Pittsburgh C. C. Opening.						
Wildford of Western Waters.	The Royal C. CHendon Lake.						
East Hampton Game Club.	YACHTNG.						
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.	The Loss of the Oona.						
Camps of the Kingfishers.—XIV.	Trial Trips of the New Yachts.						
New England Trout Waters.	Decoration Day.						
Julio T, Buel.	ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.						

COMMON SENSE GAME CLUBS.

A TTENTION has been called to the success attending A the formation and maintenance of game clubs which lease the shooting privileges of tracts of land. The system is one which is found to work well, and it offers a solution of the vexed problem of local game conservation. The form of organization may be very simple, little machinery is required. The results attained are more satisfactory than those attending any other form of game protective effort, aside from the actual possession of the protected territory. One such organization is the Middlesex County Associa-

tion, with headquarters at Middleton, Conn. This society, which has been described at length in these columns, has steadily won its way in the respect of the community, and has accomplished much in creating and fostering a general regard for game laws and the principles of game protection. Its membership is open to reputable persons of 18 years of age and over, the annual dues are small, and there is a considerable tract of country preserved for the exclusive shooting and angling of the members. The association has for four or five years devoted some effort to the restocking with trout of streams in the neighborhood, and the improved fishing has tended to increase public respect for the principles and practices of the society.

Elsewhere are printed the rules of the Easthampton Game Club, of Easthampton, Mass., which is now in its third year. The club has acquired exclusive shooting privileges over a number of adjoining farms and tracts of land. this territory the club maintains signboards warning off trespassers. The signs read: "Hunting or being on these grounds for any purpose prohibited. — Owner." Each member is provided with a card, on one side of which is the membership certificate: "Mr. — is a member of the East-hampton Game Club for the year ending Dec. 31, 188 —. — Sect'y." The other side of the card is ruled in columns for memoranda of date, number of grouse, woodcock, quail and gray squirrels killed, and name of owner on whose land the game is taken. Members are required to record all game killed, with the particulars of date and place, and on Jan 1 to report to the treasurer of the club, paying a fee of ten cents for every bird and squirrel killed. The treasurer then in turn pays each landowner for the total amount of game taken on his premises.

The membership of the club is open to persons above fourteen years of age. The annual dues are \$1. Strict compliance with the rule against killing game for the mar-

ket is exacted. When the club was projected, it naturally incurred the opposition of the market gunners, who had pretty well cleaned out the game of the vicinity; and it was also looked on with disfavor by some of the local sportsmen, who resented the notion of having their free range restricted. The market gunners the club could well afford to displease and oppose; the others have subsequently seen the excellent working of the plan and have become members.

The scheme is thoroughly satisfactory in practice. Game has increased since the new order of things. The members, at slight expense and trouble, have reaped decided rewards. The land owners are more than satisfied. They have been relieved of the invasions of irresponsible gunners, market hunters and hoodlums, who formerly tore down their fences, let down the bars, trampled the fields, and now and then left a charge of shot in a cow or horse. They now rest secure in the assurance that if trespassers invade their fields the offenders will be prosecuted by the club, one of whose committees has this special work in charge.

The revenue derived from the club members in fees for game killed is inconsiderable, but the freedom from irresponsible trespassing gunners is a decided gain, and few of the farmers now leasing their lands to the club would be willing to go back to the old disorder of things.

Such organizations should multiply and extend all over There would then be less clashing of interests the land. between farmers and sportsmen; for their interests are in reality identical and should be recognized as such.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE CUP RACES.

ON Tuesday last a reply was received by the Cup Committee from Mr. Beavor Webb, to their letter of April Now that the veil of secrecy is finally withdrawn from this important epistle, it is more difficult than ever to under stand why it could not be made public at once, and what reason there was for surrounding such a simple matter with unnecessary mystery. The substance of it is that the committee decline, to sail a race at Newport, they adhere to the race over the New York Y. C. course; and they decline to accept a mean of the N. Y. Y. C. and Y. R. A. time allowance. A concession is made in the second condition, in barring out Flynn's Knoll for the course, as requested by Mr. Beavor Webb last year.

In regard to the first condition, it was hardly to be expected that the club would consent to sail any of the matches so far from home, as the trouble and cxpense is considerable even in New York, and would be much greater at Newport. Of course the waters are better there, but to sail the races in August would necessitate holding the trial races at a very early date, and before the four boats have been thoroughly tested, while to go to Newport in September, perhaps for eight or ten days, is manifestly inpracticable.

In the second condition we believe the committee have made a mistake in sacrificing an outside race over a fair course, for the sake of a mere club pageant which in all probability will be unfair to one boat or the other. The concession in regard to Flynn's Knoll is unimportant, the real fact is, as was apparent to every one who saw the final race last year, that no fair race can be guaranteed over such a course, when the importance of the race is so great and the interest in it so general. It is very easy now to promise to prevent interference by outside bonts, but such a fleet as accompanied the race last year is utterly beyond human control, and partakes of the unwieldy nature of a mob in the street. The channel is narrow at the best for a duel between two big boats, one drawing 13ft., and with hundreds of steam and sailing craft rushing about as they please, no open course can be guaranteed, and a carelessly handled tug or lumbering coaster may put a sudden end to the race. Of course, under the deed of gift, the club has the right to sail one race only over this course, but it does not follow that, under the peculiar conditions of this race, such a proceeding is in a true sporting spirit. The Eastern yachtsmen would prefer an outside course, as fairer to both competitors.

As to time allowance, it was not to be expected that the committee would accept a rule which, like the Y. R. A., is really based on the assumption that Puritan, for instance, is 22ft. 7in. wide, and 11ft. 3in. deep, while Galatea is 15ft. wide, and 7ft. 6in. deep, which is virtually what the rule does, making Puritan 140 tons compared with Galatea's 90. Were the rule different and less severe on the wide boat it would be a fair proposal to average it with the N. Y. rule, but under the circumstances their decision cannot be questioned. In his reply Mr. Beavor Webb suggests that the at Chicago next Tuesday in its first annual gathering.

actual sail area be taken, in place of the approximate result, and there seems no reason why this should not be done as being really a fairer method. As we have not the actual sail arca of Galatea it is impossible to tell just what the difference would be, but the method commends itself as a more accurate one and better suited to gauge the contestants in such an important race.

ABOLISH SPRING SHOOTING.

COMETIMES trifling indications may give us a notion of \bigcirc how a law works, and a word or two from a distant locality may awaken a train of reflection, which will teach a valuable lesson. Such a lesson comes to us in a line or two from a correspondent in Long Island, who tells us that the beach birds have not for years been so abundant there as this spring, and that some of the larger species are even breeding there.

The reason for this is obvious. The law forbidding the killing of these birds in spring is said to have been pretty generally respected in most localities. The birds when they reached Long Island shores were not at once pursued with shotgun and driven away. Finding quiet spots where food was plenty, they have lingered and have become very gentle. No doubt some of them will breed, and as a result the beach-bird shooting in August and September will be better than it has been for years. Every State in the Union ought to pass a law forbidding the shooting of birds of any kind after

the first of January. To match the line from Long Island comes word from a correspondent in the lake region of Minnesota that the red-heads and bluebills are nesting in good numbers there this spring, and that the chicken crop promises to be good. If people can only be induced to protect birds of all kinds in spring, and to make the shooting season short, a beneficent Nature will fill up the gaps made by the sportsman in the ranks of the game birds, and he will have shooting-good shooting-for all time. But the carnival of wasteful destruction which has been going on for so long must cease, and men must learn to enjoy in moderation the good things which the wood and the waters provide.

WAKING UP AT LAST.

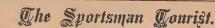
THE project to permit a railway to run through the Yellowstone National Park has been before the people for several months. It has been the subject of investigations before several committees of Congress, whose reports have been published and are accessible to the public. Many of these documents have been printed in FOREST AND STREAM, and have been duly commented on. Up to the present time, however, the great daily papers have had hardly a word to say on the subject. Within the past few days the New York *Herald* and *Times* have each spoken about the railroad, the Herald having had a column despatch from Washington, made up from the minority report of the Senate committee on territories, published in these columns three weeks ago. The following day the Times published an editorial called out by the Herald despatch, in which the railroad project was denounced as a job, and the strength of the lobby which is working for it was pointedly referred to. Both of these articles take the right side of the question, and we trust that although the interest which is displayed is rather late in manifesting itself, it may not be without its effect.

The statement that two roads are being surveyed to the Clark's Fork mines, neither of which roads will infringe upon the Park, is true, but the surveys are not being con-ducted by the Northern Pacific R. R., though, if the roads are built, it may be done by that corporation.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE CLUB MEET at Vernon, Vt., last week, was a most enjoyable affair for the veterans who form what deserves to be called the old guard of muzzlc shooters. In our rifle columns will be found a very full and an appre-ciative account of the meeting. The presence and participa-tion of some of the representatives of the modern breechloading rifle added zest to the competition.

THE DIDN'T-KNOW-IT-WAS-LOADED GENIUS is regularly reported in the daily papers, playing his (or her) usual pranks with rifie, shotgun and pistol, which are usually loaded just enough to kill the unfortunate victim of this fatal idiotic playfulness.

THE NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION will convene



ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESORTS. Editor Forest and Stream: There have appeared in your paper from time to time inquiries and articles about good points for summer recrea-tion for business and professional men whose general welfare requires rest from indoor duties, and whose inclination is to spend such time in bunting and fishing because their object is more perfectly attained in those health-restoring pursuits. Some of these inquiries are directed toward the Rocky Moun-tains, and I am quite confident that if those desiring such recreation hut realized onc-half the enjoyment to be found in that region, tot ovly in the pursuits named hut in the built of the secric wonders which there abound, hundreds would go there instead of lounging about the hotel wow that some who do go to the region named are as to the game and fish more or less disappointed. Not because they are not there, but because of unwise selection of time or place.

They are taken by the second summer in these mountains or place. Having spent a portion of each summer in these mountains (in Colorado) for several years past, especially searching for the best game and fish regions. I venture a few suggestions, hop-log they may serve to assist those who in the absence of friends there in whom they can rely as to these matters might be disappointed.

Ing they may serve to assist those who in the absence of friends there in whom they can rely as to these matters might be disappointed.
A recent communication in the FOREST AND STREAM says that fi-h abound in all the streams of Colorado west of the main range of the mountains. In a certain sense this is true, any yet the individual who, relying on that statement, should go there before the 15th of July, would fail to each a fish, especially along the railroads and in the larger streams. There is no doubt but Colorado affords the best hunting and fishing to be found on the continent easily accessible by rail, and yet there are times and also places when ueither can be successfully done.
I have always endeavored to find places where both can be had within a reasonable distance of the camp, and have invariably been obliged to go from ten to twenty-five miles away from the railroads, although fishing alone can often be had along the railroad lines, especially beyond the main range in the waters running to the Pacrfc.
For hunting to kill quantity, of course fall is the best time. But it has its snow-torms and cold. But for al-around pleasure in camp, July and the first half of August is the choice time. The fi hing is then at its best, while the young mountan grouse and other small game is good size, and the males and young of the malers and young of the maler and the like, are in good condition. Of course no sportsman would kill more than was required for camp use, and never an old or breeding femate. The climate of Colorado and an outdoor cemp is preasant as May in the East. The larger streams, which remains until the middle or last of July usually, do not get clear enough before that time for good fishing; but the small r ones, especially up in the mountains where the beds are rocky, are generally in good condition by July 10. The game at that season has also retreated to the higher altitudes, so that the proper combination is found only in thoses regions. Polsonous reptiles are unknown in

so that the proper combination is found only in those re-gions. Poisonous reptiles are unknown in central Colorado, while in that altitude the nights are too cool for mosquitoes, which, with an occasional cinnamon or silver-tip bera and mountain hon, are the only ravenous beasts which live in

that region. A day or so of a drive with teams from the railroad will reach these favorable spots, where, with a fair camp outfit, more real enjoyment can be had than at any other place that I know of on the continent.

A day of so of a drive with teams from the rainoad win reach these favorable spots, where, with a fair camp outfit, more real enjoyment can be had than at any other place that I know of on the continent. A camping party may "rough it" and live on bacon and hard bread and sleep under a dog tent if they desire, but I bave never thought it very beneficial or pleasant for those who have but a short time to spend in trying to get used to it. Neither is it necessary to have loads of cots, silverware, etc. The sensible way is to have a good, sizable tent, the necessary camp cooking utensils, with plenty of canced fruits and vegetables, even if it requires an extra team or two extra pack animals to carry them. Thus equipped a party will be contortable, a very necessary condition to rest and enjoyment. The additional cost amounts to but little, and the larger the party the less the proportionate expense. After years of experiment in camp methods I have settled on the medium standard of equipment as far preferable to either extreme, where recreation is the prime object. The expense of such a trip, say for thirty days, in the Mody Mountains, is much less than is generally supposed. I have made them repeatedly from this place inside of \$150 have made them repeatedly from this place inside of \$150 have made under the point a trip, say for thirty days, in the Mower via the Denver & Rio Grande Rainoad to Manitou, wounding natural wonders, equaled in a similar space nowhere in the world; thence through the Grand Cafon of some town in the Gunnison country, where teams and out shall Pass (10,552 fret clearation); bence to Gunnison or some town in the Gunnison country, where teams and out shall Pass (10,552 fret clearation); bence to Gunnison or some town in the Gunnison country, where teams and out some town in the Gunnison country, where teams and out some town in the Gunnison country, where teams and out some town in the Gunnison country, where teams and out some town in the Gunnison country, where teams and out some town in t

points and previously made arrangements brought the expense somewhat below what it would be for a party of strangers going for the first time; but by judicious management it can be done at the price named. These summer trips have become regular annual events with some of ns who prefer recreation in mountain camps to any other, and finding them so enjoyable, have been enlarging our circle from year to year, until last year our members came from five States, even so far away as Alabama, and several of whom we never met until we came together by previous appointment at Denver. We have learned that a camp of strangers get along better generally than one in which the members are too well acquainted, and some of the most pleasant friendships of a lifetime were formed in a Rocky Mountain camp. And so this yearly trip has come to be what horsennen would call a sort of "free for all," the fact that an applicant was a reader of some such paper as the FOREST AND STREAM being regarded as *prima facie* evidence of respectability and a sufficient pasport for admission. A true sportsman secures to himself an additional pleasure when he can assist others to participate in the pleasures of the camp and chase. We will make our start this year about the usual time-July 1—and if any reader of the FoREST AND STREAM should the linelined to join us and will write me, I will cheerfully give bim further particulars. The precise camping ground is not yet determined, and probably will not be until after our arrival at Denver, to be then governed by game reports and the condition of the streams. DAVID C. BEAMAN.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, May, 1886

A CARBERRY DEER HUNT.

A CARBERRY DEER HUNT. THE readers of your most interesting paper are regaled weekly with stirring accourts of bear and deer hunts. in which celebrated hunters have, by wonderful feats of woodcraft and daring, redoubled their claims on Nimrodian fame, and it strikes me that it will afford a contrast and per-haps amuse by its novely, if I, a povice, recount my own experience in the hunting of my first deer. This to me most intersting event took place near Car-berry, Manitoba, in the fail of '84. Carberry is a vitlage on the south edge of the Big Plain. East, west and south of it is a vast region of sandbills. In the sandbills to the south is a popler bush about sixteen miles long, within this a spruce bush, and in the middle of the last is a tamarac bog, the source of the Pine River. The deer have nearly all heen ex-terminated in this region; they are so scarce that a white man hardly thinks of going out for a deer hunt, yet an old elk

were flying for safety. Higher and higher they rose each time; gracefully their bodies swayed inward as they described a curve along some bold ridge, or for a long space the white bannerets seemed hanging in the air while these wingless birds were really sailing over a deep gully. I stood gazing until they were out of sight, and it never once occurred to me to shoot. When they were gone I went to their trail where they had appeared to be rising and falling over the same place. Here was one track, where was the next? I looked all around, and was surprised so see a blauk for fifteen feet; I went on—another blank, and again and again. The blanks increased to eighteen feet, then to twenty and then to twenty-five feet. Each of those playful, effortless bounds covered a space of eighteen to twenty-five feet. Ye gods! They do not run at all, they fly, and once in a while come down again to tap the hilltops with their dainty hoofs. Later on in the day I saw three more and fired two charges of buck-shot at them without securing any. During the whole of the next day I traveled without see-ing anything.

not run al all, they fly, add once in a while come down again to tap the hillops with their dainty books. Later on in the day I saw three more and fred two charges of bucks, shot at them without securing any.
During the whole of the next day I traveled without see.
To the eighth day I went again with some computions. Saw onthing all day. As we were going home, James Duil go with bim for another look before we gave up. We went to the woolded shores of what is three plendid deer. They ran pass us a distance of about one hundred yards. We both fired. One of the der was wounded but they all went away, fieely bounding over the hills. We followed the trail at a run, overjryed to see a slight drip of blood at each bound. Before stepping on to the top of each bill, we looked carefully lest the deer should be in the holiow. After traveling several miles, as we rose to be top of a hill Levered over, then sank back to the show, crying under my breath. 'Here they are.' We both crawled to the hore of a hull, and there, forty yards away, strod to be down of the hill, and there, forty yards away, strod to be slighted tips of blaced away with no better luck, and as the deer turned to begin the playful bounding, lesent another useless ball after them. I simply felt sick to think of what we had done: if we had had the slightest effect. The deer stood gazing at us. In furious haste we releaded, and playering in every limb with the "buck ague," we blazed away with no better luck, and as the deer turned to begin the playful bounding, lesent another we also done: if we had had the slightest depres doculers, we would have been sure of two fore doer.'' We badd that the deer were lying. It was dark we had one: if the had in the slightest depres to be badd were to be down. Then we cance upon an Indian who was ericently here, it was dark and turned them, and then with the "tuck and a certain aniout of freedom from gories ruces will 'fill the bill.'' have certainly seen asked the were misled at evert the anothin



has occasionally been seen, and the Indians sometimes bring a few jumping deer (*Cariacus macrotis*) into the village, while on rare occasions they kill a moose within twenty miles of the settlement

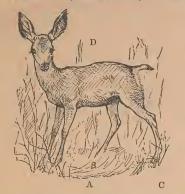
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I met Chaska in the afternoon, we were both running on the same trail. I said to him: "Why did you take our

deer?" He said, "How your deer?" "Because I put the first ball into it." Then he said, "Who owns wild heasts? The man who kills them owns them, and I killed those deer." It was evidently no use arguing with him, for he has possession, but I made a note of it for future reference. We bunted together all that afternoon and I got from bim a lot of bints and instructions in deer-stalking. He was really a splendid fellow. I found that, like most of the In-dians, he was a very poor rifle shot, and but for his skill and experience in woodcraft, would have fared no better than ourselves.

During the afternoon my companions drove home. De-termined to hang on to the last, I hunted till dark and walked

During the whole of the next day I transed mutual and wanted home. During the whole of the next day I transed about alone. On the next I went witb James Duff, who alone of my com-panions seems gifted with any degree of perseverance. We saw nothing and I had both my feet slightly frost-bitten. On the twelfth day, in spite of my injured feet, I started off alone. Started three deer; followed them in vain lor filteen miles. On the next day my brother drove with me to where I quit the trail the day before, and after following for two hours, we came across two deer which we tracked in vain for five miles. Then we went back to camp for dinner. My brother was disgusted, and after resting, drove home. I



Doff is the fastest man with whom I have hunted, and often I have to wait for him to catch up. (I'm bragging now.) Fifteenth day.—At length feeling my knee fully recovered I once more started off, and my friends smiled derisively as they saw "yoong hopeful" start hunting again. In the hills I met Duff with three others. Altogether now five in number, we set off in line to beat the woods. Par-ridges and hares enough came to hand, but I carried the ritle and cared for none of these things. The line had trav-eled about three miles, when I struck a fresh deer trail; this was late in the afternoon, but away I went on it until dark. Mr. Gordon Wright had arranged to drive in with the sleigh and so save us walking home. At the time appointed all were at the tryst but myself; all were agreed that it was no use waiting for that fellow; he had likely struck a trail and might be twenty miles away. So they drove home and left such long, toilsome tramps, but none of them realize what a glorious enjoyment it is to me to feel myself so independent in my strength. Ten miles is to me now no more than half a mile to most persons. I ean run all day and come home fresh; and always when alone in these lonely places I feel running through me so strong a gush of glorious exhifaration that no trouble in my mind can stand before it; and since a man's troubles are nowhere but in his mind, my troubles all are bolted out and my happiness complete. "Why do I undertake these toilsome, fruitless tramps?" Surely it is worth it to be perfectly happy, to foreknow that

dim land of the idealist's dream, where sorrow is unknown and whence misery is banished forevermore. The trees are riven around me by the intense cold; my food is spent; the farmers on the plain are glad to stay indoors, but the feeling of this place, the delight of freedom and the fire of health suffice to keep me all aglow; and so I can afford to smile at my companions, driven home in the sleigh, shivering yet nitiving me.

of this place, the delight of freedom and the fire of health suffice to keep me all aglow; and so I can afford to smile at my companions, driven home in the sleigh, shivering yet pitying me. A blood red sun was sinking when I crossed Kennedy's Plain, the snow was dyed red, agolden moon was rising through the eastern pink. The endless forest of poplars stood with their marble columns supporting a wide purple roof of thickly interlacing branches. It was so perfectly beautiful and so unmarred by the settler's axe that I almost wished I were not soon going home to Ontario. Then as I went on more glad still after what I had seen. I more than once fairly shouted for very wildness. The road lay for three miles through a dense wood, and as I was nearly through I thought I heard my comrades shouting back to me. I was surprised as it was now night and late; I made the woods echo again with a shout, and then listened for the response. A long melancholy howl, and another, and another and another. "Wolves" I thought, and I micmicked their howling and noted by the sound that they were gathering together, doubtless hunting. Then as they responded to my howls, I noticed that they were rapidly coming nearer. "H'm," I thought. "It's me you're hunting, is it?" I was just leaving the woods and as the sounds bore down nearer on my trail, I turned and stood perfectly still, thinking: "Well, if those wolves are foolish enough to attack a man armed with a Winchester rifle, just let them come on." And so I waited. Nearer and nearer they came until I heard them at the edge of the timber only fifty yards away. They must have seen me then; there was a low growl, a snarl or two, and all was still. I heard them no more, but after a little turned and went on my way. Mext day I tramped twenty-five miles alone, with the waid dues still. I heard them no more, but after a little turned and went on my way. Mext day I tramped twenty-five miles alone, with the waid luck. On the next (the 17th day) I went in anew di-rection, into the spruce and tam

Now here is the place of another bait, and fox tracks come and go, And the bait is gone and the fox is gone, but with shortened steps and slow.

I follow and scan as I onward run, and take in the tale of the snow, To the nearest cover, the dotted guide, and just by the bushes, lol There's a yellow fur—See! the crafty beast is stark and dead in the

snow. From a high limb the yellow eyes take in the scene below, And bide till the carrion furless lies and is left alone in the snow; And bide till the hunter takes up his spoils, and takes up his gun to go. This is the chance that he longed for so when he followed me over the snow.

This is the chance that he longed for so when he followed me over the snow. Time was wearing on, my deer was not yet killed, and I for the the season would close ere I had fulfilled my forw, therefore I resolved to lose no more time in returning each evening. So taking three days' provisions in a sleigh, I drove to the bush with Mr. Gordon Wright. On the road we ealled at Mr. James Duff's, and having added his provisions, he joined us. After a two hour's drive we came to a sandy hill in the woods, it was covered with spruee trees, and well sould for a camp. In the center of the thieket we cleared a space, and then made a wind screen of spruce boughs. Ordon then left us. There having dined we set out for where I had seen the fresh moose tracks two days ago. These we followed, and dense poplar bush. Presently we came on the place where they had lain all night, and the signs began to be fresher, but they had so crossed and re-crossed their trail that it be-tare almost impossible to follow or distinguish the most recent tracks. There wasting about three hours in fruitlessly trying to follow agreed that it was unlikely they would continue in this begand whistles to each other, our best plan would be to make a circuit about the whole grove to pick up the trail where it went out. This involved a journey of fully two miles, and the trail, and returned to the camp. The the trail when hight came on. Accordingly we let off after having gone around three sides, without striking it, did not sleep much, but kept the freshed about midnight. Duft, being less used to roughing in the trail and returned to the camp. The set to and made a poor be again, and must we set to and made a set to and made a hard ty breakfast. After hong waiting in vain for dawn, I wen to sleep again, and must have set to and made a heat tho use hours benear morning, and we set to and made a heat tho resen th



"A GREAT RUSTY RED BEAST CHARGING THROUGH THE BRUSH."

What a fascination there is about tracks in the snow; what

What a fascination there is about tracks in the snow; what endless stories one will read and learn from the telltale snow; there is something fantastic about the thought that just at the other end of that row of dots is the beast that made them, and it is only a question of time for one to overtake it. The record of every movement is so perfect that it affects one most strangely. I remember long ago writing down a day among the tracks, at a time when I was less accustomed to them, and therefore more impressed than now. Here it is in doggerel for which the writer's then youthfulness must be the apploave. be the apology:

The white owl sits on the low snow drift and thinks that the time flies slow, Ere the door of the sharty is opened, and forth to the trapping we go

Over the rolling prairie deep in snow, over the highest ridge into the

poplar scrub below,
 Reading as I run the tale of the tracks in the snow, Here runs the straight fox trail;
 Here one foot reised, he sniffed the light wind I trow;

There's where he struck the hare track fresh, and the fox tracks fol-

lowing go-And I think of the meeting those trailers will have, a mile away or so. Now here are the chains of the grouse's trail, they turn and they wind

And I crouch low down and peer around, for new are the tracks in the snow. Then I crawl along, till with a loud whirr the pack for safety go. Save two that fall at the "bang" of the gun and flecked with blood is

the snow

the show. Still keeps the owl, his distances afe, but follows now fast, now slow). Now here is the place where a poisoned bait was thrown a few hours

ago, rolf has smelt it in the wind, and traced and swallowed it to Here 'twas grioing his vitals and choking his breath; that wolf skin, is mine, Oho!

See! he went a few steps more, and staggered again, but no! The wild hardy life of the wolf gives strength to conquer this deadly foe.

And soon grow the steps more steady and strong, till he's bounding away o'er the snow. (Still the white owl following far behind, winnows over the ground full low).

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his greatest safety.

What thousands of thoughts of moose-killing rushed into my mind as I crouched on the snow, right on the trail, right in the path of the maned monster, that was tearing through the timber toward us. It several times occurred to me that it was most likely he would kill me, but I lay and bode my time. Then, just as he was within twenty yards of tramp-ling on us. I sprang to my feet, shouting: "Now Jim!" With two awful snorts that I shall not soon forget, the moose sprang to one side, and for a moment stood and stared, uncertain what to do. "Bang, Bang!" With a plunge the monster started off again, crashing through the woods. My heart sank terribly as I thought how like this was to my former failures. But strange to tell, the moose came to a dead halt only eighty yards away, in full view, and again stared at us. Then in an imploring voice of terrible earnestness, I heard Jim behind me: "Oh, Emest! be careful this time!" I took steady aim for his shoulder and fired; then as he again went off at his former furious pace, I sent a third ball whisting after him. With feelings of mingled hope and fear we crossed over to his trail, and there—ohl savage glee, at every stride was a jet of blood. What a thrill of hope and triumph. "Our moose, Jim, if I have to follow to Brandon!" 'Not so far as that," said Jim, pointing to the crimson splashes. And away we ran on the trail like wolves, fairly gloating

And away we ran on the trail like wolves, fairly gloating over the continued jets of blood.

- Continued jets of blood. There are glorious dyes in the sunset skies There's splendor in heaven's fair bow, There's noblest color in beauty's bright eyes, To kindle our feelings, I know. But to stir up the inmost soul of a man, And to fire him with frenzied glow, To double his manhood, yet prove him a brute, There never were richer, brighter dyes, Than the spotless white where it crimsoned lies, With a life being spill on the snow.

I had read so much of the tremendous distances that a moose will travel, even with a mortal wound, that I was pre-pared for a ten mile run, but to my surprise, before we had run four hundred yards, Jim shouted "Here he is."

"Here he is." Sure enough, there he lay, with his knees doubled under him, like an ox in pasture. As we drew near he looked back calmly over his shoulder. "Guess we better bleed him," seid lim said Jim.

"Guess you better look out," said I, "I'd as soon go near a wounded lion as a wounded said

"Well, let's give him a couple more balls." So we both fired into him without the slightest visible

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of "Wah nich seechy" with such energy that I was afraid he meant something uncomplimentary, but I afterward found that this meant only, "No, brother, you are very bad." Of course, I was unwilling to resort to violence, but he saw that I was going to hold on to the deer at any price, so he changed his aspect and made show of dividing, and each taking half. To this anniable suggestion I replied with an energetic "Kawaiu," which literally means "vcto," but with my strong inflection meant, at least, "you can bet your life I won't." I was hungry now, and having my dinner with me I sat

energeue "Aswaid," which interally means "veto," but with my strong inflection meant, at least, "you can bet your life I won't." I was hungry now, and having my dinner with me, I sat on the moose and ate it, all the time holding my rifle ready, pausing now and then to veto by a large majority all the motions for equitable division brought forward by the mem-ber for Dakota, for he kept up his speech most of the time. Finally, having finished my meal, I laid my head three times on my hand, and pointing to the moose, described a tortuous course in the air, then tapped my rifle and clapped my hands five times, which in English means: "Tor three days (sleeps) I followed that moose; I killed him after five shots, so he's mine and you may as well clear out." At this he drew himself up to his full height (he was about six inches taller than myself) and informed me that he was a Sioux, and that there were four more like him at the camp and they would come. Whereat I thought, "If there are four more as ugly-looking specimens as yourself, the sight of the gang should be enough to scare all the Powers of Darkness into hunacy;" but I could not translate the sentiment to him. So with another look of bewitching tenderness, he strode off to bring the other braves. Meanwhile I paced up and down, hoping my companions would come soon, but determined to hold the moose at any cost, if the Indians came in force to take him. For five hours I paced up and down, then I heard guns, then an axe and a dog, and in a few minutes Jim reappeared with Gordon Wright and two others in the bob-sleighs, and soon we were all aboard triumphant and merry, and arrived in Car-berry about seven o'clock, to find that already word of our success had gone before us, and over a dozen of the neighbors came down to Wright's that night to see the moose and con-gratulate us.



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Sulphate of refresh, 7,733 grains, Sulphate of wetness,59,604 grains, Sulphate of tickle, . . 12,007 grains, Carbonate of solace . 29,839 grains, Bicarbonate of cool 22,009 grains, Bicarbonate of life., 19,335 grains, Chloride of smack. . . . 4406 grains, Foreign matter. . . . Nix.

<image><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

After everything had been snugged up for the night, we entertained and weated each other with recitals of experi-ences of forest and stream, some perhaps truthful, some prob-

ences of forest and stream, some perhaps truthful, some prob-ably otherwise. "Speaking of bears," says Storm, "yon have noticed, all of you, that bears in a state of captivity have a great fund of humor. They do many little things which show their appre-ciation of a good joke; but it was once my good fortune to witness the quaint humor of one which was not only wild but had sufficient reason to be mad. I was hunting between the timbered hills on Cold Springs, in Northern Wyoming. My companion was a dizzy tenderfoot, named—well, call him Ferguson, who actually didn't know tall grass from short timber. He once asked me, in all seriousness, if there wasn't more land to the acre in Wyoming than in New York. We were after white-tailed deer and jumped a bear. My companion shot at it and must have merely stung it some-where, and not seriously. My rifle, a repeating one, had just that moment got out of order, and was of no present account.

White, and how schools, the state of order, and was of no present account. "The bear came for us and we lit out. Ferguson was too speedy for me and soon reached the nearest available tree, while I did my best to get there, encouraging myself by say-ing, 'Go in legs; if body wins you shall have half.' I reached the tree which Ferguson was hugging, but standing on the ground. 'Quick, Storm,' he said, 'climb right up behind me,' He was either pleading the baby act, insanity, or some defense of that kind, and it proved as good as an alibi. I had barely time to secure a safe position up above, when bruin arrived and halted to survey the indiculous scene. Ferguson had braced his feet on the ground and was clasping the tree in his closest embrace. Evidently the bear enjoyed the picture, for casting a pleasant look at me and a pitying glance at Ferguson, and saying, as near as I could understand him, 'Well, that fellow just downs my compre-hension,' he turned and lumbered away." MILLARD. CHEYENNE, Wyoming.

Hatunal History.

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FRIENDLY CRITICISMS.

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POREST AND STREAM. Passing along the walk among the paddocks occupied by the camels, the cattle of various breeds and the deer, one cannot but observe the limited accommodations allotted to them and the utter absence of any green thing on the ground, for the grass has long since been destroyed by the ceaseless tread of the poor beasts, and only the hard, bare, parched clay remains. It was not always so, for in years gone by the Central Park had a finc deer pasture on the meadow where now the Art Muscum stands, and the elk and the deer could then be seen there almost as in nature. The bears have the best accommodations of any of the ani-mals in the park, and they repay the expense attending the erection of their quarters by the interest which they excite. At all hours of the day the cage is surrounded by a crowd of persons of all ages, who seem never to tire of watching the antics of the animals. In one division of the large cage are two Polar bears in good condition, and in the other three black bears and the two Foresrs AND STREAM grizzlies. The latter are most mischievous and full of fun, and spend almost all their time—when they are not begging dainties from the spectators—in playing with each other or with the black bears. They wrestle and box and chase each other up and down over the rocks in very amusing fashion. During one of the warm days we have had recently, the female–Known as The Kisser—has spent a great deal of her time in the water tank, where she bathes in most luxuriant fashion. We do not know on what the bears are ripe, his food consists very largely of roots. So the bears should now have roots given them. A bushel of mixed carrots, turnips and pars-nips would go as far as a bushel of bread, and would cer-tainly cost no more. Stale, worthless fruit might be given them in considerable quantities and would cost no more than so much bread, while it would be vastly relished by the ani-mals, would make them healthy and improve their coats. Bears will eda anythi

Bear's will eat anything, and a variety of food should be fur-nished them. An interesting inclosure is the onc which contains the prairie dogs. These little rodents do not seem to be in good condition. They have not shed their winter coats, and yet on some of them appear bare patches where the hair has entirely dropped off, as if they were afflicted with some skin disease. Moreover they scratch themselves continually as if greatly troubled with vermin. In their inclosure we saw a heap of corn, on which, we presume, they are ex-pected to subsist. There seems no reason why they should not have an armful of freshly cut grass thrown to them three times a day. It would certainly improve their appear-ance and their health. Some plan ought to be devised for moving their inclosure from time to time. The labor of making fresh burrows would be good for them, and the change would in a measure rid them of the fleas, which ordinarily trouble them. Space does does not permit us now to call attention to other matters where beneficial changes might be made. We are sure that no one regrets more than Mr. Conklin, the wretched parismony of the city government, which for-bids him to expend money for the benefit of his collections, but the suggestions which we have made could be carried out without cost, and the trifling labor involved would be a very small price to pay for the improved condition of the animals.

animals.

FLORIDA MOCKING BIRDS.

FLORIDA MOCKING BIRDS. *Editor Forest and Stream:* I inclose you an editorial from the daily *Times-Union* of this city, which voices the sentiment of ninety-nine-hun-dredths of the liberal and enlightened people of this State. It applies not only to our sweet-throated songster, but to all of our song and forest birds. Our State has been ravaged the past whiter by the taxidermist and millinery butchers, until longer forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Our beach and shore birds have almost entirely disappeared; our bluejays, cardinals and mocking birds are rarely seen. We are determined to put a stop to this. I am now preparing a game law, which we trust our Legislature will pass in Janu-ary next; and if so, you may rest assured it will be enforced, at least in this portion of the State. The great work of the AUDUBOR Societry came none too soon. Through their agency alone will the depopulation of our woods and fields be stopped. Let them persevere. Public sentiment all over the country is coming to the rescue, and a grand triumph awaits them. SPORTSMAN.

JACKSONVILLE, Florida.

The Times-Union says: The destruction of our song hirds has been so great of late years that we have found it our duty as well as pleasure to protest against it and to urge that legal measures should be taken to prevent their extermination. Prominent among the feathered choir we have mentioned the mocking bird-the prima donna of the Southern field and grove. The de-struction of which we have spoken has been wanton; it had no aim save to destroy something, or to get a subject for the taxidermists, or for those horrid milliners who decorate in-describable bonnets with the remains of feathered beauties, whose natural plumage they debauch with their abominable analine dyes. But it seems that there is another class of people who war against the birds, and particularly against the mocking birds. Mr. Kennard, of Waldo, sends us the following letter: WALDO, FIA., April 29.-To the Editor of the Times-Union: Having

The informing brids. In the final of the times-Unitor, both the table following letter: WALDO, Fin., April 20.—To the Editor of the Times-Unitor: Having seen several pieces published asking to have a law passed to protect the mocking bird, I, for one, heartily protest against any such law. I consider the mocking bird one of the greatest pests that we have. We have to depend for support in a great measure on raising small truits, and no one knows but those thus engaged the amount of dam-age done by this same curse. And now to have a law passed not gir-ing me the right to protect my own interest! what next? No sir; I say the mocking bird must go. Very respectfully, SAM. J. KENNARN. Oh, no, Mr. Kennard; the mocking bird must not go. You will feel differently on the subject after you have reflected a little on the cruel sentence of extermination you have pro-nounced. We don't dispute the declaration of your bill of rights; you have a right to protect your property and your erops; so has every American citizen. But how? If your mule should get hingry and break into your cornfield, you surely would not kill him; you would not even "wallop" him; you would get him something to eat; you would— "Put him in the barn and give him some hay.

"Put him in the barn and give him some hay, And say, Gee, whoa! Come up, Jerry."

At least that's what we think you would do, for it is what we should do under like circumstances. Now apply this principle to the mocking bird. He is one of your scavengers; he eats twice as many insects as he does berries, and he is

worthy of his hire. Instead of spending money for powder and shot and losing valuable time in gunning for him, plant an extra patch in berries for his use and let him eat his fill of the succulent fruit. He will vary his diet with bugs and worms and insects galore, all of which are destructive of your berries and your erops. The idea that birds are a nui-sance because they eat a few herries, is a relic of the un-thinking and ignorant ages when the peasant thought the goatsucker bird really milked the goats instead of catching the flies and vermin that were continually pestering the ani-mals. mals

the files and vermin that were continually pestering the ani-mals. The mocking bird must not go. Look at the trim, saucy fellow as he sits swaying on the topmost bough of the watcr-oak, gazing brightly up into the clear empyrean, the liquid trills, erescendo, diminuendo and staccato notes pouring from his throat with a spontaneity that tells of his content-ment with this world and all that is therein. Note the air of abandon and reckless glee with which he gives the whistle of the quail, the piping of the thrush, the scream of the jay, and the softened sweetness with which he cxecutes the trills and quavers of the smaller of his feathered brethren. The Northern bobolink and robin, the English lark, the tuneful linnet, and the pet of the drawing-room, the canary, are all rivaled at once in his delirious song. He is emphatic-ally a Southern institution. The clash of arms and the roar and smoke of battle did not change him in the least. The sounds of strife and the discordant echoes of brother cursing the brother whose blood he sought added not a single piece to his repertoire or a new note to his song. As he was in the beginning he is now and ever shall be, world without end, the most glorious and truest-hearted songster of the Southern woods. He never has been and he never need be-reconstructed. O no, Mr. Kennard, the mocking bird must not go; plant him a new patch of berries and let him sing and eat and asing until the long moss ceases to wave and bird songs melt into the song of the angels at the hast day. A NOTE ABOUT AUDUEON.—A Springfield, Mass., corre-

melt into the song of the angels at the last day. A NOTE ABOUT AUDUBON.—A Springfield, Mass., corre-spondent sends us this extract from a letter written by Lewis Warriner, Jan. 2, 1841, Audubon being at that time a guest of Rev. W. O. B. Peabody, the Unitarian minister in Spring-field: "I saw Mr. Audubon, the illustrious ornithologist, the other day, a noble specimen of our fallen race, firm figure, tall, something like S. V. S. Wilder, but with nothing of his important air. "A man of great simplicity," Mr. Peabody remarked to me, He is fifty six years old. His hair is long and almost white, and he has an eye of uncommon brilliancy. I venerate him more than almost any one. His love of nature is so strong that he is going to start for the Rocky Mountains on the first of May next, to be gone five years. I heard him say that he with his wife and two sons chased a wren fifteen hundred miles and that the wren cost him one thousand dollars. Mr. Howard told me that Mr. Andubon was at a dinner party at Mr. Th. H. Perkins's in Roxbury when he heard the note of a bird he had been looking for a long time, got excused for a moment, took his gun which he always carries with him, slept in the woods that night, and did not return for the days, when he found the bird, having been in the meantime on foot to Sandwich on Cape Cod."

HABITS OF THE EAGLE.—East Toledo, May 15.—Editor Forest and Stream: The young eagle hatched April 26 is now about the size of a full grown barn pigeon, and is growing yery rapidly. I have closely observed the habits of the eagle for many years. The pairs select their location for nesting generally in the top of a white oak tree and as far from the ground as possible. They nest in the same tree as long as the tree stands, and then select a tree as near by as possible. Their nests range from ten to fifteen and twenty miles apart. They lay out their fishing and hunting grounds, and no eagle is allowed to encroach on another eagle's ground; if it does there is sure to be a fight. As soon as the young birds are old enough to take care of themselves. In the month of November the eagles have a grand rally and are seen high in the air for several days, when the majority go South, but many remain at home select.

Hew Unblications.

"OUR NEW ALASKA."

"OUR NEW ALASKA." "OUR NEW ALASKA." It is always pleasant to read a book written by Mr. Charles Hallock. His writings are always vivid and full of life, and convey a striking pleture of the scene described. To the sportsman his books have an especial charm, for in his travels Mr. Hallock is sure to dis-cover something that is worth telling about the fish or game of any region he visits, and to tell it in his own entertaining way; a way which sportsmen have learned to love. It is with great satisfaction that we announce the coming publica-tion of Mr. Hallock's new book on Alaska. That far off corner of the globe, so long neglected, is rapidly coming into prominence in our national affairs, and after having been neglected ever since the date of its purchase, is now attracting the attention of tourist and capi-talist, and of trader, miner and fisherman. The Governor of Alaska is now in Washington, urgiug upon Congress the importance of or-ganizing the Tercitory, a work which is Imperatively demanded by its growing commercial importance. The most beautiful scenery in America—if not in the world—is to be found in the rock-faced fords of Alaska and along the coast to the south of it, and the charms of a journey tilther need no descrip-tion to the many travelers who have visited it since it was made so easily accessible by the opening of the great Northern highway across the Continent. Nowadays the stream of teurist travel tends strongly toward that northern region which has always been so distant and is now near. *Omme janchum tron maching*, and the far off has

easily accession of the opening of the great voitable in may across the Continent. Nowadays the stream of tourist travel tends strongly toward that northern region which has always been so distant and is now so near. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*, and the far off has indeed a wonderful attraction. Mr. Hallock's personal investigations in Alaska have resulted in the collection of a great amount of material on a variety of topics. He treats of the country—its past and present; of its resources—its timber, its mines, its fisherles and its fur trade; of the Indian question, of the government, of its natural history, the scenery and of sport. The old Russian days, the subsequent period of stagnation, and the present one of activity are fully discussed. Of Alaska's future Mr. Hallock speaks in very hopeful terms. The book is one which will find its way into the hands of every one who has followed the history of Alaska since it became a United States Territory, and besides these all who expect to visit the region will look eagerly for its appearance. The volume will be a handsome erown octavo, of about 250 pages, beautifully illustrated from sketches made on the spot, and a map covering all the points of interest along established lines of travel. It is now in press and will be published about July 1, by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

Game Bag and Gun.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE FURTHER THATEOFICE AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

THE ELUSIVE BLUE GROUSE.

I.--IN THE SHADOW OF SHASTA.

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or at least they may be, and you hear others in all directions in general, and no direction in particular, and then you be-gin to think you are drunk—if it is at all possible that you may be so. But you want a grouse, and the woods are full of them, drop on the set of provide the least the loudest. He is in a big fir 200 yards to the left, and you start for him, when a small twig drops from the tree under which you have been standing, and look-ing up you seem to see something. As you look you see the head and neck of a small bird, apparently, away up the tree to for from the ground, the neck grows larger and a dull heavy grunt booms directly down the trunk. You strain your eyes but you can see nothing distinctly, but you fire at head at once make for others and hour and you have him! You are surprised somewhat, and think of firing up the tree in hopse of doing it again. You know now how to do it, and at once make for others and locate a great many which are not there, and find about a dozen which you never see, finally giving up the sport with a stiff neck and titred legs. Toruse are still drumming all around, but you start for amp. Suddenly as you stride carelessly along, a grouse whirs away from your feet, and watching it, as it is out of nage before you can shoot, you mark it down or rather up in the did not leave the tree and you see an apparent knot near a limb. You are wise and fire straight and true, and await the com-motion as before. But nothing commotes, and on closer by the did not leave the tree and you see shore have a view and his head alone discloses his presence. You biase away, and this time he comes, and is a beauty. They are both cocks, and the brace will go six pounds. Going to anyou flush a couple of hens, and find a next with an egg to the cocks, and the brace will go six pounds. Going to anyou flush a couple of hens, and if a beauty. They are both cocks, and the brace will go six pounds. Going to anyou flush a couple of hens, and if a beauty

SHASTA, California.

WILDFOWL OF WESTERN WATERS. (Concluded from page 348.)

(Concluded from page 348.) Of the ducks to be found in the West the mallard (Anas boscas), sometimes called greenhead, is our staple, all ings considered. Some other kinds arc more nun-cous, while two other species bring a better price in market, but is latter arises largely from prejudice, as a plump, fat ustand, especially if corn fed, is as fine eating as any duck to the fall of the year mallards are generally found about while the marshes or at their roosting ponds, and vast withers are killed before cold weather closes the waters and bottom lands are overflowed, and the water is a foot or two deep in large tracts of pin-oaks, soft maples and other kinds are suited at such times are almost past. — The man, during the mild winter of 1877.8, killed over first thousand of this species, the water being up in the pay timber nearly all that season. As a matter of curios, it is in which to mention that this man once killed a mallard,

which was to all appearances a female in every respect ex-cept the head, which was green like a drake's, thus furnish-ing a parallel to the bearded woman or an anticred doe. THE BLACE MALLARD (*Aras obscura*), formerly known as the black or dusky duck, is not plenty here, but some sea-sons there is a notable increase in the numbers, although compared with other kinds they can never be regarded as numerous. They are known only as black mallards in the West, under the mistaken impression that they are only in-stances of melanism in *Aras boscas*. Their haunts and habits with us are very similar to the latter, but they are an entirely different species. I am glad, however, that the authorities have accepted the Western name, as it is more distinctive than black duck, which might apply to any species of dark plum-age.

black duck, which might apply to any species of dark plum-age. GADWALLS (*Chaulelasmus streperus*), locally known as gray duck, cannot be called plenty, yet when shooting other va-rieties of shoal water ducks which inhabit rather open water, the bag will usually show a fair sprinkling of them. PINTALLS (*Dafila acuta*), known universally in the West as sprigtails, sometimes sharptails, and rarely as water-pheasants. These birds for some unknown reason are usually scarcer in the fall, both relatively and absolutely, than most other species, although a good many are killed. But in the spring when the country is alive with countless millions of wildfowl of every kind known to the West, I think I am safc in saying that pintails outnumber by far any other one species. Im-mense quantities are killed, and were it not for the fact that the market-hunters do not carc particularly to pursue them owing to the low price, the numbers shot wont be much greater. The pintail crosses rather frequently with the mallard, producing a hybrid partaking of the character-istics of both in about equal degree. This is the only hybrid I know of whose existence is at all common in a state of nature. There is occasionally a peculiar coloration of the pintails which I have never seen mentioned in any work or writing on ornithology. In this case the feathers of a drake of being pure white, as it should be in the regulation plumage, is a rather bright brick-dust red. I am satisfied it is not due to age, season or condition, neither is it anything like the dull gray of the summer plumage. When the sun shines fairly on the breasts of a flock of these reddish sprigs they present a very queer appearance. BALDFATE (*Mareca americana*).—Generally known here as

it is not due to age, season or condition, neither is it anything like the dull gray of the summer plumage. When the sun shines fairly on the breasts of a flock of these reddish sprigs they present a very queer appearance. BALDPATE (Mareca americana).—Generally known here as widgeons. These ducks are somewhat more plenty than gadwalls, and considerably more of them are killed, as they decoy better and are apparently not so sharp-sighted and sus-picious, still some other kinds are so much more numerous that widgeons do not seem to constitute any considerable portion of the masses. THE SHOVELLER (Spatula elypeata) always called spoon bill here, is fairly well represented at times, and seems to sell as readily as other "small ducks." yet few care to make any special effort to get them, and they are looked on with a good deal of contempt. BLUE-WINGED TEAL (Querquedula discors) are at times very plenty in the fall, especially in certain localities which seem to have peculiar attractions for them, and as they pack close together in large flocks and require such a light blow to kill or disable them, very many are often killed at a single discharge and large bags made. Both kinds of teal bring the same price, though by the knowing ones this species is regarded, fancifully I think, as superior on the table to the GREEN-WINGED TEAL (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) I have never seen and believe it never visits these parts, although the appearance of one flock on the Illinois Bottom was re-ported to me some years ago by a man who might possibly have been mistaken, albeit he claims to have killed one. Wood DUCK, SUMIER DUCK (*Aix sponsa*) is the only species which breeds in this immediate viciuity in any con-siderable numbers. When they arrive in the spring they are almost always paired off, and commence nesting from the latter part of March on through April. By the first of July many broods can fly, and all are able to take wing by Aug. 15, when the open season commences. About the middle of September the most of them have be

species, representing them as if seen from above. The nos-trils arc not shown. Fig. 1 is intended to represent he bluebills's bill, the

but one of them I know to be one of the best hunters on the river. REDIFAD (*Atthyja americana*), occasionally called redneck. Usually very plenty in spring and very many are killed, especially by those shooting bluebills with which, and also ringnecks, they frequently travel in the same flock. BARROW's GOLDEN EYE (*Clangula islandica*).—Not at all common. My hunting partner killed one in the spring of 1881 and I had it identified by Prof. S. F. Baird, who stated that it was a northern species, not often found so far south, except in the higher Rocky Mountains where it breeds, but that its presence in Illinois had once before been reported from the Wabash River by Mr. Ridgway. AMERICAN GOLDEN EYE (*Clangula glaucium americana*).— Generally known here as the whistler, but often called big ice duck, big river duck, big butterball, and sometimes big shellduck, from their feeding on shelfish, etc. While not plenty, yet seldom a senson passes without more or less of them making their appearance, but their feeding grounds are generally different from those of the ducks pursued for profit, and therefore they are only killed when they come in the way. BUTTERBALL; BUFFLEMEAD (*Clangula albeola*).—Also vari-ously known as little whistler, little ice duck, ctc. This beautiful little fowl is usually moderately plenty, but not a grent many are killed, for the same reason given for the whistler. "The RUDDY DUCK (*Erismatura rubida*), called in the East "stiffati"." "spinetail" and "rook," so far as my informa-

whistler. THE RUDDY DUCK (*Erismatura rubida*), called in the East "stifftail," "spinetail" and "rook," so far as my informa-tion extends, is of such rare occurrence here as to have no local name, nor indeed any name at all, though specimens are sometimes secured. The three species of fish ducks (American sheldrake [Mer-gus merganser americanus], red-breasted sheldrake [Mergus serrator] and hooded sheldrake [Lophodytes cucultatus]) all visit this section, but are never pursued by the regular bunters

EASTHAMPTON GAME CLUB.

FOLLOWING are the by-laws and the form of agreement entered into by the members of the elub and the land owners from whom they rent shooting privileges:

BY-LAWS.

The name of this organization shall be the Easthampton Game Club, of Easthampton. Mass.
 Its officers shall consist of a president, secretary and treasurer, and such other offleers as the association may deep neascone.

8. There shall be three standing committees called the land committee, the prosecuting committee and the posting

deem necessary.
There shall be three standing committees called the land committee, the prosecuting committee and the posting committee.
4. The duty of the land committee shall be to negotiate with land owners for the exclusive right of this association to take game on their grounds for such consideration as may be agreed upon between the parties, giving the association the right to prosecute all trespassers under the statute. The area of territory hired for such purposes shall be left largely to the discretion of the committee, but all acts of committees shall be subject to the approval of the association.
The duty of the prosecuting committee shall be to keep careful watch of the premises courrolled by the association and to prosecute all violations of the trespass act when in their judgment the case demands it.
The duty of the posting committee shall be to post such lands as are reported to them by the land committee as being under control of the association.
The above-named committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be elected at the annual meeting of the association.
The resident, secretary and treasurer shall be elected at the annual meeting of the association.
The election of all officers and committees may be by nomination and view vere vote of the association.
The annual meeting of this association shall be held on the first Wednesday of July, and special meetings, by prosecuting committee and paying fees. Any member found violating these by laws and so reported ean be expelled at may a fee of two dollars on admission to the association. Any citizen of Easthampton may be admitted a member by being recommended by prosecuting committee and paying fees. Any member found violating these by laws and so reported ean be expelled at my meeting duly called.
All members will be required to take game for the market. To guard against fires, all members will be required to take game of two dollars on admission t

and see that they are not disturbed of made dusate thereby. 15. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to pay over to the owners of land, each his share of all dues at the close of the season, *i. e.*, on or before the tenth day of January each year. 16. It shall be the duty of the secretary to record the pre-ceding articles and the following form of agreement, leaving space for signatures in a record book kept for that and other purposes connected with this association.

AGREEMENT.

AGREEMENT. 17. We, the undersigned, agree to abide by the above rules and regulations, and will use our influence to sustain them as long as we are members of this association. The undersigned land owners hereby lieense and grant to the members of the Easthampton Game Club, the exclusive right to hunt upon our respective lands, and allow them to post necessary notices, upon condition that they or their dogs are to do no damage to fences, crops or other property on our respective lands, and that for each partridge, quail, twoodeoek or gray squirrel killed upon our respective lands, the owner of the land on which the same is killed is to receive ten cents from the club. We, however, respectively reserve the right to hunt and allow any guest to hunt on our own lands, and also reserve the right to revoke this license and annul this agreement, as to the club or any of its members by giving written notice to the secretary of the club.

A TAME PEFP.—Chelsea, Mass.—While gunning one morning in the fall of 1884, on a marsh in Everett, I shot a ring-necked peep whose tail feathers were firmly tied to-gether by a piece of eotton cord. The bird was tame and had evidenly escaped captivity. The bird calmly peeked away while I emptied three eartridges at him. This is some-thing unusual for a shore bird to do. Perhaps by an allusion to the foregoing in the columns of the FOREST AND STREAM the ownership of the bird might be brought to light. In ex-planation of my poor marksmanship, I would say that a run in rubber boots just before the shooting had shaken my nerves eonsiderably.—W. H. W.

DISMAL SWAMP BEAR PROMISE.—Belvidere, N. C., May 24.—A very destructive fire has been for some time raging in the eane brakes of the Dismal Swamp, and the bears and deer are coming out near the shore, where the fire has not burned. Three fine deer were seen last week at play in a field near the swamp, and the bears have begun eating the farmers' pigs. The boys put the hounds in a few days ago and succeeded in killing a very fine young bear. We are looking forward to plenty of sport next fall hunting bruin, as all the back swamp has been thoroughly burned and the berry lands near the shore are still unburned, with the prom-ise of plenty of fruit, and these, with an oceasional fat pig, will be sufficient to entice bruin from far and near,—A. F. R.

WHICH IS THE BEST WAY OF PRESERVING BIRDS IN WARM WEATHER?—In Minnesota, during August and Sep-tember, huntsmen draw prairie chickens and wild ducks as soon as possible after shooting them, and fill in the cavity with grass so as to prevent their spoiling. At Cobb's Island, where almost thousands of beach birds are, or used to be, shipped in the hottest weather to Alexandria, Baltimore and Washington, the old gunners will tell you that birds will keep longer undrawn and unpicktd than in any other way. And in the markets of New York city you see all the poul-

try pieked, but airtight, as they eall it. "Old Timer" is glad Dr. Ellzey has no faith in the scent-suppression notion; but he wishes your compositor would follow "copy," and not print fanciful thing for fanciful theory, or slosh for slash. In Virginia a slash is a piece of wet ground on which briers, huckleberry bushes and the like usually grow, thus forming a good hiding place for partridges. And so the slashes of Hanover, historic as the birth place of Henry Clay, is a section of country famous for its yearly crop of frogs, mosquitoes and huckleberries, coons and possums.—OLD TIMER (Hanover county, Va., May 26).

A BLACK FOX.—Escanaba, Mich., May 27.—To-day I saw a young black fox here that was captured a few days since. I should think he is about one-half grown. The tip of the tail is white. He is rather woolly, as the long hair is not yet tail is white. I out.—A F. Y.

So easy to row with Allen's bow-facers. Catalogue free. omplete, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, III.-Adv.

Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

CARP LAKE, MICHIGAN .- XIV.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS. CARP LARE, MICHIDAN.—NIV. If which is the first gray of the morning to find the promise made good with a cloudless sky of spangled have paling at the approach of the glorious sun, who here added his coming by a few faint streaks of light, diverging beyore the treetops across the lake, and soon a rim of fin-beyore the treetops across the lake, and soon a rim of fin-beyore the treetops across the lake, and soon a rim of fin-beyore the treetops across the lake, and soon a rim of fin-beyore the treetops across the lake, and soon a rim of fin-beyore the treetops across the lake, and soon a rim of fin-beyore the treetops across the lake, and soon a rim of fin-beyore the treetops across the lake, and soon a rim of fin-beyore the treetops across the lake, and soon a rim of fin-down the lake, rejoieing, I had a conceit, in the fulness of is beart at the glorious morning following the change of across of green-clad by the clear, tremulo laugh of a loon away of the across of the placed lake with its back. The others were missing all this fresh morning are and the of thought and were rendering up our homesor to do with nature's deficest touch; a picture to feel thanks of for and the loon and I had seemingly drifted into the same the others were missing all this fresh morning the changes the others were missing all this fresh morning the three Postered' tilt hey agreed to get out as the least of two revisand receiving as many bleesing () in retur, hey acro and the going in the stores and preparations for breakfast under way. Then old Dan and Ben were repared by the harmless invention that breakfast was pot and the get up, not, however, without suddry grows and receiving as many bleesing () in retur, hey are noticed to get up, not, however, without suddry grows and receiving as a many lessing () in retur, hey are noticed to get up, not, however, without suddry grows the divention, seemingly as a ''llow off' to his overwrought the air with ''Hooray, Damy,

or the informal and the entertainment was postponed to another their minds, and the entertainment was postponed to another day. This first appearance of the sun for a week worked a marvel-ous change in the eamp, and when all had taken the regular morning wash at the stand near the water and Ben had again yelled breckfust, we gathered around the table with light hearts and smiling faces, the girls looking as rosy as the morning itself, as happy a lot of "old children" as ever surrounded a camp-fire. Even old Dan was overheard humming fragments of an ancient ditty as he sat at the head of the table stirring his coffee and beating time against the sides of the china tin cup with his spoon. This unusual burst of melody from the old meadow lark so astonished the family that the table chatter stopped, and as he looked up to ascertain the cause of so much silence, he was overwhelmed with confusion by a peal of laughter and a clapping of hands that fairly turned his head; but old Ben, always loaded for fun, knocked all the music out of him and started the hilarity afresh by remark-ing, in his dry way, "Who ever heerd ov a pelican tryin' to sing before?"

ing, in his dry way, "Who ever heerd ov a pelican tryin' to sing before?" The philosopher, too, seemed to have struck a better streak in his cookery than usual; the biseuits were lighter, the cof-fee had a more "sarchin' an' appetizin' odor," and the corn bread, baked with an eye to tiekling the palate of ye skip-per, was a marvel in its way, albeit the surroundings were not just at hand to give it the true "Texas flavor," to which old Ben laid the affliction of his watery eyes. Breakfast over, the first thing necessary was to stretch a couple of clothes lines, a supply of which is always to be found among the "calamites," and give the bed clothing a sun bath and a thorough airing, a part of camp work that should be done every day, "'ceptin' when it rains." A little care in this direction will, as old Ben apty puts it, "keep yer

<text>

There had been no word spoken while the fight was going on, but now when the bass was led alongside, she said with the deliberation of speech that was always a reminder of old Ben, "There, James Mackerel! if you can't catch fish, you can be of some use to Kit and me by getting them in the boat and taking them off the hook." The "sass box!" but that bass managed to even things up as he was lifted in the boat by giving his tail just the required flint to dash near a half pint of water over Miss Bob, at whiteh James Mackerel consoled himself in a quiet chuckle while bending over the fish to release the hook; but Bob seemed to have a suspicion that he had a hand in the shower of water that doused her, and I have a dim recollection that she was not far wrong. However, Bob was not an old enough angler to have learned the old freaks hass will sometimes get into their heads in

the matter of throwing water as they are lifted into a boat, but when she reads this she will doubtless make up her mind which was the offender that day and have another score to settle with James Mackerel.

which was the offender that day and have another score to settle with James Mackerel. The skipper was again made to be of use by putting a fresh frog on her hook and we went on our way. Twice before reaching a point opposite the "oil well" (the oil well will be spoken of further on) he was of use taking in a fish, one for each of the girls, his own frog trailing away astern on the outside, attracting about as much attention as a "bound boy at a corn huskin." As we passed under the bridge at the head of the narrows Kit was impressed with the notion that there might be another bass lurking around the raft of logs where she had taken one a week before, and she laid herself out to perfectly astonish Bob and the skipper by one of her famous "wood-chopper casts" that would drop the frog within a couple of feet of the raft at the exact spot desired. But the best laid schemes o' mice and girls, etc. In her anxiety to acquit her-self with credit in "Papa's eyes" she put "a leetle too much vehemence in the cast" and brought the frog down on the outermost log with a whack that knocked him as limber as a wet rag, at the same time the hook caught in the bark of the log and refused to let go, and the fair expert in overhand casting willed down on the seat utterly demoralized and "bilin" over" with disgust at the unlooked for result of her pet cast.

were rap, at the same time the nook chught in the bark of the log and refused to let go, and the fair expert in overhand "blin" over" with disgust at the unlooked for result of her pet east.
Miss Bob and the skipper smiled, cautiously at first, then site and the flair got that lasted till some time after the boat was been during that has the dill some time after the boat was been during that has the dill some time after the boat was been during that has the dill some time after the boat was been during and the hook released. The frog had no more life left in him than an old rusty railroad spike.
This ended the fishing for the down trip and we pulled down to the landing and walked up to the store, to be contailly greeted by neighbor Couturier and treated to a hunch of cheese, crackers, cakes and maple sugar, for it was not put the dinner hour, with a draught of cool water from the pump, after declining an invitation to step down in the collar and sample a glass of his "old port" manufactured doubtless somewhere in the wilds of Chicago or St. Louis. Trieds at home had not forgotten us and we found in P. M. Couturier's receptacle for all classes of mail matter (the dawer under the counter) letters for nearly all in the party, "detorial amenities," politics personals, and base ball scores. We loafed around the store till the afternoon tri-weekly mail came in from Traverse City, which brought another batter one from "Old Knots," saying he would be with us on the following Wednesday, and requesting me to "amounce the following Wednesday, and requesting me to "amounce on the following wednesday, and requesting me to "amounce on the following Wednesday, and requesting me to "amounce the following Wednesday, and requesting me to "amounce the following Wednesday, and requesting me to "amounce on the following Wednesday, and requesting me to "amounce on the following Wednesday, and requesting me to "amounce the following Wednesday. The sate has each were the was to the day bas ball socots. The moster has

very forcible "goodness," with the accent about an on the ness. When the applause at this feat had subsided and the dam-aged thumb repaired with a piece of court plaster and duly kissed to ease the hurt, as in the long gone by days when she was a "toddler" (and it is surprising how bad a hurt a kiss will heal) we swapped seats and again the oars fell with lazy sweep and noiseless stroke as the boat was brought to her course and headed on the last short stretch for camp. It may be chronicled that we took five bass to camp, besides a couple of goggle-eyes that showed their lack of discretion in trying to swallow Bob's frog, and the skipper's bait was as dead as a pickled herring and without an abra-sion or toothmark. Bob's wish had been gratified; I hadn't caught a fish the whole day, but I was in a contented frame of mind at having ministered to the happiness and enjoy-ment of the two girls, and this was in the nature of a recom-pense for a duty performed and a claim on a sound night's rest.

pense for a duty performed and a claim on a sound night's rest. The others were all in and arranging the tents for the night, after having enjoyed to the full the bright and beauti-ful day. Each boat had brought in a string of fish with Mother Jim at the head with a bass of over four pounds and old Dan and Ben at the tail with a "lawyer," which Ben tried to palm off on the girls for a "newfangled lake trout," or "to speak more proper," he said with a flourish, "it's a kind ov a summer speshles o' the canine namycoosh, which is never knowed to bite less ye affer 'em somethin' to bite at an' spit on yer bait." After supper the home letters were read over again to make sure nothing had been missed, papers looked over to see what had been going on back in the busy world, and when darkness fell the camp-fire was kindled to repel the thickening shadows, and by the time the experiences and pleasures of the day had all been told over around its cheer-full blaze, little Top was in the land of dreams and it was creeping well on to the turn of the night before the circle was reeady to break up and exchange good nights. KINGFISHER. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

RANGELLEY, Me.—The following catches of trout are re-ported from Capt. Barker's Camp Bemis. First two days' fishing—Catch of A. Houghton, of Worcester, Mass., 5 pounds and 104 pounds. Catch of C. H. Fenally, of West-boro, Mass, 44 and 5 pounds. Catch of Mr. Rawson, one 6 pounds. Catch of Mr. Burton, one 84 pounds. Catch of C. W. Fisher, North Attleboro, Mass., one 7 pounds. Catch of B. F. Quimby, of Worcester, Mass., 44, 5 and 6 pounds. Catch of Holley Harrington, 34 and 54 pounds. Catch of H. M. Dudworth, 44 pounds. Catch of Mr. Houghton, 44 pounds; Mrs. M. A. Whittier, 34 pounds.

NEW ENGLAND TROUT WATERS.

NEW ENGLAND TROUT WATERS. There is the provided of the temptation is greater to be there, is the trout waters, and the temptation is greater to be there. To store gentlemen begin to be seen on the street with faces turned quite a nut brown, and the happy look they wear is to be found only in the eye of the returned and successful sportsman. Will they tell you all about it? Oh, yes! If you only have the time, they will talk you blind about that trout or landlocked salmon; for the landlocks have actually become a feature in the angling in Maine waters. No very large 'red spots' have been heard from yet, but good sportsmen are very enthusiastic over the landlocks they have caught. One veteran trout fisherman, who took four landlocks at Rangeley the other day, neither above three and a half pounds, says: "Give me a hadlocked salmon before all the other fish. Have ever caught. There is more life in one than in two trout. It took me fully twenty minutes to land my largest one—only about three and a half pounds." But it is anticipated that the landlocks fashing will drop off as suddenly as it begun; that is, if it follows the principle known in other waters, where the landlocks begins. The smelts when they seek the streams and shallow water to spawn, and then the fun with the landlocks begins. The simelts when they seek the is the and locks have been the for that season. In the Androscoggin waters, where the fault landlocks are done for that season. In the Androscoggin waters, where the fault the landlocks have not be the fact in these comparatively new waters for these fish, and their friends may be happily disappointed. At all events the showing up of landlocked salmon in the Androscoggin lakes this spring, has established a happy fact for anglers, and a triumph in fish propagation very gratifying to everybody, and more especially to the worthy fish commissioners of that State, who have labored so arduously in that direction. Commissioner Stanley himself, a very successful and an enthusiastic fly-fisherman, is st

JULIO T. BUEL.

JULIO T. BUEL. Who that has used "spoon bait" does not know the name of "Buel" as stamped upon the silvery spin-ners offered to the bass, pike, and maskinonje? As the first man in America to take out a patent for trolling and spinning bait, his name became famous among anglers who fish with these implements, and his death at Whitehall, N. Y., on May 18 will be widely regretted. Mr. Buel was a man with a wide circle of personal friends because of his upright life, public spirit and kindly humor. The following notice of him, written by Mr. W. H. Bodwell for the New York San, is so complete and truthful that we republish it entire:

with a wide circle of personal friends because of his upright ife, publics spirit and kindly humar. The following notice of him, written by Mr. W. H. Bodwell for the New York Sta, is so complete and truthful that we republish it entire.
"Julio T. Buel, who died in Whitehall on the 13th inst., was probably better known, through his fishing tackle, to the lovers of the piscatorial art than any other main in the country. He took out the first patent in this country for truining and spinning bait, and was the first to engage in its manufacture. Born in Vermont nearly eighty years ago, in lover so in the art of the State, he early familiarized himself with the habits of the trout, and before he was filteen years of age he was known as the most skill full fly-fisherman of that region. It was in Castleton Pond, when in about his eighteenth year, he made his first experince with a trolling bait. It was a crude affair indeed compared with the beautiful and artistic bait he turned out in fater years, samples of this country and Canada. It was a for early spint, the counter part of the bowl of a large spoon, made of heavy fit. One silves a printed a bright as the traditional New England milk pan. To the smaller end was a ttached the hook, and to the other the line. Young Buel's first effort in Calleton Pond with this rude contrivance was a revelation of all the fishermen of that country. The size and number of fish he took from the depths of the pond had never before been approached. In fact, many of the old resident shore was the fishing and devising attractive baits. Only six mile area was at lace be devising attractive baits. Only six mile area he made upon the devising attractive baits with which to a stampting to a true fisherman that more of his time was yiven to fishing and devising attractive baits. Only six mile area was at lace Champlain, in the vicinity of Whitehall, was fished with the working of one he would take him tho the very her at of the Adirondacks, the lakes and rivers where theso him thad b

very little, and less than a oear ago it became plain to him and his friends that he must give up. No man stood higher in the confidence and esteem of his neighbors than Julio T. Buel. For several years he was deputy collector of customs for the district of Champlain, and he also filled various local offices. He had an inexhaustible fund of stories of his fish-ing experiences, and had an entertaining way of telling them."

SOUTHERN TIER ANGLERS.

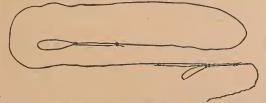
AST evening train No. 2 on the Frie road brought back Association, who were returning from their second namal excursion to the trouting streams of Potter county, Pa. Ihrough the courtesy of John N. Abbott, general passenger agent, and Superintendent Cable, of the Eric road, a hand-ome special car was provided for the excursionist. It was instelly trimed with flags and bore an inscription which idd what was going on in it. Train No. 29 drew it useshay morning to Addison, where it was side-tracked, and the ingers betook themselves to the special train provided by Frank M. Baker, superintenne in the Addison and North-med with days, and the big black-card end cars were tri-mer was transferred from the Erie car to the main coach Additions to the party were made at several points, and when all annes were on the list it read as follows: W. W. Fish, J. S. Bast, C. H. Gridley, George A. Robinson, G. H. Parkhurst, G. W. Treadwell, Ray Thompson, D. Atwater, J. S. Bast, C. S. Slavmaker, R. J. Knox, Elmira; the Hon, William Smythe, Judge C. A. Clark and H. Austin Clark, Waergoi. C. S. Mather, R. J. Knox, Elmira; the Hon, William Smythe, Judge C. A. Clark and H. Austin Clark, Waergoi. C. S. Mather, J. Wartons, Waverly J. F. Parkhurst, and C. L. Patitison, Elkland i Colonel J. M. Jones, New Yorki, W. A. Bayliss of the Erie Editor Roberts of the Addison Advertiser and the inderating able, increasulatible and justy popular superintendent of the A. & N. P. milkway, Frank M. Baker. The rain which ful-haring sciencer, which makes the line of the A. & N. P. famous as one of the most picturesque in America, was fully uployed. At Elkland the mires the line of the A. & N. P. famous as accepting the prents began. As the trin stop-pol ab yo in fantastic fishing gear came aboard, called oudly for a well known begistator and the protoping t a string of chub, as if filling an order. The laughter over this had scarcely died away, when a nother stop Drought a string of chub, as if filling an order. The laughter over this had scarcely di

[&]quot;WOODCRAFT."—When a man has spent a great many months in the woods, he presumably has learned something which other folks of less experience might find it worth while to know. After you have camped out as much as "Nessmuk" you yourself may gather as much woods lore as he has; but it will be rather a sensible thing for you now to secure his book "Woodcraft," and from its pages gather a score or two of hints which will add to the comfort and pleasure of an angling or shooting or camping excursion.

<page-header>June 2, 1886.]

what was not cause, who oping of root hand balance hor both states fishing will be recorded as a dismal failure.
CHATEAUGAY LAKE, Adirondacks, May 20.—For the trolling season this lake is unsurpassed by any lake in the State of its size. In 84 days I caught 21 salmon trout, besides a good many brook trout, the salmon going from 3 to 74 pounds, the speckled from 4 to 14, although very early for brook trout. Others have done as well or better. Altogether about 200 salmon trout were taken this season, which is as good as any lake in the State can furnish for the same area. In the summer we have the best of fly-fishing, trout been caught weighing 54 pounds, salmon tipping the beam at 22 pounds. Not a bad record for a small lake. One afternoon 9 salmon were taken which dressed 65 pounds. Indian Point is a gleasant house on the lake, the proprietor, R. M. Shutts, is a genial sportsman and host and has had thirty years' experience in the Adirondacks, and is a perfect puide either in pursuit of deer or the speckled beauties of the water.—E. W. Coox. The season opened two weeks earlier than usual here. We had a good eatch of salmon, running from three to fifteen pounds. The trout season opens fair with good eatches. Decr are all around us, and are robbing my cow of her pasture, but thanks to our legislators, they will soon be more "shy."—R. M. Shutts (Chateaugay Lake, N. Y.).

ATTACHING DROPPERS.—Centralia, Pa.—Editor Forest and Stream: I inclose a cord tied so that you may see how I attach droppers to the leader. No doubt your readers will



understand it without a long description. If droppers are not to be used and only the stretcher fly attached, then omit the first loop and you have a straight leader. I think this a better arrangement than the one illustrated by "Percyval" in your issue of April 15. The leader ean be shortened or lengthened at pleasure, and the droppers can be placed at any distance desired.—Spicewoop.

any distance desired.—Sprcewoon. LAKE ST. JOSEPH.—Editor Forest and Stream: I noticed a paragraph in a late number of your valuable paper, relat-ing to Lake St. Joseph, near Quebec, Canada. This lake is a very fine, but by no means a new one. But the Quebec & St. John Railway is now opening out some splendid fishing grounds in that direction. There is good trout and black bass fishing in the lake, also large 'Innge or great lake trout are sometimes taken. The Messrs, Watters and son wish to pose as great fishermen and arc frequently informing the public, through the press, of the wonderfully large fish they catch, but never relate that they take them off night lines at the wee sma' hours of the morning and not in the "after-noon," as stated. As this style of fishing is illegal, these quarter of an inch thick, with some fifty or sixty hooks and ten pound sinkers attached, were seized and exhibited in Quebec with the owner's name placed on them. It is said that these splendid 'lunge can always be obtained fresh at the hotel from 'en to fifteen eents per pound; therefore strangers need no ropes nor get up at uncarthly hours to procure these fish. It may not be sportsmanlike, but they need not return home with empty baskets,—VERBUM SAP.

THE "SUN'S" FISH YARNS,—Editor Forest and Stream: About two weeks ago there appeared in the Sun an article in regard to the trout fishing in Eastern Pennsylvania, which was calculated to make any decent trout rod jump out of its ease, put itself together, thrust itself into the hand of its owner, and drag him willy nilly to the scene of such astound-ing piscatorial exploits. Now, I do not mean to contradict, impugn, or even question the strict accuracy of the state-ments in the article aforesaid, notwithstanding the result of previous investigations of such matters. All I wish to say is this: I sent a copy of the newspaper, having marked the article with red ink (it was so ink-redible, you know), to the proprietor of a certain village hotel in the heart of the Mon-roe county trout region, and asked him to tell me what he knew about the alleged facts concerning the capture of so many one, two and three pound trout in his vicinity. Here is his reply, received to-day. Neither his grammar nor orthography is as good, perhaps, as that of some of your deer hounding legislators at Albany, but he always tells the truth: "Dear scr, I recieved yours and aboute the fishing up thair I dont now, that seams like a big fish story I would like to se you a gain. Yours truly —."—K. (Perth Amboy, N. J., May 28). FLY-FISHING FOR SHAD.—Holyoke, Mass., May 31.—

N. J., May 28). FLY-FISHING FOR SHAD.—Holyoke, Mass., May 31.— Nothing new on last week's report of shad fishing. On Friday, 28th inst., they ran the net all day; result, two shad. Up to noon to-day, four shad. Fishing not a shadow of its former self. Unless the Massachusetts Commissioners of Fisheries commence hatching here again through August and September, the shad industry of this place is done. Anglers will have to try the Housatonic; Chatahoochie at at Columbus, Georgia. If taken at Columbus in deep water, why not in the Hudson and other streams where the shad abound? It is all folly, a scientific stick in the mud, to say shad don't feed in fresh water. All nature proclaims against such a theory, at the very time when all their powers are called into the most active exertions, going up stream against strong eurrents and turbulent waters, and reproduc-ing their species, the most eventful period of their watery lives, unless it is out of the water into the frying pan.— THOMAS CHALMERS. THOMAS CHALMERS.

THOMAS CHALMERS. LAKE DRUMMOND. Belvidere, N. C.—The skipper of the Cool, in his map of last issue, does not give "Lake Drum-mond" sufficient prominence. In accordance with his scale, he makes it only about 3x4 miles, while in reality it is 6x7 miles and a most picturesque piece of very deep and elear "juniper water," with excellent bass and perch fishing for those who know the ropes—no "greenies" or "faney fisher-men" need apply—only those "to the manor born" can suc-ceed there, i. e., only those who have had experience, or have an experienced guide, ean do enough to pay for the in-convenience of getting in and out. The Dismal Swamp canal was eut for the purpose of getting at the Valencia eypress and juniper timber of that region and not the pine, as repre-sented by "C. P. K." although much pine is now raited through the various canals, from the highlands of the differ-ent easterns counties of North Carolina.—A. F. R.

Notes FROM New ORLEANS.—The waters in the bayous of the Mississippi Sound are fast clearing and settling. Silver fish have been seen round the Rigolets, and fishermen are preparing to go out to capture them.—A new sporting club has been formed at Look Out. It is composed of twelve members, comprising the leading businees; men of the city, and is called the Pearl River Club.—There is on the tapis a pegging fish match. In this cach contestant is tied to a pcg on the border of a stream and fishes there a certain length of time. The one eatching the least number of fish pays for the dinner.—Quite a crowd assembled in front of Branch 27, at West End, yesterday, to view the big eatch made by Sam Merlin. It was the biggest thing of the kind ever hooked in these waters, the monster garfish weighing 150 pounds and was fully six feet in length.

A NORTH CAROLINA BASS .- Belvidere, N. C., May 24.-A friend of mine caught a bass of the big-mouthed persua-sion last week which pulled down the seales at ten pounds strong two hours after being caught. The fish was caught in a millpond near this "hamlet," and was a "fighter from away back."—A. F. R.

DR. J. A. HENSHALL is making an extended pleasure trip up the Mississippi River in company with Judge Longworth, of Cincinnati. The party are on Judge Longworth's pleas-ure yacht Co, specially built and fitted up for such cruising. Dr. Henshall's address is care Geo. B. Ellard, Esq., 158 East Third street, Cincinnati.

COLUMBUS CASTING TOURNAMENT .- The anglers of Co lumbus, O., are talking of a fly-casting tournament. Persons interested should address Mr. W. H. Miller, Box 245, Columbus, O.

EVERY pair of Allen's bow-facing cars warranted. Send for httle catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, III, -Adv.

ffishculture.

ROTECTING NEW YORK OYSTER BEDS.—Fish Com-missioner E. G. Blackford has appointed Joseph W. Mersereau of Staten Island, State Oyster Protector. The bill creating the office provides that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, corporation or corporations, to place or cause to be placed in any waters within the furisdiction of the State, any sludge acid or other refuse matter, resulting from the manufacture or process of manufacture, or treatment of orude or refined material from any oil refinery, or oil works, any sugar refinery or sugar works, or from any gas house or building or buildings used for the making of gas, or to deposit in the waters any substance infurious to oyster culture. The aw further provides that it shall not be lawful to throw or cause to be thrown from any boat, scow or vessel whatsoever into the waters of Long Island Sound, or into the bays or harbors opening into the same west of a line drawn from Eaton's Neck due north to the boundary line between New York State and the State of Connecticut any cinders, ashes, refuse or garbage. The Fish Commissioner is authorized by the law to appoint a person, who shall be known as the State Oyster Protector, whose duty it shall be to patrol under the directions of the Fish Commissioner is an old oyster planter, but of late years has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Raitended Company. His application was in-dorsed by the oyster growers of Staten Island, and the dealers at the foot of West Tenth street. He will enter on the dis-charge of his duties at once.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. S.-Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo. City, Mo. Nov. 22. —Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y. DOG SHOWS.

DOG SHOWS. July 20, 21, 22 and 23.—Milwaukee Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Man ager, Milwaukee, Wis. Aug. 24, 25, 25 and 27.—First Annual Dog Show of the Latonia Agricultural Association, Covington, Ky. George H. Hill, Manager, P. O. Box 76, Cincinnanti, O. Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.—First fall dog show of the New Jersey Ken nel Club, Waverly, N. J. A. P. Vredenburg, secretary, Bergen Point N. J.

WILKESBARRE DOG SHOW.

Red Chi, Van erek, V. J. A. P. Vredenburg, secretary, Bergen Point N. J. WILKESDARKE DOC SHOW. Herewith send a few notes on the Wilkesbarre dog show, which opened for three days on May 23, but as I had just suf-ticine time to get through with my classes and catch the setter or beagle classes. The show was got up for the benefit of the armory fund, for which a fair is also being held in the it of the armory fund, for which a fair is also being held in the of the armory fund, for which a fair is also being held in the of the armory fund, for which a fair is also being held in the of the armory fund, for which a fair is also being held in the of the armory fund, for which a fair is also being held in the of the armory building, a good ring was provided for the judging, and in addition we had a well printed catalogue, for which a suppose we must thank Mr. W. H. Tuck, the secretary. In mastif dogs our old friend Agrippa had a walk over and also be the there sisters Duchess and Each, but the extra height and and in addition, first going to a black and white of good as a big litter of puppies in her stall. Newfoundlands were the usual collection, first going to a black and white of good as big litter of puppies in her stall. Newfoundlands were the usual collection, first going to a black and white of good as big litter of puppies in her stall. Newfoundlands were the usual collection, first going to a black and white of good the usual collection of the sping to a black and white of good were an odd lot. Sweep was the best in head and which in front. Of the swee bus to heads and white of the dogs were an odd lot. Sweep was the best in head and which in front. Of the swee bus to four out a good one, they is is shelly. Fred, liver, is deficient in wallty and there dogs were an odd lot. Sweep was the best in head and which in front. Of the synch was built of the undity fair as the fanciers' show. It ought to turn out a good one, they have yet white's lack of condition. The winning span-b

MASTIFFS.—Dogs: 1st, Lackawanna Kennels' Agrippa. Bitches: 1st, G. U. Sturdevant & Co.'s Duchess; 2d, Col. S. H. Sturdevant's Rena.

ST. BERNARDS.-1st and 2d, Rev. C. F. Kelley's Bonivard II. and Cassandra.

ST. BERNARDS.-Ist and 2d, Rev. C. F. Kelley's Bonivard II. and Cassandra.
NEWFOUNDLANDS.-Ist, W. Bauer's Cimarron; 2d, G. H. Parrish's Rover.
POINTERS.-Dogs: 1st, G. H. Butler's Sweep; 2d, W. W. McCain's Fred. High com., J. Luning's Trump. Bitches; 1st, J. Laning's Dora; 2d, Lackawanna Kennels' Beau Beau.
ENGLISH SETTERS.-Dogs: 1st, Prof. E. R. Sprague's Royal Date; 2d, G. H. Wright's Rollo. Very high com., T. S. Sperring's Flight.
High com. E. O. Weeks's Don. Com., Dr. E. Troxell's Dake. Bitches: 1st, H. Goolbaugh's Trinket.
IRISH SETTERS.-Dogs: 1st, I. H. Roberts's Bruce; 2d, R. A. Spalding's Garry. Very high com., K. Weendall's Loren Done. Com., C. L. Barte's Rex. Bitches: 1st, 2d and very high com., I. H. Roberts's Bruce; 2d, N. A. Quick's Glennie. Very high com., J. H. Roberts's Barney.
COCKER SPANIELS.-BLACK-Ist, Anerican Cocker Kennels' Doce; 2d and very high com., Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Mikado and Hornell Ban. High com., Y. Payne's Suzette and Lackawanna kennels' Buble. Com., Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Mikado and Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Mikado and Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Mikado and Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Mikado and Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Mikado and Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Mikado and Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Fancy, Brack.-Bit, 2d and very high com., Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Fancy, Hornell Fancy, Hornell Fancy, Hornell Fancy, Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Fancy, Hornell Fancy, Hornell Banc High com., Hornell's Spaniel, Club's Hornell 2d, W. F

Horner Lene H. and W. Sullard's Psyche. Gipsey. High com., F. Bullard's Psyche. BEAGLES.—Dogs: 1st, J. Kaschenbach's Driver; equal 2d, W. F. Streeter's Frisk and Rallywood. Very high com., H. C. Wolfe's Friskey. Slitches; 1st, W. F. Steeter's Lizze: 2d, J. C. Huntington's Betsy. Very high com., O. Smith's Swift. UNDER 12 INCHES.—Ist and 2d, W. F. Steeter's Marchboy II. and Skipper. Very high com., H. C. Wolfe's Frank. DOMERDERES.—1st. withheld; G. Decarie's Nelle.

COLLIES.—Ist, A. N. Harvey's Major; 2d, O. Thomas's Zeus. High om., E. Huff's Tip. Com., Gen. P. Oliver's Nemo. BULLDOGS.—Prizes withheld.

BULLTERRIERS.—1st, F. F. Dole's Count; 2d, F. M. Chase's Mark-yed Victor. Very high com. and high com., F. F. Dole's Young enom, Lady in White and The Baron.

Venom, Lady in White and The Baron. BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—Ist, F. H. Gates's Fly; 2d, W. L & J. L. Carey's Zip. ROUGH TERRIERS.—OPEN-1st, F. A. Phelps's Budge; 2d, J. A. Waring's Beauty. Very high com. J. Langford's Tony. TOY TERRIERS.—Ist, N. Wolfe's Nig; 2d, D. L. Hart's Tiny. PUGS.—Ist and 2d, G. W. Fisher's Thumb and Ky Ky. High com., J. Howell's Mankipoo. GREYHOLNDS.—Ist. H. W. Hastischerk. The interval

J. Howell's Nankipoo. GREYHOUNDS.-1st, H. W. Huntington's Begonia; 2d, Gen. P. Oliver's Fish. ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.-1st, 2d, very high com., and high com., Mrs. Annie M. Kramer's Tiny, Effle, Dixie and Don. High com., and com., Lackawanna Kennels' Posey and Dot. MISCELLANEOUS.-OVR# 25LBs.-1st, Glencoe Collie Kennels' Sir Lucifer; 2d, Lackawanna Kennels' Muft. Very high com., E. G. Butz-bach's Jurnbo.-UNDR# 25LBs.-1st, L. T. Morgan's Boss; 2d, W. J. McLaughlin's Tip. SPECIAL PETZES.

McLaughlin's Tip. SPECIAL PRIZES. Best brace of pugs, Thumb and Ky Ky. Best beagle, Marchboy II.; mastiff, Agrippa; cocker spaniel, Doc; English setter, Royal Dale; sporting kennel, I. H. Roberts; non-sporting kennel, F. F. Dole, J, W,

PACIFIC COAST DERBY.

PACIFIC COAST DERBY. Editor Forest and Stream: I send you herewith a correct list of the entries for the puppy stake at the next meeting of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, to be held in December next. Somehow the num-ber of eligible youngsters is very small this year, but there are scores of little fcllows whose owners expect to be heard from next year. It would not surprise me if the list of puppy entries in 1887 would number forty to fitty. It will be noticed that there is a preponderance of pointers this year, but the California Kennels (Post and Watson), of this city, have now one litter of pups from Janet (Count Noble–Dashing Novice), by their Harold, litter brother to Gath's Hope and Gath's Mark. Their Sweetheart litter sister to Janet's hay event dome from her long trip to Tennessee, whither she went to visit Sportsman. In about a week she will add several youngsters to increase the stock of pure bred dogs in this State. These blue blooded setters will come in contact next year with young pointers sired by Vandevort's Don, Cosby's Bow, Jr., Bar-mey's Tom Pinch, and the Bassford Kennels. There is a pros-peet of this year's trials being held in the San Joaquin Valley, where birds are plentiful, the ground level, and the cover more like that where the Eastern trials are run. It is of no use to attempt to have field trials in a chapparal thicket. The great trouble here is to get for judges men who have had experience at field trials. Many members of the club hope this year. The entries closed May I, with a forfeit of \$5 and \$15 additional to fill. Fifty per cent. of the cutrance money goes to the winner, thirty per cent. of the cutrance money goes to the winner, thirty per cent. of the cutrance money goes to the winner, thirty per cent. of the cutrance money goes to the winner, thirty per cent. of the cutrance money goes to the winner, thirty per cent. of the cutrance money goes to the winner, thirty per cent. of the cutrance money goes to the winner, thirty per cent.

goes to the winner, thirty per cent. to second and twenty per cent. to third. POINTERS. FRAIL (J. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville, Cal.)—Liver and white bitch, age not stated (Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen). CLIMAX (E. W. Briggs, San Francisco Cal.)—Lemon and white dog, one year (Bang Bang—Bellona). JATBIRD (E. R. Robbius, Sacramento, Cal.)—Liver and white dog, nine months (Bow, Jr.—Ashe). FLEET (H. A. Bassford, Vacaville, Cal.)—Liver and white dog, age not stated (Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen). BEN COTTON (H. C. Brown, Sacramento, Cal.)—Liver and white dog, five months (Bow, Jr.—Jessie Belle.) PRUDE (H. C. Brown, Sacramento, Cal.)—Liver and white bitch, five months (Bow, Jr.—Jessie Belle.) VANEAUX (G. T. Allender, Marin, Cal.)—Liver, and white dog, ten months (Glen R.—Josie Bow). PROFESSOR (G. W. Bassford, Vacaville, Cal.)—Liver and white dog, ten months (Glen R.—Josie Bow). SANCHO PANZA (N. E. White, Sacramento, Cal.)—Liver and white dog, nine months (Bow, Jr.—Ashe). ENGLISH SETTERS,

ENGLISH SETTERS.

SHOT (Chas. Kaeding, San Francisco, Cal.)—Black, white and tan dog, nine months (Regent—Fannie). MAR (E. G. Eastman, Oakland, Cal.)—Black, white and tan bitch, thirteen months (Regent—Sybil II.). N. E. WHITE. SAGRAMENTO, Cal., May 11.

DOG SHOW SECRETARIES.

Better the only using for him to do is to pull the hole in after him.
Editor Forest and Stream:
On the above subject I would like to say that I find that I have been unjust to the Pittsburgh committee in my strictures on their refusal of the protest in the St. Bernard puppy class. In common with many others, I had got the idea firmly fixed in my mind that the puppy class was restricted to twelve months and under. The fact is that by the most marveilous blunder I ever saw in a premium list, the ages for puppies were not given in several classes, among them mastiffs, St. Bernards, and Newfoundlands. (As the Pittsburgh club is death on setters, they got this fixed at eighteen months.) Now what a committee ought to do under such circumstances, I confess, is a little too deep for me. All other exhibitors in the mastiff and St. Bernard classes had taken it as under twelve months, and with the exception of the vinning puppy, all were under that age. But when a committee does not specify the age of a puppy class, what is the right thing to do is somewhat of a puzzler.
Mow how as apparently in good faith, that the club would not act on protests, was simply the most atrocious piece of high handed injustice I have ever yet known in connection with bits knowledge, and if he has proof of it, he certainly owes it to the dogry public to give it. I trust, however, for the sake of so old a show as Pittsburgh. Wat there has been some mistake about it.
Wu WADE.

HULTON, Pa., May 24, 1886.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A. K. C.—The annual meet-ing of the American Kennel Club which was called for the 29th ult. at the Hoffman House, was not held. Another illustration of this organization's way of doing things. This was an important meeting of the most important club in the country; yet, there was no quorum. Provies were in abund-ance, but it was unamoniously decided, by those present, that the proxies could not be counted as club representatives, un-less there was a quorum, as Section 3 of Rule 10 stipulates that "At any regular or special meeting of this Association, five members in person shall constitute a quorum." As it was, there were only three. L. L. Morgan of the Hartford Club, J. O. Donner of the Westminster, and C. J. Peshall of the New Jersey Club. Mr. Vredenburgh was at his post, but he acts as secretary only. The Hartford, National Field Trials, Montreal, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh clubs had not even the courtesy to communicate with the secretary, and state their inability to send a representative, or to mail their proxies. The meeting is adjourned to Thursday, June 10, at 8 P. M.

SP. M. SPANTEL JUDGING AT NEW YORK.—"Senex" used to charge the Hornell Club with "selling the little ones for cock-ers and the big ones for field spaniels." If his shades could revisit this earth, how they would haunt the spaniel judge at the late Westminster show for awarding a prize to Brahmin as a cocker, and also a prize to his son Banditas a field spaniel ! These awards suggest a few queries. Does Mr. Kirk consider a field spaniel and a cocker spaniel as the same except as to weight? If so, why does he not exert his influence to have the 'tooker' class abolished, and the field spaniel class made into two divisions for large and small dogs respectively? If Mr. K. does consider the cocker a distinct type or breed, it certainly would seem that the prize should have been with-held from one of the dogs mentioned on the ground of being cross-bred.—BRINDLE.

DOG LOST.—Stolen about May 10, the all black Newfound-land dog Major. He is rather small, flat-coated, carries tail low. About four years eld. His front teeth are a good deal worn down from carrying sticks and stones. He is believed to have been sent to some other city. Any one who may recognize him will confer a favor by communicating with William Burke, FOREST AND STREAM office.

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTES. KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.—For the convenience of hreeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound, for retaining duplicates, sent postpaid, % context 30 cents

NAMES CLAIMED.

127 Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

NAMES CLAIMED. Workes must be sont on the Prepared Blanks. Ben Adam. By Jas. W. Bullock, Cincinnati, O., for fawn masiff dog, whelped bee. 10, 1885, by Adam J. (A.K.R. 3367) out of Yolande (A.K.R. 3364). Budge, Smudge, Quaker and Shaker. By Essex Kennels, Andover, Mass. for fawn pug dogs, whelped March 11, 1886, by Tam (Young Toby-Judy) out of Titania (A.K.R. 471). Janish. By Empire State Kennels, Savannah, Ga., for white, with brindle markings, bull bitch. whelped Nov. 25, 1885, by Boz (A K.R. 443) out of Belona (A.K.R. 178). Lady Glen. By Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich., for liver and white pointer bitch, whelped Loc. 17, 1886, by Wasp (Vakeel-Village Belle) out of Fannie (Fincher-Dummy). Counters Vashta, By Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich., for liver and the fourter bitch, whelped Dec. 12, 1856, by Wasp (Vakeel-Village Belle) out of Fannie (Fincher-Dummy). Counters Vashta, By Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich., for liver and themon and white pointer hitch, whelped Dec. 12, 1855, by King Bow (Bow-Taffee) out of Ruby Croxteth (Croxteth-Seitner's Lass). Young Boin. By Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich., for liver and white pointer did, whelped Dec. 12, 1856, by King Bow (Bow-Taffee) out of Ruby Croxteth (Croxteth-Seitner's Lass). *Young Boin.* By Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich., for black.white and tha Llewellin setter dog, whelped Feh. 20, 1866, by Pride of Dixie (Ghadstone-Countess Druld) out of Victory (Count Rapter-Beign). *Bow's Beaufy and Lady Pearl.* By Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich., for black cocker spaniel bitches, whelped March 31, 1856, by Jack out of Nellie. *EBED*

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 Sector State

 Metton Abbot Lady—Young Obo. A. Clinton Wilmerding's (New York) spaniel hitch Newton Abbot Lady (Bend Or-Lady Bird) to J. P. Willey's Young Obo. April 1.

 Queen Bess-King Ban. W. B. Seaman's (Elizabeth, N. J.) red Irish setter bitch Queen Bess (A.K.R. 1970) to Chas. T. Barney's King Ban (Elchon-Bess), May 2.

 Cora of Wetherall-Robitingham. F. Windholz's (New York) Eng-Ish setter bitch Cora of Wetherall (Sir Alister-Mena) to his Rocking-Ish (Elchon-Bess), May 2.

 Bith estter Stick Order of Wetherall (Sir Alister-Mena) to his Rocking-Ish (Elchon-Bracket, J. H. Phelan's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer hitch Rosa (A.K.R. 1448) to Graphic Kennels' Bracket (Graphic-Bloomo), April 28.

 Rose-Bracket, D. H. Phelan's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer hitch Rosa (A.K.R. 1448) to Graphic Kennels' Bracket (Graphic-Bloomo), April 28 and 28.

 Lucia-Bracket, D. S. Gregory's (New York) pointer hitch Lucia (Croxteth-Belle) to Graphic Kennels' Bracket (Graphic-Bloomo), April 20 and 28.

 Lucia-Bracket, D. S. Gregory's (New York) pointer hitch Lucia (Croxteth-Belle) to Graphic Kennels' Bracket (Graphic-Bloomo), May 17.

 State Bracket, D. S. Gregory's (Mew York) pointer hitch Lucia (Croxteth-Belle) to Graphic Kennels' Bracket (Graphic-Bloomo), May 17.

 State Bracket, D. S. Gregory's (Mew York) pointer hitch Lucia (Croxteth-Belle) to Graphic Kennels' Glosharough) pointer bitch Rever, Barth G. Graphic Kennels' Bracket (Graphic-Bloomo), May 17.

Lucid—Bracket, D. S. Gregory's (Mew York) pointer hitch Lucia (Croxteth-Belle) to Graphic Kennels' Bracket (Graphic-Bloomo), May 17. Seph G.-Graphic, J. B. S. Holmes's (Goldshorough) pointer bitch Seph G. (Scray-Dart) to Graphic Kennels' Graphic (A.K.R. Mall), April 17 and 18. Daphne H. (A.K. A89) to their Essex (A.K.R. 38), May 3. Daphne H. (A.K. A89) to their Essex (A.K.R. 38), Diaged Daphne K.-Bob, F. W. White's (Worcester, Mass.) pointer bitch Daphne K.-Bob, F. W. White's (Worcester, Mass.) pointer bitch Daphne K.-Bob, F. W. White's (Worcester, Mass.) pointer bitch Daphne K.-Bob, F. W. White's (Worcester, Mass.) pointer bitch Daphne K.-Bob, F. W. White's (Worcester, Mass.) pointer bitch Daphne K.-Bob, F. W. White's (Worcester, Mass.) Judy-Duke, F. A. Smith's (Detroit, Mich.) fox-terrier hich Flash Crogan-Fannie) to W. W. Wheaton's Barney (Peter II, Frawh, April 83. Bow Queen-King Bow, Detroit Kennel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) Eng-lish setter hitch Bow Queen (Sleaford-Dawn) to their King Bow (Bow -Taffee), May 4. Ruby Croateth-King Bow. Detroit Kennel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) pointer bitch Sue -Taffee), April 28. Swe-King Bow, Detroit Kennel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) pointer bitch Sue -Taffee), April 28. Swe-King Bow, Detroit Kennel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) Denter bitch Sue -Taffee), April 28. Swe-King Bow, Detroit Kennel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) Denter bitch Sue -Taffee), April 28. Swe-King Bow, Detroit Kennel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) Denter bitch Sue (Hindoo-Princess Bow) to their King Bow (Bow-Taffee), May 14. Reign-Dashing Berryn. Detroit Kennels' (Detroit, Mass.) Lewel-in setter bitch Reign (Belton-Breezs) to Arnold Burges's Dashing Bervyn (Dash II - Countess Bear), May 11. Early Dawn-Dashing Berryn. Detroit Kennels' (Detroit, Misch.) Lewellin setter bitch Early Dawn (Nizey--Princess Lonks) to Arnold Burges's Dashing Monarch (Dash II, -Countess Beard), May 5. WHELPS.

WHELPS. (AP Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks. Topsey. E. H. Moore's (Meirose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Topsey (A.K.R. 8269; April 25, three dogs, by his Merchant Prince, Countess. E. H. Moore's (Meirose, Mass.) mastiff bitch Countess (A.K.R. 8220), May 3, twelve (six dogs), hy his flord Caution. Bess. E. H. Moore's (Meirose, Mass.) mastiff bitch Bess (A.K.R. 2977), May 7, ten (fire dogs), by his liford Caution. Brown Betty. A. W. Day's (Dunellen, N.J.) spaniel bitch Brown Betty (A.K.R. 8260), May 5, five (two dogs), by A. Clinton Wilmerding's Black Prince (A.K.R. 62); four black and one liver; two bitches since dead.

dead. Zona, Wm. H. Moseley's (New Haven, Conn.) spaniel bitch Zona (A K R 1851), April 2, seven (four dogs), hy A. Clinton Wilmerding's Black Prince (A. K. R 62); six black and one liver; one dog since dead, *Florrie*. Samuel Coulson's (Monireal, Can.) red Irish setter bitch Florrie (Glencho-Biddy), May 21, eleven (four dogs), by his Shaun Rine (Com.-Nan). Bernice V. E. H. Moore's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Ber-ce V. (A.K.R. 3008), April 33, ten (six dogs), hy his Merchant

nice V. (A.K.R. 3008), April 33, ten (six dogs), by his Merchant Prince. Flame. John G. Tod's (Harrisburg, Tex.) red Irish setter bitch Flame (Von-Floss), April 29, thirteen (seven dogs), by S. Conradi's Rufus (Rufus-Cara). *Quittie*. Warwick Kennels' (Bridgeport, Conn.) beagle bitch Quit-tie, April 30, four (one dog.), by J. Ellis's Jin. *Pinegl. A. C.* Krugers's (Wrightsville, Pa.) heagle bitch Piney (Ban-nerman-Katie), May 12, fire (three dogs), by Shauer's Driver (War-rior-Fannie); all since dead. *Vickey*. A. C. Kruger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) heagle bitch Vickey (Racer-Vic, May 21, three (two dogs), hy W. E Deane's Little Duke, Jr. (Little Duke-Rose). *Donnat.* Chas. E. Taylor's (Bath, Me.) English setter bitch Donna (Royal Clue-Dryad), May 18, three dogs, by A. M. Tuck's Dash III. [Blue Prince-Armstrong's Old Kate]. *Fly.* W. H. Moseley's (New Haven, Conn.) Englisb setter bitch Fly, April 9, eight (six dogs), by F. A. Cannon's Yale Beiton (Belton-Bionde).

Biondė), M. Mill's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer hitch Tempta-Temptation. M. Mill's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer hitch Tempta-tion (A. K.R. 1590), May 8, eleven (four dogs), by C. J. Peshall's Nick of Naso (Naso II.-Pettigo). Hornell Blauche. Geo. J. Northrop's (Marquette, Mich.) cocker spaniel hitch Hornell Blanche (A.K.R. 3612), April 21, three (two dogs), by Hornell Spaniel Club's Hornell Sik (A.K.R. 1397). Janet II. W.M. T. Wells's (Wethersfield, Conn.) collie bitch Janet II. (A.K.R. 3628), May 6, five (two dogs), by Lothian Kennels' Montrose (A.K.R. 891). SALES

SALES. For Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks. Triaket. White, black and tan beagle hitch, age and pedigree not given, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to W. Stewart Diffenderfler, Budge, Snudge, Quaker and Shaker. Fawn pug dogs, whelped March 11, 1800, by Sam out of Titania (A.K.R. 471), by Essex Kennels, Andover, Mass, to Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass. Janisk. White, with brindle markings, bull bitch, whelped March S, 1855, by Boz (A.K. A. 443) out of Pellona (A.K.R. 1730), by R. W. Livingston, New York, to Empire State Kennels, Savannah, Ga.

Marion. Black and white cocker spaniel bitch (A.K.R. 2689), by A. Chinton Wilmerding, New York, to C. V. V. Sewell, Tarrytown, N. Y. Suzette. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped July 15, 1885, by Sport out of Suwance (A.K.R. 659), hy A. Clinton Wilmerding, New York, to W. T. Payne, same place. Bessie. Pug bitch, whelped Sept. 18, hy Bunny out of Judy, by Henry C. Burdick, Springfield, Mass., to T. J. Flack, Washington,

Henry C. Burdick, Springfield, Mass., to T. J. Flack, Washington, D. C. Bordith. Black cocker spaniel hitch, whelped Oct. 12, 1858, by Brush II. out of Olivia, by Chas. E. Taylor, Bath, Me., to C. E. Gilchrist, Charlestown, Mass. Pride of Dixie - Victory whelp. Black, white and tan English sat-ter blich, whelped Feb. 26, 1886, by Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich., to W. Fischer, same place. Pride of Dixie-Kelp (A.K.R. 110) whelps. English setters, whelped Feb 21, 1886, by Detroit Kennels, Detroit, Much, a black, white and tan dog to Wm. Fischer, same place: a liver and white dog to F. W. Chapman, Darlington, Wis., and a white blich to S. A. Howes, Battle Creek, Mich.

Ida dog to Ym, Fischer, same place; a fiver and white dog to Y. W.
 Chapman, Var., Fischer, Same place; a fiver and white dog to Y. W.
 Barnerman-Queen whelps. Beagles, whelped Jan. 23, 1856, by A.
 C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., one pair to Elmer E. Shaner, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Jack-Nellie whelps. Black cocker spaniels, whelped March 31, a dog acd to J. Sinchar, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Jack-Nellie whelps. Black cocker spaniels, whelped March 31, a dog acd to J. Sinchar, W. W. Wheaton, all of same place.
 Harold-Dido whelps. Red and white English and Irias setters, whelped March 6, 1886, by California-Kennels, Sacramento, Cal, a dog to E. Owen, Elk Grove, Cal, and a bitch to Dr. C. M. Hill, Eureka, Cal.
 Pride Oficie-Victory whelp. Black. white and tan fox-terrier bitch, whelped Feh. 28, 1886, by Detroit Kennel Club. Detroit, Mich., to W. A. Johnson, same place.
 Wate Beltom-Fly whelps. English setter bitches, whelped April 9, 1886, by Wm. H. Moseley, New Haven, conc., one end to Charles Hinckley and F. A. Caanon, same place, and one to Geo. Chettis, New Marthoro, Mass.
 Black Prince-Zona whelps. Spaniels, whelped Arril 2, 1856, by Wm. H. Moseley, New Haven, conn., a black dog to S. R. Hermingway, a liver dog to John W. Francis, a black bitch to Chas. Hinckley, a black bitch to John we Haven, conn., a black bitch to John Sne.

PRESENTATIONS. Jack-Nellie whelp. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped March 31, 1886, by Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich., to David Downing, same

ALLEN'S bow-facing oars can be attached to any boat in 5 minutes. Try them, Little catalogue free, Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, III.-Adu

Bifle and Tray Shooting.

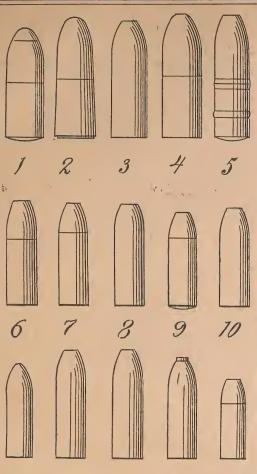
RANGE AND GALLERY.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE CLUB.

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patching and loading, with all that care and deliberation when the char-acterizes the typical muzzle-man. Let us take our friends in order, beginning in that far away corner where a portly gentleman whose clear eye in a measure belie the slight tinge of gray in his hair. He is Mr. R. C. Cressy, of Brattle-boro, Vt. His arm is of Brockway make, with an octagonal barrel, and comes just within the 151bs, standard 28in, barrel. It has a cali-ber of .39, with an even twist of 1 turn in 16 inches, 8 grooves. The hullet is of Brockway make, forced out cold inder a 40-tou pressure into long rods, then cut off in lengths and again swaged to shape. They have a uniform composition of 1 tim to 20 lead. The powder which Mr. Cressy uses is Hazard FFg. A bullet picked up from his





73 12 11 14 15

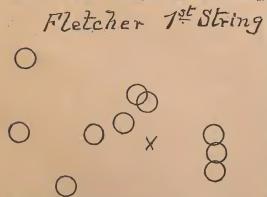
.649 .572

2384% grains, while a powder charge weighed 841% gra-ased paper patch laid in two pieces across the e the majority of the other weapons, his arm is slig a point upon which some of the marksmen lay a s. His method of attaching the weapon to the re

one on eithe rests a latera ressy sits D.

her stuc group eral motion. D. A. Brown, of Boston. He has a r, of Syracuse. It falls within the twist of rifling with one turn in 2 te harrel is 30in. long, and is slightly be harrel is 50in. -canoer. The harrel is than the hreech, th d being to stiffen this asure the springing of bullet with a hard po-isition, while the rear are closely swaged to is are closely swaged together, an e pure lead heal is the point aim Company make. The bullet, we as all the other powder and bullet ten, showed a weight of 671 grains, w d 142/g grains. In loading, Mr. Bro oading, Mr. narrow strips l grooves might . Brown is deliberation and good nearly recht rohered down to a system, and it is almost amus le powder in and then with moistened rod at onc this way he avoids that constant menace of th izzle marksmen, a bullet in the barrel and n

the line came Farrow-W. Milton Farrow, known on ev of from California to Constantinople. He is now a Bratt ent, making rifles, and it was one of his own make that ing. He had secured a rest and had elhowed his way e old timers. His weapon was the pigmy one of the me eighed complete hut 5lbs., had a 34in. harrel of .33-cal. s vices of 1 turn in 16in. The rifling was peculiar with a rate one on which Mr. Farrow pinned his faith. The powe merican Co. FF. make-weighed 35grs. and the hu The last was a 1 to 20 composition, hot drawn. In loadi



od, from it. Mr. sight and

field, Mass., was next in the J was the funny fellow of the ith rallies of wit. He had com-ice to those about him on si-ual on the subject. He strongly

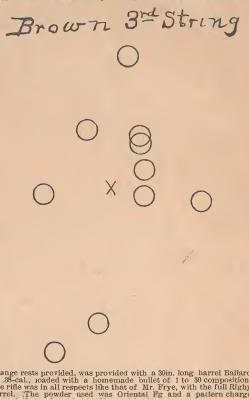
He had an octage

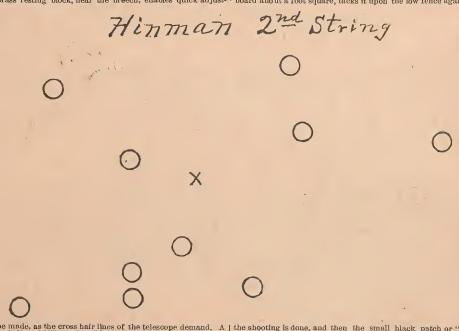
nple, str ed in loa

on followed along the line with his small section of the State when it ' pon with a 30in. 151bs. octagonal bar 9 grooves, necessitating in loading ing grooves were concentric with the

Weschester Co., N. Y., has a .38-cal gun barrel, with 8 grooves and a steady twist of 20 uniform composition, and the powder of one hand puts him to some disad-aterial extent, and he is always ready on ring He uses shout parchment paper patch st has a narrow iron guiding way forward, ck, near the breech, enables quick adjust-FFg. Hazard. The loss of one vantage hut not to any material time for his shot in the string H cut very narrow. His rest has a while a brass resting block, near

ded with Lafin & Rand musket powder. A sample charge powder 67%grs.; bullet 330grs. rye used a Ballard .38-cal, rifle of the ordinary make. His Jullets were the 330gr. Remington make and the powder, s FFg, a sample charge weighing 55%grs. in powder and jolly and fat, capital at off-hand work, as his Man-the week preceding showed, not so good at the





well. He uses , 28 in. long, ehes. and the are of the us ead pushed ho id the rifle is recting rest at l bullet of 1 in hourd 00 creations

a twist of riflin paper one cease. His

while

the hullet of 1 to 20 composition weighed 258grs. F. J. Rahheth had a Remington-Hepburn rife of .38 cal. It had a round barrel and aperture front sight, as did the arms of his associ-ates-Messrs. Himman, Frye and Ellsworth. He had the regular 380gr. Remington patched bullet, as shown, of to 20 composition. It

t given a turn in the greasy figer or perhaps wij oily rag and then placed upon the patch. The res in and assists in pressing the hullet well dow ollar fitting over the barrel end, a piston in it who

FOREST AND STREAM.

[JUNE 3, 1886.

													1
					FIRST S	STRING.							arge delegation of the modern school of marksmen, those who th ink with your correspondent that accuracy of the very highest degree
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		Total.	may be secured without the accompanying discomfits of the heavy ordnance style of weapon.
													Following are records of winners at former meetings of the Nationa 1
Fletcher		3⁄4	1 11-16	17/8	7-16	5%	9-16	3/4	3⁄4	13-16			Rifle Club, furnished by Secretary N. D. Brockway. Strings of 10 shots at 40 rods, given in inches and fractions:
Rabbeth		81/4	1 11-16	15%	21/2	1 3-16	15-16	1 3=16	17/8	5/8	6	12 5-16	1858.
Brown		1/2	7/8	2	2 5-16	1/2	1/4	2 11-16	21/2	1 1 .16	=		L Spencer17 5-16 H W Smith 15 15-15 L Spencer1634 W Farrington, 18 W Farrington, 1614 G Lennard19 15-16
Lowe		7/8	2 13-16	1½ 1 7-16	2 13-16 2 5-16	% 1 1-16	⁸ /8	5%8 7.4	17/8	1 1-16 11-16	····· ···· =		W G Langdon.2084 L Spencer 1934
Cox Brockway	21/2 31/2	23% 1 15-16	11/8	1 13-16	2 5-16	11-16	3-16	7/8 1/2	78 13/4	23%	=		D J Spencer11 3-16 N Lewis10% G H Ferriss15 9-16 W Farrington.11% W Farrington.10% W F and Watts16 3-16
Hinman		2 5-16	1 13-16	25%	41/8	25%	21/8	11/4	1 5-16	41/4	=24 9-16 =		18/0
Park	2 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 5-16	3-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	33/4	=		W Farrington.10 7-16 A Haven13 13-16 A Haven15 11-16 H W Smith144 WG Langdon.19 1-16 W Farrington.16 11-16 A Haven
Farrow	23%	23/8	27/8	3 11-16	17/8	2 11-16	3 3-16	2 1-16	23%	1 9-16	=25 1-16 =	19 9-16	A Haven15 3-16 H W Smith20 13-16 G G Williams.1736 1867. A Marrill11 15-16 W Wetmore10 15-16 G G Williams.11 5-16
Ellsworth	23/4	35%	13%	23/4	5 2-16	11%	3 7-16	41⁄2	31/4	4	=23 =	22 15-16	J H Lord12 J F Brown11 15-16 J H Lord1174 N Johnson13 11-16 T Williamson .13 3-16 T Williamson .12 13-16
Stephenson	6	47/8	31/8	1	1	15%	2 13-16	13⁄4	25%	3	=	25 3-16	1868. H W Smith121/6 J Williamson.125/6 D A Brown11 3-16
					SECOND	STRING							A Paul1352 A Paul1412 JJ Eastman12 8-16 JJ Eastman17 1-16 JJ Eastman16 11-16 A S Fowle14 1870.
	1	r	1								1		N Hatch10 WWWetmore.10½ H W Smith13½ E Phillips12 1-16 A Haven12 3-16 C Bradley13 9-16
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		Total.	N Hatch10 WWWetmore.10½ H W Smith13½ E Philips12 1-16 A Haven12 8-16 C Bradley13 9-16 D C Pease13 7-16 H W Smith13 9-16 WWWetmore.14 5-16 H874. H874. WW
Hinman	2	3/4	2 9-16	1 5-16	1 9-16	3/4	11/2	3	1 7-16	1 13-16	=165% =	101/2	J Williamson,10 5-16 J Williamson,1312 WWWetmore.10 11-16 NS Brockway11 5-16 W D Craft14 1-16 J Wilhamson,11 7-16
Rabbeth	9-16	13-16	2 9-16	1 3-16	2 3-16	11/2	9-16	3 1-16	11/2	8 11-16	=175% =	11 5-16	N Hatch131/2 E Phillips141/2 W D Craft121/4 1876.
Park	3 7-16	7/8	15-16	9-16	3/8	15%	21/4	11-16	11-16	15-16	=	123%	J Nichols
Brown	15-16	17%	134	13/4	11/4	1/2	3/8	1⁄4	1 13-16	15%	=	121/2	J Williamson, 15 11-16 D A Brown16 1-16
Smith	17/8	2 1-16	15–16	13%	11/2	1 13-16	25%	1 11-16	3⁄4	11/2	=		N S Brockway 9% D A Brown 13 5-16 G Day
Fletcher	3⁄4	9-16	23⁄4	11-16	3	1 13-16	23/8	1 1-16	11/4	2 7-16	=		1878.
Brockway	1 9-16	5-16	2 7-16	4	15-16	5-16	1 11-16	15%	1 13-16	31/4	=	and the second se	J Williamson.10 7-16 N S Brockway 954 H W Martin 9 9-16 D S Priest1276 H W Martin 10 7-16 N Hatch11 11-16 D A Brown1355 J Williamson.11356 N S Brockway 1252
Frye		31/2	1 3-16	21/8	17%	2	21/8	35%	41/4	31/2 01/	=26 11-16 =		1879. P A Reinhard, 10 5-16 H W Smith 11 13-16 H W Martin 11 1-16
Stephenson		83/8	23%	2 2 16	11/8	8/8 974	15-16 33%	13-16 4 15-16	1 4 ³ /8	2 ¹ /8 3 1-16	= 30 ¹ /8 =	19 13-16 21 7-16	D S Priest10 11-16 D A Brown12 3-16 D A Brown
Ellsworth	. 3 . 1 <u>1</u> 4	17/8	1½ 4 9-16	3 7-16 3 5-16	2 1-16 2 1-16	27/8 3/8	^{3%} 15–16	4 10-10	4% 3	31-J6 31/4	= 30 % =		1880. D H Brown10 15-16 D A Brown10 C F Fletcher12 7-16
Lowe	6 0 40	41/4	4 5-16	31/4	48/4	2	33/4	1 9-16	7-16	1/4	=		J Williamson.14 J Williamson.10% D A Brown12 9-16 H J Huntoon.15% W D Craft11 11-16 J N Madden14%
	1 0-10	*/4			-74		71		<u>[</u>				JN Gardner., 7 13-16 NB Tyler 9 13-16 JN Gardner 11 3-16 NB Tyler1014 DA Brown1114 NB Tyler12 13-16
					THIRD	STRING.							J Wiiliamson, 1134 L Park 12 13-16 E Phillips 1278
_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		Total.	H Warner 51/2 NS Brockway.11 C F Fletcher 95/6 C F Fletcher 9 11-16 J Williamson.131/6 H Warner 93/4
		1.0.10	1 4 10			11 10	11-16	1 9-16	3⁄4	3/4	=	9 13-16	R C Cressy10 1-16 H J Huntoon. 1312 N B Tyler1036 1283.
Brown	1	1 9-16	1 1-16 9-16	3⁄8 15-16	3% 1	11-16 1 5-16	11-10	7-16	74 2 3–16	74 21/8	=		DA Brown11½ NS Brockway.11 13-16 H J Huntoon. 9 NS Brockway.1236 H Warner13 2-16 NS Brockway.9 11-16 H Warner134 D A Brown1436 N Warner10 9-16
Fletcher		11/2 17/8	34	13-16	3%8	1/4	2 15-16	31/4	15%	1 5-16	=		H Warner1314 DABrown1436 H Warner10 9-16 1884. CFFletcher976 NSBrockway.1056 CFFletcher1096
Lowe	0 45 40	2 1-16	33/8	2 11-10	25/8	3-16	1 11-16	1 7-16	1 3-16	41/8	=22 5-16 =		L Park
Frye Brockway		18%	1 15-16	1 13-16	21/8	7/8	3⁄4	21/8	3/8	27/8	=	161/4	1885. CF Fletcher. 674 F Fenn13 11-16 NSBrockway.11 15-16
Rabbeth	8	15%	3 1-16	4 1-16	2 9-16	7/8	1 15-16	21/2	21/4	2	=241/8 =	165%	F Fenn105% C F Fletcher13 13-16 D A Brown161/4 R C Cressy12 3-16 E Stephenson.145% C F Fletcher167%
Park		1%	31/2	5/8	3⁄4	2 1-16	1 7-16	7-16	1 1-16	2 9-16	=	16 11-16	ARLINGTON HE'GHTS, Mass., May 22 A match was shot be-
Hinman	31/8	3 5-16	17/8	25/8	1 7-16	23/4	1 13-16	21/4	2	31/8	=24 5-16 =		tween teams from the Arlington Heights Rifle Club and the Hillside
Cressy	. 1 18-16	21/4	2 3-16	1 13-16	716	21/8	11/2	21/2	11/2	2 1-16		18 3-16	G G Franklin. 7 4 7 6 8 8 9 10 9 8-76
Ellsworth		1	2	13%	4 5-16	5 9-16	21/8	1 5-16 2 1-16	4 3-16	31/8	=26 3-16 =	2152	A F Davis. 7 10 3 7 10 7 9 7 8-75 G A Lloyd. 6 6 6 7 8 10 6 9 9-73
Smith		51/4	23/4	11/2	1 7-16	$1\frac{1}{2}$	21/2 21/4	5%	13 <u>4</u> 7⁄8	15% 6	=	21 13-16	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Stephenson		11/2	1 9-16 53⁄4	4 11-16 3 15-16	13%	61/4	~74 9–16	1 13-16	41/4	2		227/8	D Smith
Farrow		³ / ₄ 3 11–16	1	2	23/4	4 1-16	11/2	17% °	21/4	1 11-16	=	261/4	
			1).									W H Stone. 6 8 7 9 6 6 7 7 -63 L D Dennison 4 5 8 6 9 6 8 6 -68 E A Emerson 4 9 6 7 7 7 5 7 7 5 7
fit: over the bullet of leather-bound is pushed down ou the bullet is prop- pressure upon the tion, and with gun unscrewed, the old a new primer has is ready for the ti Meantime a lad paper, a second s dispute as might v	point, and lead at h	i with seve and, the k	eral sharp	blows from thed with e	n the lump exactitude,	fewer i go upo	nen who c n the reco	arried off rd. None	their targe of the bre	ets rather	than have the	e place of	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
is pushed down ou the bullet is prop	nt of sight. pelled, now	Then the very easi	e rod come ily, until i	s in again. t rests wit	and down	had not	t the 10 pe	r cent. for	fixed res	t deducte	d from his st	tring, was	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
pressure upon the tion, and with gun	top of the	powder. e wrench	The capp comes in,	the false	muzzle is	was not	in the be	est of for	m. The l	hig Warn 1 a string	ppear in the it. Mr. Far. if from his st al experimer er gun of M of less than er tricky win cent. divisio ilver medal i	r Brown 10 inches	BOSTON, May 27.—The attendance to day at the range at Walnut Hill was fair. A strong 6 to 9 o'clock wind prevailed. During the day a team match was shot Scores:
a new primer has	heen inser	ted and th	e nipple	rescrewed,	the piece	was des	erving of In addit	special cr tion to th	e dit when e 50, 80 au	the rath nd 20 per	er tricky win cent. divisio	nd is con-	day a team match was shot Scores: Decimal Off Hand Match200vds.
Meantime a lad	has patche	ed each bu	llet-hole w	ith a narrotteh, if so	ow strip of there is no	by Mr.	and third L. C. Smith	in each s in for the h	string the	re was a string	ilver medal p of the meet or the 30 show	ing. This	day a team match was shot Scores: Decimal Off Hand Match200yds. C E Berry, D. 910 10 9 7 10 8 7 10 10-90 A L Brackett, C. 910 10 9 7 10 8 7 10 10-90 A L Brackett, C. 90 8 9 9 7 7 4-77 N F Tufts, A. 9 9 9 4 6 9 10 6 7 7-75 J R Mills, D. 7 7 10 9 6 7 9 7 7 7-75 J R Mills, D. 9 7 10 6 8 4 8 10 10 6 3-72 D P Jaw, C. 8 6 6 8 4 5 9 10 6 10-72 T Stewart, A. 810 5 8 8 6 7 -63 W T Gcodwin State Militia MatchOff band. W T Godwin
							ven with t	he arm us	al of 53%8	inches it	r meas suo	us. very	N F Tufts, A 9 9 9 4 6 9 10 6 7 7-75 E B Souther, D 7 6 7 6 8 9 8 8 7 7-75
perhaps, for each	man, whe	n time is a	matter no	t to be sl	urred over				SUMMA	RY.			J R Mills, D
by any means. The question of	a proper	allowanc	e to be ma	de the sm	aller rifles				1st	2d	3d	Total.	D P Jaw, C
by any means. The question of was the first one of prepared for work to it." was the gen	s "Make	your own	home guar	on and we	will agree e shoo ers.				String	. String	. String.		W T Goodwin
to it," was the gen So the visitors tho be allowed, then a finally three inche weapons. Under t	ught that an additio	ten per ce nall ten p	ent for tel	escopic sig or the fixe	nts should d rest, and	Brown			13516	121/2	913 ₁₆	355%	W T Goodwin
finally three inche weapons. Under	these cond	itions of d	ifference t	he men she	ot, and the	Fletche	r		9716	16111	14116	40 ³ 18	R B Edes (mil)
complete scores o	JI THE SEV	or der Sor kang	50 11 11 0000			Rahbet	h	•••••	12516	11516	165%	401/4	W T Goodwin (mil)
was chilly, far par	st the poin	t of comfe	ort, while a the 12 o'c	a wind flic lock point	kering and made the	Hinman	a	.	161518	101/2	161/4	44818	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Second Performance} \\ \text{C E Berry.} & 10 & 6 & 7 & 7 & 9 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 5 & 4 & -69 \\ \text{E B Souther.} & 10 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 5 & 7 & -59 \\ \text{H Dennis (mll)} & 6 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 8 & 5 & 4 & 3 & -47 + 5 & -52 \\ \text{H Sunkley.} & 4 & 1 & 7 & 3 & 9 & 6 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 & -45 & -225 \\ \end{array} $
shooting very "on where the advan	nsartin" in tages of	deed. Th the rest sy	e breech i stem was,	nen soon for where	found out they with	Park		· · · · • • • • • • • • •		123/8	161116	461/8	
The first string v was chilly, far par shifting in fishtail shooting very "on where the advan eye down to pee wind, and often p muzzle shooters s when the right s hair trigger and o the licht guns hel	p sight we ulled trigg	re unable er just as	to catch a sthe gust	ny fluctua followed t	he lull, the	Brockw	ay			17716	16 ¹ /4 14 ¹ /4	487/8 51 ⁸ 16	lowing are the best scores: Decimal Off-hand Match.
muzzle shooters s when the right se	econd cau	ne a slight	t pressure	of the fin	ger on the	Lowe	•th				1474 18 ⁵ 16	62 ¹¹ 16	R Reed, D
the light guns hel	d their ow	n, and Ral	hbethe, qui	ck to cate	h the con-	Stophe	uson			1913 ₁₆		66 ¹³ 16	O M Jewell, C
prize winners at t	he head of	the colum	n. Fletche the condi	r made a v	ery credit- e shooting	Cox			1	2834	261/4	691/4	A L Brackett, A
which the trigger and o the light guns hel dition of the diff prize winners at ti able target index over, there was a Brockway drew ti On the back of ea ten, so that when and buring attact	general pi he tacks t	ligrimage i he prohabi	to the targ ilities of p	ets, and as lace were	Secretary	Frye				1811	151/8	331316	A Keach, A 2 4 7 10 4 7 6 5 9 7-61 Rest Match.
On the back of ea ten, so that when	the score	r having th	l the shoot hrust a pin	er's name into the er	act center	Smith.				161/8	215%	373/4	E R Foster, F
men as he read of	ff the shot	s in inches	s, eights an	d sixteent	hs.	Farrow			19916		227/8	427 16	N Washburn, F
An evening spel of initial velocity marksmen, and a till early morn, bi ated in a great mo and early to get string. The bree share worked to	and winds	age and al	l the other an early o	topics of ouch to s	interest to leep sound	Cressy.		• • • • • • • • • • • • •			18 ³ 16	183 ₁₆	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
till early morn, th	easure, an	a double	he marksn	The wind h hen were a	ad moder-	Fenn		•••••		•••{••••••		[W L Chase
and early to get	windage chmen ha	before the	e time wa the bearin	s called og of thing	on the first in better	The	meeting, o	n the who	le, had be	en a capi	al success; s	o thought	
string. The bree shape, worked to found two of their prise to the host of heen made in dir fact that the bree ir this match held tiquated style of	n leading	th more h	harmony, a This was	and the co	ounting up t of a sur-	the old	National e youtnfu	Rifle Club 1 sportsm	for thou an's feelin	gh it is ng; so th	tal success; s old in years i ought the vi away with t le Vermont v we present 'e taken from rd, while the	isitors, for	THOMASTON, Conn., May 29.—The generally low scores of to- day's shoot were owing to poor holding, for the light was good with a light wind, veering from 9 to 11 o'clock, 20yds., off-hand, Hinman.
prise to the host of heen made in dir	cluh men, ect rivalr	but they w	ere more t	ed that the han please	e score had	they h	ad been m st pleasan	t recollect	treated at	e quiet litt	le Vermont v	the whole	a light wind, veering from 9 to 11 o'clock. 20yds., off-hand, Hinman.
fact that the bree ir this match held	echloaders ongs to Mr	could do Hinman.	It is unf	ortunate t	hat the an-	story,	with figure	es and pic	ture. The	targets an	e taken from	the origi- weight of	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
tiquated style of but such as the ta that it was shot a	prot ic me	propent it	t in full sig	ze, and ret	nembering	powde.	r and lead	where gi nd weight	ven are f	rom the spert in t	amples takes he Fairhanks	n by your s Scale Co.	F Carr
						on a Fiones; f	or Willian	cale.—Eo. ison, the c	F. AND S.] lub preside	. There ent, away	vere regrets : at his home a	t Comack,	GARDNER, Mass., May 27.—Only a few men faced the butts of the Gardner Rifle Club, at the Hackmatack range, at the last regular meet. The distance was 200yds., off-hand, staudard American target,
With a sky three ond and third stri and the strange r	ings of the rifle range	sight was	The wind presented	had died d	aiting for a	cuse, T	yler and (Col. Rice of Maria	of Vermor	and W B	e taken from rd, while the amples taket he Fairbauks vere regrets : at his home a kskill, Warne 'etmore of Ne . Farrington Phillips, the g	ew Hamp- of Boston	meet. The distance was 200yds., off-hand, standard American target, resulting as follows:
ond and third stri and the strange r bit more breeze b the position of th the wind was free the midst of th	o come up	to wait	ghted duri	ng the mo	rning when shooting in	1 Lad hi	the stand	ard conu	ndrum wa Far West.	s where The adie	Phillips, the g us were give t the club w	n, with an	resulting as follows: G C Goodale
the wind was tree the midst of th	eir string	. There w	vere at th	e finish of	this string	g accom	panying n	ope that t	he next r	neeting o	r the club w	ould see a	Newton

C E Berry, D
N F Tufts, A
E B Souther, D
W + Olor D 9 9 0 4 0 10 0 0 -12
T Stawart A 8 10 5 8 8 6 2 3 6 7-63
T Stewart, A
W T Goodwin
R B Edes
R B Edes
NETweete 9 5 5 7 5 8 7 8 7 9 -70
N F Tufts
R B Edes (mil) $6 \ 4 \ 6 \ 9 \ 5 \ 7 \ 4 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ -56 \ -7 \ -63$
A L Brackett 5 7 7 7 2 4 6 9 7 6 -60
WT Goodwin (mil)
Second Team
$\begin{array}{c} \text{C E Berry10 } 6 & 7 & 7 & 9 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 5 & 4 & -69 \\ \text{E B Souther10 } 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 5 & 7 & -59 \end{array}$
E B Souther 10 4 5 5 5 4 6 8 5 7 -59
May 29 The rifle matches were shot at Walnut Hill to-day. Fol-
lowing are the best scores:
Decimal Off-hand Match.
R Reed, D
R Reed, D
J Francis, D
O M Jewell, C
C B Edwards, D
A L Brackett, A.,
J W Frye, D 8 9 6 6 9 8 7 6 6 5-70 J W Frye, D 7 6 7 8 5 10 4 6 10 4-68
H Withington C $767851046104-68$
H Withington, C
E B Foster F
E R Foster, F
D L Chase, F 10 9 10 10 10 9 10 9 9 10-96.
N Washburn, F 10 9 10 10 10 9 10 10 10 8-95
D D Chardon, F
J Hurd, A
D Chardon, F
0 W Flanders
W L Chase
C W Hodgdon4155414554-44 FC Sneppard (Mil).4544554245-42
C W Hodgdon455444554-44 F C Bacppara (An). 101100 1415 F
THOMASTON, Conn., May 29The generally low scores of to-
day's shoot were owing to poor houng, for the agir hand, Hinman.
a light wind, veering from 9 to 11 0 clock, soyus., on-hand, Hintitas.
tarrott
E Thomas
W H Dunbar
F Carr 6 8 6 7 5 6 7 7 6 6-04
F A Perkins
a postep Mass Mar 97 Only a few men faced the butts of the
GARDNER, Mass., May 27.—Only a few men faced the butts of the Gardner Rife Club, at the Hackmatack range, at the last regular
GARDNER, Mass., May 2 Out a total and the last regular Gardner Riffe Club, at the Hackmatack range, at the last regular meet. The distance was 200yds., off-hand, standard American target,

JUNE 3, 1886.]	
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 30.—Last Friday in a telegraphic rifie match with Waltham, Mass., our club made the following score, 200yds., off-hand, Hinman target center, light very bright, wind one point from 11 o'clock: Hazeldina 8 8 9 9 7 9 710 7-79 Brown 6 7 8 6 8 7 9 710 7-79 Brown 6 7 8 0 9 7 9 710 7-67 Burns 8 4 9 5 7 5 4 7-54 Curtiss 8 0 0 6 5 7 6 5-50 Ward 6 5 0 0 4 4-39 -396 Watkam 0 0 0 4 10 5 0 44	S1 th re lo; dr
NEWARK. May 20. —On Monday last Mr. Godfrey Snellen, of the Essex A. R. C. shot a match for \$50 with Mr. Lever of Elizabeth, at the Essex range. The match was shot under rules of the N. R. A. at Zettler ring target. Mr. Snellen won the natch with the score of 1,141 points, to Mr. Lever's 1,100 points, out of a possible 1,200. Another match was arranged between the same parties, for the same amount, for an early date at Elizabeth, Mr. Snellen to give Mr. Lever 20 points. Mr. Lever's 1,100 points, out of a possible 1,200. Another match was arranged between the same parties, for the same amount, for an early date at Elizabeth, Mr. Snellen to give Mr. Lever 20 points. Mr. Lever's 1,100 points, and the Protection of Game and Fish will be held at Burlington, Iowa, June 15 to 18, Inclusive. The association has made every effort to make this the most successful meeting ever held in the State, and judging from the numerous as- surances received, the managers believe the attendance will he duble that of previous years. The grounds selected are very fine, buildings commodious, and the comfort of visitors has been carefully looked after. The committee promise lots of live hirds, and alm ost every variety of inanimate targets; and four shoots will be carried on	to
avoid those long waits between shoots. There is a large number of extra prizes, some of them very valuable, and a large editems' purse, also a novely shoot, which will be very interesting. WORCESTER, Mass., May 27.—Battery B. of the State Militia, is located here, it is the only organization that has a Gathlag gun con- nected with militia. This week it went to the State grounds. It had two objects in view, practice and to meet the joint standing committee on military affairs of the Legislature. The result was a surprise to all, it being the first time the men had used the guns with annunition The distance was 200rds. The target was four by six feet with an eight inch bullseve. Out of a possible 25 the work of each man was as follows: Capt F W Wellington	

THE TRAP.

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

510. NEWARK VS. ELIZABETH.—The Southside Gun Club, of Newark, sustained its first defeat on Thursday, May 20 at the hands of the Elizabeth Gun Club. Teams of 9 men shot at Lockport 'bats,' a new form of 'crockery birds.'' Each man shot at 21 in the match and the clubs tied on 118 broken. The tie was shot off at 3 birds each and Elizabeth men broke 21 out of 27, while the Newarkers only smashed 8, making the total 139 to 136.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

ALLEN'S bow facing oars, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, III, -Adv.

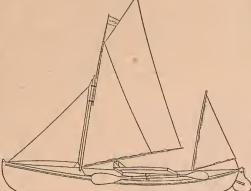
ONE IN SIX of those insured under the accident policies of the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn, in 1884, was killed or injured by accident, and received cash benefits.—Adv.

dent, and received cash benefits.—Adv, AMONG THE NORTHERN LAKES Of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, are hundreds of delightful places where one can pass the summer months in quiet rest and enjoyment, and return home at the end of the heated term completely retuvenated. Each recurring season brings to Oconomowoc. Waukesha, Beaver Dam, Frontenae, Okoboji, Minnctonka, White Bear, and immerable other charming localities with romantic names, thousands of our best people whose whiter homes are on either side of Masson and Dixon's line. Elegance and comfort at a moderate cost can be readily obtained. A list of sum-mer homes with all necessary information pertaining thereto is being distributed by the CHOACO, MINWATKEE & Sr. PAUL RATEWAY, and will be sont free upon application by letter to A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passeuger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis,—Adv.

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Secretaries of cance clubs are requested to send to FOREST AND REAM their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc., of eir clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and ports of the same. Cancelsits and all interested in canceing are quested to forward to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with go of cruises, izaps, and information concerning their local waters, awings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating the sport.





PITTSBURGH C. C. OPENING.

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CANOES AND SAILING BOATS.

CANOES AND SAILING BOATS. A MERICAN cancelsts have always taken a great interest in the Matulius cance as the pattern after which the majority of Amer-far cancelsts have always taken a great interest from the fact that she was the subject of a lengthy controvery very similar to that that she was the subject of a lengthy controvery very similar to that that she was the subject of a lengthy controvery very similar to that that she was the subject of a lengthy controvery very similar to that that she was the subject of a lengthy controvery very similar to that that she was the subject of a lengthy controvery very similar to that that she was the subject of a lengthy controvery very similar to that that she was the subject of a lengthy controvery very similar to that that she was the subject of a lengthy controvery very similar to that that she was the subject of a lengthy controvery very similar to that the was the subject of a lengthy controvery very similar to that the second of 180 pounds. She was schooner regret increase her buoyancy. The Nautilus was ta x28, rigged as shown, a term Inferior boat in all respects to those of to day. The question of the second in a fresh breeze and rough water. The two are described a follows in the *Fleid* of September and October: **Florn London** *Fleida*, Sept. 9, 1871. The course selected for this miniature yacht race was from South-send test the greations were taken up, with all set -Nauthus under large Chinese mainsail and a mizzer. Widewake (a schooner) under aft main and foresails and fore sizes. The observe taken up, with all set -Nauthus and role shows as a nice S.E. breeze, with the sea ha a lumpy pinter. At 230 stations were taken up, with all set -Nauthus there are contine so the probable result of the race was at ong set inder are continese mainsail and a mizzer. Widewake (a schooner) **Mater are and horesails and fore sizes**. The out is beet so to the probable result of the race was at ong set probable result of the race with is ac

Ing well up to windward, weathered and 'wore' round the mark bury, the Wideawake being a little short of a mile astern at the time. The Wideawake, however, stuck pluckly to it, but with little hope of re-gaining the lost ground, as the wind was falling light. During the whole time the wherries accompanying the race had to use oars as well as sails in keeping up with the leading cance. Messenger, the ex-champion sculler and builder of the boars, who had come down from where the add three quarters on ber homeward passage of two miles and a haf, and arrived at Southsea Pier the winner by nearly two miles. The wind now lied away altogether, and a 'calm canno over the face of the deep.' Wideawake was to well be add the south are in the interest in this match. from a boaring point of view, was fraveling cance, a well-known fiver, having taken the two first sail-ing prizes of the Chang. How make, nearly twice her size, and having an ere of the deep. Builder and the design, size and riss of the availing science, a well-known fiver, having taken the two first sail-ing prizes of the Cance (100-beam 21t wice her size, and having an ero more keel, 130 poinds."

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THE ROYAL C. C.-HENDON LAKE.

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shion of lying down full length in the bottom steering by the i , midway, the Pearl plan of sitting up against the weather sid cans of a side-deck thap. It was pretiy generally concluded ting on deck in the circumstances would have been a sign build bave liked to see, especially some of the competitors and ofessional boat keepers (they do not get a chance of a bit of the work of the).

professional boat keepers (they do not get a chance of a bit of sal-vage work often). On the whole, Hendon Lake, though the races have this season been set a good bit too early, has produced some very good racing; and has shown that, though Nauthus comes out of it with first prize for each start, and Pearl close up, the other cances, notably Nina and Diamond, are by no means out of the running, and Sabrina, for the "second-class" matches on the Thannes, will start the favorite with a great number on the home waters. A pudding race came off at Kingston on Wednesday last. The distance was half a mile, and the competitors, G. J. B. Porter, E. W. Lewis, and H. K. Bridger, were started by Mr. A. B. Ingram at 7 P. M. Porter at once showed in front, and was never headed, eventu-ally winning easily by several lengths; Lewis second. There will be a mile race in second class Rob Roys on Wednesday next, the 20th inst.—*The Field, May* 15.

IE A. C. A. TROPHY.—Editor Forest and Stream: I heg to towledge contributions to the American Canoe Association inter-onal challenge cup, as follows: James K. Hand, Shattemuc C. C., "60." \$1, Hy. N. Sweet, Boston, \$1; Frauk Brewster, Cleveland, W. P. Couch, Dubuque, \$1; J. M. Glidert, Halifax, \$1; Walter It Palmer, Albany, \$1; Reade W. Bailey, Pittsburgh, second sub-tion, \$5; J. T. Hubbard, Clayton, N. Y., \$1; A. Bain, Clayton, ...\$1; F. R. Webb, Staunton, Va., \$1; W. B. Lesslie, Kingston, \$1; Brinlle Ruff, Dubuque, Ia., \$1; J. P. defferson, Warren, Pa., L. Weller, Brighton, Ont. \$1; Will Brooks, San Francisco, Cal., previously acknowledged, \$204; total to date, \$225.-WM. WHIT-, Chairman (37 West Twenty-second street, New York, May 1).

previously acknowledged, \$204; total to date, \$225.-WM. WINT-CR, Chairman (37 West Twenty-second street, New York, May 1). SSEX BOAT AND CANOE CLUB.-The first annual regatta of the sex Boat and Canoe Club, will be held off the club house, Passaic rer, north of the Eric Eridge, on Salurday, June 26, 1886, at 2 P. M. e programme is as follows: Paddling classes, 3 and 4; sailing sess, A and A; tandem paddling classes, 3 and 4; uset race, tub sess, and A; tandem paddling classes, 3 and 4; uset race, tub re. Suitable prizes will be given for each race. Geo, 0. Totten, na, II, Hiltier, A. W. Evenden, Regatta Committee. AKE ST, LOUIS C. C. OPENING CRUISE.-The Lake St. Louis C. enjoyed a very exciting ran on May 25, down the Chatenaugenay rer. A party of thirty-four went to Huntington by rail, with their noes, and starting on Monday morning ran down the river for a tance of 75 miles, shooting eight rapids iu which many canoes me to grief. Besides a thorough wetting and some damage to the ast, no harm was done and all enjoyed the trip. "CANOE HANDLING."-If foolish, go it alone, experiment, and rn the ropes by main strength. If wise, equip yourself with Yaux's ok and study if. It won't make you a canoeist before you go on to a water, but you will be surprised to find how simple a thing it is master canoeing, when tutored by so adept and accomplished a aster as "Dat." "CANOE AND CAMP COOKERY" is a collection of the recipes epared by "Seneca" and published in convenient form for all outers to have occasion to do their own cooking in camp or on a cruise. dollar cannot be better expended in the way of outfitting than en put into this useful manual. A, C, A,-Tbe following candidates have heen proposed for mem-

A. C. A.—The following candidates have heen proposed for mem-ership: Geo. M. Cole, Dr. J. E. Brouse, J. H. Bagg, Brockville, Ont., anada; Lieut.-Col. Villiers, J. B. Carruthers, T. Y. Greet, Lieut. ivers, Kingston, Ont., Canada; Chas, P. Weekes, Chas. G. Balmann, rooklyn, N. Y.; J. H. Ten Eyck. THE SPRING MEETS.—Successful meets of the canceists were eld at Knodout and Calla Shasta on May 30, accounts of which will ppear next week.

Dox'r twist your neck off, but use Allen's bow-facing oars. Little talogue free. Fred A. Allen. Monmouth , III.-Adv.

Hachting.

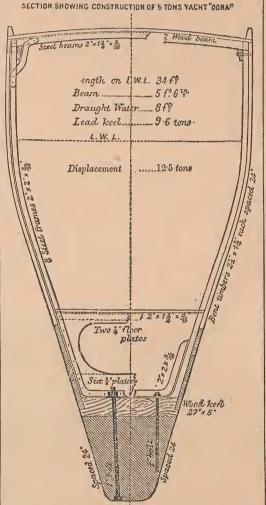
THE LOSS OF THE OONA.

THE LOSS OF THE OONA. The details of the sad accident by which five lives were lost, are ingel, with the accompanying cuts, in order to correct the false in-restores on a second by the first garhled reports here of the "capsize of the second second second second second second second second first reported and it is evident that she was in very heavy weather, d while it may be that a racing yacht of here construction is not the set and of other types would have fared no better. In these days here the lead fever has fairly set in here there is a valuable lesson of the target of the types would have fared no better. In these days here he lead fever has fairly set in here there is a valuable lesson would did the at very large number of them are very weak and. Owners and builders are most duredly interested in this to a did's the late Mr. W. E. Paton was an "amateur yacht de-gner," but so far from this heigh the strength in the floors they and the lead fever a speared in the calculated to convey the pression that the late Mr. W. E. Paton was an "amateur yacht de-gner nametas have supparent until fails consequences are at and theoretical training for his profession such as no other days and theoretical training for his profession such as no other day and theoretical training for his profession such as no other day here huilders, Glasgov, for some years, and then went through a prac-tice years course of study at the Koyal Naval College. Greenwice, the the invitation, we believe, of the present Chief Constructor to the

2 411 BAV Hoskin's MALAHIDE Patch Old D Castle *SONA* Wreck Imiralty, who at the time was manager of the Elswick works. He obably would have remained at Elswick had not his fondness for chts and yacht sailing turned his thoughts solely to yacht design-g. His first notable achievment in the way of designing was the ident, 5-tonner, which he hull for himself and sailed during his sign was worked out, with all the care as to weight of materials d stahility. bestowed on ironclads, and she proved a successful at the next designed the 5 tonner Olga, also while at Greenwich, r htr. J. M. Heyn, and it will be remembered that she was sumk Kungstown liarhor by a small steam yacht, owned by Mr. Talbot iver, after a remarkable series of victories. She was covered by Mr. Power, who had her repaired, and after lishing up a successful season, he sold her to Mr. G. B. Thompson in 84. While in the bands of the fatter geniteman she was opposed 'Shona and Delvin, and was finally again sumk in the Mersey by a eamer, but bas since heen again raised and repaired. During Mr. iton's stay at Elswick he also designed the credet care than Olga, d last year in the turned out the Luath for Mr. G. B. Thompson. His test effort was the Oona, and she is numbered as 'No. SX design" his own handwriting on the plans. It may be concluded from the regoing that Mr. Paton was in no sense an "amateur" designer; on e contrary, he went through a very arduous and quite exceptional

training for his profession, and had achieved such success with smar-racing yachts, that his career was full of promise. He had may many friends, and his gentlemanly manner and modest bearing cou-not be otherwise than attractive. The news of his sad fate was hear by all who knew him with genuine sorrow, and every one regretic that a life which promised to be so useful should he swept away r his very opening. In speaking thus of hir. Paton we must not forg his friend Mr. Plunket, whose death excited no less sorrow among large circle of friends. The master of the yacht, E. Porter, leaves widow and five children to mourn his loss, and, as they are total ection of the Oona, it will

to the fund. From the drawing be seen that she has flatter and straighter or four are a very ne ractically no blige, her underwater form heing than any other similar yacht, although three r approach to it. Besides the fact that, in de-sailing yacht, the lead keel must be of great i dea that, by doing away with the blige he



would get rid of some of the enormous transverse wave-makings to which these craft are prone; but whether he succeeded or not in reducing the wave-making, the features of the design bad nothing "hatever to do with the loss of the yach: a 'most elahorate specification, drawn hy Mr. Paton, wherein the whole of the construction, and your hy Mr. Paton, wherein the whole of the construction, and your hy Mr. Paton, wherein the whole of the construction, and constantly visited the yard to see that his instructions were faithfully carried out. He fixed the sizes of all fromwork, and was most anxious to keep everything as light as possible consistent with strength, so as to throw his calculations out. H is only right to say that both Mr. Paton and Mr. Plunket ex-pressed themselves highly satisfied with the manner in which Messrs. Fay had carried out all instructions. The following condensed ex-tracts from the specification of the yach: "The builders to supply and fit a lead keel of 9 6 tons, to be cast from a pattern, the latter to he most accurately moulded from the drawings, and if when cast it is found short of the calculated weight to the extent 'of more, say, than 2cvt, as much as possible of the difference is to be made up by a thick layer of white lead between the wood and lead keels, the former of which may be gouged out a liter on the under surface, so as to retain more white lead. "The sub sto he firsh oak, fin. side." "Max 'all, spaced 'Aff, so as to divide the length of L.W.L. into ten for information to the say that the builders substituted steel for iron for these frames and the flow so the sizes stipulated to row and read keels on the index with the substituted steel for iron for these frames and the flow so the sizes stipulated to row the spacing framing to consist of eight frames of L iron 21m. X in X-34 (5, spaced 344, so as to divide the length of L.W.L. into ten effort on the set frames and the flow so the sizes stipulated to row in the drawings, and edition 14, fut, un on of the larger and "Max 'a

e, and support or plates. Three of the heavy ben-or plates. Three of the heavy ben-ed with kjin. Iron floors, 2in ×2in ×3-16in., iron floor plates a heavier of the cabin, as shown in the drawing, the remaning nine be 6in, deep. The three lower strakes of the planking to be of American rock elur; croand 14in. thick. The top strakes to be of cedar in. thick, and or eremainder of the plank yellow pine lin. thick when cleared off, are to be taken that it does not exceed this. Decked covering board be 6jn, thick. There are to be six galvanized iron beams, 2in.×134in.×3-16in., at-ched at the ends of the frames with rivets and to the L iron angle nees, forming beam arms, the latter to be through bolted to side of acht and shelf. Special attention to be given to the hanging knees it the two mast beams and frames, where they are to be kneed along be beams there ahout if t. and securely attached thereto, and kneed hown the frames to the depth that the chain plates go. Wood beams own the frames to the depth that the chain plates go. Wood beams is the two mast beams and frames, where they are to be kneed along to the thore and the adding right of the specific the sp h, 3in,×134in. h, 3in,×134in. hounds. Standing rig-ron, 1ft. 3in, in widtb. abstract of the specifi-materials used; and so down the frames to between the iron, 23 Mast 7/gin. diame ging of steel wire. It is evident from cation that no fault

of the

lasted the yacht exactly to the designed load waterline, layer of white lead was not needed; and it workline, the practice of multimeters the practic keel and a that it may

that it may work out, and thus give play by use to the course everything depends upon the thickness of the where in, might be most objectionable, there would perhaps in $\lambda_{\rm din}$. It will be seen that the weak place in the construction is the floor and frame connection with the keel, the oul being two bolts through the eleven $(2n, \times 3-16n)$ flanges knee floors, pierced for $\beta_{\rm din}$ bolts, and there was no di to make this connection with the knees or throats of fla practically the first strain of the heavy lead keel was it replayed a place in the floor fastenings were a consider bically the mission of the foor faste out of strakes, as the floor faste out he edges of the keel; an olts would soon wrench out of idd out go through the flange il plates. Whether the garbo har afterwards, it is now im ick, or afterwards, it is now impossible to say, bu ad keel and wood keel-came bodily away from the bare planking and framing only were washed unption that the keels broke away hefore the yacht ent with the statement of two specitators that they size. On the other hand, the fact that the mast br id leads one to think that the mast first went, and ht drove ashore. The fact of a mast falling over y magine for the moment that the vach camized.

capsize. Capsize. capsize the necessity of having "everything as light the construction of a racing yacht, and to use as lit possible, there car be no doubt that Oona was weal citre point of view. She ought to have had bilge str al braces outside the frames to keep such a deep 1 at the weight attached to it. However, these p sesses do not appear to have in any way contributed to the there is little doubt that the hull was not one to sta and tear any more than some of the other lightly but

wear and tear any more than some of the other lightly buil craft do. Mr. G. B. Thompson who naturally has taken a great intere event and who has designed and built yachts for himself, h ished us with some particulars after vision the wreck, from we gather that the deck is perfect, but the hatches have go stem is perfect up to the scarph into wood keel. The stemp place, but the rudder bas gone. The sides are perfect dow garboards. The angle steel frames (galvanized), with steamed hetween, steel deckbeams joined to steel frames—all the ang joining these are gone in the throats. The two steel frames of mast and at the runners are, however, complete, inclu plates across the floors. The floors dropped out everywhere both wood and lead keels have gone. The mainsheet borso i small and broken two-thirds in from one end. One trysail si gone. The runner plates on port side have both gone where the spider band so that caught that casual observers said it had b through, but JR. Thompson says that it is without a doubt a '' break. The clew of the trysail is torn out from the close ree Mr.Thompson says that it is with clew of the trysail is torn out fro

Interpret of the ATT Thompson says that it is without a doubt a "carrety" break. The clew of the trysail is torn out from the close reef cringle downward. The yacth apparently made Lambay at about 10 A. M. on Wednessday, May 12, with the wind—the hardest gale since Boyd's storm—nearly due east, an hour or so before low water. She was seen by a coaster and two smacks, who were at anchor off Little Harbor, Lainbay, Gee the sketch here annexed, but not to scale.]
Mr. G. B. Thompson saw Mr. Jones, the master of the coasting schooner frospect, which was at anchor in Lambay when the Oan made her appearance round the south end of the island, hut some distance away. She hauled up on shriboard tack, and fetched to within 400 yards of the schooner, and could bave laid there at a shear of the school and the south end of the island, hut some singet to starboard again, but did not fetches of far to wind wit as she did the first time. She went out again on port tack toward last as the first time she stood out on port tack. This time, howere she allo some hands forward, and then her yacth was lost slight of, as she was the did not frest way says and the probability is that she struck the shoal, loosened her lead keel, or the latter came off, and so she became the manageable. The trysail was noticed to be closed reefed, and may near got torn when the mast went overboard. She drose and badde over fault hand so wer found near the ground nearly half a mile from Old Casile, near Malbide (see sketch), and, as she drove in, bumpad her keels out, if was correspondents of the *EVID* when the the she drose her keels out, as she wer to be also she become than answer by the heavy sea, which swert beom and all hands over houst have the tround nearly half a mile from Old Casile, near they half and the provide take the she drose earls the she stould be the search was the she stould be she become an early and the she beat the she drose certain that she actuard the she at the sh

they had not previously left her. It is not certain that she actually was very hollow. Two correspondents of the *Field* add the following letters : In justice to the designer of the above yacht, who unhappily is not here to answer for himself, I trust that you will allow me to contra-dict the extraordinary statement made in the ""Late News" of your last week's issue. Having seen the Oona, both at Southampton before she was "annched and also her wreck on the beach at Malabide, the day after the accident, I am in a position to state that there is not the slightest evidence to show that there was anything wrong with her previous to hor being driven on the beach, when she, of course, worked her reace, as far as can be gathered, seem to be these: The yacht was seen about 9 a. m. standing to the northward inside Lambay Islaod under refet trysail and refet foresail, going well; the crew, ap-parently, not being sure of their position (owing to thick wenther, and being strangers to that part of the coast), failed to hault their wind in time, or they might have anchored in Lambay Roads, where to loeward, they endeavored to beat hack to the roads, and for a crease of wind and see, or some slight accident to sheets, &c., were malted hold their yest and there was the about, all drout 1 p. m., when he boy was washed ashore on a lifebuoy; tut evidently the chain had parted, and they got among the breakers, which are fully one the boy was washed ashore on a lifebuoy; tut evidently the chain had parted, and they got among the breaked with a batchet ; they then appear to have attempted to form a raft, as the mast and other tryspars were found labed together, and dowing from the wreek by the right, but at he same time strong, as steem so doubt very then appear to bave attempted to from a raft, as the mast and other tryspars were found labed together, and lowing from the wreek by the right, but at the same time strong, as stee was largely used in her construction, and some idea may be formed of the

The natural conclusion to come to seems to be that ing made a had landfall, got embayed, and, owing to and heavy gale, was unable to get an offing, and so of weather, was literally blown ashore. The heavy become embedded in the sand, and the sea would b uil, which eame ashore, leaving behind the parts to

ted. Uteman of experience in ship and yacht building exam soon after it came ashore, and could find no appearan g or other defects—just what might he expected of a Fay without regard to cost, and designed by Mr. Paton straining or other defects—just wha built hy Fay without regard to cost, naval architect so well known in yac My object in writing to you is to con ferred from a notice in your last designed hy an "amateur," and was weather on account of the lightness tion. ing circles. et what might possibly b sue, that the Oona had nahle to withstand any h JAMES A. M. HEY BELFAST, May 19

BELFAST, May 19 GALATEA.-On Saturday next Galatea makes a the New Thames Y. C. match to Harwich, sailin farjorie, and from her performance on that occ like to form some idea of the value of the alte vinter. There is no doubt but that she is a very di vosudering her nearness to Irex even in the fork repr acl of it

FOREST AND STREAM,

<section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Lizzie R.... Ananda.... Duster.....

	117. T
	Alice, L.
	M. F. Sw
	Kelpie, C
	Witch, Ja
Y. C. started a race in Newark Bay, but failed to find	Tapena,
ace was declared off.	Twilight,
rsey Y. C. fleet started from Hoboken in the morning.	I winght,
to Sandy Hook, and the Jersey City Y. C. were out also.	Ideal, N.
Y. C. celebrated the opening of their new club house	Windwar
le, and the Pavonia Y. C., of Jersey City started a scrub	Julia, C.
time allowauce which was won by the Hoodoo with	Una, A. F
d.	Annie, G.
he chief event of the day was the South Boston Y. C.	Kickamu
se for the first class being 11 miles, for the second and	U. S., J. J
miles, and fourth class 6 miles. The conditions were	0.0., J. 2
achta minning the class of lines. The conditions were	

In Boston the cause even or measure in miles, for the second and third classes 8 miles, and fourth class 6 miles. The conditions were as follows: Yachts winning two races in the series will be avarded the championship prize. Other prizes will be determined on the best relative showing made in the series. In case in any class no yacht should win two races in three, there shall be a "sail off" among the winners of first positions during the series which will determine the prize wuners. In determining second and third prizes, first positions will take precedence of seconds, and seconds of thirds. The prizes were: First class Championship prize, a silver cup, value, 340; second prize, a silver cup, value 355. Second class keels—thampionship prize, a silver cup, value 355. Second class same. Third class keels—Championship prize, a silver cup, value \$25; second prize, a silver pitcher, value \$32; third prize, a silver cup, value \$6. Third class centerboards—The same. Fourth class

Loena Adele. Black Hawk

The Newark wind, so the ra The New Jer sailing down t The Brooklyn at Gunthervill race without

edora secor In Boston t

keels—Champion prize, a silver cup, value \$15; second prize a silver cup, value \$5. Fourth class centerboards—The same. The judges were Messrs. Thomas Christiau, Aivin J, Morrill, G. F. Clarke, R. V. King, W. K. Prior; regatta committee, Commodore Henry Hussey, chairman O, A. Ruggles, J. B. Farrell, C. McKenna, W. C. Cherrington, W. H. Buckley, James Bertram, Johu J. Bligh. The full times were :

FIRST CLASS KEELS AND	CENTERBOA		
Length.	Start.	Return. (Correct'd
Violet (c. b.), J. H. McKee34.06	10 50 00	12 53 02	1 36 5
Maggie (c. b.), Henry Hussey. 32.07	10 53 12	12 59 13	1 38 2
Percy H. (k.), H. Blackmer	10 51 10	1 00 02	1 54 5
Breeze (c. b.), C. Paget,	10 51 15	1 00 02	2 08 4
SECOND CLASS CEN			
Lizzie Warner, T. Lutted	10 59 40	12 45 52	1 21 2
Hector, M. J. Driscoll	10 59 40	12 44 81	1 20 5
	REELS.		
Altaire, A. J. McLeod	10 54 11	12 50 10	1 33 1
Dorcas L., W. H. Lyman	10 54 11	withdray	
Optic, George S. Hutchinson 27 07	10 54 12	12 52 30	1 34 4
Mabel, Almon Wight	10 54 12	1 00 00	1 40 3
Nellie, A. J. O'Leary	10 54 12	1 00 15	1 42 1
Raven, Danforth & Harvey26.03	10 55 04	12 53 48	1 34 0
Cremet M Sheeder 20.00		12 00 40	
Cygnet, M. Sheedy	11 55 04		1 51 40
White Wing, F. Williams27.00	10 55 04	12 52 30	1 33 3
THIRD CLASS KE		1 00 10	1 93 4
Monarch, C. H. Taylor, Jr 21.05	10 57 00	1 00 18	1 32 4
Fearless, F. G. Cooley	10 57 00	12 45 45	1 19 58
Cooper, Thomas Scanlan	10 57 05	12 48 17	1 22 19
Vera, J. Farrell	11 00 01	12 50 06	1 30 08
Adelina, C. H. Burrows	10 57 0)	1 03 28	1 35 56
Uuique. F. J. Stuart	10 57 00	1 03 10	1 35 14
Diana, H. Burgess	10 57 05	1 01 12	1 32 43
Volante, J. M. Hale	10 57 00	12 56 25	1 30 33
Ventura, W. C. Cherrington 24.10	10 57 00	Withdray	wn.
Wanda, George W. Griffis23.09	10 57 00	1 01 03	1 37 2:
Zepho, F. M. G. Wood 25.09	10 57 00	1 011 0	1 38 09
THIRD CLASS CENT	ERBOARDS.		
Alta, E. G. Robinson	11 15 00	1 04 52	1 38 18
Tike, John Bertram	11 15 00	1 00 15	1 30 41
Georgie, A. Driukwater	11 01 00	1 01 12	1 81 30
Myth, J. B. Farrell21.10	11 01 10	12 58 27	1 28 2
Nereus, W. L. Nicholls	11 00 00	12 44 25	1 16 21
FOURTH CLASS CEN			1 10
Hebe, E. G. Stevens	11 02 05	1 00 10	1 57 55
Lady May, W. J. Tilley 15.00	11 01 35	2 41 10	1 11 12
Flora Lee, D. H. Lincoln17.01	11 00 06	12 21 40	0 56 39
Victor, C. A. Borden	11 00 07	12 23 23	0 57 27
FOURTH CLASS	KEELS.	16 60 60	0 51 21
Louie, W. C. Cherrington15.04	11 00 00	12 51 08	1 23 11
Mischief, Frank Christian19.02	11 00 10	12 36 30	1 20 11 1 12 35
Obarlatta Thomas Chara 19.02			
Charlotte, Thomas Cross18.04	11 00 09	Withdray	
Vidette, P. F. Burke 19.05	11 00 12	12 36 30	1 12 39
The winners were: First class-first	prize, Viole	t; second.	, Maggie.
Second class keels, first, Altaire; second	d, White Wi	.ngs. Seco	ond class
centerboard, first, Hector; secoud, Lizz	ie Warner.	Tbird clas	s ceuter

centerboard, first, Hector; second, Lizzie Warner, "Dird class conter-boards, first, Nereus; second, Mybt; htivd, Tike, Third class keels, first, Fearless; second, Volante; third, Monarch, Fourth class center-boards, first, Flora Lee; second, Victor, Fourth class keels, first, Mischief; second Vidette. A band was in attendance and the entertainment closed with dan-in the evening. The Dorchester Y, C, sailed their 94th race and opening sail. Start-ing at 10:30 and no boats started in the second class. The summary

is at follows:	ia onesse itt	ic summary			
THIRD CLASS (KEELS).					
Length.		Corrected.			
Echo, Burwell & Litchfield	8 16 50	2 32 05			
Kitty, E. H. Tarbox	8 21 37	2 34 02			
Gem, H. W. Savage 26 06	3 40 10	2 57 28			
THIRD CLASS (CENTERBOA)	RDS).				
Mascot, G. F. Burkhardt	3 58 18	3 08 33			
Greta, J. W. Hill	4 02 26	3 14 26			
FOURTH CLASS.					
Mabel, G. R. Howe 20.01	1 57 43				
Tartar, F. L. Dunne	1 58 41				
Scamp, Frank Gray18 05		1 28 51			
Thishe, S. A. Freeman		1 31 19			
Sheerwater, G. H. Woodsum		1 36 50			
Myrtle, G. H. Poor. 19.01	withdray				
Sea Gull, W. H. Besarick	withdray	vn.			
FIFTH OLASS. Rocket, H. M. Faxon	2 11 11	1 99 00			
Nonpareil, Edward Lanning	2 12 12	1 33 00			
Guenn, W. L. Guenn	0 10 91	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 35 & 22 \\ 1 & 36 & 27 \end{array} $			
Dione, George Lewis, Jr	2 12 31 2 13 39	1 36 34			
Nana. William O. Gay17.02	2 16 08	1 30 34			
The prizes were as follows: Third class, \$1	5 and \$10 fo	r heals \$15			
and Sl0 for centerboards. Fourth class, \$12	and S6. Fif	th class \$10			
and \$5 The judges wore A I Clark Free	stue Willow	d and W D			
McClellan, and the judges' boat the Belle, Ca The sweepstakes race of the Jeffries Y. C.	pt. J. E. Bal	ker.			
The sweepstakes race of the Jeffries Y. C.	was sailed it	n the after-			
hoon, starting at 1.00. A close face was	had between	n the cutter			
Eolus and the centerboard sloop Seabird, the former winning. The					
times were ;					
FIRST CLASS KEELS (SLOOPS).					
Length,	Actual.	Corrected.			
Æolus, Rood and Johnson	2 00 13	2 00 13			
Zulu, Charles Pike	2 01 59	2 01 59			
Emily, J. H. Porter	2 04 05	2 03 37			

	00 19	U.X	00	10	10	01
SECOND CLASS KEELS (SLOOPS).					
Zetta, Fowle and Warren	09 1	57	57	1 5	58	10
Juditb, E. T. Pigeon	09 1	58		îł		
Dora, E. B Nevin	0 0	11		20		
Lillie, H. Wells	00 8	13		20		
The state of the s	00 A					
Theiga, Johuson and Hall	04 2	10	08	2 (08 :	34
Gipsey, F. W. Proctor 21.	08 2	10	02	20		
CENTERBOARDS						
Topsey, John McGlynn18.	11 1	52	09	14	17	46
Seahird, Charles L. Joy	08 1	50	20	1.5		
Mischief, Belcher16	02 Î	59		1 5		
Spider, Fred Lovejoy	02 1	58		1 5		
opider, Fron Hovejoy	1 60					
Clytie, E. A. Cook	01 1	57	37	1 5	54 9	27
Unknown, Ambrose Martin	00 2	02		1 5		
Faner () F Flagr 10		01			0	

A race was sailed at Fall River for local yachts, resulting as fol-

Corrected.

2 24 08 2 25 29 2 41 15 finish.

FIRST CLASS,		
		ctual.
A. Budlong, Providence	2	25 14
rift, C. W. Anthony, Fall River.	2	25 29
U. F. Jones, Providence		57 30
ames Lawles, Bristol		did not

SECOND CLASS.	
Tapena, C. E. Williams, Fall River	9 52 01
I'wilight, W. Allen, Bristol did no	t finish
THIRD CLASS,	e maisi.
Ideal, N. Simmons, Dighton	2 41 36
Windward, G, E. Jenkes, Providence	2 43 09
Julia, C. W. Herreshoff, Bristol	2 44 05
Una, A. Hibhard, Fall River	2 45 52
Annie, G. Hindle, Fall River	2 48 38
Kickamutt, C. Barker Warren	2 52 22
J. S., J. A. Ricketson, Fall River	2 54 51
FOURTH CLASS.	~ 0± 01
Jnknown, J. W. Young, Swansea	2 49 27
Hope, J. Norris, Fall River	2 54 40
dle Hour, J. Kingston, Fall River	2 55 49
Vellie, S. Hagerty, Fall River	2 56 43
lora May, F. Pratt, Pawtucket	2 57 49
FIFTH CLASS.	A 01 40
Bertha, P. F. Davis, Fall River 1 49 35	1 49 35
Norrie, L. P. Davis, Somerset	1 53 01
Vide Awake, A. Simmons, Fall River 1 59 57	1 18 15
I. Louise, G. Simmons, Fall River 1 51 58	1 50 08
ara, J W. Gladhill, Providence 1 55 35	1 53 20
Nemo, C. J. Crane, Pawtucket 1 55 42	1 54 43
Weasel, T. Calvert, Fall River 1 58 23	1 55 21
shadow, J. Buffinton, Swansea 9 19 59	1 00 01

The prizes were as follows: First class—First prize, Alice, \$20; second prize, M. F. Smith, \$10. Second class—First, Tapena, \$10; second, Twilight, \$5. Third class—First, Ideal, \$15: second, Wind-ward, \$8; tbird, Julia, \$5. Fourth class—First, Unknown, \$12; second, Hop-, \$6; third, Idle Hour, \$4. Fifth class—First, Bertha, \$10; second, Marie Louise, \$5; third, Florrie, \$3.

FIXTURES.

There are still many clubs not represented below, and some of the dates in the table are not official. We ask the aid of club secretaries and others in completing and correcting the list: cker, Cruise.

	JUNE.	17	to 25. Knickerbocker, Cruise.
i,	Larchmont, Spring Regatta.	17.	Jersey City, Annual.
	Great Head, Open, Sweep-	17.	Atlantic, Cruise.
	stake, Winthrop.	21	Hull, Ladies', Hull.
	Hudson River, Union, Open,	22.	Boston. Cup, City Point.
	Williamsburg Regatta.	24	Dorchester, Club, Harrison.
	Portland, Annual. Portland.		Beverly, Club, Mon. Beach,
	Sandy Bay, Cup, Rockport,		Corinthian, Ladies', Marhle-
	Quaker City, Annual.		head.
	Brooklyn, Annual, N. Y. Bay.	24.	Sandy Bay, Pen. Gloucester.
	Great Head, Pen., Winthrop,	24.	Great Head, Cham., Winthrop,
	Buffalo, Annual, Lake Erie.	24.	Quincy, Club.
	Portland, Challenge, Portland.		Great Head, Club, Wintbrop,
	New Jersey, Annual.	30.	L. Y. R. A., Belleville.
	Atlantic, Annual, N. Y. Bay.	31.	Beverly, Cham., Swampscott.
	Quaker City, Ladies' Day.	31.	Hull, Cruise, Eastward.
	New York, Aunual, N. Y. Bay,	31.	Sandy Bay, Ladies', Rockport.
	Dorchester, Open, Nahant.		AUGUST.
	Saudy Bay, Cup, Squam,	2.	Sandy Bay. Open. Rockport.
	Hull, Cor. Pennant, Hull,		L. Y. R. A., Kingston.
	American, Newburyport,		N. Y. Y. C., Annual Cruise.
	Hull, Pennant, Hull,	6.	L. Y. R. A., Oswego.
	S. C. Y. C., Annual.	7.	Corinthian, Open, Marblehead
	Corinthian, San Francisco.	7.	Beverly, Club, Mon. Beach.
	Quincy, Club.		Quincy, Club.
	Boston, Cup, City Point.		Quaker City, Review.

19. Corinthian, San Francisco.
22. Quincy, Club.
23. Boston, Cup., City Point.
24. Boston, Cup., Marblehead.
25. Great Head, Cham., Winthrop.
26. Great Head, Cham., Winthrop.
27. Quaker City, Review & Cruise.
28. Great Head, Cham., Winthrop.
29. bastern, Annual, Marblehead.
20. bastern, Annual, Marblehead.
20. bastern, Annual, Marblehead.
21. Burdalo, Annual, Lake Erie.
22. Guaker City, Reg. and Cruise.
23. Toledo, 2d Pennant Match.
24. Great Head, Cham., Winthrop.
25. Hull, Club, Hull.
26. Quaker City, Reg. and Cruise.
27. Toledo, 2d Pennant Match.
28. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
29. Toledo, Pen., Toledo.
20. Toledo, Pen., Toledo.
20. Toledo, Pen., Toledo.
21. Beverly, Open, Sweepstake, Mon. Beach.
22. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
23. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
24. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
25. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
26. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
27. Guaker City, Reg. and Cruise.
28. Sandy Bay, Pen., Rockport.
29. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
20. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
21. Beverly, Cham., Marblehead.
22. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
23. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
24. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
25. Burdalo, Club, Lake Erie.
26. Sandy Bay, Cor., Rockport.
27. Sandy Bay, Cor., Rockport.
28. Great Head, Club, Marblehead.
29. Great Head, Club, Marblehead.
29. Burfalo, Club, Lake Erie.
20. Sandy Bay, Cor., Rockport.
20. Great Head, Club, Manthrop.
21. Beverly, Club, Nahant.
23. Sandy Bay, Cor., Rockport.
24. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
25. Burdalo, Club, Wahathrop.
26. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
27. Sandy Bay, Cor., Rockport.
28. Sandy Bay, Cor., Rock

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Answers to Correspondents.

127" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

D. R. S., Bridgeton, N. J.-The New Jersey open seasons for oodcock are July 1-31 inclusive, and Oct. I-Dec. 15 inclusice. E. E., Danville, Ind.-Junc is as bad a month as any for black iss in Northern Indiana and Michigan. The fish spawn in May, as rule, although a few may be found attending to their nests by the st of June.

ist of sume. Partnerson, Ont.—Are the "compressed fluid steel" barrels made y Greener superior to the best Damascus barrels and why?—Decov, ns. Only advantage is in their lightness, being much lighter in eight than taminated or Damascus.

eight than laminated or Damascus. WATERTOWN, N, Y.-I should like to ask if the conical bullet caps, lyreritsed in your journal, can be used in a Ballard rifle.22-caliber ithout injury to the same? I should very much like to use them if can do so without injury.-W. Ans. Yes, if barrel is wiped out

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parts. Can you give his name and occupation, and where he came from? Ans, The specimen is a *Belostoma grandis*, a water beetle guilte common and very destructive to young fish and fish eggs. It passes the day in the water, but leaves it at night to take long passes flights.

flights. Vioassume, Miss.—You will oblige me by answering in your next issue the following questions, viz: 1. What material advantages have metallic shot shell over those made of paper? 2. Are cardboard wads better than felt for over shot in a full choke gun? 3. Is there any machine in use for crimping metallic shells without injury to the shell? 4. In loading a No. 10 metallic shell with No. 8 wads for a full choke gun, will any injury to the gun result?—P. Ans. 1. No advan-tage. 2. Yes. 3. No. 4. No, if the barrels are of proper thickness and strength.

and strength. MANIFOWOC, Wiz,—In your issue of the 8th inst., Mr. Milton P. Peirce, of Philadelphia, says: "I would as soon do without a rife as without a telescopic sight, whether for target or general game shoot-ing," etc. Would you please inform me where such sights for hunting purposes can be obtained. To avoid any misunderstanding I would say that I do not mean telescopic sights for stationary tar-get or turkey shooting, but such as are "practical hunting sights."— A. W. Ans. Only one kind of telescope sights and they extend the whole length of barrel, and are intended to magnify the object. "Practical hunting sights" do not magnify. Both kind can be pro-ured at 178 Broadway. Nonwice Comp. __there une there.

A. W. ABS. Only one kind of lenseope signs and they excelled the whole length of barrel, and are intended to magnify the object.
 "Practical hunting sights" do not magnify. Both kind can be procured at 178 Broadway.
 Norwtor, Conn — Inform me through your columns how much more, if any, a pair of 10 gauge barrels would weigh over a pair of 12, both ordered to be made up into an 81b gun, barrels to be of same material and length. 2, If I had a single barrel 12 gauge borred out so as to make the interior diameter equal a 10, how much weight of metal would be cut away 53. Could I easily get a barrel heavy enough to have it experiments will weigh over a pair of 10 gauge barrel out so as the mater of a same length, but how much less can't say. There are plenty of 12-bore barrels blick enough to bore out to 10, but would be cut seen barrels will weigh to bore out to 10, but would be cut set is specially ordered.
 SEA ROOTS. — We have your inquiry for tackle and baft for rock bass. Please tell us what waters you fish in, and we can judge what fish you refer to. In explanation we would say the "rock bass," Seranus clatheratus, of the Pacific coast. Again : the "striped bass," Roccus lameadus, of the Alantic ceast is called "rockfish" in the South, and in intermediate places the names are combined and it is known as "rock, or," or "rock bass," The fish can be taken with a trout rod and fy, or with minnow or worm bait.
 CENTERVILLE, Ontario. — Is it necessary to reduce or crimp rifle cartidge shells around the builter in order to give god results' poes a set of reloading tools usually include a shell reducer.
 FEATHERS FOR FLY MAKING.—New Haven, Conn., May 26—O E. B. Fall River, Mass. - Indiced vore, in for the SETAND

1. Alls The billet should be negliging in the shear. Deter because tools does not include shell reducer. FEATHERS FOR FIT MAKING.—New Haven, Conn., May 26— O. E. B., Fall River, Mass.—I noticed your inquiry in FOREST AND STREAM, May 20, about procuring feathers for fly making. As I have had some difficulty that way myself, I thought perhaps you would like to have one or two points I have found out. Feathers of the turkey, dove, hen, partridge, etc., are not hard to obtain; in the fall you can easily get them in the markets. As to hackles a good point is this. The Jeannese stores are now selling for from 10 to 20 cents aplece small dusters entirely made up of hackles of all the natural colors. A couple of these will fourtish all you will want for anateur work, and they are in my experience 100 per cent. cheaper obtained in this way than through the dealors. If you hap-pen to be in New York at any time, you can get them at Yan Tine's, on Broadway, but almost any store that sells Japanese goods has them, in any large eity. You can got stores ther, in any large eity. You can you want for fly making of A. B. Shipley & Son, 503 Commerce street, Philadelphia,

Penn. Send for catalogue, 10 cents. These dealers are excess high priced, however, and you are not always sure of getth actly what you want, but you can get hose things from ther you can't elsewhere. As to dyed feathers, blue, green, yellow etc., for wings of files, the best plan I have found is to go warehouses of the wholesale feather dealers. There are ple them in New York, if you should happen to be there. To find consult a business directory, Andrade is a good one. I can't to other places; you can get what you want there for a son one place I picked up enough scattered feathers from the file file files for several years. You may also at some of these place dyed hackles, but not always. The millinery stores are good to runmage, in for these peneocks' feathers; you can get what of these places, going a support of the some of these place did hackles, but not always. The millinery stores are good nouses, or at stores where they sell fance yoods. In could allow use to recommend keeping camphor with your feathers or the moths will play havoe with them. - PERGYVAL. CAPE COD. - There is no process by which lines werkened I with a salmon, a modern water-proof silk line is smoothe throe-pound weight of the floor with them, with play hor word, are liable to be serviceable, but test them. If you can three ond weight of the floor with the with life the floor the moth the rings to the red, you may consider them fit to hn three pound weight of the floor with them, with the line ru three pound weight of the floor with them with you free word, are liable to be serviceable, but test them. If you can three pound weight of the floor with them with the the releft with dispend on the character of the place where they been kept. If you have a red maker near you, let him ex them. GREENIONX.- Opelika, Ala, - There is a pound in this victure

been kept. If you have a rod maker hear you, ict him ic them. GREENHORN.-Opelika, Ala,-There is a pond in this vield is teeming with black bass, locally called tront, that with th tive method used are very hard to capture. A few are can minnows, but this kind of bait is hard to procure and kcop. want to know if you can tell me how best to fish for them, at would be the best artificial lure to use. I have never seen fishing done, nor have ever even seen a fly. Ans.-Exan stomachs of the fish, and learn what they are feeding on. I ficial baits or flies write to our advertising tackle dealers. not recommend artificial baits but small "spoon hooks" may the grandest sport, however, is with the artificial fly, if cast it. We advise that yon get a stont fly rod, say about long and from sto 10 ounces in weight, a click reel, not a mu a slik line and leader, and a few flies and learn how to cas will need a landing net also.

A pet deer in a Sacramento saloon, being frightened, jumped out through a pane of glass 7 inches wide by 15 inches long. The spectators looked on in amazement, it seening impossible that so large an animal could pass through a hole so small.—San Francisco Alta.

Impossible that so large an animal could pass through a hole so small.—San Francisco Alta. Mr. Barnum says that he has wasted \$5,000 on boomerang throwers. "You've heard of Australian bushmen," he said, "who have a weapon made of a bent stick that they throw with wonderful skill, hitting the prey unerringly, the boom-erang returning of itself to fall at the feet of the marksman? I had an agent to go from London to the wilds of New South Wales; but he writes me that the accounts are two-thirds lies; and the remaining third isn't worth bringing away. The boomerang is a fact, and the native Australian savages fling it at game—missing about as often as hitting; and it will re-turn, if it strikes nothing, to somewhere near the starting point, but with no sort of certainty. My man searched thoroughly, and witnessed the feats of the best experts to be found, but they amounted to nothing in particular. The famous boomerang is practically a myth."



380



Chamberlin Cartridges for Trap Shooting.

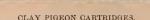


382

CLAY BIRD CARTRIDGES.

LOAD No. 1, Second Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-12-Gauge-3¼ drams powder, 1½ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, §2,25.
LOAD No. 2, Second Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-10-Gauge-4 drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, §2,50.
LOAD No. 3, Better Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-12-Gauge-3¼ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, §2 75.
LOAD No. 4, Better Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-10-Gauge-4¼ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, §3. BLUE BOCK PIGEON CARTEIDGES

BLUE ROCK PIGEON CARTRIDGES.
BLUE ROCK PIGEON CARTRIDGES.
LOAD No. 52, Second Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-34 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 58, Second Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-4 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 58, Second Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-44 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 58, Second Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-34 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 58, Second Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-34 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 58, Setter Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-44 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 58, Setter Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-44 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 58, Setter Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-44 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 56, FOr Parker Guns-12-Gauge-34 drams Dead Shot powder, 114 oz. No. 8 shot, Per hundred, 83.
OAD No. 56, FOr Parker Guns-12-Gauge-34 drams Dead Shot powder, 114 oz. No. 8 shot, one card and two 11-gauge pink-edge wads over powder, thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$2.75.
OAD No. 50, FOr Parker Guns-10-Gauge-44 drams Dead Shot powder, 114 oz. No. 8 shot, one card and two 9-gauge pink-edge wads over powder, thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$3.50.
OAD No. 40, Wood Powder Cartridge-12-Gauge-34 drams American Wood powder, primed with half dram of fine black powder, 14 oz. No. 8 shot, wadded with one \$4-inch thick white feit wad between two cardboards over powder (76 pounds pressure), thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$3.50.
OAD No. 53. Highest Quality Cartridge-12-Gauge-44 state and with half dram fine black powder, 14 oz. No. 8 shot, wadded with one \$4-inch thick white feit wad wet with half dram fine black powder, 14 oz. No. 8 shot, wadded with one \$4-inch thick white feit wad ver wet with aff the state Quality Cartridge-12-Gauge-44 state and ewe fine thick white feit wad ver with half dram fine black powder, 14 oz. No. 8 shot, wadded with one \$4-inch thick white feit wad ver wet wow cardboards over powder (76 pounds pressure), th

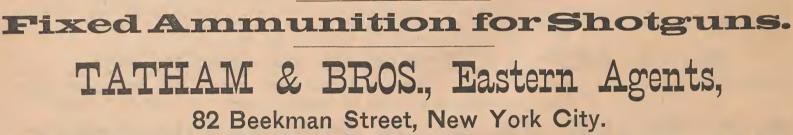


LOAD No. 5, Second Quality Clay Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-3½ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.55.
LOAD No. 6, Second Quality Clay Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-4½ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.50.
LOAD No. 7, Better Quality Clay Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-3½ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.50.
LOAD No. 7, Better Quality Clay Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-4½ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.50.
LOAD No. 8, Better Quality Clay Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-4½ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.50.
LOAD No. 8, Better Quality Clay Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-4½ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 trap shot. 9, For Parker Guus-12-Gauge-3½ drams Dead Shot powder, 1½ oz. No. 7 trap shot, one card and two 11-gauge pink edge wads over powder, thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$2.75.
LOAD No. 10, For Parker Guus-10-Gauge wads over powder, thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$2.75.
LOAD No. 10, For Parker Guus-10-Gauge wads over powder, thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$2.75.

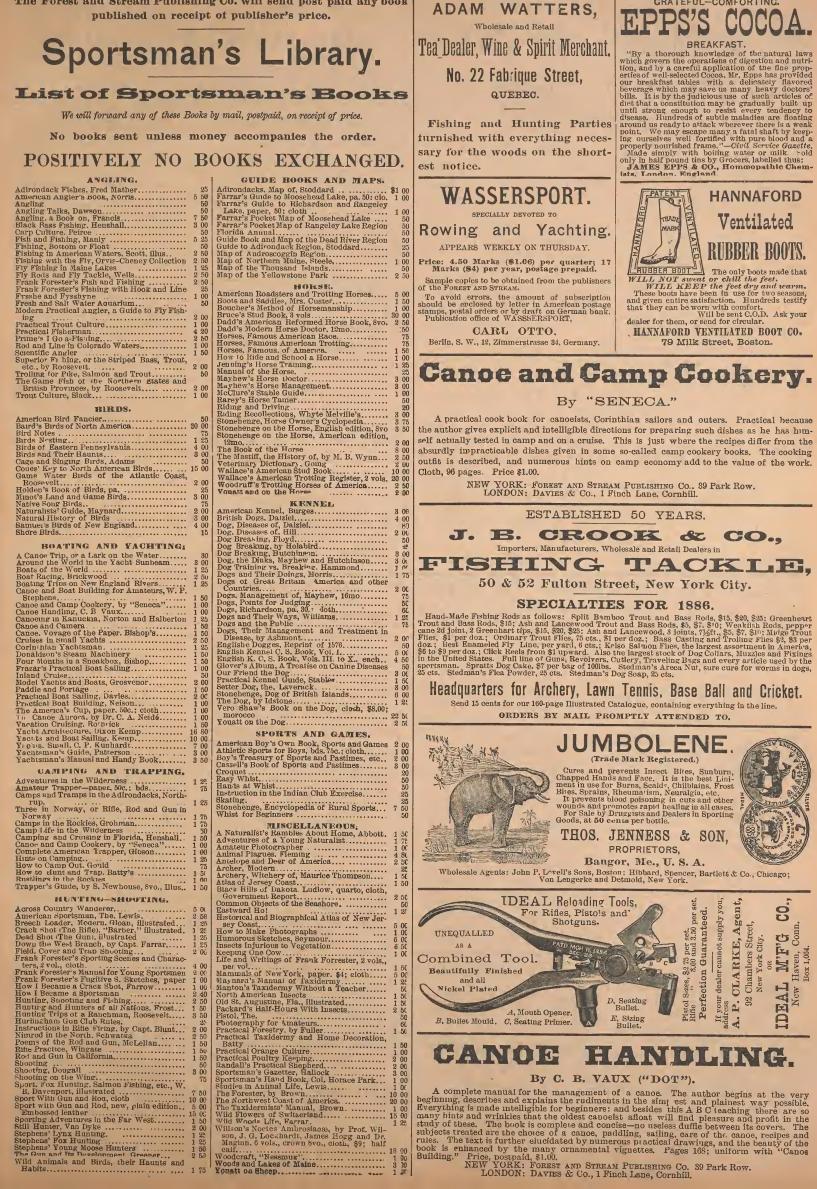
BLACKBIRD CARTRIDGES.

IOAD No. 13, Second Quality Blackbird Cartridge-12-Gauge-3½ drams powder, 1½ oz. No. 8 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.25.
IOAD No. 14, Second Quality Blackbird Cartridge-10-Gauge-4½ drams powder, 1½ oz. No 8 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.50.
IOAD No. 15, Better Quality Blackbird Cartridge-12-Gauge-3½ drams powder, 1½ oz. No. 8 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.75.
IOAD No. 16, Better Quality Blackbird Cartridge-10-Gauge-4½ drams powder, 1½ oz. No. 8 trap shot. Per hundred, \$3.
IOAD No. 16, Better Quality Blackbird Cartridge-10-Gauge-4½ drams powder, 1½ oz. No. 8 trap shot. Per hundred, \$3.
IOAD No. 17, For Parker Guns-12-Gauge-3½ drams Dead Shot powder, 1½ oz. No. 8 trap shot, and two 11 gauge pink-edge wads over powder, thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$3.

THE SECOND QUALITY CARTRIDGES are loaded in Club Rival or Climax Paper Shells, black-edge wadding. THE BETTER QUALITY CARTRIDGES are loaded in Star Paper Shells, pink-edge wadding. Any of these cartridges may be used to make scores for the Chamberlin Cartridge Co.'s \$3,000 cash prizes, entries for which may be made at any time before August 31, 1886.







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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

FOREST AND STREAM.

[JUNE 3, 1886.



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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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Nos. 39 AND 40 PARE ROW. NEW YORK CITY. CONTENTS. ENTS. THE KENNEL. Irregular Benching at Dog Shows. Dogs of the Occident. The A. K. C. Amendment. Mastiff Judging. Spaniel Judging at New York. An "Expert" in Crueity. Kennel Motes. Kennel Motes. Kennel Motes. Range and Gallery. The Trap. Holding on Flying Targets. The Mineapolis Tournament. Yachertno. CONT Paul Sees a Great Light. A New Use for Dogs. The Sportsman Tourist. The Strong Stream That Nobody Knows (Poetry). Days With the Barmecide Club. NATURAL HISTORY. Birds of Central Park. The Audubon Society. Game Breeding in Confinement. GAME BAG AND GUN. Turkey Shooting for a Hat. The Elusive Blue Grouse.-m. Notes from the North Woods. A Winter Hunt. Sea AND RYER FISHING. That Old Boat. Trout Fishing on Cedar River. Salmon in the Hudson. Eyed Hooks. Antrim County Association. The Mineapolis Tournament. YACHTNO. The Ocnditions of the Cup Races Galace and Irex. The Large Yachts. Onondaga Y. C. A Challeuge for Genesta's Cups. The Local Spring Meets. Ontario. Brooklyn C. C. Cruise. Cruise of the Lake St. Louis C.C. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. Eyed Hooks. Antrim County Association. Decoration Day at Blooming Grove. FISHCULTURE. Shad for the Hudson. Salmon for the Androscoggin. Fishways for New York Rivers.

PAUL SEES A GREAT LIGHT.

THE forest warden of the Adirondacks, Mr. Samuel F. Gorman, who has made an investigation of the woodlands of that region, reports to the Forestry Commission that a vast amount of the State's timber has been and is now being "converted to the use of private persons," which is a polite way of saying stolen by timber thieves. Forester Gorman's inspection also developed the interesting fact that the Northern Adirondaek Railway Company has trenched upon the State's land in Township No. 14 of Franklin county and has cut off the woods. The Forestry Commission has brought a suit against the Northern Adirondack Railway Company for \$25,000 damages. This railway, which now extends from Moira to St. Regis Falls, has been authorized to extend its line twenty-four miles further to Buck Mountain. It is purely a timber road. Its contemplated extension is for the purpose of opening a tract of dense forest of 30,000 acres, which is to be cleared. The construction of such a road means that the woods will disappear before it. Whatever the lumberman leaves is destroyed by fires set locomotive sparks. A timber railroad converts the land into a desolate waste. The effect, if less speedy, is as sure as that of a forest fire. The result of the Northern Adirondack Railroad lumber operations will be a curse to the region. Even so mentally myopic an individual as Paul Smith has at last come to recognize this.

Smith is a typical North Woods landlord. Last winter, when the deer hounders were working to bamboozle the New York Legislature, they brought him down from his Adirondack hotel and put him on exhibiton on the floor of the Assembly as a North Woods sage and philosopher. The members were given to understand that Smith, who is reputed to own everything and everybody-men, souls and bonts, in his Adirondack bailiwick-was in favor of hounding, as a potent means of deer preservation. The stratagem had the desired result. Members who would not know deer from a hedgehog were so impressed by the sapient air of the gray-headed wise man of the North Woods that they voted clubs every time by an overwhelming majority; and Smith went home to put his vassals in trim for the next dog campaign. The deer in his region are so nearly extinct that the "sports" who patronize his house can get venison by no

other mode than dogging, and Smith with characteristic logic reasoned that if hounding would only bring more pa-trons to fill his till this year, the last deer ought to be clubbed -for after Smith the deluge.

When the forest destroying railroad was projected, inasmuch as it would bring tourists almost to his door, the thrifty sage of the St. Regis was delighted. The certainty of the desolation to be wrought disturbed him never a tittle; the road would bring grist to his mill; if it ruined the country, well and good—after Smith the deluge. But the desolation has come before the arrival of the guests. ruin is already being wrought. The forests are thinned out. The witchery of the woodland is gone. The hills are shorn of their glory. And Smith is bewailing. He is reported to "groan every time he hears of the progress of the road." His hounding philosophy has failed him. As a sage he would now pose in sorry plight for the in-struction of Assemblymen. Paul is beholding a great light. It is not a miraculous manifestation from above like that which shone about Saul of Tarsus on his way to Damascus, but a feeble glimmering of common sense admitted by the clearing away of the trees about the famous Adirondack hostelry. Possibly when the last deer has been clubbed and the last tree felled, every Adirondack Peter Simple may have profited by the new dispensation of unobstructed sunshine and sense.

A NEW USE FOR DOGS.

Some individuals value dogs as pets, friends and companions; some maintain them as guardians of life and property; others as useful auxiliaries in the field; in some part of Europe dogs are used as draught animals and beasts of burden; eertain Indian tribes eat dogs; among some savage nations the dog is worshipped; in other lands dogs are looked upon as materalized souls of the departed; the Supreme Court of the State of Maine holds that dogs are wild beasts, feræ naturæ, and as such may be lawfully made war upon and exterminated; city dog catchers regard dogs as the ligetimate plunder of highway robbery at thirty cents apiece; and the pound man reckons up their value when after drowning they are sold to the offal gatherers; fashionable ladies wear small or large dogs, just as they assume or put away new styles of headgear; Dr. John Brown made use of a dog as the subject of a literary effort which - as such things go—is immortal; circus clowns train troupes of trick dogs; blind men are led about by dogs to beg; some dogs are life preservers, rescuing human beings from watery graves; in Damascus dogs are protected as seavengers; ir London dogs are cut up alive by viviseetionists; the "best dog in the world" is used chiefly for brag; and again, in every part of the world there are dogs which are good for nothing save drowning in a bucket before ever their eyes

open to give them a glimpse of the world. A New Jersey doctor, Beriah A. Watson, has discovered a new use for this creature. He had the genius to recognize in the dog an animal possessing a spine, which might, by a proper device of a devilish trap, be broken for experimental 'The doctor is an "expert" employed by the Pennpurposes. sylvania Railroad Company in accident damage suits. An expert is a man who is employed to go on the witness stand and swear to the best of his knowledge, belief, medical skill and conscience, in defense of the side which retains him. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been annoyed by suits brought against it by persons who claimed to have received spinal injuries in railroad accidents. The Jersey City doctor, being employed to give his professional aid and comfort to the railroad as defendant in such suits, conceived the brilliant notion that by subjecting a few hundred dogs to prolonged torture he might gain some data that could be worked to the pecuniary advantage of his employers. By carefully noting the death in life of a sufficient number of brutes whose spines had been broken in his trap, and making detailed memoranda of the successive stages of their agony, he hoped to save to the Pennsylvania corporation the few hundreds or thousands of dollars it might otherwise be compelled to disburse; and thus conscientiously earn his wages as its servant.

The doctor at once became a dog fancier. He developed a great taste for dogs. He liked them—that is, he liked to break their backs in his trap and then study them as they staggered about or fell down and died. Forty-one dogs, gathered up by newsboys, had been led into the doctor's barn and put through the trap, and their living and dying duly recorded, without anything of material benefit to the railroad "expert," when the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals stepped in and put an end to the abom-ination. There is every prospect that the doctor will be last week. It is reported in our angling columns.

denied any further watching of broken-backed dogs If he longs for new scientific fields to conquer, there is an opening up on the Northwest coast. The Kootenai Indians of British Columbia have a cheerful custom of earrying the helpless old people of the tribe to re-mote localities and there abandoning them to die. Science might profit by a minute and faithful record of the successive stages of the subject's symptoms, as observed by a dispassionate and coldly professional student. The savages probably would not interfere, and the doctor, baulked of fame and fortune from his investigation of broken-spined dogs, would have the field of lingering Kootenai dissolution all to himself.

POLLUTING NEW YORK HARBOR. -- Few persons are aware to what an extent the waters of New York Harbor and the western end of Long Island Sound have been polluted by the oil refineries at Staten Island and Hunter's Point. These refineries have for years poured a substance known as "sludge acid" into these waters, and this has settled all over the bottom, making a sticky mass which has destroyed the oysters, lobsters, crabs and the smaller life which attracts fish, and has also left a scum upon the surface which is offen-We have repeatedly called attention to this matter as sive. an outrage upon the people, and now that the bill which was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Doyle has become a law we hope to see it enforced. We referred to this in our fishcultural columns last week, and now that Commissioner Blackford has appointed a man to enforce this law, we hope that the big oil refineries will be made to take care of their refuse. The new law makes it unlawful for persons, corporations, oil refiners, etc., to cause any refuse matter to be placed in any of the waters within the jurisdiction of the State, under a penalty of \$1,000 for each and every offense; and also forbids the throwing from boats, seows and any vessels whatever, of ashes, cinders, refuse or garbage, into the waters of the Long Island Sound, west of Eaton's Neck, or into any of the bays or harbors opening into the same, under a penalty of \$500 for each and every offense. Although intended primarily to protect the oyster beds, it is just what is needed for the fishing interests of the harbor and Long Island Sound. We hope to hear that the great "Standard Oil Works," which has so long made a sewer of Newtown Creek and the harbor, will be asked to step up and pay some heavy fines.

SALMON IN THE HUDSON .- Another triumph has been scored for fisheulture. Salmon have been taken in the Hudson this season to the number of perhaps half a dozen at present writing. They are all recorded from Troy, below the State dam, with exception of one taken in Gravesend Bay which we noticed a few weeks ago. In former years an occasional stray salmon has been captured in the river at rare intervals, but these fish, coming just four years after the first stocking of the river, point to the planting of 1882 as the source of In that year a small plant was made for the their origin. U. S. Fish Commission, from the hatehery of Mr. Thomas Clapham, at Roslyn, Long Island, by Mr. Fred Mather, who has since continued the work on a larger scale, from the station of the New York Fish Commission, at Cold Spring Harbor, under orders of Professor Baird of the U. S. Fish Commission. State Commissioner Blackford is making efforts to get all the information possible concerning the capture of salmon in the river, and we shall, no doubt, hear of others being taken. The eggs from which these fish were hatched came from the U. S. station at Orland, Me., in charge of Mr. C. G. Atkins. The Hudson may yet become a salmon stream. Put up the fishways now and pro-tect the fish which have escaped the meshes of the innumerable shad nets of the lower river, and give them a fair chance.

A TYPICAL CASE .-- The effort now being made by the citizens of Antrim county, Michigan, to put a period to the netting and spearing of the remaining fish in their waters is a typical case. The illogical views of the spearers, the apathetic attitude of the average citizen, the difficulties, oppositions and hostilities encountered by the reformers, all have their counterparts in every locality where similar reforms have been attempted. The success of the Antrim County Association—for it is backed by men who know how to achieve success-will be an encouragement for other like movements in Michigan.

THE LARGE TROUT RECORD.-The record of brook trout which weigh 10 pounds or more, now includes a fish of 10 pounds 10 ounces, caught in Lake Mooselucmaguntic, Maine,



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- THE TROUT STREAM THAT NOBODY KNOWS. HAVE you heard of the trout stream that nobody knows Stenling silent and sheltered 'neath o'erhanging trees,
 - While out through the meadows it ripples and flows, Kissed by the grasses, caressed by the hreeze?
 - Seciuded it wanders unheeded by man Unknown to the angler, sectre from his wiles, And the trout, unmolested (no fear of the pan), Leapand dart and bask safely in nature's sweet smiles

 - I heard of a trout stream that nobody knows (A friend (?) told it me and I vowed I'd ne'er tell). The world after that had a couleur de rose, And my dreams were of trout creels, rods, reels aud-well,
 - I resolved to explore this wonderful stream

 - To enjoy a day's outing alone by its side, nd so, by the virtue of stage coach and steam, I arrived like a bridegroom equipped for his bride.
 - For no bridegroom adjusted his nuptual day tie More deftiy than I tied my leader that day; I tested my reel and the shade of each fly, And trembling aud eager went forth to the fray.

 - I followed directions and soon found the stream-It was sparkling, pellucid, than crystal more clear But what is that signboard. Great Scott! do I dream? "No fishing or hunting allowed around here."

 - Like most of the craft, I discarded the sign, And made a deft cast o'er a black darkling pool. A rise, a strong tug and a quick straight ning line, And I landed a chub!-less than six by the rule.

 - Down a well-beaten path I encountered a boy With a twig for a rod and a pail for a creek; His face was all radiant and shining with joy,
 - For his pail held a sucker, two chubs and an eel.

 - He offered the lot for a broad silver half, And remarked. "They are better than nothin', you know." But I spurned his kind offer, demurred at his laugh, And wended my way to fresh pastures below.

 - Encouraged, I worked as I ne'er worked before, . Tried new flies, luscious worms, every art I possessed. But I got not a rise, and met anglers more Than I'd any idea the whole country possessed.
 - At last I departed disgusted and sore.
 - At last I departed disgusted and sore, With a hearty consignment to deepest of woes Of that friend who had put me (he's my friend no more) On the banks of that trout stream that nobody knows. H. W. D. L.

DAYS WITH THE BARMECIDE CLUB.

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Hatural History.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

BIRDS OF CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK. A PRELIMINARY LIST, BY LEWIS B WOODRUFF AND AUGUSTUS G. PAINE, JR.

The non-enclature and classification are those of the American Orni-thologists' Union "Check List." For some valuable additions to this list credit is given to Mr. E. T. Aduey.

Larus marinus (47) Great Black-backed Gull.-Winter visitant; rare. 2. Larus argentatus smithsonianus (51a) American Herring Gull.—Winter resident; abundant. 3. Aix sponsa (144) Wood Duck.—Summer resident; not

3. Aix sponsa (144) Wood Duck,—Summer resident; not common.
4. Branta canadensis (172) Canada Goosc.—Rare; generally observed during migration.
5. Botaurus lentiginosus (190) American Bittern.—Rare.
A specimen was observed May 10, 1886, by E. T. Adney.
6. Ardea virescens (201) Green Heron.—Summer resident; not common.
7. Nycticorax nycticorax nævius (202) Black-crowned Night Heron.—Summer resident; not uncommon. A specimen has been observed in December.
8. Fulica americana (221) American Coot.—Spring and fall migrant; common.
9. Actifis macularia (263) Spotted Sandpiper.—Summer resident; common.

9. Activits macularia (263) Spotted Sandpiper.—Summer resident; common.
10. Ægialitis væifera (273) Killdeer.—Rare. Observed by E. T. Adney, Sept. 3, 1884.
11. Uolinus virginianus (289) Bob White.—Resident; not common.
12. Bonasa umbellus (300) Ruffed Grouse. Resident; not

common.
13. Accipiter velox (332) Sharp shinned Hawk.—Rare.
Observed by E. T. Adney.
14. Buteo borealis (337) Red-tailed Hawk.—Resident; most common in fall.
15. Halicetus loucocephalus (352) Bald Eugle.—Very rare.
A specimen remained two months in the Park during the fall of 1866.
16. Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis (364) American Osprey.—
This species is not rare in the vicinity of Riverside Park, and occasionally is observed flying high over Central Park.
17. Syrnium nebulosum (368) Barred Owl.—Winter resident; common.
18. Nyetala acadica (872) Saw-whet Owl.—Resident; not common.

common. 19. Megascops asio (373) Screech Owl.-Resident: not

common.
19. Megascops asio (373) Screech Owl.—Resident: not common.
20. Coceptus erythrophthalmus (388) Black-billed Cuckoo.
—Summer resident; rare. E T. Adney.
21. Ceryle alcyon (390) Belted Kingfisher.—Summer resident; not common.
23. Dryobates rillosus (373) Hairy Woodpecker.—Resident; not common.
23. Dryobates publicsens (394) Downy Woodpecker.—Resident; common.
24. Sphyrapicus varius (402) Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.—
Migrant; not common.
25. Melanerpes erythrocephalus (406) Red-headed Woodpecker.—Resident; common.
26. Colaptes auratus (412) Yellow-shalted Flicker.—Resident; not uncommon.
27. Antrostomus coefferus (147) Whip-poor-will.—Summer resident; rare. Observed by E T. Adney.
28. Chordeiles virginianus (420) Nighthawk.—Summer resident; very common.
30. Chedura pelagica (428) Chinney Swift.—Summer resident; very common.
31. Trochilus colubris (428) Ruby-throated Humming Bird.<—Summer resident; common.

30. Trochius coutors (425) Kuby-throated Humming Brd.
-Summer resident; common.
31. Tyrannus (yrannus (444) Kingbird.—Summer resident; very common; breeds.
32. Myiarchus crinitus (432) Crested Flycatcher.—Summer resident; rare. Observed by E. T. Adney.
33. Sayornis phabe (456) Phoebe.—Summer resident; very common; breeds.
34. Contopus virons (461) Wood Pewee.—Summer resident; common.

common. 35. Empidonax flavicentris (463) Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. -Rare. Observed on Sept. 19-Oct. 10, 1885, by E. T. Ad-

ney. 36.

ney. 36. Empidonax minimus (467) Least Flycatcher.—Summer resident; very common; breeds. 37. Alauda arcensis ([478]) Skylark.—Six pairs were let loose in the Park by Mr. J. R. Jones in 1867. The experi-ment could not have been a success, as there is no sign of their having become naturalized. 38. Cyanocita eristata (477) Blue Jay.—Resident; not common.

common. 39. Corvus americanus (488) American Crow.—Resident;

b). Ognitativ brackit (111) Enter obj. Francher, Edit common.
39. Corvus americanus (488) American Crow.—Resident; common.
40. Dokichony.c oryzicorus (494) Bobolink.—Summer resident; not common.
41. Molothrus ater (495) Cowbird.—Summer resident; common, breeds.
42. Agelatius phanieuus (498) Redwing Blackbird.—Summer resident; not common.
43. Sturnella magna (501) Meadow Lark.—Summer resident; common, breeds.
44. Icterus spurius (506) Orchard Oriole.—Summer resident; common, breeds.
45. Icterus galbula (507) Baltimore Oriole.—Summer resident; common, breeds.
46. Scolecophagus carolinats (509) Rusty Blackbird.—Spring and fall migrant; common.
47. Quiscalus quiscula (511) Purple Grackle.—Arrives first of March and remins till December. Abundant; breeds.
48. Carpodacus purpureus (517) Purple Finch.—Summer resident; not common, breeds.
49. Loaia curpivostra minor (521) American Crossbill.—Winter resident; rate.
50. Spinus trisilis (529) American Goldfinch.—Resident; abundant.
51. Spinus pinus (533) Pine Siskin.—Spring, fall and winter visitant; not uncommon.
53. Ammadranus sandwichensis savannu (542a) Savanna Sparrow.—Summer resident; common.
54. Zonotrichia leucophrys (554) White crowned Sparrow.—Summer resident; common.

FOREST AND STREAM.

55. Zonotrichia albicollis (558) White-throated Sparrow.— Spring, fall and winter resident; abundant. 56. SpizeMa monticola (559) Tree Sparrow.—Winter visitant; not common

57. Spizella socialis (560) Chipping Sparrow.—Resident; abundant in summer; breeds. 58. Spizella pusilla (563) Field Sparrow.—Summer resident; common; breeds.

common; breeds.
59. Junco hypemalis (567) Slate-colored Junco.- Winter resident; abundant.
60. Metospiza fasciata (581) Song Sparrow.-Resident; abundant in summer, breeds.
61. Metospiza georgianue (584) Swamp Sparrow.-Summer resident; not common.
62. Passerella iliaca (585) Fox Sparrow.-Migrant; abundant. A few remained through the winter of '84-'85.
63. Pipilo erythrophthalmus (587) Towhee.-Summer resident; common.

dent; common. 64. Cardinalis cardinalis (593) Cardinal.—Resident; com-

64. Cardinalis cardinalis (593) Cardinal.—Resident; common, breeds.
65. Habia ludoviciana (595) Rose-breasted Grosbeak.—
85. Habia ludoviciana (595) Indigo Bunting.—Summer resident; not common.
66. Passerina cyanea (598) Indigo Bunting.—Summer resident; not common.
67. Piranga erythromelas (608) Scarlet Tanager.—Summer resident; abundant; breeds.
69. Tachycineta bicolor (614) Tree Swallow.—Very common in spring and fall.
70. Clivicola riparia (616) Bank Swallow.—Summer resident; common.

ident; common.

ident; common.
71. Ampelis cedrorum (619) Cedar Waxwing.—Resident;
most common in summer:
72. Vireo olivaceus (624) Red-eyed Vireo.—Summer resident; common; breeds.
73. Vireo gibrus (627) Warbling Vireo.—Summer resident;

Vireo olivaceus (624) Red-eyed Virco.—Summer resident; common; breeds.
 Vireo giluxes (627) Warbling Vireo.—Summer resident; not common.
 Vireo giluxes (628) Yellow-throated Vireo.—Summer resident; not common.
 Vireo noveboracensis (631) White-eyed Vireo.—Rare summer resident. Observed by E. T. Adney.
 Minotilla varia (636) Black and White Warbler.—Summer resident; common.
 Helmitherus vermivorus (639) Worm-eating Warbler.—Rare summer resident.
 Helmitherus vermivorus (639) Worm-eating Warbler.—A very rare summer resident.
 Helmithophila pinus (641) Blue-winged Warbler.—A very rare summer resident.
 Helmithophila chrysoptera (642) Golden-winged Warbler.—A very rare summer resident.
 Helmithophila ruficapilla (645) Nashville Warbler.—Spring and fall migrant; very common.
 Compsothlypis americana (648) Parula Warbler.—Chiefy spring and fall migrant; very common.
 Dendroica carulescens (654) Black-throated Blue Warbler.—Spring and fall migrant; very common.
 Dendroica carulescens (654) Black-throated Blue Warbler.—Spring and fall migrant; very common.
 Dendroica carules (655) Myrtle Warbler.—Spring and fall migrant; very common.
 Dendroica carules (655) Myrtle Warbler.—Spring and fall migrant; very common.
 Dendroica carulea (655) Chestaut-sided Warbler.—Spring and fall migrant; very common.
 Dendroica castanca (660) Bay-breasted Warbler.—Spring and fall migrant; not very rare.
 Dendroica estinat (661) Black throated Green Warbler.—Spring and fall migrant; not very rare.
 Dendroica virenta (661) Black burnian Warbler.—Spring and fall migrant; very common.
 Dendroica estinata (661) Black burnian Warbler.—Spring and fall migrant; very common.
 Dendroica virenta (661) Black burnian Warbler.—Spring and fall migrant; very common.
 Dendroica virenta (667) Blac

Warbler.—Spring and fan migrant; common.
94. Seiurus aurocapillus (674) Oven Bird.—Summer resident; common.
95. Seiurus novebracensis (675) Water Thrush.—Chiefly spring and fall migrant; not uncommon.
96. Seiurus moducilla (676) Louisiana Water Thrush.—Rare. Observed by E T. Adney.
97. Geothlypis trichas (681) Maryland Yellowthroat.—Summer resident; very common; breeds.
98. Icteria virens (683) Yellow-breasted Chat.—Summer resident; not common.
99. Sylvania mitrata (684) Hooded Warbler.—Very rare. A male specimen was observed on May 11, 1886. The movements of the bird were watched for more than an hour.
100. Sylvania canadensis (686) Canadian Warbler.—Spring and fall migrant; not common.
101. Sylvania canadensis (686) Canadian Warbler.—Spring and fall migrant; common.
102. Setophaga ruticella (687) American Redstart.—Summer resident; very common, breeds.
103. Minus polyglottos (703) Mockingbird.—This species has been repeatedly observed, but under conditions that render it probable that the specimens were escaped cage birds.

Instructure

common.
112. Regulus satrapa (748) Golden-crowned Kinglet.—
Spring and fall migrant; common. Occasionally seen during the winter.
113. Regulus calendula (749) Ruby-crowned Kinglet.—
Spring and fall migrant; common.
114. Turdus mustclinus (755) Wood Thrush.—Summer resident; common; breeds.
115. Turdus fuscescens (756) Wilson's Thrush.—Summer resident; common; breeds.

116. Turdus ustulatus swainsonii (758a) Olive-backed Thrush.—Spring and fall migrant; not common. 117. Turdus aonalasehkæ pallasii (7590) Hermit Thrush.— Spring and fall migrant; common. 118. Merula migratoria (761) American Robin.—Summer resident; abundant; breeds. A few winter. 119. Stalia sialis (766) Bluebind.—Summer resident; com-mon mon,

120. Passer domesticus (----) House Sparrow.---Resident; very

abundant; breeds. 121. Carduelis elegans (---) European Goldfinch.--Resident;

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY. THE AUDUBON SOCIETY. THE ditor recently suggested that those who favor the objects and aims of the AUDUBON SOCIETY should do their best to help it along, and if necessary smother their pet aversions to any unfortunate class of birds which may have incurred their displeasure, until the objects aforesaid shall have been accomplished. I consider this position a sound one and hope that it will be generally so regarded. I am reminded of a man who the other day in speaking of our new fish and game protective association, said to me that had we inserted in our constitution one article which had been omitted he would join the society. This was, he said, a clause discountenancing the catching of fish on the Sabbath. "My dear sir," said I, "if you had attended the meetings and helped to organize the association, you could have pro-posed that or any other article you chose, and it would have been put to vote. As it was we hacked your valuable assist-ance and had to do the best we could without it." This man will reap the benefit of our labors in the increased supplies of fish at his door; and those who do not join the AUDUBON SOCIETY because they want to shoot hawks or some other feathered creature will nevertheless profit by its efforts and the result of its work. May 31. The "Hoor SNAKE" MYTH.—Logansport, Ind., June 4.—

efforts and the result of its work. KELPIE. MAY 31. THE "HOOP SNAKE" MYTH.—Logansport, Ind., June 4.— Editor Forest and Stream: Tally one more in favor of the hoop snake question. I clipped the following from the Peru (Ind.) Sentinel.—KANKAKEE. The inclosure reads: "Most all our renders have heard of the hoop snake, but comparatively few, if any, have seen one. Indeed, many are inclined to doubt the existence of it, but all surmises are set at rest, as James Nolan, living on O. P. Webb's farm one half mile south of town, killed one Monday forenoon. He discovered it in a ravine and when it saw him it rolled up in the shape of a hoop, but he struck it with a club and disabled it. Mr. Nolan had never seen a hoop snake, but had heard of it and noticed that when he touched the body with a stick the tail at once struck the stick with considerable force. He experimented some time until thoroughly convinced that he had found the genuine hoop snake. After it was entirely dead Mr. Nolan cut off the needle in the end of the snake's tail and now has it in a bottle where all can see it who are disposed to make the trip to his residence. The needle, or sting, is seven sixteenths of an inch long, looks like a thorn from a locust tree and is of a black color. Showing golden as it moved. The under surface of the monster was a dirty yellow. The remains are still where the snake was killed and can be seen by all who are curious to look at a genuine hoop snake. Mr. Nolan is a truthful man and there is not the slightest doubt that he killed a hoop snake, as both the snake and stinger can be seen. We believe it is the first instance of the kind in this county." GAME BREEDING IN CONFINEMENT.—Osakis, Minn., May 30.—Edilor. Forest and Stream: For the benefit of your

Gounty." GAME BREEDING IN CONFINEMENT.—Osakis, Minn., May 30.—Editor Forest and Stream: For the benefit of your readers I note the breeding of wild game in captivity. T. B. Johnson, our leading merchant, has his yard inclosed with wire netting, the meshes small enough to hold quail. In the yard he has a happy family, consisting of two ante-lopes two years old (the female of which threw two fawns about a week ago), rabbits of several kinds, California quails, Bob Whites, pairots, and several cages of native birds. The Bob Whites he has had two years. The first season they laid, but the nest was destroyed by a cat; last year the hen bird laid, and after sitting about a week, was killed. The cock bird then took the nest, hatched out the young and reared them. The flock of eleven has dwindled down to five, two of which are now laying. The California quail, of which he has ten, are dropping their eggs around the yard, but so far do not make any nests. They are all very tame, so much so that they hardly get out of the way of even a stranger.—S. W. S. THE TOLEDO EAGLET.—Mr. Emory D. Potter, of Toledo,

stranger.—S. W. S. THE TOLEDO EAGLET.—Mr. Emory D. Potter, of Tolcdo, O., writes to Dr. E. Sterling, of Cleveland, under date of June 2, of the Toledo eaglets: 'I visited the birds and found the woolly head as lively as a cricket. The old ones will allow no one but Mr. Hulce, who feeds them, to come near the cage. I never heard before of eagles breeding in con-finement. The young one is growing nicely. Mr. Hulce has bred quail, blackbirds, robins, ring doves and several other kinds of wild birds in wire cages. The eagle laid one egg last year (at five years old) but it did not hatch. I see no reason why he may not stock the whole country with eagles and the singing birds of our forests.—E. D. POTTER."

CROW CATCHING MINNOWS .- Richardson Lake, Me., June Chow CATCHING MINNOWS.—Hichardson Lake, Me., June 2.—Editor Forest and Stream: I saw a somewhat curious feature in the crow line to day while I was looking upon the lake, which I never saw before, but may be common enough for all I know—that of a common crow striking for minnows in the water. After two unsuccessful efforts the crow car-ried off from the surface of the water in its bill a minnow about three inches long. It was in quite plain sight, and evidently taken from a school of small fry about 100 feet from the shore.—J. P. W.

from the shore.—J. P. W. RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE FHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.— Purchased—I black-headed lemur (Lemur brunneus), I Mona mon-key (Carcopithecus anona), 6 Rhesus monkeys (Maccause scythreus), 2 Hamadryas baboons (Cynocephalus hamadryas), 1 Diana monkey (Carcopithecus adiana), 1 black-handed spider monkey (Ateles mela-nochir), 2 Gillespie's hair seals (Zalophus gillespit). 1 Peruvian Jay (Xanthoura ancas), 1 yellow-winged sugar bird (Careda cyanea), 1 European wax-wing (Ampelie garrulus), 2 Egyptian geess (Chelano per cef. priaca), 1 ground dove (Chamapelia passerina) and 2 two-lined pythons (Python bivittatus). Tresented—1 wildcat (Lynx urpus), 1 opossun (Didelphys wirginiana), 1 woodchuck (Arctomys monax), 8 yellow birds (Chrysonitris tristis), 2 crows (Corvus ameri-canus), 5 crow blacktorids (Quiscalus gurpureus), 1 preat-horned owl (Bubo virginianus), 8 scree ch owls (Scops asio), 1 nobin (Turdus mi gratorius), 4 aligators (Calligator mississippinesis), 1 nie snake (Pi-tyophis menanoleucus), and 1 red-bellied terrapin (Pseudemysrugoso). Jorn - 8 prairie wolves (Caris Larans), 1 bactrian camel (Canelus bactrianus), 5 prairie dogs (Cynomys Iudovicianus), and 1 elk (Cervus canadensis). Exchanged—2 golden eagles (Aquila chrysaetus).

Bame Bag and Bun.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE full report of the FOREST AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

TURKEY SHOOTING FOR A HAT.

A BOUT the middle of April myself and three others planned to go to the woods and spend a week after tur-keys, so one Monday morning we packed a tent and camp equipments and some provisions into a wagon, and drove to the woods where we proposed to camp. We arrived at our destination a little before dark, and after pitching the tent and making some hasty arrangements for the night, atc our supper and turned in, planning to be up early in the morning, there being a prize of a new hat awaiting the man who should kill the first gobbler. The hat was to be paid for by the other three.

there being a prize of a new hat awaiting the man who should kill the first gobbler. The hat was to be paid for by the other three. Our camp was situated near the line between Garland and Perry counties, in a very mountainous piece of country, being on the watershed between the waters running south to the Washita, north to the Fourche la Fave, and east to the Saline. The teamster who had brought us out was to return nome in the morning and come after us again at the end of the week. Our party consisted of, first, Mr. P., a man of somewhere near fifty years of age, who belongs to the legal profession. He had acquired some experience in woodcraft previous to this trip. He used a breechloading gun of Colt's make. Second, Mr. L., of about one-half the age of the former, of mercantile pursuits, a genuine lover of the woods and the gun, and who never lets a chance of enjoying them go by unimproved, his gun was a Parker. Third, Joe A., a native of this State, also a half centenarian, and who had spent probably one-half his life-in camp among the forests and mountains of the frontier. He still sticks to the old muzzleloading rifle, and says he would not give it for any of the new-fangled perpetually loaded arrangements of the present day. Every one to his notion, you know. Lastly, the subscriber. My gun on this trip was a .38-cal. Ballard rifle.

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388
one evidently left for a safe country as I heard nothing more of him. I took my dead turkey and went off is the direction Mr. P. had taken. I soon met him coming toward me. He said he had heard a turkey gobbling near him, but could not call it up as he was a poor hand at calling. We moved off across a hollow and over the wet ridge, when we heard another gobbling off to the south of us. We went around the point of a hill toward him, and having the hill between us and him we succeeded in getting near enough for him to hear me call, so we prepared ourselves for him and I undertook to call him up so that Mr. P. could get a shot. After answering me several times he seemed to be coming nearer, and finally we could hear him strut and drag his wings just around the point of the hill from us. There was an old pine turned out by the roots not more than thirty yards before us and soon he stepped out from behind this root into plain view. Mr. P. fired one barrel and the turkey rolled over, but got his wings spread and started to fly, the steep hillside giving him a good start. But Mr. P. gave him the other barrel before he had fully got under way, and he fell and coled and flopped down the hill to the bottom, where we found Mr. L. with a fine gobbler hung up before the tard the get it. He said the turkey managed to go fa a little piece, but he had him in hand when he heard asked if he killed his turkey outright or if he had tor mit down before he got it. He said the turkey managed to go fa a little piece, but he had him in hand when he heard the off off a little piece, but he had him in hand when he heard the south off a little piece, but he had how the hast by about the saiting some time for Joe ate our share and put his by the fire to keed warm. Joe did not return until nearly 10 o'clock, and we had become really concerned about this, was a stot at anything. "But," said he, "I'll get even with the rest of you before the week is up," which prediction he fulled to his satisfaction. We spent a portion of each

hunting, aside from our morning's trip, but the woods were so open that we were not very successful in getting any game in the daytime. Thursday morning was clear and still and delighfully warm, and every gobbler in the woods seemed determined to make the most noise. At one time I could hear four differ-ent turkeys gobbling in as many different directions. I suc-ceeded in calling up and killing one before the sun was fairly up; then changed my position, so as to call for Mr. P. again. I commenced to call and two came from opposite directions. I fixed myself to shoot one and Mr. P. the other. Mr. P.'s came within shooting distance first and he fired, killing his. The other turned to run and I fired, but missed him. He arose and flew across a hollow in front of us, alighting on the other side, and started to run up the hill. I had another cartridge in the rifle by the time he struck the ground. He was fully one hundred yards away, but could not run very fast up the hill. I fired again, hitting him in the back, and he came tumbling down the hill toward us. Joe came into camp this morning also bringing two turkeys. Mr. L was the uniucky one this morning, he having got a shot, but did not kill his turkey. Triday morning was cleaved and we made preparations for our last hunt in the morning. Saturday morning was clear and still. Joc and Mr. L. each got a turkey. Mr. P. and I di not meet with success this morning. We did not hear but one gobbler, and he had found ether company before we got near enough to him to call. We got within sight of him and a hen, but they saw us and flew before we were within shooting distance. The proceeds of our hunt were eleven turkeys, Joe killing four, Mr. P. and Mr. L. two each, and I three. LEW WILLOW.

ARKANSAS

THE ELUSIVE BLUE GROUSE.

IL -IN THE THICKETS OF THE MUSSELSHELL.

THE SUPERING THE CHICKETS OF THE MUSSELSHELL. THE sup's first rays, peeping through the open door of our log cabin, banished all thought of sleep for that day. Jack Miller and I hastily pulled ourselves together, and our boots on the wrong feet, of course, as we always did when in a hurry. After an exchange of prisoners had been effected, we finished our simple toilet, and raced over to the cabin scrving us for a kitchen, dining-room and drawing-room combined.

As we ran the keen, bracing and invigorating air made us feel like race horses with sinews of steel, while the thick October frost was ground into diamond dust by our heavy

riding boots. Bursting into the kitchen, we found cook busily making baking powder rolls and frying salt pork and potatoes, which merrily sputtering over the fire strongly appealed to my

bairing into the kitchen, we found cook busity making baking powder rolls and frying salt pork and polatoes, which merrily sputtering over the fire strongly appealed to my ravenous appetite.
Jack and I were spending a year on our Montana cattle ranch. This ranch is situated on the Musselshell River, and consists of four roughly-built cabins with a stable, all having mud roofs, and a few miles of superb pasturing land under fence. We had about eight thousand cattle on the range, and eighty horses for round up purposes and daily use.
The penetrating smell of breakfast soon brought out of their shack our six men, but half awake, with tousled heads and towel of which the ranch could boast, soon transformed them into as many handsome cowhoys, all perfect specimens of their class. They were each known by some curious soubriquet, and were quite a peaceable set of fellows when not full of bad whisky.
Tishing a meal of a size to make an Eastern man pale with horror, one of the boys rode after the horses feeding in the pasture a little distance away. He soon appeared, driving them before his circling lariat into the corral. There we lassoed and saddled our favorite retreats of mountain or blue grouse, as they are sometimes called, are thickets of young winds of berries and roots. The young birds, fully fledged by this time, become very fat and juicy, affording excellent sport for both gun and palate.
The was a large tract of and covered with these thickets about seven miles down the river from the ranch; for this we now set out. A pleasant ride brought us to it, and selecting a promising spot, we picketed the horses with a lariat.

Our grouse is a noble game bird. It is about twice the size of a partridge, much swifter on wing, and more deli-cately flavored. Their plumage assumes a dull gray tint at a little distance, corresponding so closely to the color of brush that it is almost impossible to distinguish them until they dart from under your very feet. In summer, when flushed, they go but a little way and then settle down until again disturbed later on. However, a mile is no long flight when they are thoroughly frightened. Some of their habits resemble very closely those of the domestic fowl. They are extremely fond of rolling and scratching in loose earth, and always cackle when excited exactly like a hen. It is terri-bly anonying to hear them all around you and not to be able to catch the least glimpse of one on the ground. I had scarcely form my way through a thickly woven mass of wild currants and rose bushes, when whirr—whirr— whirr.-r., up darted five grouse. Quickly throwing up my gun, I emptied both barrels at this covey, and had the satis-faction of seeing two of them fall. Securing these I slipped a couple of fresh shells into my smoking gun and pushed ahead. About this time Jack made a very fine shot, deserving

laction of seeing two of them fail. Securing these I slipped a couple of fresh shells into my smoking gun and pushed ahead. About this time Jack made a very fine shot, deserving mention, as it is seldom accomplished. He was alittle ahead and about fifty yards to the right, when three birds were flushed. Killing two with the right barrel, he dropped the third with his left, in very pretty style. Shooting a good many grouse on the way we finally emerged from the tangled undergrowth, to find the Mussel-shell rippling at our feet. A herd of deer drinking from the shelving bank opposite vanished like phantoms through the brightly tinted bushes, leaving no proof of their reality, save delicate prints on the yielding sand. The sight that met our eyes was too beautiful to describe. Like a band of burnished silver, winding in and out between bristling cliffs and spurs of the ancient mountains, ran our tiny river. Here and there, dotting its placid surface, lay flocks of ducks and geese, welcoming each newly arriving comrade with wild and musical cries of delight. Tall cotton-wood trees lined either bank, over the tops of which could be seen the white-haired Showies, seemingly separated from our touch by a light veil of haze. The impatient neighing of our ponies dispelling a reverie which had stolen over us, we snatched up our game and took the shortest cut to them, finding they had eaten up everything within range. Springing into the saddle we went to another place also frequented by grouse. There we found them in abundance, and shooting until ammunition gave out suspended operations for the day. We must have presented a funny appearance riding home with necklaces of grouse, gamebags full of grouse, and grouse hanging from every conceivable place. Our bag was as follows: Jack's shooting 21 birds and 1 25 made a total of 46 grouse.

46 grouse. Arriving home before dinner time, we dressed half of our game, and had a hard time to get them all in the oven at once. The reader will not believe me when I say those 46 grouse disappeared in three meals. W. S. S.

NOTES FROM THE NORTH WOODS.

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try it

try it, I am glad to learn through your valuable paper that the Rhinelander estate has got into hands that will help enforce our game laws. I do not believe in large estates in Amer-ica, but the good results of Dr. Brandreth's owning a six miles square township north of Raquette is known to all familiar with the Woods. I have fished and hunted all over the Rhinelander estate, and know that if in the right men's hands it is a grand thing for the south part of Adirondacks and a sure place for sport for its owners. We all feel that we have secured a new lease of life by our trip, and that with renewed energy we can in business

easily make up for the time spent so gloriously on the lakes and streams of the North Woods. M. S. NORTHRUP. JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., May 31, 1886.

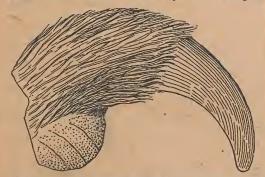
Mr. P. H. Apgri, of Syracuse, who has been an annual visitor to the North Woods for thirty-five years, writes from Number Four to a home paper: "Governor Seymoor was veliknown to many people here, and his sudden death was a shock to them. Years ago he was a frequent visitor to the Wilderness, and he could tell many tales of his adventures during these excursions which were always made in the winter season. He used to say that the winter months were the best time to see the Wilderness; that then there was far more to be learned of the habits and character of the animals than in summer, that the proper time for hunting and trapping was after the enow fell. He had to passion for angling, and was no expert hunters. He would occasionally shoot a deer, and once killed a moore, said to have been the last one ever seen in these woods, although hunters thereabouts claim to have crossed their tracks within the last five or ten years. "What remained of the moose were mostly, if not altogether, destroyed by the last generation of hunters, and the deer with the stremainted of the should cocasionally shoot and provide the set of the present generation, if the Legislature continues to play with this question as it is now doing. A year ago it passed an at prohibiting the hounding of these animals at all sensors, this session it so anneded the act as to legalize the practice between the ist of September and the 5th of October. Other parts of the act are so framed as to give the houndars a trial hunting". No deer can be killed in any way after Nov. 1, and this is also a prohibition spinst. "still-hunting, for deer seldom come to the water at so laye the drivers complete masters of the field, will be or render the drivers complete masters of the field, will be or render the drivers complete masters of the field, will be or render the drivers complete masters of the field, will be or render the drivers complete masters of the field, will be ordered by hounding. The passet and moset effective means of destruction yet inverted the d

boats." MONTREAL, June 1.—The Fish and Game Protection Club of the Province of Quebcc, which was organized in February, 1859, has just been incorporated. It is admitted by all that it is one of the strongest organizations of its kind on this continent, and country. The act of incorporation reads as follows: Granted under the provisions of the Act 48 Vic, chap. 12, cnitled "An act to facilitate the forma-tion of Fish and Game Protection Clubs in the Province." By virtue of an order in Council No. 192, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, on the 20th day of May, 1886, M. M. George, H. Matthews, John Nelson, Jr., William H. Rintoul, Louis Alphonse Boyer, William H. Atwater, Edward B. Goodacre, George U. Ahera, Hubert Root Ives, Isaac H. Stearns, Jas. Slessor, Ernest Lacroix, Andrew Dawes, H. W. King, Thomas C. Brainerd, C. de Salaberry, Robert McKay, A. N. Shewan, all of the city of Montreal in the said Province, and others marked in the schedule hereto annexed (over 300). And all other persons who are now or who may hereafter become members of the club incorporated in virtue of the sald order in Council, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic under the name of "Fish and Game Protection Club of the Province of Quebec." The act of incorporation was obtained through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Selkirk Cross, who spared neither time nor labor in his endeavors to place the Fish and Game Protection Club of Montreal upon a sound and legal basis.

A WINTER HUNT.

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FORECLAW OF THE BIG GRIZZLY.-Editor Forest and Stream: I send you an exact size sketch of the foreclaw of the big grizzly which "P.," your most able correspondent and Rocky Mountain hunter, killed, and a full account of which ap-peared in your columns in the Christmas number. "P." sent me this claw just before the time of your publication, as a gift and curiosity. It is referred to in his article and I think a published sketch of it will prove interesting and



furnish an item of authentic history for the naturalist. The boys and the beginners with the rife and at hunting will look upon it with a kind of cold shudder, and the city and village "expert" will have to admit that there is no "tender-foot" about this bear nor about "P." either. I offten see, Mr. Editor, your two young half-grown grizzlies in the Central Park menagerie. In their new iron-grated cage they always attract crowds to see them. There are other species of bear mixed with them, but there are none whose claws seem more striking than theirs. As they have access to a hole in the rock for sleeping, and the privileges of clinb-ing the rock by day, it is presumable they sometimes imag-ine they are in their native mountains themselves, and thus for the moment they appear to be as "happy as two young cubs."—MAJ, H. W. MERRILL.

MR. PRINGLE'S SNIPE SCORE.—A correspondent wishes full details of Mr. Pringle's famous snipe score in Louisana some years ago. Can any of our readers furnish the inforsome years ago. mation?

THE STANDART SHOOTING CLUB, of Denver, Col., is an organization of sportsmen, who have secured the exclusive shooting privileges on certain lakes on the land of J. W. Bowles, Esq., about one and one half miles west of Littleton, Colorado. The club has erected a comfortable, commodious club bouse, with bunks and bedding and necessary kitchen utensils, and sufficient stable room; has planted wild rice and erected blinds, and has decoys and other accessories. The lease of its lakes runs for five years from 1884, with privilege of extension for a like term. While the house and grounds are neither large or elegant, they are comfortable and sufficient, and while it is not believed the game will be seriously depleted by our members, a great deal of genuine sport is afforded. The club as an organization, and its in-dividual members, have materially aided in securing proper game laws, and insisted upon their strict enforcement.

How Long Do Foxes AND Hounds Run?—A New York for hunter has printed a statement that red foxes in his sec-tion run before their best hounds from twelve to forty-eight hours. Pray, how fast can any animal run after he has been running forty-eight hours? In Virginia all the fox hunters who catch red foxes will tell you that if a pack of hounds fail to run into reynard or to run him to earth within six hours of constant running he goes cott free that day. Some-times an old red will run straight away thirty or forty miles and tbrow out all the huntsmen and all the dogs except a few of the stoutest and fleetest; but you can never prove by any one that that fox was caught. A long fox chase, that is to say, a chase of twelve hours, means slow dogs, and they can't catch a red fox unless a load of lead is tbrown into him; and any fox hunter who in this Statc would swindle a fox out of his life by shooting him would be inexorably taboged by all the fraternity. But no fox and no hound ever ran forty-eight hours on a stretch.—Red Eve (Virginia).

QUERIES ABOUT MOUNTAIN SHEEP AND GOATS.—Rocky Mountains, Montana.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Very little is known abont our bighorn (*Ovis montana*) and our goat (*Aplocerus columbianus*). Now cannot some of your many readers tell us something about their habits? Following are a few questions I would like answered: Are the summer and winter ranges of each different? Which side of the mountains do they stay on most in winter? Which in sum-mer? When does the rutting season begin and how long does it continue? About what time are the young born? What is their principal food? Do they eat much grass? What quadruped is their greatest enemy?—GREENHORN.

GAME PROSPECTS IN TEXAS.—Edna, Tex., May 21.—We are having an exceptional dry season this spring, and the prospect for chickens and quall is very fine. I came a dis-tance of twenty-five miles this morning by rail, and saw two broods of chickens in the road, they were about the size of quall and could fly nicely, while the pairs of quail flying up along the road bed were innumerable. Wish you could come down here this fall, I could give you all the turkey sbooting you wisbed, and throw in deer for good measure.—LEX.

THE BEST READING FOR CAMP.—Aroostook County, Maine, May 30.—Editor Forest and Stream: I start to-mor-row for a summer's outing in the wilderness—upper St. John and its main tributaries. I shall divide the season into several trips, coming down each trip for a recruit; and copies of the paper will be so nice to take along for reading. I had no reading on my trip up there last summer. I go where 1 will meet none others, roughing it in its fulllest sense (just what I like), my one poler the only companion.—MAINE.

[•] APPLETON, Wis., May 31.—There are a number of ruffed grouse left over here; I saw six different ones in a few hours stroll a few weeks since; one of them was drumming. They were not at all wild. I think deer had a pretty hard winter on account of deep snow. A large herd wintered within five miles of town, but few people here knew of it, and none were killed illegally I believc.—Fur.

"The ENCHANTED SUMMER-LAND" is the apt title given by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to the favored country reached via their line and its connection. A hand-somely printed pamphlet bearing this title and descriptive of the summer resorts, angling and shooting points, is sent out by R. S. Hair, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Monticello, June 7.—Young partridge and woodcock are very plenty and good shooting can be had in this vicinity next fall. Deer are also quite plenty five miles south of this place on the barrens. Good bass fishing can be had here any time during the summer; all the lakes are well stocked.—C. F. KENT.

CLUB RULES.—We have frequent calls for copies of club rules, by-laws and constitutions. Secretaries of gun clubs, angling clubs and game protective associations will oblige us by sending spare copies of their printed rules, that these may be in turn sent to organizers of new clubs.

TENNESSEE.—Nashville, May 21.—Bob White can be heard in all directions. With a favorable summer sport will be good here next fall.—Rex.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

DUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. Through the Yellowstone Park on Honsenach is the title of a pleasing little book by Gen. George W. Wingate, just published by the O. Judd Company. It is an account of a trip made last summer by the author, in company with his wife and daughter. Instead of fol-lowing the ordinary route of tourist travel, the party went to Boze-man, there produced guides, wagons and animals, and made the trip to the Park on horseback, a method which gave them great satisfac-tion. The party visited the Mammoth Hot Springs, the Geyser Basins and the Canyon, returning to Bozeman by way of the Madison Basin, Thee (here curiously spelt Targees) Pass and Henry's Lake, here had a delightful trip, a number of adventures, such as losing their horses and meeting "bad men," and good fishing. After pass-ing out of the Park General Wingate killed a few elk. The book is pleasantly, written and the story is told in a simple, attractive fashion. The principal merit of the marative is that it gives in great detail just what the parky took with them, what they found useful and what superfluous. Ik will, therefore, prove a useful book of ref-rence to those who propose for thermselves a similar trip through this region. The chapters on game and on the flora of the Park are by far the least suisfactory in the book, and coutain many erroneous statements. That on the ritle, on the other hand, is very useful, though we can by no means agree with all the author's conclusions.

THIRTY CENTS A WEEE, at age 25, buys a Life Policy for \$1,000 in THE TRAVELERS, of Hartford, Conn. Cheppest First-Class Goods in the Market! Apply to any Agent, or the Home Office at Hartford.—

Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publish-ng Co.

THAT OLD BOAT.

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sit down. Finally the duffle is aboard and you are off. Then you notice those little eccentricities that I mentioned above. The you notice a thin thread of water creeping along the side of bottom. She leaks never mind, we can keep it un-der with the bailer. About this time you get a fish. This raises your hopes to fever heat. He is small, but the big fellows will be along in a minute. He is quickly taken from the hook and thrown into the bottom of the boat. He re-wards this attention by getting into that wet spot and flap-ping his tail in a way that sends a shower bath over you. Compelled by this annoyance to stop fishing, you hastily kitch him up under the forward thwarts and hope he will die there peacefully. For a time all seems well, but soon he is back there again and the process is repeated. This time you kill him and decide that henceforth you will be humane and kill mand decide that henceforth you will be humane and will mand the process is repeated. This time you will him and the process is repeated. This time you will him and the process is repeated. This time you will him and the set set well save that the water in everything else are getting yery wet. You grun feet and everything else are getting yery wet. You grun feet and everything else are set thing thirs thilling him. This time the effect is tremendous. There is now so much water in the bottom that as soon as he strikes it a regular rain commences over every one. In catching him you get wet all over. And thus the time goes on and mayhap you will have good luck as the time goes on and mayhap you will have good luck as the time goes on and mayhap you will have good luck as the time goes on and mayhap you will have good luck as a possibly not, but whether you do or not you will be sure to execute that old boat. In concluding I cannot help relating an incident that hap-party of us were out bass fishing. We had precisely such a boat as 1 have described above. It was divided into three elaked very badly, and there were about five inches of water

as a youngster of twelve. The last of our party was in

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TROUT FISHING ON CEDAR RIVER.

[The following relation takes the place of the "Camps of the King fishers" this week. After reading it, the reader will perhaps reflec that in no respect was the composition of the camp more felicitour than in its possession of two such chroniclers as "Kingfisher" him self and "Snake Root."]

that in no respect was the composition of the camp more felicitous self and "Snake Root."] I HAD never creeled a trout. Bass I knew and salmon I had worried to the death. The silver perch, rock bass, the naughty pickcrel and the whole horde of mongrels, to say nothing of the sucker tribe, were familiar to my hook; but trout—the beautiful trout—was with me a stranger. Hence, when Jeems Mackrel, the mighty "Kingfisher," quietly remarked one night by the camp-fire that there were trout in Cedar, I mentally concluded the day was not distant when Cedar and myself would become acquainted. The opportunity was not delayed. We had encamped last August—eight of us, including the cook—on Central Lake, Michigan, at the mouth of Sweeney's Creek. At fishing we were a dismal failure. Neither hass nor mascalonge noticed our presence. We caught pickerel, and even deigned to watch the blue gills and rock bass swallow our bait, for we were getting desperate. Old Knots swore once or twice in a moment of absentmindedness, a thing so unusual with him it startled the boys and caused Uncle Dan to lose his balance on a log and fall over backward. The old "Suckerer" was an Alderney cow. You see Bill is a cattle raiser. Another one of the party lost his appetite feeding on pickerel in the side, and suggested that "to-morrow would be a good time to try the trout on Cedar." He swallowed use the bait. "An trippid" said he, "we'll get up early, gather a-nice lot of clams for bait and be off."

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believer in Jecms Mackerel as a "born fisherman." The tacit recognition of his proficiency in that line, whether perceived in my retort or not, at least silenced his batteries. Half an hour after sunrise we glided down the lake, skirted the wooded points jutting the swamp where the eagles built their nests, rounded the three pretty islands below, threaded the patches of weeds that grew thickly in the shallow waters adjacent, entered the mouth of Intermediate River, and glid-ing rapidly down its crooked stream, soon landed a half mile above Bellaire, at the head of the rapids. This growing village we reached after a few minutes walk, and at once began inquiries among its inhabitants touching Cedar, its troat qualities, and the best place to strike it. Sifting the information gained, we concluded our best course would be to reach the coveted stream at a point some three miles away, at the intersection of the township road, then follow its meanderings until close to Bellaire, by which time we estimated the sun would be low and our creels heavy. As we left the village by a road that led straight away to the east, piercing the center of a broad avenue cut through the dense forests, we fell in with a brother angler, a native, hastening in the isme direction. A glance at his outfit sent another shock to my notions of trout fishing. A bamboo pole, fully seventeen feet long and an ineh and a half at the butt, lay on his shoulder, and we judged its elasticity as scarcely discounting a good-sized fence rail. The line attached to its small end scemed large enough ad strong enough to haul a cow out of a sink hole. Matching this for-midable equipment was a stont canvus bag slung from the shoulder, close and compact, and capable of hiding a bushel of trout. ""Say, Kentuck, how's that for high?" said my Kingfisher

enough to haul a cow out of a sink hole. Matching this for-midable equipment was a stout canvas bag slung from the shoulder, close and compact, and capable of hiding a bushel of trout. "Say, Kentuck, how's that for high?" said my Kingfisher comrade as we closed up on our new friend. "Well, I should say nearly twenty feet," I replied.• "Do you think he can travel on Cedar with that rig?" "Oh, yes. You see he takes all the stiffenin' out of the trout when he jerks 'em with that pole. Just breaks the spinal column at the first snatch, and saves any further killin'. And then, you see, when the stream is too deep to wade, he just lays his pole down, one end on each bank, and snakes across to the other side. Bet yer life, though, that canvas bag will cook his trout before night." The explanation and prediction were hoth satisfactory, for if there is anything Jeems Mackerel can't explain, or any aching void of human inquiry he can't fill, and do it in a way that fills you chuck full of satisfaction, it is not going to be found lying loose around camp. Overtaking the angler with the big hamboo, we suggested inquiringly that "perhaps he was going fishin'-perhaps not." "Well, I reckon perhaps you are right," said he, "least-ways I calculate on ketchin' a few trout out of Cedar before I get back." "Thar ain't nothin' like tryin'," said Jeems Mackerel (who had a way of dropping naturally into any style of vernacular that he chose-a peculiarity that more than once upset the gravity of the camp of the Kingfishers, "for if old Bill Hess's adventures (unknown probably to Hess himself), Jeems Mackerel relapsed into silence. I looked away through the woods at something that wasn't there, and our new com-rade, after waiting apparently te hear how Hess got away with the cat, wisely concluded the matter was postponed, and changed the subject. "Thar's a friend of mine going to jine me out here by the Fair Grounds, and we are goin' to fish together. Three other fellows," he added, "went troutin' on Cedar early this mornin'. Gness

"That's a friend of mine going to jine me out here by the Fair Grounds, and we are goin' to fish together. Three other fellows," he added, "went troutin' on Cedar early this mornin'. Guess they'll get the best of the luck before we have a chance."
By this time we reached the inclosure denominated the Fair Grounds. Two or three acres of weeds and stumps, surrounded by a plain board fence, and supplemented by a few board shanties, it had more the appearance of a descrited clearing than a spot dedicated to an exhibition of the products of industry. At the further end of the inclosure our new acquaintance raised a loud hello, which was quickly answered from the other side of the clearing, and his expected friend was seen wading across the field. A half mile further on they turned sharply to the left, and bidding us good bye disappeared in the thick woods.
The sun was now getting hign in the tops of the trees above us, and not yet having compassed more than half the distance, we fell into a long Indian lope and "lit out" for our destination. Jecms Mackerel is long-winded and tough, and despite that constitutional weakness for water that prevented him from passing a brook without imbiling a goodly portion of the crystal fluid, he managed to keep a good second. A half hour more brought us to a point where we detected a faint path, nearly obscured by fallen leaves, diverging to the left. As we had been instructed to follow the left fork of the path about this distance out, I halted, and studying the "lay," asked Jeems Mackerel what he thought adout it. Circling round and examining the faint traces of travel, then taking an observation by the sun of the directran, whose instinct was equal to the secent of a deerhound, and seldom was a fault in an emergency, finally remarked, "Well, I guess we'll take the left hand path. It aims right anyhow, and a feller that aims to be right and fails, ain't to be blaned much."
"Mice and much."
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his hook, and cautiously slipping to the edge of the bridge, dangled the bait temptingly on the surface of the water just under the shadow of a clump of bushes. There were no trout there or they were not hungry, for none sprang to the feast. Changing to the lower end of the bridge, he tried the eddy for only a second, when the quick jerk upward of rod and line indicated that something had been developed. "There I had a bite."

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FOREST AND STREAM.

face of the pool. "Virtue has its own reward," and so had Jeems Mackerel. A trout instantly took the bait, and a sec-ond later was dangling at the extremity of the short line. Jeems was now in "hockety." The limbs were too thick to recover the fish properly, and his hold too precarious to go fooling round. The old fish hawk seemed to study a bit, and then just slid the rod backward between his legs, keep-ing the tip slightly clevated until he could reach the wrig-gling trout, which he took off and slid into his breeches pocket for safety. Then fingering his clam box with his left hand, he rebaited the hook, and bless my eyes! if he'didn't actually spit on his bait and again drop it in the pool for another bite. "Superstition and raisin' is stronger than edi-cashun," says "Old Knots," and after that feat of Jeems Mackerel, I don't doubt its truth. The trout wouldn't take the bait any more, so Jeems Mackerel backed bimself down to solid earth as a bear would back down a tree-stern foremost. Gettting upright on his hind legs, the old fellow caught sight of me. Giv-ing a self-satisfying chuckle, and dropping naturally into one of his vernacular styles of expression, he remarked: "Snake Root! yer'll have to do a heap more things than skinnin' a log if yer goin' to circumvent trout on Cedar. Yer can't tell always when or whar yer goin' to ketch 'em, or what kind of bait they'll tackle. They are just like wimmen-monstrous fickle and onsattin' when you want 'em most."

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roots, darting under banks of green mould and behaving like a genuine forest torrent. This was Cedar River itself, and we had simply been spending hours in fishing a tributary of that famous stream. Jeems Mackerel ought to have known better. If he didn't, he might at least have suspicioned that something was wrong, for it wasn't the first time he had trouted on Cedar. How-ever, we forgave him freely for two reasons: First, because we have no doubt the old fellow was actually lost, and sec-ond, because Cedar River didn't afford any more trout than its tributary. As I looked at the little string of fingerlings that dangled on his twig, I could not repress a pang of sor-row that the poor things should be weaned so soon.

The old "Kingrisher" never second to tire nor grow impatient. One minute he would be astride a swingring limb, and, with one hand childing a branch overhead, he would strain his back trying to drop his hook under an opposite to back, just where the vare pussed a minute to enjoy the rest to could find nowhere elss. Then he would stain out on a log and imitate bis namesakes by sitting motionless for an indefinite period, under the delusion that the tront bernaft would first papelined. With the zeal of a disciple and an implanted love of nuture in her orlinal robes. I stuck closely to the practices of the verteren fisherman, and with a little more than equal lack of success. "A study deepend and gathering clouds warned us of rain ahead. We burried along as rapidly as it was possible, for a night passed in the swamps of Cedar, with its millions of flies and mosquitoes, and its damp, chilly a timesphere, was a prospect too gloomy to contemplate. We had only time to pause now and then to try some pol more inviting than the rest. Travel as we might, there was no moment too pressing for the old "King-fisher" on the calculate strain the stand wallova a mouthful of the ded that periods under the top the strain the second strain the stand wallova a mouthful of the ded that periods under the robot nature beside his path, wherever his footstops may tread in the generic path, with their poetic imagery, the wearing the calculate gath of the post of the cooling gath and the stand that ourselves as free gifts of nature beside his path, wherever his footstops may tread in the generic path, and by cutting off the saphings two or three in a sort of path, made by cutting off the saphings two or three in a sort of path, made by cutting down and ward the uneverse and there. This at least infinited the shorts way out, and there. This at least infinited the shorts way out, and there a hour the rain had increased to a steady fall that be okceed to betting the weak sast of the cooling strain the stead stark the conte of the path of the s

man, "sams peur et sans reproche." The thought excited my risibles until, laughing outright, the old snipe heard me and looked around inquiringly. "Nothin', only laughin' to keep up the circulation." He knew that was a whopper, but reserving his wrath, he turned his face to the front and pushed on. It was getting dark when we reached the boats. The "Kingfisher's" fond-ness for rowing (he resents any interference with his prerog-ative as chief oarsman) served him a good turn on the back-ward trip up Intermediate River and Central Lake to camp. While the exercise kept him warm, I sat in the stern and shivered with wet and cold. I fancied the old rascal/Geens is a shade under seventy) enjoyed my discomfiture. I after-ward got even with him on a tour to Six Mile Lake. Our arrival in camp was hailed with such a degree of wel-come that we almost forgot the troubles of the trip. I am not sure, though, that the prospect of a change from pick-rel to trout for breakfast didn't have something to do with that welcome. "Old Knots" said that on this special occa-sion there would be no harm in breaking the rule of abste-miousness and swallowin' a dose of "opodeldoc" to drive chills and rhcumatiz from the system. Uncle Dan removed his pipe from his mouth and suggested that "all things were made for some use, and as we might hev been snake bit un-beknownst, there was no harm in vaccinatin' against the pizen." As "Suckermoogen Bill" added his approval with

the sage observation "that there was but one time to die," I felt my strength as a cold-water disciple oozing out my finger ends, and with desperate resolution was about to submit to the infliction, when Jeems Mackerel concluded the inquest by icily remarking, "When a fellow wants to go to the cir-cus, it's wonderful how anxious he is to have the children see the animiles, and how much natural history thar is in a Bengal tiger, a spotted hyena and a monkey." I timply believe Jeems Mackerel will become a confirmed cold water inebriate. I had my satisfaction, however, for while he was satisfying that enormous appetite of which he is almost sole possessor, he attempted to drain the bottom of a can of peaches, and a humble "yellow jacket" that had gone to sleep in the bottom touched the hot end of his body to Jeems's tongue, and for ten minutes I thought he was trying to exhibit that circus, "natural history" and all. "Suckermoogen Bill," a splendid cattle doctor, spent two days treatin what he called a "ginooine case of black tongue." Uncle Dan thought it was small pox and wanted to inoccu-late. I suggested that Furr and Snyder might go around the neighborhood and collect up the children and bring 'em to camp to see "the evil effects and witness the awful exam-ple of indulging too much in cold water as 'it comes spark-in' and bubbih' fresh out o' the ground.'" When the old Kingfisher got well of that "yaller jacket," he spent most of his time persuading the boys not to mention the subject outside of camp, and specially not to let his wife know anything of the circumstance, "for," said he, "she always did vow that men had more tongue than wimmen, specially if Jeems Mackerel was around." We never told anybody about the affair, and don't expect to, as wc consider this little episode "don't count." FRANKFORT, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Ky.

THE NEW YORK TROUT LAW.

THE NEW YORK TROUT LAW. THE laws regulating the capture of all kinds of trout, have again been amended by the Legislature of New York, and the bill has been signed by the Governor. In our issue of May 27, Mr. John D. Collins complained of errors in the law as it stood, and on the 25th the bill introduced by Mr. Doyle to correct these errors, had passed. The Gover-nor has signed it, and we notice that the date of capture for brook trout is restored to April 1, except in the counties included in the forest preserve, and that the new brown trout are protected. We regret that the clause restricting the capture of brook trout under six inches in length, was left out. Perhaps this was "done in the engrossing" where it is claimed that the error in the former law occurred. We give the law in full: AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and twenty-four of the laws

the capture of brook trout under six inches in length, was left ont. Perhaps this was 'done in the engrossing' where it is claimed that the error in the former law occurred. We give the law in full:
As Act to amend chapter one hundred and twenty-four of the laws or orthon of moose, wild deer, birth, sik and other game."
The pace of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Bernhör. The presented in the engrossing' where the senate of the senate senate senate from the weaters of the senate of the senate of the senate senate senate of the senate of the senate senate senate senate senate the senate senate senate the senate senate of the senate of the senate senat

THE NORTHERN LARES OF CANADA are described with routes, guide to best camping, fishing and shooting localities, hotels, cost of travel, etc., in a 200 page guide book prepared by Barlow Cumberland, Toronto, Canada. There are maps of the Muskoka Lakes, Simcoe and Couchiching, Georgian Bay and other waters. The book is crammed full of useful information, designed to point out the way and make it easy for tourists, pleasure seekers, sightseers, anglers, shooters, cancemen and all the other wings of summer outers in the Dominion. The maps are of special value, being drawn on the panorama plan,

SALMON IN THE HUDSON.

TROY, N. Y., June 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Several salmon have been taken below the dam at this city within the past week. There are known to be four and there are rumors of others. The largest one which we have any positive record of weighed 14¹/₂ pounds, and it was a fine plump fish. The salmon are now stopped at the dam here and are being taken in nets. This should be stopped at once and fishways should be built to allow them to reach the upper river where they can spawn. The fact that there are are salmon in the Hudson should arouse anglers and game protectors to see that the first crop is not destroyed.—J. H. R.

Mr. H. P. Schuyler, of Troy, has written to Mr. M. M. Backus, of New York, that on Monday last a 144-pound salmon was caught at the State dam, making the third within a werk whose aggregate weight was 35 pounds. Mr. Backus writes to Mr. Blackford that there is an impression at Troy that a few years ago the State Legislature made an appropriation for a fishway at Troy, but it never has been built. Mr. Schuyler says that the fish referred to will be the last onc killed, as "a few knights of the angle intend to take matters in hand," and that his brother has notified the bishermen'that allfish taken in future must be returned to the water, and adds: "I believe the waters in the vicinity of the dam are swarming with salmou that are unable to get above the dam."

TROY. N. Y., June 7.—Editor Forest and Stream: Two salmon have been taken here. These must be fish that were planted three or four years ago by the U. S. Fish Commission from the Long Island hatchery. I saw the first shipment taken to North Creck by Mr. Mather in 1882 while they were on the platform at Saratoga, and expressed my opinion to him that it was doubtful if they would ever return, because they were so small. I am prepared to believe that more will come.—D. Y. SMITH.

¹ TROY, N Y., June 4.—On the second day of June some fish-ermen took from the waters of the Hudson, just below the State dam at this city, a strange fish, some ten pounds in weight. They presented the fish to their employer, who was also ignorant of its proper name and species, but found it very good eating. Yesterday another of the same fish was taken at the same place. It was brought to the city and in the evening I had the pleasure of inspecting a fine male salmon, which measured 28 inches in length, 16 in girth, and weighed 10 pounds 8 ounces. Did not the Legislature pro-vide for the construction of a fishway in the above-mentioned dam? If so, let us have it at oncc.—SEYMOUR VAN SANT-VOORD. VOORD.

EYED HOOKS.

EVED HOOKS. The second sec

for sea-fishing and night lines for eels; their apotheosis in the dress of a quill-gnat floating fly had not yet been accom-plished. — At last, about five years since, the disciples of the floating-fly school of up-stream fishing for trout, beginning with those fishing the English Itchen, Test and other Hampshire he chalk streams, found that the drying of the fly in the air cracked off so many flies—aided by the gossamer gut which is used of necessity—that some remedy, partial or entire, be-came imperative. The needle-eye hook was first tried and found undesirable because the eye cuts the gut, and finally, Messrs. Bankart and Hall—two justly esteemed premier the fly-fishermen—after countless experiments and failures, suc-ceeded in devising the turned up eyed hook which, as to bend. they decided, after the most exact and carful trials, bo it remembered, should be a modification of the Sneck and Limerick. I have fished with these hooks over the shyset of English trout—those of the Itchen—and can indorse the rat they were and are "about perfect." That was the gen-eral verdict. They hooked the fish with certainty, showing that a rigid gut snell was not absolutely necessary at the end of the shank; their penetration and holding power were con-ceded to be in advance of the Sproat or round bend, and their fouling quality, by reason of the "Snecky" side twist, was *par excellence* all that could be desired. "The force of nature could no further go," was opined by all who thought about the matter. In a word they were "about perfect." The spisation of a very high character. In it we find that he had undoubtedly written the best books on pike fishing, substi-tuted six typical and supremely bizarre compilations of feather, silk and tinsel for the thousand and one flies of the entomologist angler, with which he proposed to slaughter all the members of the family *Salmonida*; and that his is the distinction of having advised down-stream fly fishing, with-standing to the face that prince of trout fishers, Stewart, aut

Gracechurch street, London, and the bend of the hook is precisely that of the old Limerick. It is amusing therefore to read Mr. Pennell, writing (*Fishing Gazette*, April 3), ''I am advised that the sale of these hooks under my name by un-authorized firms would be contrary to law.'' How sublimely modest in the gifted author of ''Puck on Pegasus!'' To advert, however, to the practical utility of the eyed hooks generally, it seems to me that their chief merit lies in their being less liable to break off in casting, and in the ready changeability of which they are susceptible. Still fn this regard their benefit is like every good thing in this ''best of all possible worlds,'' not unalloyed. When fishing a cold mountain stream in a chilly wind—not by any means an im-possible conjunction of events—with numb fingers, the tying of even the ''gain knot'' (Mr. Pennell's again, though as old as the first bit of string) is fraught with difficulty, and I know by experience that the tiny fly may more easily slip from the fingers than the old-fashioned snelled hook, and that the eye of the hook to this short sighted generation of neuresthenic and over-worked money grubbers is often pro-vokingly indistinct, and as evening gathers round and the fish hasten to make the most of it, this is to say, the least of it, like Lord Palmerston's world, ''a fortuitons concatenation of incongruous'' circumstances against the enjoyment of the eyed hook, whether its eye squints up or dow. J. HARRINGTON KEENE.

MANCHESTER, Vt.

ANTRIM COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

ANTRIM COUNTY ASSOCIATION. A T a meeting of the Antrim County, Mich., Game and Fish Protective Association at Central Lake, the fol-lowing officers were elected: Roswell Leavitt, of Bellaire, President; George M. Clow, of Central Lake, Vice-President; F. H. Thurston, of Central Lake, Secretary; Thomas M. Rushton, of Central Lake, Treasurer; George W. Albrecht, of Bellaire, Vice-President for Kearney township; Jesse A. Cary, of Central Lake, Vice-President for Central Lake town-ship.

F. H. Thurston, of Central Lake, Secretary: Thomas M. Rushton, of Central Lake, Treasurer; George W. Albrecht, of Belläre, Vice-President for Kearney township; Jesse A. Cary, of Central Lake, Vice-President for Central Lake township.
Mr. Leavitt moved for a voie to see whether, as a society, the association will exert its influence to enforce the present statute laws of this State for the protection of game and fish. In response every member voted "yea."
The following explanation of the spirit and purpose of the association is given by the secretary in the *Breeze*: "The following is intended to explain the motives and intentions of those who have organized the Fish and Game Protective Association: They believe that among our inalienable rights are life, liberty, and the catching of fish. Life and liberty we have, but how to catch the fish? I used to be called a good fisherman, and settled on these lakes expecting to have all the fishing I wanted. In the past three years I have not eaught ten pounds, and I think it useless to try with the only legal means—a hook and line. Some say: "Spear them —net them—shoot them—blow them up with dynamite." In answer it may be urged that such methods are lifegal. But we are told to pay no attention to the laws, that obody minds them, and that we can' get fish unless we break these statutes, or buy from those who do. Now there are those among us who, while quite willing to fish with spears, are not prepared to defy the law, and who believe that disregard of existing statutes of any kind is a very bad sign. If A breaks or heads. Our association mean to try its best to learn the reasons why the supply of fish in our waters, once bountiful, has in most of the lakes so failen off the we can hardly get a 'mcs' of bass on pickerel unless we break these to learn the reasons why the supply of fish in our waters or eare those and even by such means only in spawning time. Such is the general verdici. If this is the fact, and if we wean the eadful work done, and give the

others, have joined hands and made a move in what they believed to be one of the real interests of the people of Antrim county. Will not others, no matter what may be their occupation or possessions, assist us by joining the Antrim County Fish and Game Protective Association, and help secure ϵ qual rights for all? F. H. THURSTON."

DECORATION DAY AT BLOOMING GROVE

help secure equal rights for all? F. H. TNURSTON."
DECORATION DAY AT BLOOMING GROVE
THE special car attached to the 4:30 P. M. train on the
Erie road on Saturday, May 29, contained thirty-three
members and guests on their way to the club house of the
Blooming Grove Park Association, to pass Decoration Day.
At the house were already twenty-seven guests, and the newcomers swelling the number to sixty, it took the superintendent some little while to arrange accommodation, but all
were provided for.
Supary, May 30, bright and warm, a beautiful day, was
passed in various ways, some starting early for the Blooming Grove and Shohola fishing, others rowing on Lake
Giles, no fishing being permitted there until July 1.
Others walked over to the breeding park, to see the trout
hatching and the new fish ponds. In the hatching troughs
were upward of 75,000 fry, some hatched from eggs
brought from the Michigan State Hatchery, some from
England, and some from eggs taken from the club's own
breeders. In one of the raceways were 250 breeders all
from the Shohola, as fine trout as one would want to see.
Besides stocking its own streams the club will soon be in a
position to supply the market with eggs and fry. One of
the prettiest sights was to see the deer in the breeding park,
an inclosure a milesquare, come up to the salt lick. Timility
they step along, until at a word or a movement of the body,
though you are standing 300 yards from them, away they
dash out of sight. In this park are upward of 300 deer,
and none are allowed to be killed, except in the fall, bucks
may be killed still-hunting. Sunday was a quiet day though
the members and guests were all enjoying themselves. In
the evening, in the large parlor around the piano, the whole
party of sixty joined in Moody and Sankey hymns, and later
camp meeting tunes and some secular music. All seemed to
catch the pirit of the day fixed for the serveral contests. Ann
nexed arc the scores, and it will be seen that they are scores
to be proud of. There were several private co

Rifle match, 200 yds. for club prize	e, silver badge:
Curtis	Nason
Nash	Stafford, Sr
Smith	Parker
Stafford, Jr	Hughes
Lawrence	Bacon
Williams	
Tie for first:	-
Nash	Lawrence
Ties for second:	
Stafford, Jr 3	Stafford, Sr 4
Match won by Mr. S. M. Nash.	
Contest at clay pigeons for club]	orize, silver badge:
Nach $0 1 1 1 0 0 460 460 - 4$	Bacon
Smith $1 \frac{1611010110}{-616}$	Curtis 1000001110-4
Stafford. 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 1	Chapman, 10001100116-412
Lawrence1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -10	Owens000000000000-0
Williams 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 1	Parker
Nason 1111011111-9	Wyse0110001000-8
Stafford, 00000000000-0	-
Fly-casting for club prize, silver	badge:
Nash	Lawrence
Nason	Raymond
Team match at 20 live pigeons:	
Chapman	Lawrence00110-2
Nason00011-2-7	Smith01110-8-5
Second match, at 10 birds:	
Chapman	Lawrence
Nason00 -0-2	



JUNE 10, 1886.]

THE FLUTTERING FLY.—We give herewith a cut of a new fy, invented by Mr. Wakeman Holberton and patented by Mr. Charles F. Imbrie, of the firm of Abbey & Imbrie, New York. A glance will show that the head of the fly is near the bend of the hook instead of at the end of the shank, in fact it is turned com-letely about. It is claimed that the new fly offers less resistance to the waiter in game more resistance to the waiter in trawing it in, thereby giving it a flutter-ing diffelike motion, in fact appearing more like a natural insect than the old patterns whose wings close when being carwn through the water. Mr. Holberton tering motion adds very much to its at-trative qualities, its great merit lies in its superior hook-ing qualities. A fish cannot nip at the wings or tail, but swallows the hook before any part of the fly. In five days fishing this season I caught sixty-six trout, losing only three that were hooked, an unusual small percentage, as very angler must admit."

Every angler must admit." HOOKED IN THE GULLET.—The fight of a hooked trout depends much on the way in which it is hooked. A Detroit correspondent who sends a drawing of a 174 inch, 24-pound trout, says: "My brother writes from Muskegon county as follows: 'I inclose a life-zize drawing of a sockdollager (trout) that I caught out of the pond near the dam; was just about to draw up my line and go home when I felt a slight nibble, and drew up promptly but no game. Dropped in again and felt the same, but left the bait (the tail of a min-now) to allow the fish to gorge it; and sure enough he did, and when I pulled he came to the surface with a rush, and Paul, who was standing near, said, 'Brose, you have got a whale this time sure.' The hook had caught in his gullet and the strain caused him to keep his mouth open which soon drowned him. He didn't make half the fuss in conse-quence that a smaller one would have done caught in the lip. I finally drew him up on the shore of the dam, and Paul grabbed the line and flung him out, and you bet we just enjoyed the sight of so fine a fish, the largest caught in the treek so far, and a beauty in shape and color. Since then have caught a few; have taken forty-two in all.'"—C. J. T.

ANOTHER BIG TROUT.—Mr. Thos. B. Mills, of Wm., Mills & Son, No. 7 Warren street, N. Y., sends the follow-ing communication, describing a large trout just taken "in out of the wet" at Rangley: Oquossoc Angling Association, Indian Rock, Me., Camp Kennebago, June 5, 1886.—Dr. Charles Haddock, of Beverly, Mass., George Oakes guide, took off Sandy Point, Lake Mooselucmeguntic, a trout weighing 10% pounds. The weight was taken nine hours after fish was caught, and must have been at least 11 pounds at time of capture. Length, 284 inches; girth, 164 inches.— CHARLES G. WHITE, F. H. LOVELL, THOS. A. PERKINS, THOS. B. MILLS.

SUSQUEHANNA BASS.—Athens, Pa., June 7.—Bass fishing on the Susquehanna promises to be good here this summer, as they are taking the fly quite readily now as bait is not obtainable yet. The largest bass caught this season weighed 4 pounds 9 ounces and was taken by Mr. E. W. Davies on a black fly. A few others have been caught, but none as large as this. "The Six" have just returned from a trouting trip to Pine Creek, Potter county, with a fine mess of trout and all of good size.—P.

A SALMON YARN.—Now that the Atlantic coast rivers are being stocked with salmon, the hardy seafarer is gradually turning his inventive faculties from sea serpent yarns to stories of big salmon seen at the mouths of the stocked rivers and in the harbors. Capt. Studwell, of Babylon, L. I., is ahead with a tale of a salmon eight feet long observed last Friday evening in the Great South Bay.

THE DETROIT LAKE, ST. LOUIS, ST. PAUL AND MINNE-APOLIS FISBING AND SHOOTING CLUB issues for the bene-fit of members of the club and their invited guests, round trip tourist tickets from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Detroit and return, good until Oct. 31, following date of sale, at rate of \$6.

CLUB RULES —We have frequent calls for copies of club rules, by-laws and constitutions. Secretaries of gun clubs, angling clubs and game protective associations will oblige us by sending spare copies of their printed rules, that these may be in turn sent to organizers of new clubs.

ALLEN'S bow-facing oars, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, Ill.-Adv.

fishculture.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

SHAD FOR THE HUDSON.—Two car loads of shad have been sent from the central hatching station of the U. S. Fish Commission at Washington for the Hudson. They were offered to the New York Commission and accepted by State Commissioner Blackford. The first lot of 1,000,000 was planted at Troy and the second shipment of 500,000 were put in a Cats-field. These with the 250,000 from Cold Spring Harbor, planted at Greenbush, makes a total of 1,750,000 already planted. As the shad of the Potomac sparw before those of the Hudson these fry get an earlier start. The New York Commission usually begins hatching about Catskill in June.

SALMON FOR THE ANDROSCOGGIN.—Beifast, Me. June 3.—The Fish Commissioners of this State have placed one hundred thousand salmon fry in the tributaries of the Androscoggin River. The fry are strong and healthy and promise well.—H.

FISHWAYS FOR NEW YORK RIVERS,—The Governor of the State of New York has signed the bill providing for fishways in the Schoolic and Mohawk rivers in Montgomery and Schoharie counties.

The so-called "trout" of South Georgia and Florida is not a trout but a black bass. Our perch are not perch but sunfish. A jack is a pickerel. Catfish are not all catfish; some of them are bull pouts. Our red-finned pike is only found in Southern waters and near the Gulf. Our war-mouth perch is a rock bass.—Quitman (Ga.) Free Press.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS. Nov. 8.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 22.—Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y.

County, N. Y. DOG SHOWS. July 20, 21, 22 and 23.—Milwaukee Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Man ager, Milwaukee, Wis. Aug. 24, 26, 26 and 27.—First Annual Dog Show of the Latonia Agricultural Association. Covington, Ky. George H. Hill, Manager, P. O. Box 76. Cincinnati, O. Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.—First fall dog show of the New Jersey Ken nel Club, Waverly, N. J. A. P. Vredenburg, secretary, Bergen Point N. J.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-listed every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2833, New York. Number of entries allowed prize 20200 of entries already printed 3689.

IRREGULAR BENCHINGS AT DOG SHOWS,

IRREGULAR BENCHINGS AT DOG SHOWS, Editor Forest and Stream: In your report of the recent show held by the W. K. C. your reporter complains of the manner of benching the dogs, those belonging to one exhibitor all together, regardless of class, offering as his objection, the trouble visitors and reporters ave in finding certain dogs, the same of the attendant when required to take them into the judging ring. It is true this trouble exists to a small extent, but there are greater conveniences to the exhibitor than he mentions, "a few steps in caring for them and the pleasure afforded in seeing them together." The time is past when the "intelligent" exhibitor will put his dogs into the show to be cared for and shown by the regularly employed assistants of the club, knowing well the great dis-advantage they will be under in the charge of a stranger, one almost always ignorant of what is fully required of him. The feeding, watering, and exercising is not all, particularly a young or inexperienced animal, wants. Then the pulling or kicking into the rings often seem (the superintendent cannot be every-where at the same time) and placed behind his (the attendant's) legs. We saw Mr. Donner send a well known handler for a which that was treated thus at the above show, and she really descred her he., which, under some hands, would have been everloked. Then, how many dogs are groomed by the asistants?

used bet det net, only many dogs are groomed by the assistants? You may say this is foreign to the subject. What is desired to be shown is of much greater importance to the exhibitor than you intimate—to have his dogs together that he may personally (or by proxy) groom, feed, water and generally care for them—the unobstructed view of each other, the smelling, an occasional caress; the presence will assist the dogs in enduring their confinement, there will be less noise, less nervous excitement, no fighting round the corners or over tops of the stalls, and last, but not least, far less cause of disease so prevalent and so much feared at shows. I have never had a case (or had one reported me in those I have sold) of distemper from attending the shows, and I attribute it in a great measure to training my dogs, young and old, within see-ing and smelling distance of each other. I think this greatly overbalances the slight inconvenience the visitors and the few reporters are put to in finding and comparing certain dogs. For the latter there are ample oppor-tunities in the judging or exercising ring, upon the floor, etc., during the four days (it should be three) of the show. Doubless the management you complain of was the result of the gentlemanly superintendent or the club listening to the other sold exhibitors and waiving any desire or pride they may have had to have seen the numbers run with the cata-logue. As an exhibitor, I know its value and am for it all the time;

logue. As an exhibitor, I know its value and am for it all the time; if I cease to exhibit I will not decry it, having "been there." Ask the owners of the dogs, from two to six in number, on the open benches in the show, and see if they do not say there is even much more than has been stated above in it, and surrely they, as the foundation, should be convenienced as much as possible with consistency. E. W. JESTER, Sr. Gronge's Del ST. GEORGE'S, Del.

DOGS OF THE OCCIDENT.

Sr. Grooze's, Del. DOCS OF THE OCCIDENT. Editor Forest and Stream: Being a constant reader of your valuable paper for the past soveral years, and deriving great pleasure from reading it, I desire to correct a few misstatements in the interesting com-munication from Col. Stuart Taylor, published in your issue of May 13. He cannot be very well posted on dog matters, nor can he be very well acquainted with many of the dog fanciers or sportsmen on this coast; if he were he would know that your paper has many subscribers here, also that there are many fine bred dogs of various breeds owned by gentle-men in the Far West. The Colonel is known to be an impul-sive man, and without a doubt has rushed into print on the impulse of the moment regardless of facts, of which he could have convinced himself if he had conversed with any of the many gentlemen who take an interest in kennel matters or this coast. I will, with your permission, mention a few of the many noted dogs that are owned here. Bentor Geo. Hearst imported to this coast the red Irish a setter bitch Kate II. (E.K.S.B. 11,552), bred by Capt. J. H. O'Brien, Dublin, Ireland. She is by Sandy, dam, O'Brien's champion Kate, She took first prize at Belfast and Porta-down shows in 1882. She was exhibited at Crystal Palace of the M.C. N. Post, of Sacramento, is the owner of a fine Irish set ter bitch named Dido, bred by Capt. J. D. Brown, of Missour Walley, Ia., one of the prominent breeders of the West. Dido was sired by champion Ben, dam Jessi, by imported Grouse of out of imported Gipsy. Dido is a very fine bitch, but is strongly marked with white. A number of nue lrish setters tare owned by Mr. A. B. Truman, of this city. The most prominent are Lady Elcho T. (A.K.R. 2777), Mike T. [A.K.K. 2779), Neno T. and Bob T. Lady Elcho is by champion Elcho out of othare different occasions was direct to tom many noted dogs for me to enumerate. Mike T, is by Nemo out of Nida, Nemo by Larry out of Quail III. Mid Ma by Larry out of Red Bees

Kennels, of Peekskill, N. Y. Last, but not least, the grandest dog that I ever saw (and I have seen quite a number of them) is Truman's Bob T., sired by Willard's Bob out of Senator Geo. Hearst's imported Kate II. I have in my possessiou a photo-graph of J. A. J. Sprague's champion Brush, which I have shown to a great number of my friends, and they one and all pronounced it the photograph of Truman's Bob T. This dog is as intelligent as he is beautiful. Mr. Scott is the owner of three very fue red Irish setters, Jerry, Lena and Pat O'More. The above mentioned are very fine spectmens of their breed and were purchased in the East by Mr. R. H. Neil. Chas. B. Keating, the well-known gunsmith and sportsman, is the owner of a very fine Irish setter, sired by Colgate's Pat out of Howe's (Hiry, is the owner of a full brother to Truman's Mike T. and there are a great number of the strain owned by R. H. Neil in this State. This is as far as my limited knowledge extends of the Irish setters on this coast. In regard to other breeds it will afford of them to your valuable and interesting paper, from time to tocast the full brothers and interesting paper, from the to tocast the full brothers and interesting paper, from the to tocast the full brothers and interesting paper, from the to tocast the full brothers and interesting paper, from the to to dege in the United States. This a settled fact that the California Bench Show and Field Trials Club, of San Francisco, will give a bench show, com-mencing on the last week of July next. It is to be hoped that pot occupied too much with the ardnous duties of his itdering of the forestrany Straken, when I will endeavor to cop-tion the lost week of have him call around and see my file of the Forestrany Straken, when I will endeavor to cop-tion the forestrany Straken, when I will endeavor to cop-tion the heaven to inform your readers of the quality of pointer stock on the Pacific coast. Now Porut. Saw Francisco, Cal, May 25.

THE A. K. C. AMENDMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream: At the last meeting of the A. K. C. the following amend-ment was adopted:

"The champion rule was amended so as to authorize show commit-es to transfer a dog from open to champion class which had be-me qualified subsequent to the date of closing of entries."

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THE BREEDING OF TRINKET. - Editor Forest and Stream: In reply to Mr. Schellhass regarding his beagle bitch Trinket (Flute-Queen), let me say that when his first letter appeared in which he drew my attention to the doubtfulness of the beeding of my bitch. I immediately sent a reply, which appeared May 25, and which read as follows: "For his note of May 8 concerning my beegle bitch Trinket, allow me to thank Mr. Schellhass for drawing my attention to the matter. My Trinket is the same bitch he alludes to as being advartised some time since by a Pittsfield party. Mr. Schellhass missed a very good chance to procure a first-class fielder for \$12. The price asked me for this bitch was \$25, and L consider her worth double that as a hunter alone. I shall investigate the correctness of her breeding and inform your readers of the result of my investigation, assuring them at the same time that it was far from my intention to misrepresent anything in connection with my dogs. Should this meet the eye of D. J Aquith of Pittsfield, Mass., from whom I purchased Trin-ket, I hope be will see the necessity of explaining the matter." Since then I have investigated the matter to the best of my ability. I wrote to Mr. Elmore, whom Mr. Jaquith gave as the breeder of this bitch. This gentleman seems to know with Mr. Jaquith's failure to reply to any of my letters re-cently written him in regard to the full pedigree of the bitch, which he had promised to send with her, but failed to do so, leads me to believe that the breeding of the bitch has been misrepresented to me, and I am therefore under the circum-stances perfectly willing to withdraw any cdams made by me ingnonance of the facts, for this bitch. In regard to my ad-vany one can construe this as a misrepresentation; besides and I had sent the copy of my advertisement to the Foreas and the sent the copy of my advertisement to the Foreas and the sent the copy of my advertisement to the Foreas and the sent the copy of my advertisement to the Foreas and the sent the copy of my ad

MASTIFE JUDGING.

Editor Forest and Stream: I could not possibly get a mention in the class for logic that you would win first in, but then, it would be the logic of the collegian in the old song:

"Ohl logic, logic, not the shallow rules Of Lockes and Bacons, antiquated fools; But wit's and wrangler's logic."

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winner, and it did have lots of layback, if not as much as the mastiff. The fact is, that the amount of rot and humbug that has crept into dog matters, particularly as to judging, is tremendous. Only a little while since, as sensible a man as "Porcu-pine" asserted that the puppy type of a collie was the correct one. Now remember that fashion can make enormous fools of us all, but the reign of the jade is only temporary, or rather the slut only sticks to one thing for a moment's time; and when you say that "a walk like a broken-legged grasshopper" is no demerit, you are bidding very high for the hussy's favor, and may get it, but don't you forget it, she will spill you very suddenly, and you will look very pretty in the fine muchole she will land you in. I am sure I am very willing to "go before the country" with you on this bare issue as you state it, that a lame dog can be a good specimen. W. WADE.

you state it, that a lather do gene be a globe spectry. We ware it has a state it, that a lather do globe spectry we will bright and the state of the spinal column, the space between the two points however, in this communication that and cannot be a globe spectry with a communication that and communication that and cannot be a globe spectry with a spectra contempt would be a spectra bit is a waske on the more, and a late to show with a strengt fashion has been followed? With a vengence, we may show that the had not seen her move, and consequently we may show that the had not seen her move, and consequently we may show that the fault of lameness was not under distingthe and offers to throw himself, dog and and the fault of lameness was not under distingthe the work of the fouring in that the real to under distingth the dotter has a light at the real a consequently we have that the real of second the difference of the spinal and offers to throw himself, dog and and the fault of lameness was not under distingt the law of the fault of lameness was not under distingt the law of the fault of lameness was not under distingt the second it to the real and a use and that the second of the fault of lameness was not under distingt the second it to the second it to ill second the second it to ill second the second it to ill second the fault of lameness was not under distingt the second it to the real and a use a light at the real at law of the second it to HULTON, Pa., May 28.

it takes years to alter the character of the head. That the standard, although in accordance with the ruling fashion, is too lenient with radical faults may be true. We tried to show Mr. Wade that his mastiff standard does not take due cogni-zance of what may be grave faults. We cited as an example the broken-legged grasshopper-gaited specimen described by our correspondent, and pointed out to him that under the standard such a specimen might win, for the greatest number of possible merits forfeited by the lameness would be, under that standard, only 3½ out of a total score of 100 points. By proving this we were not in the least defending lameness as a desirable or even tolerable quality of a mastiff. On the contrary, we consider it a fault so grave that we think the standard ought to provide for positive de-merits for the infimities of the broken-legged grasshopper specimens. Nor does it follow that, since the standard per-mits such things, the judge or critic who impartially applies its rules as a test of the contrary, but enough his superior at occasionally a "good all-round dog" gets beaten by a competi-tor worse than him at some points, but enough his superior at others to win the place. If Mr. Wade will use the flood of eloquence and ink at his command in giving practical lessons of instruction to breeders, showing them just how they can produce grand-headed specimens that are perfect in other re-species, instead of wasting his energies in waging Faistafian warfare, he will both deserve and secure the sincere thanks of every lover of the noble breed.]

SPANIEL JUDGING AT NEW YORK.

SPANIEL JUDGING AT NEW YORK. Editor Forest and Stream: What is "Brindle" trying to get through himself? In last week's Forest AND STREAM he tells us of things that didn't happen at the recent New York show, and endeavors thereby to cast discredit on Mr. J. F. Kirk as a judge of spaniels. He states that Brahmin and Black Beau, Jr., won! The latter won, although he-does not improve as he once gave promise to, and always will lack substance and be light of muzzle; but where did Brahmin win? Certainly not at New York, where he had competitors. There were two there better than he in lis class, and I am not quite certain but three. "Brindle" asks, "Does Mr. Kirk consider a field spaniel and a cocker as the same, except as to weight?" Certainly not, "Brindle," certainly not (though I hardly know the gentle-man, I think I can answer for him. The field spaniel is a heavier headed, coarser dog all over than the cocker, with more lumber, but at the same time a most useful dog in the field, while the cocker is "eminently a well built, graceful and active little dog, showing strength without heaviness or clum-siness," etc., etc. (Vide American Spaniel Club Standard.] A winning cocker cannot be fatted up and be made a good field spaniel; nor a typical field spaniel be reduced and made to wan in the cocker class. Sabe? We might breed two cockers and get both good field and cocker spaniels in the same litter. Why is it so? Because from time immenorial our predecessors. The English breeders, have bred cockers and field spaniels together, and our dogs to-day throw back. Whether it is ad-visable to alter this, or if it can be done, I am not prepared to sys. However, "Brindle," be more careful next time you write for the public weal (?) and read up on spaniels before-hand. "EXPERT" IN CRUELTY.

AN "EXPERT" IN CRUELTY.

write for the public weal (t) and read up on spaniels before hand. BULLDOG.
AN "EXPERT" IN CRUELTY.
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whether a concussion to the spine will, after a lapse of two, three or six months, produce a decrease of vitality or loss of nervous power along any portion of the spinal cord. The dogs are placed under the influence of an anexthetic, and the dog is then subjected to a blow or a fall. The desired effect, a simple concussion to the spine, is not always the result, as an injury to the muscles or tissues defeats the end desired." The members of the New Jersey Kennel Club have interested themselves in the matter, and President Peshall, of the club, held a consultation this morning with President McAneny, of of the S. P. C. A. It was decided that the work of Dr. Watson does not come within the limitation of Section 17 of the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals, which reads as follows: "Nothine in this act contained shall be construct to prohibit or

"Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit or interfere with any properly conducted sciertific experiments or in-vestigations, which experiments or investigations shall be performed only under the authority of some regularly incorporated medical society of this State."

society of this State." Certain physicians who have been spoken to about the case, say that there cannot be any possible benefit derived in the interest of science, and that the only apparent benefit to be derived from the experiment is to secure expert testimony for the use of the railroad and other corporations in defending suits. Mr. McAneny endeavored to see Dr. Watson, but was unable to do so.

A later report in the Journal says: There is now in the hands of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals a book in which the doctor kept a minute record of the features of each case, and a perusal of it may be interesting to the opponents of this system of scien-tific (i) research, as well as to those who are disciples of the practice. It will be seen that these operations, when stopped by the officers of the S. P. C. A., had extended over a period of about four months, commencing on Peb. 9. A resident in the vicinity of the doctor's place said yesterday: "The assist-ants came every other day about 3 o'clock and this is the day for them. Each dog seems to have been designated by a number." Here is a specimen of the records of the tortured brutes: DOG NO. 22.

DOG NO. 22. April 8-Stamp-tailed dog. Dog dropped, apparently stunned for four minutes; pupils dilated. Nine minutes after fail dog got up and walked uosteadity across laboratory floor, and fell slowly. An-swered calls. Forelegs stiffly extended. Saliva flows freely; occa-sional deep sights; when placed on the table the dog expectorated a large quantity of bright red blood, mixed with frothy nuccus. Seven hours after the drop the dog again arose, walked unsteadily across the laboratory floor and coughed periodically two or three times, ejecting with each effort thick bloody sputa. The dog died at noon on April 9, and the splue was preserved for further examina-tion.

tion. It is probable that the Society will bring a separate suit for each case noted in the doctor's record. President Peshall, of the Kennel Club, wished to have the six dogs found in the pen taken from the barn and placed in the care of a competent person, but as the doctor promised that the animals should be well cared for, it was decided to let them remain there. Presi-dent McAneny, of the S. P. C. A., has been the recipient of many thanks for the promptness which he has displayed in the matter, and he in turn feels grateful for the assistance which he has received from Mr. Peshall. The cases will be prosecuted vigorously, and with all the power of the Society.

Dr. Arrowsmith has explained that his expressed opinion of the want of cruelty in the operation was founded on Dr. Watson's untrue assertions to him. A Dr. Cropper, of Jersey City, has been arrested as an accomplice in the maltreatment of the dogs.

WESTERN FIELD TRIALS DERBY.—Editor Forest and Stream: In your list of entries for the Western Field Trials Derby you have Capt. Tucker's "Katarax" a black and white setter dog. It should be black and white pointer bitch. Will you please make the necessary correction.—R. C. VAN HORN.

L. & W. RUTHERFURD'S KENNELS.-Mr. Thos. Daw-son has taken charge of the Messrs. Rutherfurd's kennels at Allemouchy, N. Y.

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTES. KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.-For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound, for retaining duplicates, sent postpaid, 30 cents. 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

NAMES CLAIMED.
Ison to be sont on the Prepared Blanks.
Joan II. By F. H. F. Mercer, Ottawa, Can., for Clumber spaniel bitch, whelped March 17, 1886, by Johnay (Bem-Joan) out of Jill (Flash-Judy).
Donal, By S. M. Youne, New York, for red Irish setter dog, whelped Sept. 9, 1885, by Kelso (Glencho-Sweetheart) out of Tara (Nimrod-Sweetheart).
Met. By J. H. Conklin, New York, for red Irish setter bitch, whelped Oct. 20, 1885, by Elcho, Jr. (Elcho-Rose) out of Mag (Elcho-Rose).
Gladiator. By Geo, Ricker, Quincy, III, for black, white, tan and blue ticked Euclish setter dog, whelped July 22, 1885, by Belson, Glueen Dido (Rake-Dido).
Tong. By E. K. Howes, Milwaukre, Wis, for liver and white pointer dog, whelped July 14, 1884, by Toby (Faust-Lady Jane) out of Lady Lou (Toby---). *Taris, Jr.* By Ches, A Tuttle, Newmarket, N. H., for blue belton Lieweilin setter dog, whelped Jan, 10, 1876, by Count Gladstone (Royal Bin-Moljeska) out of Pars Queen (Paris-Miss Philot). *Tooras.* By Willard Van Tassel, Elzaberh, N. J., for black and tan Gordon setter bitch, whelped May 10, 1886, by Divovis Philot (Grouse, 5, 506) - Dixon's Maar) out of Bess A. (A.K.R. 2490). *Apollo II.* By Wm. J. Ebrich, New York, for tawny and white rough coated St. Bernard dog, whelped Jan, 20, 1885, by Nero (Apollo -Diaan) out of Favorité.
Barry II. By Wm. J. Ebrich, New York, for tawny and white rough coated St. Bernard dog, whelped Jan, 25, 1885, by Bello (S.K.S. 14) out of Favorité.
Barry II. By Wm. J. Ebrich, New York, for tawny bindle and white point dogs, by Elford (Fash, Net, St. 11).
Gold Medal. By Geo, Gillivan, West Jefferson, O., for pur dog, whelpel May 29, 1886, by Treasure (A.K.K. 472) out of Pegy (A.K.R. 289).
Wents, Ey W, H. Cookson, Hudson, N. Y., for tan and white rough coated St. Bernard dog, whelped May 20, 1685, by Treasure (A.K.K. 472) out of Pegy (A.K.R. 289).

whelpel May 20, 1856, by Treasure (A.K. K. 472) out of Peggy (A.K.R. 1804).
Venus. By W. H. Cookson, Hudson, N. Y., for tan and white foxterrier bitch, whelped Feb. 25, 1855, by Regent Vox (Tackler-Sandy Vic) out of Nettle (A.K.R. 1704).
Dandy and Jenny. By W. H. Cookson, Hudson, N. Y., for black, an and white fox-terrier dog and bitch, whelped Feb. 25, 1886, by Regent Vox (Tackler-Sandy Vio) out of Nettle (A.K.R. 1704).
Dindy and Jenny. By W. H. Cookson, Hudson, N. Y., for black, an and white fox-terrier dog and bitch, whelped Feb. 25, 1886, by Regent Vox (Tackler-Sandy Vio) out of Nettle (A.K.R. 1704).
Little Marquis, Young Count, Hustler and Marguerite. By Frank F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., for white bult-terriers, three dogs and oue bitch, whelped April 2, 1886, by Count (A.K.R. 3178).
Pernou (Old Primee - Venom).
Borsey. By Geo. L. Wilms, Jersey City, N. J., for liver and white pointer dogs, whelped May 15, 1826, by Nick (I Naso (Naso 11, E. 8, 123)-Petizo. E. 15, 175) out of Devoashire Queen (A.K.R. 3127).
Dukte of Naso (Naso 11, E. 8, 123)-Petizo, E. 19, 170) out of Devoashire Queen (A.K.R. 167) out of Distons of bitch, whelped May 15, 1858, by Nick to Naso (Naso 11, E. 8, 123)-Petizo, E. 16, 170) out of Devoashire Queen (A.K.R. 1959) out of Devoashire Queen (A.K.R. 1997).
Bedrast and Ovid. By Harry E Fletcher, Woodford's, Me., for relative tags, whelped Mary 12, 1866, by Prime (A. K.R. 1965) out of May Instruct Agenneits, By Harry A. Fletcher, Woodford's, Me., for his senters.

2181). By Harry A. Fletcher, Woodford's, Me., for By Washington A. Coster, Flatbush, L. I.,

Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Notes must be sent on the Prepared Dimins. ynol-Bang. Tuckerfield Kennels' (West Newton, Mass.) pointer Yaynol (Metcor-Rita Croxteth) to their imported Bang (Bang, 3-Salter's Luna, E. 5,016), May 10. Me Rondolph-Bang, Tuckerfield Kennels' (West Newton, Mass.) oried pointer hitch Melle Kandolph (Duke of Westminster's Sam-DIL), to their Imported Bang (Bang, E. 739-Salter's Luna, E. Mar 3

BRED.

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in – Beile; to Graphic Kennels' Bracket (Graphic – Doublev, J. 2016, J. 10, 2017,

bltch Fannie (Sam-Snipe) to his Ranger (Blanchard's Yarra y, April 15. -William Tell. C. H. Brewster's (South Hingham, Mass.) bltch Nora (Favorite-Lotta) to C. A. Parker's William Tell 2940), May 14. -William Tell. C. W. Tuttle's (Pawtucket, B. I.) pointer bitch frant-Boxy) to C. A. Parker's William Tell (A.K.R. 2040), Vera – Vera (Gr May 27.

WHELPS

127 Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blank Meg Merrilies. Harry A. Fletcher's (Woodford's, Me.) red Irish ther bitch Meg Merrilies (A K.R. 2081), March 1, ten (six dogs), hy s Priuce (A.K.R. 1968); four dogs and four bitches since dead. *Ruth.* Wm J. Ehrich's (New York) rough-coated St. Bernard hitch uth (Landgrave-Bella), April 30, ten (two dogs), by his Nero (Apollo Diano)

f Delaware. J. Yearsley, Jr.'s (Coatesville, Pa.) English ch Pride of Delaware (Carlowitz-Ollie), May 24, eight (three 7 G. F. Clark's Rex Gladstone (Royal Gladstone-Mollie (three Mollie

b). ce. H. W. Holmes's (New York) bull-terrier bitch Alice (Dutch, Nellie, A.K.R. 1701), June 4, seven (three dogs), by R. & W. Liv-ne's Grand Duke (Dutch-Young Magnet). F. L. & C. G. Weston's (Boston, Mass.) Irish setter bitch Iuo r-Lilly), May 9, eigbt (seven dogs), by W. H. Pierce's Glencho o-Noreen)

-Moren). -Moren). d. Max Wenzel's (Hoboken, N. J.) Irish setter bitch Florid -Becky, March 22, ten (five dogs), by his Tim (Biz-Hazel). e. Max Wenzel's (Hoboken, N. J.) Irish setter bitch Yoube -Rose), May 19, ten (six dogs), by his Chief (A.K.R. 231). y Beauty Max Wenzel's (Hoboken, N. J.) Irish setter bitch Beauty (Chief-Doe), May 18, ten (five dogs), by his Tim (Biz

-Hazel). Dorah. Max Wenzel's (Hoboken, N. J.) Irisb setter hiteb Dorah (Dhief-Doe), May 24, twelve (two dogs), by his Tim (Biz-Hazel). Newton Abbot Lady, A. Clinton Wilmerding's (New Yock) spaniel biteh Newton Abbot Lady (Bend Or-Ladyhird), June 5, seven (one dog), by J. P. Willey's Young Obo (Obo II.-Darkie); one chestnut, six all hlack; one black birch dead. Fly. H. J. Tobey's (Hudson, S. Y.) fox-terrier bitch Fly (A.K.R.B188), April 20, six (four dogs), by J. E. Tbayer's Mixture (A.K.R.

SALES.

BALLES. **BALLES. Roses.** Decrebound dog, whelped May 7, 1855, by Dunrobin (A.K.R. 2006) out of Shelloch (A.K.R. 2014), by Mrs. Geo. Shepard Page, Staney. N.J., to Mrs. Harriet B. Corcoran. Springlield, Mass. *Verone.* White and orange St. Bernard dog, whelped June 16, 1873 *K.R.* 418, hy Wm, Montgomery, Jr., Bergenfield, N. J., to E. T. *Journ. Courses space being back on the back of the back of* Wew York, Clumher spaniel hitch, whelped March 17, 1886, by Johnny , by F. H. F. Mercer, Ottawa, Can., to John S. Wallace, Conto, Can. Donal. Red Irish setter dog, whelped Sept. 9, 1885, by Kelso out of ra, by Jas. B. Blossom, Morrisania, N. Y., to S. M. Young, New rk. Don Petrel and Dick Petrel. Black, white and tan English setter gs, whelped March, 1855, by Don Juan out of Petrel III., by F. E. wis, Tarrytown, N. Y., to Wun, Tallman, same place. Pansy. Orange and white English setter hitch, whelped April, 1885, Plantagenet out of Jessie, by F. E. Lewis, Tarrytown, N. Y., to m Tallmon, same place. Julus. Black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped April, 5, hy Mack E. out of Beauty, by F. E. Lewis, Tarrytown, N. Y., to m Tallmon, same place. n. Tallmon, same place, auka. Black, white and tan English setter onen, when N. Y., to a. Tallman, same place. oreman. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped Feb-ry, 1880, by Dashing Monarch out of Fairy II., by F. E. Lewis, rytown, N. Y., to Wm. Tallman, same place. 'lantagenet. Orange belton English setter dog, whelped July, 1880, Dashing Monarch out of Petrol, by F. E. Lewis, Tarrytown, N. Y., Wm. Tallman, same place. 'lantagenet. Orange belton English setter dog, whelped July, 1880, reake B. Orange belton English setter dog, 4yrs. old, hy Dick Lav-ick out of Twilight, by F. E. Lewis, Tarrytown, N. Y., Wm. Tallman, same place. Daisy Laverack. Orange and white English setter bitch, whelped rei 1, 1570, by Thunder out of Peeress, by F. E. Lewis, Tarrytown, Y., to Wm. Tallman, same place. *Apollo II.* Tawny and white rough-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped v. 2i, 1885, by Nero out of Favorite, by Wm. J. Ebrich, New York, August Schmid, same place. *Fritz.* Red Irish setter dog, whelped January, 1885 (A.K.R. 3160), S. M. Young, New York, to Dr. W. T. Van Vredenburgh, same tee. y S. M. Young, New York, to Dr. w. 1. van Fredenburgh, same lace. Marguerite. White bull-terrier bitch, whelped April 2, 1886, hy ount out of Young Yenom, by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to H. *Holmes, New York, Little Marquiss.* White bull-terrier dog, whelped April 2, 1886, hy ount out of Young Yenom, by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to A. Hring Pennington. Baldmore, Md. *Young Count.* White bull-terrier dog, whelped April 2, 1886, by ount out of Young Yenom, by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to Jas. *Preston, West Winsted, Conn. Hus'ter.* White bull-terrier dog, whelped April 2, 1886, by Count ut of Yeung Venom, by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to George ashiell Fowle. Philadelphia, Pa. PRESENTATIONS. Lucille. Liver and white pointer bitch. 44978. 50d, pedigree not

Lucille. Liver and white pointer bitch, 445yrs. ôld, pedigree not given, by C. J. Peshall, New York, to Master Willie Mansfield, Grace-ville, Mino.

IMPORTATIONS. Barry II. Rough-coated St. Bernard dog, 16mos, old (Bello-Gemma), hy Wm. J. Ehrich, New York, from Switzerland.

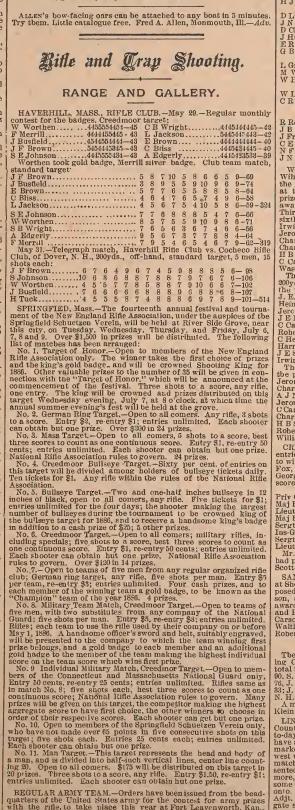
DEATHS. Daisy Belle. Orange and white pointer bitch (A.K.R. 1788), cwned by C. A. Parker, Worcester, Mass., from distemper.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents. W No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.
...H., Baltimore.—My English setter is suffering with a sort of hack-couch: For some weeks I have noticed more or less of it. At les he seems to get hetter and then will be worse again, as though had caught more cold. I at first thought he bad a fish home in his oat, but can discover nothing of the kind. He coughs and gars a very anonying manner to day, but otherwise seems in good lth and spirits. He had distemper badly ahout fourteen months b. It is very likely that the dog has taken cold, as I take him out of the country once a week for a run, and he usually fluds a place which to take a swim; however, his cough is dry and seems so ob-late. Ans, Your dog has chronic laryngitis, a very obstinate able to treat. Get the following prescription: Of iodide of potash of carbonate of ammonia, each two dra may also make a sou-in e thiorate of potash, two full tahlespoonfuls to the pun of er, and give a teaspoolial every two bours. Painting the throat h iodine sometimes is of henefit. , Halifar,—I have a medium-sized hlack dog of nearly nine vears

X., Halifax.-I have a medium sized black dog of nearly nine years age. For about a year he has been failing (not in vitality ap

parently). His coat has become gray and thin, and it is quite bare at the back of bis neck, also at his breast and belly. He smells offensively at times and has lately snown one or two small sores. He is also troubled with a sort of dry cough, and I think that he must either have a sore throat or have something wrong with his windpipe. His eyes are bright and healty, and he is as fristly and in as good spirits as when in his 'prime, but he is a wretched looking dog. Althouge berry fond of him, I had quite made on my mind to destroy him, but shall await the advice of Fonesr AND STREAM, with the hope that such advice may assist me in overcoming the extreme measure of destruction. Ans, Your dog is pretky old, and the infirmities of age prohably account in great part for his troubles. Give him Fower's solution of arsemic in five drop doses twice daily in his food for a month; keep his bowels in order.
 J. McHruch, Cranston, R. L. -My Irish setter dog is troubled as follows: Shaking his bead, rubbing his ears with his paws, ears not inflamed the back white coating, and when tied up be runs from the mouth a tough, slimy mucous. When he shakes his head a lot of white stuff drops from his mouth is covered with a thick white coating, and when tied up be runs from the mouth a tough, slimy mucous. When he shakes his head a lot of white stuff drops from the mouth. He is two years old, large and sirong, good appetite and real worked and, Give five drops Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily. Give five drops Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily in food.
 J. F. Nova Scotla, -My thoroughbred bull-terrier, three years old, has been afflicted since last fall with a disease in the head causing a running at the ear. The vecterinary surgreon here calls it canker in the ear, and kas prescribed for it, hut so far without success. Is thay your dog has suppurative inflammation of the middle ear. For canker one of the best things is the following: Of thomo chloral and of laudanum each two dran



REGULAR ARMY TEAM.—Orders have been issued from the bead-quarters of the United States army for the contest for army prizes with the rifle, to take place this year at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., beginning on September 29, to be conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt. The marksmen to compose the army team will be selected as follows; Two from the division of the Atlantic, six from the division of the Missouri and four from the division of the Pacific, with one alternate from each division,



Burns 4 6 10 8 7 9 8 7 6	
Brown	7 - 76
Hazeltine	5-71
Ablstrom	7-69
Kapple 6 6 6 9 7 6 5 5 6	8-65
Jones	4 - 54 - 488
Waltham	
MANCHESTER, N. H., May 28 Several riflemen gather	red at the
range on the west side this afternoon and rolled up sat	tisfactory
scores, the weather conditions being excellent. In the medi	al match,

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{sstble 100, the hest scores were as follows:} \\ D \ \text{Palmer} & & & & & & \\ P \ \text{almer} & & & & & & \\ N \ \text{orris} & & & & & & \\ N \ \text{orris} & & & & & & \\ N \ \text{orris} & & & & & & \\ N \ \text{orris} & & & & & & \\ N \ \text{tr} & & & & & \\ N \ \text{tr} & & & & & \\ N \ \text{tr} & & & & & \\ N \ \text{tr} & & & \\ N \ \text{tr} & & & \\ N \ \text{tr} & \$

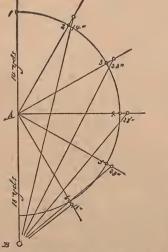
with our Canadian neighnors. BRIGHT SIGHTS.-Electricity has been brought to the aid of the sportsman hy the use of a small lämp for the front sight of a rifle, to render it visible in the dark, or when from any cause whatever there is insufficient light. Toe minute electric lamp is fixed near the muzzle of the gun and shielded by a metallic screen. The current is supplied by a small hattery in the stock. NEWARK, N. J., June 3.-A 100-shot gallery match was shot to day at Elihabeth, between Mr. Lever, of that place, and Godfrey Snellen, of the Essex A. R. C., of this city. Mr. Snellen allowed his opponent 50 points on the total score, hut as the score proved the men were very well matched at even points up, the scores being: Snellen, 1,095; Lever, 1,095+30=1,125. The match was shot on a 126tt. range. Another match will be shot shortly.

THE TRAP.

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

HOLDING ON FLYING TARGETS.

HOLDING ON FLYING TARGETS. Editor Forest and Stream: The secon for game having closed in nearly all the Slates, it is now in order for the hoys to try their skill at the trap. This is a good sub-stitute for field spert and will considerably assist in becoming and re-maining skillful with the gun. Trobably the most perplexing thing for the trap shooter to deter-motion is just how far to aim ahead. Especially is this so with the portsman who shoots only a few times during the season; and even the professional is not always certain just what to do. The same laws which rule in the case of class birds are applicable will impressed, the shooter would in consequence hecome more ex-pert in the field. Te aim that the solution of the question of how to aim ahead is a mathematical one. If the velocities of shot and bird and the distance



bird from the shooter at the time of firing are known, then the outs be held at a certain point in order that the center of the and the hird may meet. 'velocity of No. 8 shot is put down at about 600ft, per second, time ago I made some trains to determine the velocity of clay-nes with the traps set in the fourth notch. My method was some-crude, but the result was probably sufficiently accurate for all iceal purposes. This velocity was ascertained to be about 35ft. zecond, or 1-28 as fast as that of sbot. In other words, while shot moving 32ft, the clay hird would move ift. 'accompanying diagram will give an idea of how far to hold i for the various angles a bird takes in leaving the trap. Let ap he at A and the shooter at B and the angles be taken for each prees which corresponds with the 12 notches in the Ligowsky

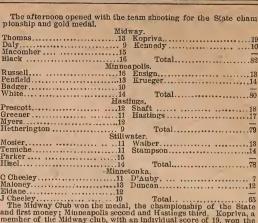
pigeon trap. A1 is a dead away bird, and if it is not caught dodging, a man with average skill can easily demolish 1t when it reaches the summit of its flight hy holding hard on. Earlier the aim must be a little above and later a little below the bird. Next take A4 which leaves the trap on a line at right angles to the sbooter. Let us sup-pose that when the shooter is ready to fire, the hird is livds from the trap, and the position of the shooter is 18yds, from the trap. The distance of the hird from shooter is B4, or say 62ft. While the shot would he traveling to 4 the hird would move on the line A4 nearly gft. further, and while this 34t, was being traveled by the shot would he traveling to 4 the hird would move on the line A4 nearly gft. further, and while this 34t, was being traveled by the shot the bird gets a nice "goose egg" for his pains. The apparent position of the bird now, as viewed by the man at the score, is approximately 28in. to the right of the point where seen at the instant of firing. By the same calculation we obtain that the aim must be ahead for the angles as follows: At 2, 14in, : 8, 28in, : 15, 28in. and at 6, 18in. These calculations assume that the bird mores on a line straight-make a turn to right or left, and this trick of theirs must be watched closely and aimed for accordingly. For instance, tis easy for a bird which leaves the trap on the line A2 (see diagram) to start on a curve to the left about the time the shooter is beginning to press on the trigger, and in a very short time it becomes a straight away hird and must be shot, is always taken into account. It is probably the successful shot, is always taken and on a wholy day the crack shots gen-erally have to make excuses for their low scores. Or course, when the word "pull" is given, and the hird is seen to take bis course, the shooter has no time to figure out the thing ex-actly. There is business to attend to and that quickly, or the thin inrick-colored chap will be seen to settle in the grass without the loss of a scal

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 6.

THE MINNEAPOLIS TOURNAMENT.

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and alcLaugnin; third and fourth prizes divided, and Penneid won fifth. Match at 10 Peoria blackhirds, 6 singles and 2 pairs. There were 62 entries: Marshall 5, Hindsale 7, Badrer 4, Gillespie 6, Kennington 6, Legg 6, Brown 9, Shaft 9, Earlow 9, Tabor 5, Black 5, Judge 7, Stenpson 7, Mosier 6, Walber 4, Pennington 4, W.F. Kennedy 7, Huli 3, Poelier 6, Cilitord 7, Phelps 6, Henry 6, Herman 4, Kussel 10, Thos. Paine, F. F. Kennedy 9, White 6, Tenry 6, Herman 4, Kussel 10, Thos. 7, Daley 8, Woodring 8, Duwent 7, Parker 7, Benie 3, J. McLaughlin 6, Helsel 6, Myers 5, Wultcomh 6, Bnisgn 6, Wadsworth 8, Kopriva 8, Freeman 8, Mason 4, Duncan 8, Willard 5, Kruger 5, Zane 4, A.M. McLaughlin 3, Rankin 6, J. W. Johnson 3, A. Johnson 5, Hastings 5, Sterns 7, Pohlield 7. First taken by Russel, who made a straight store; second divided hetween Brown, Shatt, Darlow and Kennedy ties on 9; third won by Wadsworth Alter shoot-off; fourth divided between Durant, Parker, and Judge, atter shoot-off; fifth won hy Kenningten, after a shoot-off.





 O H Allen.
 Trenton Gun Club.

 M Fox
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 J M Allen.
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 W Fish.
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 C A Neale.
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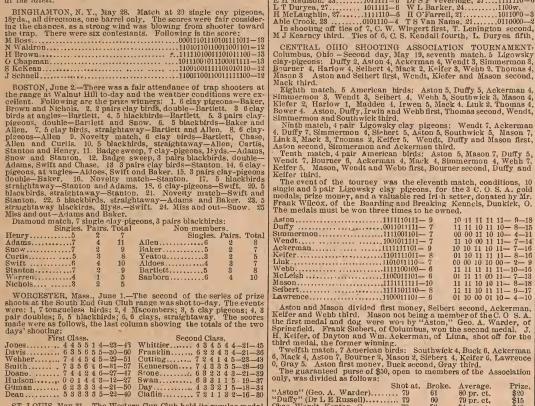
 D Evans
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FOREST AND STREAM.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—The second shoot for the Bandle Team 'rophy, open to any regularly organized gun club team of five la familion County, took place to-day on the grounds of the Price ill Gun Club, hefore an audience which mmbered in the neighbor-neod of between four and five hundred. The weather was all that could be desired, barring an extremely strong wind hlowing from the orth, which speeded the straight-away hirds to an extent simply wonderful. From the start the race was a hot one, but the Miami-ng the latter part of the contest, when they forket wenty-three out if the last twenty-five birds shot at. This club was looked upon as a uere fill-up, as was the East End, in the shoot hefore; and, strange o say, they made a laughing-stock of the other clubs entered. The winning team is a country fiel-looking set of mea, but, as the shooters erm them, "perfect middlers." Wick, Miler, Schatzman and Cole proved a disappointment to their respective teams. The manage-ment, judge and referee, gave excellent satisfaction, especially the salling of Mr. Corrie, of Xenia, Olio. The next shoot will lake place on the East End (lub 's grounds. Appended are the official scores; National Gun Club-Meyer 8, W. Guhman 13, E. Fey 13, Gerhardt 11, Rust 10, Total 65. Delhi (Ohio) Club-Whitlock 16, Robb 8, Belden 11, McAfee 13, Weat End Club Wenning 10, Josenb H 15, Snangler 12, Behle 14 Rust 10. Total 55. Rust 10. Total 55. Delhi (Ohio) Club.-Whitlock 16, Robb 8, Belden 11, McAfee 13, Cuilaugh 12. Total 60. Vest End Club.-Wenning 10, Joseph H. 15, Spangler 12, Behle 14, F. Robinson 12. Total 55. Juene Clty Club.-Burt 17, H. Ahlers 16, Strunk 15, O.^{*} Shaw 12, ok 12. Total 72. adependent Gun Club.-Barker 13, Paul 18, Kessler 16, L. Fey 14, ing 15. Total 72. Johumbia Club.-Langdon 14, J. G. Dick 12, Whitney 17, A. C. Dick Briggs 12. Total 73. Price Hill Club.-Droste 17, Topf 16, Chick 14, Judge 13, Miller 14. tal 74.

Total 74.
East End Club-Schatzman 11, Cole 14, Stuart 13, Mason 18, G.
Given 19. Total 75.
Miamitown Club-Small 14, Menger 16, Mr. Nose 17, Althouse 16, Arnolds 16. Total 79.
Wyoming Gun Club-Stoddard 14, Smiley 15, Jewett 12, Allan 14, Clark 17. Total 73.

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are equested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches excribed. We go to press Weinesdays; and it is necessary that atter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday t the latest.



 ST. LOUIS, May 31.- "D-22-"D' Guillint".
 12 11 3 2-16-30

 ST. LOUIS, May 31.- "D-22-"D' Guillint".
 12 11 3 2-16-30

 shoot at the grounds, foot of President street, this afternoon, with the following score.
 Screened traps, 18yds, rise:

 10 Blackbirds.
 10 Blackbirds.
 10 Clay-Pigeons.

 Thomas Siebeman.
 111110111
 101100111-16

 Jui Steuinskie.
 111110111
 101101011-16

 Jui Steuinskie.
 11110111101
 111110100-16

 Le Faivre.
 110110111
 0101111101-15

 Blackbird 1111110111 111110111 1111011111 1101111011 110100111 101111101

lenecke. Jenbarth Baker.... Drayon... Bauer.... Williams Richards Heithaus McDowel 1010011 0010111 0111100 AcDowell, Iill. 0110111100-13 0110110110-13 0011000111-12 110001010111-12 1100010101-11 0110001110-10 1010101000-10 eorge C Hassfurther. A Siebeman ahadie..... 11 J Hassfurther... Everts cheer... Everts. catelle Villiam Hassfurther... sitz

After shooting off the ties the medal was won by Theo. Siebenman, weepstakes being in order, the following were shot: First sweepstake, 5 hlue rock pigeons, 18vds., soreened traps-e?aivre first money, Jul. Hassfurther and benning divide second ioney, Thurher third, Bauer fcurih. Second sweepstake, 5 blue rock pigeons, 18vds.—Kacer first money, 'Illiams and Siebenman divide second money, Hill third money. Third sweepstake, 5 pair hlue rocks, double birds-Sieminski and rayon divide first money, Williams second, Lenhardt and P. Labadie ivide hird.

Fourth sweepstake, 6 single Peoria blackhirds-Sieminski and Williams divide first money, Hill second.

CINCINNATI, June 4.- The medal shoot of Excelsior Gun Club ook place at Rinkle's to-day with the following score: Medal shoot,1111111111-10 ±Spelbrink..... 1111110011

the second secon	To post of the second of the		2
Loerke	Pettker		8
Kulage	Pope		$\overline{7}$
Griesdeicke 11111111101- 9	Rick		R
Nolting	Brockman		5
Weiber	Fischer		5
Nagel,	Fink	1111000001-	5
Rinkle			
*First medal. +Second medal.	Third medal.	Tu shoot off Schaa	f
won.	,	an choor on condu	1

June 5. — The first pr re: 1, 6 pigeons, Shu 'ay; 4, 6 blackbirds, 5 nd Shumway; 7, 6 p mway; 2, 6 bats, War 10, 6 bats, Stanton, Swiff and Snow; 11, 3 pair 'pigeons, Schaefer: 12, 6 blackhirds, Wilson and Stanton; 13, 6 pigeons, Stauton and Lawson; 14, 6 bats, Wilson; 15, 6 pigeons, Stanton, Snow and Wales; 16, 5 pigeons, Wilson; 17, 5 bats, Stanton and Schaefer; 18, 5 pigeons, Stanton and Schaefer.

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

described. We go to press Wednesslargs; and if is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest. BROOKLYN, June 2.—The Fountain Gun Cluh members had a reg-ular gala day to-day. Men with gun bags and satchels filled with cartridges streamed in through the gates of the Brooklyn Driving Cluh ground at Parkville, and soon the popping of guns went on at a lively rate. It was the inauguration shoot at the new ground and was the nost successful one the Fountain Gun Club has ever had. 34 members shot for the five handsome prizes which had been do-nated for competition. The terms were 7 birds each, from 5 traps, 5yds.apart. Boudan supplied a very good lot of pigeons, and the shooting was very creditable. The mem-C. Wingert, 23yds., T. Lenngton, 27yds., and M. J. Kearner, 27yds, killed seven straight birds and tied. In the shoot off for choice of prizes 1, 2, 3, Wingert killed three more, and won the handsome silver pitcher presented by Yice President J. H. Swayer. Lenington killed three out of four and took a silver cup, Kearney got the silver gobiet presented by President Crooke. An adjournment was then made to the hotel, where was the inauguration dinner; 54 sat down to it. President A. Crook presided at one table and Vice-President Sayer at the other. Merriment reigned till far into the night. The score is as follows: F Infelix, 97,98... 111011-6 N B Cook, 23dys... 010100-3 A Eddy, 97... 1111110-6 C H Foote, 21... 000100-G A Chappell, 25... 000011-4 JA Carney, 21... 000000. C W Wingert, 28... 110110-6 C H Foote, 21... 000100-G L Hayes, 23... 010100-18 J Graney, 23... 010100-3 F H Andrews, 21... 001001-18 J Graney, 23... 010100-3 G L Hayes, 23... 010100-18 H J Graney, 24... 000110-1 F H Andrews, 21... 001001-14 J A Stewart, 25... 111011-6 T C J Somith, 21... 001001-18 J Graney, 23... 111011-6 T C J Konroe, 24... 010110-18 J G Carney, 24... 100110-5 T F H Sawyer, 21... 010100-18 J G Graney, 24... 100110-5 T F H Andrews, 21... 010100-18 J G Grane, 28.... 000101-3 J Beloc

G	10.11 11 11 11 - 9 - 18
y	11 11 10 11 10- 8-15
nermon	00 00 11 10 10- 4-11
dt 1001011111- 7	11 10 00 11 11- 7-14
rman	10 10 11 10 11- 7-16
er1101111011- 8	01 10 11 11 11-8-16
	$00 \ 00 \ 10 \ 10 \ 00 - 2 - 9$
b1111100100-6	11 11 11 11 11-10-16
eish	01 11 11 00 11- 7-13
n11111111111111111111111111111111	11 11 10 10 11- 8-18
ert1111101110-8	11 11 10 11 11-9-17
rence	$01 \ 10 \ 00 \ 01 \ 10 - 4 - 10$

M COOK. L B Cary. O B Treat A McMull L Bushpe J Alger... Vibberts...

C B Latin H M Jaco

IcCook's Team.	J. Howe's Team.
m 17	J Howe
	J Melrose
	J Cook
	M White
en	E C Howe
11	FE Watkins
	S T Colt
	Miner
er	A C Collins
	H M Jacobs
an man the ship was delly	11 10 000005

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS GUN CLUB.—At club grounds, 187th reet and Ridge road, June 5, monthly shoot for club medal, 15 clay

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest

So easy to row with Allen's bow-facers. Catalogue free. Oars complete, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, $III_{-} = V dv$.

Hachting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE CUP RACES.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE COP RACES. THE following letter was received on June 1 by the cup commit-tee. The second letter is the one sent hy the committee in April: No. 18 CRANLEY GARDENS, LONDON, S. W., May 22, 1286. MY DEAR SIM-1 heg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of April 26 last, and to thank your committee for the consideration they have given to the proposals contained in my letter of the 10th April last. I am instructed by Lieutenant Henn, R. N., to say that for the reason given in your letter of April 26 he accepts the decision of your committee, that one of the races must be sailed over the New York Y. C. course and not at Newport, but thinks it would be undesirable Galatee should take part in any races until after one at least of the cup races has heen sailed, as her doing so would necessarily tend to at Newport, but think part in any races un sailed, as her doing so np races has been sailed, as her doing so would necessarily tend to because the interest in them. Lieutenant Hean would be glad if the committee would consider the

advisability of also barring the False Hook shoal in the New York Y. C. course, as with an off-shore wind and sho lide an advantage might be derived by taking a passage inside that shoal. As the committee do not see their way to an alteration in the mode of determining the time allowance adopted last year. Lieutenant Henn will not, under the circumstances, press this point further, but sug-gets that the actual sail area of each vessel should be used instead of the approximate sail area found hy the New York Y. C. rule. Both Lieutenant Henn and myself fully appreciate the desire of the committee to meet his views and so to arrange the races as to insure are made solely with a similar object. We are also fully sensible of the fair and sportsmaniles feeling displayed last year to Genesta, not only hy American yachtsmen, hut also hy the general public of the United States, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to recipro-cate and encourage this good feeling. May the pleasure of meeting them early in July next, when the sug-gestions herein can be discussed, I am, my dear sir, yours faithfully, To William Krehs, Esq., Secretary America's Cup Committee, New York, United States of America.

To William Krehs, Esq., Secretary America's Cup Committee, New York, United States of America. New York, United States of America. New York, United States of America. New York April 28, 1886. J. Beavor Webb, Esq., No. 18 Cranley Gardens, London, S. W., England: My DEAR Sin-I am instructed by the America's Cup Committee of the New York Y. C. to acknowledge the receipt of your communica-tiou of the 10th inst. and to say that its contents have had the com-mittee's most careful consideration. I am further instructed to say that the committee, in their previous communication to you, aimed at offering the same terms for the contents nave had the com-mittee's most careful consideration. I am further instructed to say that the committee, in their previous communication to you, aimed at offering the same terms for the contest and to meet every wish of Lieureanut Henn, they fre unable to make any great changes from the propositions then submitted. Referring to your suggestions in detail, the committee feel that it will he impossible to agree that once of the races shall take place of Newport. New York is the home port of the club, and its large number of members reside here or in the immediate vicinity, and, as you are aware, take great interest in the contest, and the committee feel that it would he an injustice to the members if one of the races should the Galatea, however, be in these waters at the time of the pach club cruise there will be several very important fear. Support with American yacts and owners." For somewhat similar reasons they are unable to leave out alto-and the countiete trust this will meet Lieutenant Hem's wishes in respect to joing the squadron and placing himself 'en rapport with American yacts and owners." For somewhat similar reasons they are unable to leave out alto-and the public are familiar, and in which the greatest interest is felt, and beyond the, it is the course which were out of a failure to mutualy greupon the terms of the contest, he must sail t

The matter of the time allowance was carefully considered last year, and was referred to Mr. George L. Schuyler as unpire, and the committee accept his decision as then made as conclusive upon that subject. In the matter of the unpire the committee consider that the terms of the race should he mutually agreed upon, and it is not likely that a referee will be needed. Should, however, any question arise, such as that of construction of terms, to settle which it would be desirable to appoint an umpire, you may he sure that there is no one whom the committee would prefer to Mr. Schuyler. The committee desire me to assure Lieutenant Henn that in every detail not provided for they will strive in every way in their power to arrange that the race shall be fair and without advantage to either party, and the committee hore that your experience here last year will justify you in assuring him that he need have no apprehension upon this point. I am, dear sir, very truly yours, WILLIAM KREEN, Secretary of Committee, No. 62 Wall street, New York.

GALATEA AND IREX.

ONEATER AND THE AND TH

THE LARGE YACHTS.

THE LARCE YACHTS. If so now very probable that Atlantic, Priscilla and Puritan will still in the Atlantic, New York and Seawanhaka races next week and Mayflower in siles orzpected. Reports differ as to the sailing of highlight the head in order to float her from her birth at Lawley's will be results were not satisfactory. Some lead has been shifted fat and a little more added, so that her trim is much improved while her sails have been allered a little and are now in better shape. There may all the more added, so that her trim is much improved while her sails have been allered a little and are now in better shape. There may all the more added, so that her trim is much improved while her sails have been allered a little and are now in better shape. There much to he done, however, hefore she is in good racing trim. There movies to he accorner in lead before the hallasting of At-meters the amount of ballast is given hy those in charge as 724 toors, whether short or long is not specified, while according to others the mainted she will he in racing trim as far as a new hoat can he. She analysis are in very good shape, and when her hottom is has hauled out for cleaning and paintling at Mimm's. Her draft is now value of the race of the A.Y.C. with a shaple jih 60ft on the foot, hut she will go back to the jib and taysail forracing. Puritan, with Thetis, ditana and Fortuna, will be have Nork in good time for next week. Huron and Stranger will be ave York in good time for check week. Huron and Stranger will be ave Mork in good time for hext week. Huron and Stranger will be ave Mork in good time for hext week. Huron and Stranger will be ave Mork in good time for hext week. Huron and Stranger will be ave Mork in good time for hext week. Huron and Stranger will be ave Mork in good time for hext week. Huron and Stranger will be ave Mork in good time for hext week. Huron and Stranger will be ave Mork in good time for hext week. Huron and Stranger will be ave Mork in good time for hext week. Hu

staysall tor neuron, the for next week. Hubble of the 17th, not come, hut will sail in the Dorchester Y. C. race of the 17th, ONONDAGA Y. C. MAY 31. THE opening regata of the Onondaga Y. C. was held on Onondaga Lake on May 31, The entries were as follows: Mistletoe, C. N. Brown, cutter, 6 tons; Almee, F, & J. G. Klube, centerboard sloop, 5; Henrietta, Thos. Finch, centerboard and, 5, Diakka, John W. Tresedell, keel sloop, 4; Yenus, Joseph Mantz, keel sloop, 2; Maud, Wm. Wescott, keel sloop, 2. Time allow-ance, 5 seeconds per mile per ton. The course was triangular, from the club house to a buoy on the easterly shore above Village of Liverpool, thence to buoy on the easterly shore by Blast Furnace, thence to starting point, actual distance, 12% miles, sailed twice; dis-tance salled estimated 22 miles. The start was made as follows; first fund the low first of P. M., and the second at 2:23. The start was a fying one and the yachts got away as follows: Henrietta, 2:26:50 P. M.; Mistletoe, 2:20:0; Almee, 2:28:14; Mud, 2:28:55; Venus, 2:29:18; Diakka withdrew. First round of course was made as follows; Mistletoe, 2:20:0; Almee, 2:28:14; Maud, 2:28:54 in 00 142:46 Henrietta. 4:13:44 14:654 Yenus. 4:14:44 14:654 Maud. 4:15:55 Maud, 4:21:55 Maud, 4 ws: Elapsed. 1 28 54 1 42 46 1 46 54 1 51 58 1 53 01 b and jih

Mistletoe mistere atone. Mistletoe Finish. Elapsed. Aimee. 5 83 28 27 8 00 27 C. R. Nott and H. L. Kennedy, the judges, awarded the Mistletoe the first pirze, a marine glass and case, approprintely inscribed, and Aimee received a silver cup for second prize, valued at \$15. Another race will be held soon. The wind was flawy from N. W., freshening toward the last,

397

A CHALLENGE FOR GENESTA'S CUPS.

A CHALLENGE FOR GENESTA'S CUPS. Thas been a matter of regret among yachtsmen that no chance would he afforded this season to measure Puritan indirectly with rex by means of Genesta, as Sir Richard Sutton did not propose to to ut the latter this year. Now, however, the news comes that Mr, ohn Jameson has challenged for both the Brenton's Reef and Cape lay Cups, and that Sir Richard Sutton has accepted, so that Genesta all fil out at once to meet Irex. The two have never raced together mee the alterations of 1884-5 were made, and as Irex has proved erself the best of the British fleet last year, while Genesta was mug-unting across the Atlantic, another race was necessary to settle the later with were there, and by their performance together we have form last year's trim, and by their performance together in other nace with Puritan, while with Galatea and Irex together in other naches we shall soon know which is the best of the three.

ea Bird, C. L. Jov		1 56	03	1	52	46	
lyth, J. B. Farrell		2 01	45	1	56	55	
agin, C. S. Tewksbury		2 06	44	2	03	50	
ooper, Thomas Scanlan		2 16	13	2	12	28	
SECO	OND CLASS.						
label, G. R. Howe		1 22	44	1	21	53	
m Ell Eye, P. M. Pond		1 23	33	1	21	55	
opsy. J. McGlune		1 23	42	1	21	59	
rusader, A Wilson		1 25	29	1	23	40	
ilver Cloud, J. McLoughlin		1 24	36	1	24	36	
ancy, C. P. Flagg		1 25	45	1	24	41	
artar, F. L. Dunne		1 26	16	1	25	31	
Vanderer, H. E. Turner, Jr		1 28	35	1	26	30	
lytie, E. A. Cook		1 32	20	1	31	03	
hrasher, G. G. Garroway		1 32	11	1	31	36	
	IRD CLASS.						
camp, F. Gray		1 20	51	1	20	41	
lora Lee, D. Lincoln		1 23	56	1	21	53	
esper, R. Bender		1 23	85	1	23	23	
ictor, C. A. Borden		1 25	32	1	24	01	
locket, H. M. Faxon		1 28	38	1	25	48	
lirt, J. W. Hildreth		1 29	51	1	26	04	
Vildfire, H. A. Keith		1 26	59	1	26	06	
Vhip, H. W. Floyd		1 28	82	1	26	09	
lascot, H. Vinal		1 30	05	1	27	01	
mogen, B. T. Wendell		1 25	18	1	28	03	
dyl, H. Hutchinson		1 31	07	1	29	04	
Eolus, J. H. Mitchell		1 32	20	1	30	01	
hadow, H. Freeman		1 35	24	1	32	06	
ismet, C. C. Hutchinson		1 34	34	1	34	34	
finnie, A. D. Rice	17.06	1 41	31	1	40	25	
orelei, C. L. Smith		1 41	34	1	41	48	
nider. Walter Abbott		Wit	hdrew.				
pray Bird, C. H. Harris		Wit	hdrew.				
FOU	RTH CLASS.						

	Start.	Finish.	Corrected,
Grayling	3 40 14	4 29 20	0 49 06
Graying	-SCHOONERS.		
Agnes	3 41 35	4 36 08	0 51 48
Agnes	2 41 07	4 36 36	0 55 28
Haze	\$ 49 54	4 41 40	0 54 08
Leona	01 09 9	4 43 09	0 59 40
Vidette	0, 24 0, 0, 40	4 54 50	1 05 50
Wivern		4 04 00	1 00 00
CLASS	C-SLOOPS.	4 89 15	0 54 11
Atlantic		4 00 10	0,54 11
CLASS	n-sloops.	4 40 02	0 57 35
Bertie		4 43 33	1 00 42
Roamer		4 49 22	
Vivid		4 51 46	1 03 04
CLASS	E-SLOOPS.		
Adelaide	3 44 20	4 41 53	0 56 58
Daphne		4 41 25	0 55 52
Nepenthe		4 55 58	1 07 39
Nirvana	3 45 32	4 53 13	1 05 52
Rover	3 48 13	4 51 42	1 03 25
Viola		4 52 30	1 05 05
CLAS	S F-SLOOPS.		
Crocodile		4 43 30	1 01 04
Rival	3 46 22	4 52 20	1 04 11
RIVAL	G-SLOOPS.		
ULASC VILLASC	8 41 26	5 00 03	1 13 13
Ilderan	3 48 20	5 00 19	1 11 59
Nomad	9 45 29	5 01 38	1 13 15
Tourist	OI OO UN	0 01 00	
CUASS	H-SLOOPS.	5 08 49	1 23 81
Arah	9 45 04	5 11 04	1 24 36
Aria		0 11 04	1 101 00
CLASS	K-SLUUPS.	5 04 20	1 16 00
Hypatia	48 20	5 04 20	

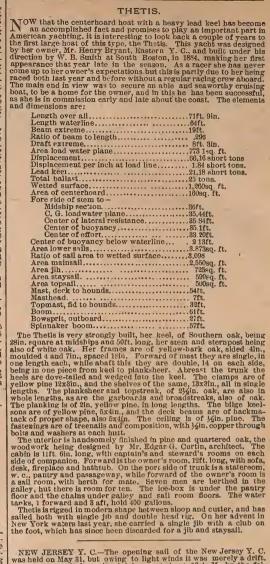
 FORREST AND STREAM.

 Shops and cutters may be manned by professional crews. Yachts of the professional crew he carried they must remain helow and noos of the professional crew he carried they must remain helow and noos of the professional crew he carried they must remain helow and noos of the professional scaling masters, if carried must remain helow and must remain helow and noos of the professional scaling masters if carried must remain helow and remain remain helow and must remain helow and remain the case of the narrow cutter. The day opened with a climbar of the scale of the rank we fail to be any to the monot save Thisle from head beating, while tablers we fail to be the scale of the scale of the rank were remain helow and must remain helow and remain the case of the narrow cutter. The day opened with a calm, hut at noon a profile competitor, Chiedrella, hut the latter

		FIRST CL	ASS SL	OOPS AND CUI		
1		St	tart.	Finish.	Actual	Corrected.
	Thistle		16 31	5 01 54	4 45 23	
	Athlon			4 47 02	4 27 09	4 35 16
	Cinderella	. 12 !	20 04	4 43 42	4 23 38	4 23 01
	Clara		17 30	4 89 81	4 22 01	4 22 01
	Citatan	THIRD CI	ASS ST	OOPS AND CUT	TERS.	
	Yolande			4 24 13	4 04 53	4 36 00
	Nymph	19	17 17	4 12 07	\$ 54 50	8 54 50
	Merlin	10	20 45	4 32 28	4 11 48	
	mernin	**************************************	OF UM	SS NO 7.	A A A 40	
	37 . 3. 3*	10 -		4 02 48	3 50 04	
	Nahli		14 44			
	Plack Duck		20 45	4 04 37	4 43 52	
			CLA	ss no 8.		
	Punch		11 32	4 19 05	4 07 33	4 04 22
	Cruiser		20 15	4 20 25	4 00 10	8 52 82
	Falry	12	18 25	4 06 35	3 48 10	3 48 10
	Party			CLASSED.		

ULASS A-CABIN :					
Start.				orrec	
Lottie 11 58 49	4 47 45	4 58		4 53	
Alexander F11 58 48	5 2 23 04	4 84	19 4	4 32	8616
CLASS B-OPE					
Emily L	5 4 50 05	5 00	20	5 00	20
Emily L				4 25	
P. J. Tomlin				4 34	
Jas. T. Perlett 11 58 4			0.0	1 01	00
CLASS C-OPE	EN YACHTS, 22		01	4 47	or
Ramhler 11 53 3	3 4 40 5				
Martha Munn11 51 4	5 4 27 45			4 35	
Clara S	2 4 38 55		43	4 36	28
CLASS D-OPE	IN YACHTS, 20) TO 23FT.			
Prospect	1 4 40 30) 4 49		4 49	
H. H. Holmes11 53 3	3 4 27 02	2 4 33	29	4 83	19
Julia G	0 5 00 15	5 08	45	5 08	05
11 59 A				4 41	29
Frank Oliver				5 05	
Celina C 11 52 4			~0	0 00	00
Mary Emma11 53 5					
CLASS E-CA	T-RIGGEN, 10	TO SUFT.	F0	4 57	K9
Fedora11 50 2	2 4 45 15		03	4 51	00
Defiance	3 NOUTH				
Truant11 53 4	0 50750				2734
Lone Star 11 49 5	5 4 58 45			4 05	
W. Frankle 11 52 5	56 4 51 1	5 4 58	19	4 55	22
CLASS F - CA	T-RIGGED. UN	DER 18FT.			
		0 4 42	52	4 42	52
A. J. Martin 11 46 4				3 32	03
Little Dean11 45					
Frankie H 11 47 4			04	4 07	34
Edith 11 49 5				4 50	
Willie G11 46 0	3 40 3		D Mont	the B	40
Alexander F. wins in Class	A, P. I. Tomi	in in Class	B, Mart	nd I	ittelo

Rival	ŧ 11 - }	CLASS A-CABIN SLOOPS.		and the second	Rover
CLASS G-SLOOPS.	1		Elapsed.	Corrected.	Black Hawk 11 07 12
8 41 26 5 00 03 1 13	3 13			3 54 06	Whimbrel 11 07 13
	1 59	Wacondah 11 32 44 3 26 50	3 54 06		CLASS 3-OPEN JIB AND MAIN
Nomad		C. Van Voorhees11 33 58 3 25 30	8 51 32	3 48 42	CLASS S-OFEN BID AND MAIN
Touristand 1 13	0 10	Susie B11 32 47 8 29 16	3 56 29	3 51 49	Lizzie R 11 01 36
		CLASS B - CABIN SLOOPS.			Ananda
Arah	3 81	CLASS B CADIN SLOUPS.	4 23 20	4 23 20	CLASS 4-OPEN JIB AND MA
	1 36	James Tregarthen 11 31 00 3 54 20		4 12 10	Adele 11 01 08
A TIA		Sorceress	4 13 05		Rosetta A11 01 38
CLASS K-SLOOPS.	2 00	W. R. Goodenough11 28 55 3 53 00	4 24 05	4 22 25	Rosetta A
Hypatia			4 28 28	4 23 08	Hornet
	phne,		4 87 19	4 32 09	Lorna
Crocodile, Nomad, Arah, Jessie and Hypatia. Pins were give	en to		4 01 10	T GAO CO	CLASS 5-OPEN JIB AND MA
Crocodile, Nomad, Aran, Jessie and his After the return a di	inner	CLASS C-OPEN SLOOPS.		0.00.10	Dandy
the ladies on each of the winning yachts. After the return a di	ation	Hugh Zoble11 38 47 3 16 57	3 38 10	3 38 10	CLASS 6-CATRIGGE
was served at the club house, with music and a general illumina	anon	Joker	3 39 53	3 38 53	CLASS 0-CATRIGGE
		OLASS D-CAT RIGGED YACHT	ng l		Mayotta10 57 30
THE SEAWANHAKA C. Y. C. REGATTA The classes and p.	prizes	OLASS II-CAT RIGGED TACH	10,0		Truant
for the 16th annual regatta of the S. C. Y. C. to be sailed on Satur	rday.	Capt. A. J. Allaire11 23 49 Not timed.	1 40 00	4 02 38	Whim10 57 85
for the 16th annual regatta of the S. C. 1. C. to be sand of maner	ming	Laurette	4 12 88		CLASS 7-CATRIGGE
June 19, are as follows: Schooners-Second Class, all measu	umg		4 10 54	3 59 24	CLASS (CATHORN
ore and under on load waterine: Valle of Drize hiou. Cauli si	nooha				Bubble
		Bull Dozer	na		Bye Bye 10 55 50
line. Subscription cup; value \$1,000. Second Class, all measures 150	uring	CLASS E-CAT-RIGGED YACHT	4 40 97	4 42 37	Nameless
line. Subscription cup, value el, ob. but of pure \$150 T	Third	Isabel 11 21 00 4 03 37	4 42 87		Bon Ton10 55 20
55 and less than 71ft on load waterline; value of prize \$150. T	the of	Mosquito11 17 55 4 04 45	4 46 50	4 46 10	CLASS 8-CATRIGGED
-loss of moneuting is and less than bolt, on load water hild, var	ac or				CLASS O-CATHIGGED
			4 23 10	4 21 50	Centennial
			4 44 09	4 38 49	The latter boat sailed over a 1
load waterline; value of prize close fining floo Boreonal prize	will				return. Elephant and Waconda
than 35ft, on load waterline; value of prize \$100. Personal prizes	ations		4 52 30	4 40 30	result is not known. Lorna win
		The minners are (Van Voorhees Class A	: Sorceres	ss, Class B;	result is not known. Dorna with
		Zoble, Class C; S. S. Free, Class D; Pirate, Cla	age E. The	e Joker and	corrected time over the course,
		Zoble, Class C; S. S. Free, Class D, Thave, OH	HOD the week	o o o a o a o a o a o a o a o a o a o a	run, Mystic beating Mary W.
as crew, in audition to the head Schoopers and first and second	class	Zoble are new boats this year.			and the second second second
tion thereof of length on deck. Schooners and first and second	000020				



the foot, which has since heen discarded for a jib and staysall. NEW JERSEY Y. C. -The opening sail of the New Jersey Y. C. was held on May 31, but owing to light winds it was merely a drift. A start was made from the club house at about 10 A. M., by the fol-lowing vachts, viz. Charm, E. & W. Ketcham; Meteor, A. Jeannal; Hangle Wing, John Buriton; Growler, Messrs. Bell; Allce, John Cur-tin; Truont, C. Zimber; Ledita, Wm Turner; Catamaran Nemesis, Messrs, Eversron & Reed, and Emity M., L. Alces, The honors were about 20 clock. All arrived back at the club house late in the eve-ning tired and hungry. The sloop Wayward, Com. W. H. Dilworth, Saturday serening was spent lying of Coney Island, reached Gartland. Saturday afternoon for a short cruise down the hay. Com. Dilworth haa as guests Mr. Fred Beltz, Mr. Wm. Letts and Mr. George Gartland. Saturday afternoon hock at the club house late in the eve-man having as lummer residence there). An anchorage was made off the steamboat dock at the Boulex. Sunday was spent quickly tanchor. On Monday an early start was had, when an effort was ioned hy Uice-Com. Ogden in the Duplex. Sunday was spent quickly at anchor. On Monday an early start was had, when an effort was made to get up the Bay to meet the Atlantic Bet, but there being no wind anchor was dropped off Buoy 8, and lines got out for fishing. The Atlantic Y. C. Meet arrived at the Spit about 20 clock, the Way-ward accompanying them up, and although her kites were not set, abe dif very well with some of the orack craft of the Atlantic Y. C. Owing to lack of wind the club house of the New Jerser Cluh was not for the open regatia of the New Jerser Cluh, which was been made off Bay Ridge on Monday morning, an anchorage having been made off as y Ridge on Monday morning, an anchorage having been made off the Stewer J. A. Tuesday morning, an anchorage having been made off as Ridge on Monday night. Entries are rapidly coming in port ho open regatia of the New Jerser Cluh, which will be held

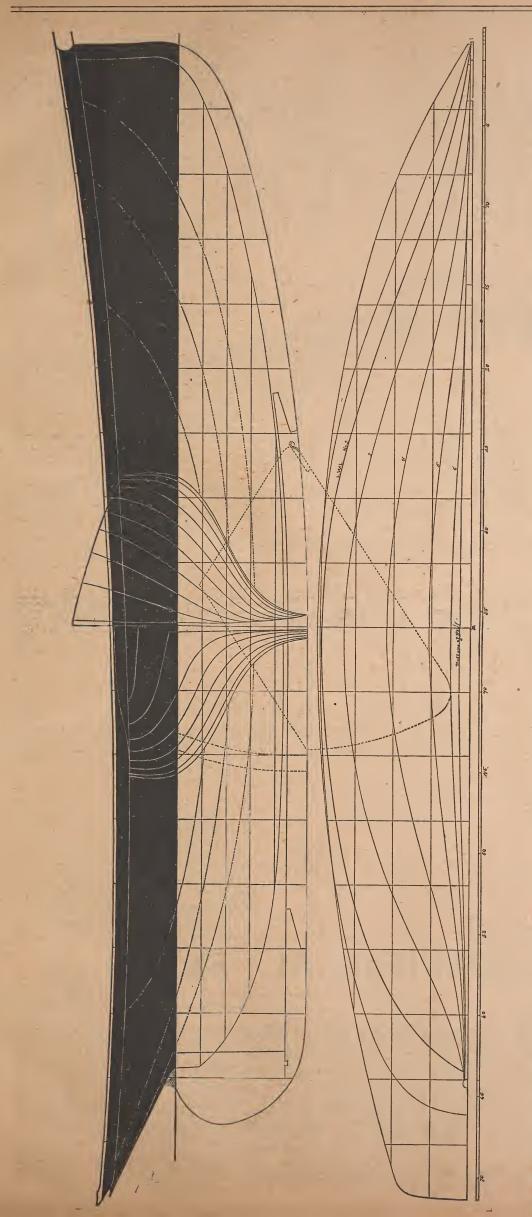
club house, foot of Tenth street, Hoboken. KNICKERBOCKER Y. C. REGATTA, JUNE 5.-The postponed race of the Knickerbocker Y. C., contrary to the usual rule, was a success on Saturday last, as the race was sailed in a good southeast hreeze, making fast time over the 20 mile course around the Gangway Buoy and back. The course gave only about four miles of windward work, the rest beine run under spinnakers or jithopsails, which cut down the chances of the cutter Surt, but even at this work she made a very creditable showing. Lizzle R. man-aged to sustain the prestige of her family by tumhing over and spilling her crew into the drink, but all were safely rescued. Her owner was picked up and completed his voyage on the rival boat, Ananda. An oyster sloop aided in righting the wreck, and the hanch Yeda towed her in. The summary is as follows: CLASS 1-CASIN SLOOPS AND CUTERS OVER 21 FEET.

CLASS 1-CABIN SLOOPS	AND CUTTERS	OVER 21 FEE	
Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
urf	2 80 26	3 23 20	8 23 20
Te condob 11 06 58	2 80 56	3 24 03	3 19 53
alwrit For 11 07 07	2 34 81	3 27 24	3 22 561/2
aba Domorrost 11 06 81	2 51 04	3 44 33	8 87 18
ulprit Fay 11 07 07 obn Demarest 11 06 81 llephant 11 07 46	9 98 56	3 21 10	
11 07 55	2 46 03	3 38 08	8 27 1516
yssa	TOOPS UNDER	SI FEFT.	
OLASS 2-CABIN S ena	9 44 87	3 38 11	3 38 11
ena	9 59 AB	3 52 14	3 51 24
OVEF	9 48 91	8 86 12	8 33 1914
lack Hawk	0 49 16	8 41 03	8 37 08
CLASS 3-OPEN JIB AND MAIN	DI OF A	95 PEPT AND	OVER.
CLASS 5-OPEN JIB AND MAIN	Can good	AU FRIST AND	01224
izzie R 11 01 36	2 18 11	3 15 50	3 15 50
nanda	TANG INT WIL COTT	a 91 mo 95 m	FRT
CLASS 4-OPEN JIB AND MA	INSAIL YACHI	3 97 18	3 24 08
dele 11 01 08	1 00 50	2 92 18	3 24 58
tosetta A11 01 38	1 23 00	9 99 96	3 20 16
lornet	2 30 20	9 15 90	3 15 29
cLASS 4—OPEN JIB AND MA .dele	\$ 19 11	GAGLO	UN DA C
		3 45 56	3 45 56
andy	2 49 40	04	
CLASS 6-CATRIGGE	I YACHTS OVE	H ZI FEEL.	9 41 49
ayotta10 57 30	2 39 12	0 41 42	0 41 40
ruant10 57 35	2 37 27	3 39 02	0 00 0072
CLASS 6—CATRIGGE fayotta	8 09 50	4 12 15	4 01 0272
CLASS 7-CATRIGGE	D YACHTS, 17	TO 21 FEET.	4 10 09
Subble	3 06 55	4 10 23	4 10 %3
ave Bye 10 55 50	8 12 58	4 17 03	4 15 3059
Jameless	3 10 52	4 15 12	4 11 27
CLASS 7-CATRICGE Bubble	2 53 85	3 58 15	3 54 02/2
Jontonnial 10.57.14	1 17 00	2 19 40	2 19 40
The letter boat gailed over a 10	0 mile course	to rorusu	nuyler and
Flophant and Waconda	b are not ve	t measureu,	SU ULO IIIdal
coult is not known Lorns win	s the SHK CL	up signal to	LUC LASUONE
corrected time over the course,	A race for	steam yacl	its was also

SWOJEN

L R B W





 ANOTHER SMALL CRUISER. -On June 1 there arrived at Port fort, for Mr John Thornton, Jr., of New York, a new cruiser, the Seabird, built at Kennebunk-fort, Mr., for Mr. John Thornton, Jr., of New York, by C. Trott. The schedird is similar to the Elvira or Little Iua, illustrated in the Foreser and Standard II. In the Stand

boards. Work will go on as soon as hr. Burgess completes the plans. ECLIPSE Y. C.—This club sailed its annual regatta on Monday over the same course as the Williamsburg Y. C., but starting at 104th street. Twelve yachts entered, the winners being Thoro, second cass; Unknown, third class; Violet, fourth class and Venus, fifth class. The Osseo carried the members and guests of the club. CHARTS OF LAKE ONTARIO.—We have received from Mr. John T. Mott, of Oswego, the series of Coast Survey charts of Lake Onta-rio, showing the entire lake on one sheet, with larger charts of the various portions down the St. Lawrence to Chippewa Falls. A VISIT FROM A STEAM YACHT.—We learn from Le Yacht that Mr. John Clark's steam yacht, Mohican, will sail for New York shortly to take part in the races of the American Y. C. for the Inter-national Challenge Cup. MARJORIE.—Mr. Langley's new catboat, modeled by Mr. Ells-ail a race on July 5 with Mr. Seney's catboat, for §50 a side. Dow'r twist your neck off, but use Allen's bow-facing oars. Little

Don't twist your neck off, but use Allen's bow-facing oars. Little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, III.-Adv.

Ganoeing.

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

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.



S ECRFTARY-Dr. C. A. Neidé. Schuylerville, N. Y. Candidates for membership must forward their names, accompanied by the re-commendation of an active member of the A. C. A., together with the sum of \$3 for initiation fee and first year's dues, to the secretary, who will present the names to the commodore. Money sheald be sent by *registered letter*, or money order on Saratoga Springs, N. Y

FIXTURES. Mohican Races every Thursday through the season. June 12-Brooklyn C. C. Paddling Race. June 26-N. Y. C. C., Spring Regatta, 1st Race Com. Trophy. July 3-5-N. Y. C. C., Trials International Races. July 8-5-N. Y. C. C., Trials International Races. July 10-Brooklyn C.C., Paddling Race. July 10-Brooklyn C.C., Paddling Race. July 24-N. Y. C. C., that Race Commodore's Trophy. July 24-N. Y. C. C., the Race Commodore's Trophy. July 24-N. Y. C. C., the Race Commodore's Trophy. July 24-N. Y. C. C., the Race Commodore's Trophy. Aug. 7-Brooklyn C. C., Paddling Race. Sept. 4-N. Y. C. C., the Race Commodore's Trophy. Aug. 82-A. C. A. Meet, Grindstone Island. Aug. 21-Lake St. Annual. Sept. 4-N. Y. C. C., the Race Commodore's Trophy. Sept. 18-Brooklyn C. C., Sailing Races. Sept. 18-Brooklyn C. C., C. Sailing Races. Sept. 29-N. Y. C. C., The Race Commodore's Trophy. Sept. 29-N. Y. C. C., The Race Commodore's Trophy. Methods No. C. C., Sailing Races. THE LOCAL SEPENDIC MEETER FIXTURES.

THE LOCAL SPRING MEETS.

ONTARIO, MAY 22-24.

ONTARIO, MAY 22-24. THE Ontario spring meeting of canoeists took place at Knapp's Point, on Wolf Island, five miles below Kingston, on May 22, and lasted three days. The situation of the camp was as good as could be desired, and a. most enjoyable time was had by the members of the R. M. C. C. C. and their friends, among whom on this occasion could not be num-bered the almost ubiquitous mosquito, the canoeists having got the start of him for once. The weather was fine, the sailing and paddling courses good, and the mess arrangements were very perfect. Commodore Fairtlough and Vice-Commodore Morrow were in com-mand of the camp, and to their exertions is, in a great part, due its success. man of the camp, and to their excitons is, in a great part, due its success. Among the visitors were Mr. J. B. Carnthers, Professor Day, Lieu-tenants Hudon and Cochrane, Cel. Cotton and Messrs. Forsyth and Greet, of Kingston, the Brockville Club being represented by Com. Richards and Mr. F. Turner. At the last moment and after they had their cances ready for ship-ment, Commodore Bathbun, of the A. C. A., and the members of the Deseronto Club were unable to attend. Saturday and Sunday were spent in enjoyment of the first camping out that most of the canceists had had this year, a roaring big fre being made each evening and the proceedings being enlivened by songs, stories and miscellaneous fun. Monday morning set in with a spanking sou'west breeze, which diminished to a zephyr before the races could be started, so the sailing races were a series of drifts with the various boats being be-calmed several times. For the decked cance sailing race there were four entries, and Turner succeeded in crossing the winning line ahead, with Morrow a good second.

mer succeeded in crossing the winning line ahead, with Morrow A of second or the open canoe sailing race there were three entries, and the ee boats kept within a stone's throw of each other up to the finisb o, crossing the line a little ahead of Panet. The single paddle race s won by Turner, who was closely pushed by Strickland, and the dem paddling was won by Turner and Panet, Rogers and Strick-d coming in second. Com. Richards's canoe Mona, designed by pheres and built by Sauve, was taken to camp in hopes of a brush h Com. Rabbum's new Ruggles boat Star. but as the latter was present she did not race. Shortly after the races were over and prizes presented by Com. Fairflough, the camp broke up and always melancholly business of taking down tents and stowing mp material was got through with, while with many a hearty sbake the hand and many a farewell with ''I'll meet you at Grudstone'' led to it, the canoerist separated, some to go beme by steamer and are to cruise to their desituations in their light crafts, all voting the mp a great success and looking forward to all hands meeting ain at the general A. C. A. meet th August.

BROOKLYN C. C. CRUISE, MAY 29-31.

BROOKLYN C. C. CRUISE, MAY 29-31. THAT shall the Alligators do on Decoration Day?" had been a construction of some little moment for us to decide. We had re-red invitations to attend the Connecticut River meet at Calla sta Grove and also the Hudson River meet at Rondout, but as few is could be absent from Saturday morning until Tuesday, we had upon a cruise and camp nearer home, with the hope that to four members would be able to participate than would be the off we went further away. A cruise from the club house to South ch, Staten Island, a distance of aboutseven and a half miles, with day in camp at this place and return on Monday via Capt. Stil-l's at Bath for dioner, was the general programme decided upon-riders were given for members to be in readiness for a start at 5 ock P. M. on Saturday, May 29, each man to be so equipped that sould cruise and camp independent of any one else; but if pre-ed, two men to mess together. At the same time each novice was measure placed under the care and instruction of a more experi-dice-Commodore Wbilock. At the appointed hour the fleet was eadiness, but a strong flood tide and head wind made it evident tomes, the cances would be unable to reach camp confortably to fleer. Mr. Sinclair, made up the first detachment, helieving they dig taround the forts before dark. They were accompanied for ort distance by Commodore Newman in the Sunbeam, Mr. Mesdi-dor the kances would be the subeam. Mr. Messi-m the Berkeley, Mr. Baker in the Judy, and Mr. Dennison in the

Indiget around the forts before dark. They were accompanied for hord distance by Commodore Newman in the Sunbeam, Mr. Messi-in the Berkeley, Mr. Baker in the Judy, and Mr. Demison in the Analysis of the start of the fact, consisting of the flagship one, Vice-Commodore Wnitlock: Evangeline, Mr. Cook; Ganny-de, Mr. Budington; Fagan, Mr. Weeks; Niehe, Mr. Dunnell; Crusce, Thornton; No Name. Mr. Fosdick, and Lone Star, Mr. Schuyter, da most enjoyable sail down the bay, reaching camp at about 10 lock. Tents were pitched in good form, and, with the canoes drawn in line upon the beach, made an exceedingly pretty picture. The warsh ad come prepared with all the necessities, and the novices, owing the proclivities of the Aligator in general, bad come laden the the luxtries of life. The affernoon was pleasantly passed as its suited the different individuals. The Ellin Tree Lighthouse tower of add a pleasant resort for some, while others sailed or dozed, as most agreeable. Later some of the party returned to the city, ter supper the native mosquitos arrived in force, but fortunately ients provided ample protection against his ardent attentions. Moday morning opened with a strong easterly wind blowing, det droke away the mosquitoes. Breakfast of tongue, omelties, oled chicken and coffee was serred. Camp was struck, the cances we also be start for Bath was made. Later on a thunder shower me up which guite wet those unlucky ones not provided with oilers. It has eases had been earried below huoy 16. The crew of the may mede says be is constitutionally opposed to work of any kind to the base is was paddle or Europe. He chose the former, and once was made to paddle. During the morning those unforth-the shows had been earried below huoy 16. The crew of the may followed, crusse, Kelpie and Edna ran down from the club use to Gapt. Stillwell's, where dinner had been carties had arranced for the fact at Bath. Com Newman, in the Sunbeam, accoun-ined by beast. Crusse, Kelpie and Edna ran ad own from the club use to Gapt. Stillwell

 Intersting wind read bott. Solve it to solve the addited in this form to the club house, well pleased with our trip to flunting-don.
 SHERBROOKE BOATING AND CANOEING CLUB.—This club begins its second official season on June 10 with a formal opening of the house, and river illumination. The club is out of delt and owns a good boat house accommodating upward of thirty craft of all kinds belonging to some fifty active members. New members are joining, new boats on the way and altogetber a very successful season is expected. The house is always open and full privileges are cordially extended to visiting strangers were entertained, many of whom were A. C. A. men. who are always specially welcome. The officers for the year are: President, F. P. Buck; First Vice President, A. W. Olivier; Second Vice-President, I. Edgell; Secretary, John H. Walsh; Treasure, W. D. Fraser. Committee—H. R. Fraser. A. T. Winters, W. T. James, J. F. Morkill, F. Hains, C. E. Thornton, M. M. Longee. Commodore, J. G. Walton. During the month of August the club will camp for a fortnight on Lake Memphremagog, where canoeists and there interstanced will be made welcome. The experiences of those who camped there last season encourage us to look for a pleasant time again. Paritulars of camp'and railway rates will be furnished on application to the secretary or commodore.—J. G. W. (Sherbrooke, Quebee, June 4).
 OAKLAND C. C., CLEAR LAKE CRUISE.—The Oakland C. C. started on June 1, on a journey to Clear Lake taking a steamer to Point Thivero, across the bay, thence by freight train to Cloverdale, there targets. Jones X, there by male team across the mountains to Lake Meany. First, Vice Tourne, and there, Surgers, Jones J. a canoe tournament; a saling race, class I; a canoe tournament; a saling race or skiffs and yachts, one for canoes, a mixed saling race for four-oared shells, a paddling race, class I; a canoe tournament; a saling race consolation race, saling; a swimming race, and an inspection of canoes. A gold bave a good many more club cruises during the summer.-FhANCHS H. GEBRENE, Secretary O. C. C.
 NEW YORK C. C. ANNUAL REGATTA.-Tbe club house of the N. Y. C. O. has been hauled out at starin's dock and caulked and sheathed, and is now in position next to the old Sawanhaka C. Y. C. house at Tompkinsville. The annual regata will be held on Saturday next, starting at 3 P. M. The programme includes a sailing race for Classes A and B, sailing together, without limit; a sailing and paddling race, nad an upset race. The prizes will be flags for first and second. Boast for Classes II. and IV. a band-paddling race, nad an upset race. The prizes will be flags for first and second. Boast Com. Diver, Mr. Gloson, Captial Metadle, U. S. A. Messre, Palmer, Cus Busquetanan, having gone by rait to Binghanton ou May 28 and started from there. They were at Wilkesbarre on June 5, with but two capsizes to record.
 TORONTO C. C. A. general meeting was held on June 2, at which the constitution and sailing rules were amended. Nins of the club cruised up the Humber on May 22-24. CRUISE OF THE LAKE ST. LOUIS C. C. THE Lake St. Louis C.'C. taking advantage of the Queen's birthday ars. So on Saturday, May 22, we left with a special car full of anoes for a place named Huntingdon, sixty-five miles from Lachine, si will have to name a few of the members on this voyage partic-larly, it would be as well to introduce the entire party and give the ames of the cances. Our worthy commodore paddled in his old ellable Shawenigeen. in which more cruising and racing has een done than in any cance in the Province of Quebec. Commodore 7. Morris, Vice-Commodore, H. W. Molson, La Fleche; Charles La-ichte. C. D. Monk. Nokomis; A. J. Stewart, Robin Adair, Coquette; 1. T. Wigress, C. T. Christie, Edith; A. T. Kohl, A. Henshaw, Puri-mi; Fred Stewart, A. J. Henderson, Ida; A. Ward, H. S. Huuter, arblow; Forbes Torrance, Alex. Patterson, Vesper; A. Desbarets, and Juris, With The Stewart, B. Stones, H. Laughlan, urline; Robert Ross, I. K. Bruce, Chestnut; C. S. Shaw, A. W. bearwood, Water Lily; Thompson, W. F. Gooper, Bertie; W. Robert-on, Geo, Audijo, Marion L. With this larce party we arrived at mine host "Moirs" at Hunting-on, where we ald our first portage from the car to the hotel. After inner we walked through the town, singing national airs, to the CRUISE OF THE LAKE ST. LOUIS C. C.

Answers to Correspondents.

127" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

BALTMORE.—1. A. says if a rifle could be taken a sufficient distan above the earth and fired directly downward there would be a po-in the bulleVs flight where the force of the powder would be a pended, and that gravity alone at that yolin would give a less veloci-the science of gramery, and contends that the projectile's speed w increase continually. Kindly explain as fully as possible. 2. T same weapon being fired straight upward from the eartb's surfa-what will be the velocity upward and descending by seconds? A possible difference in the density of the atmosphere not to be tak as a factor.—D. Ans. 1. Theoretically a bullet mighted forced fire a point beyond the influence of the eartb's attraction, and in its fli pass into the space where it would come under the law of gravitati-2. The rise or fall would vary so much under different conditions th it is almost struck 200%. From point fired from, and they struck to orall ways; but when they were fired so as to have them str folyds, from the gun, they all came down point foreenost, and it distance seemed to be the limit toward gun at which they would str

a hards a hards in that line have been made at Sandy Hook, where the bullets struck 2009ds. from point fired from, and they struck fait of all ways but when they were fired so as to have them strike 5009ds. from the they were fired so as to have them strike 5009ds. From the grun, they all came down point foremost, and that the barres of the source of the

Tom tev to evide good. In gangs are used it used it used it used it is the of the interview of the issue spectral. Brz, Wellsville, O.-Will you please answer following queries in to one of the interview of the

TARPON.

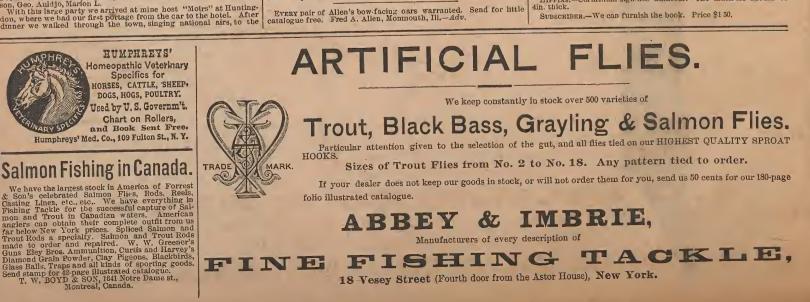
there is some one who can ten me where real product a copy.--TARFON.
A. P. S., Allentown, Pa.-We do not know of any makers of the cork coat in this country. You will find full instructions as to tents, waterproofing, and a wasb for files in "Woodcraft," by "Nessmuk," published by the Foncess AND STREAM.
TERLA NOVA, St. Johns, Newfoundland, -1. The gran is liked by those who have used it. 2. "Gibson's Complete American Trapper," advertised elsewhere. 3. The bait is worth a trial if you want night fishing.
H. H. NOTHERFIELD, SUSSEX, Eng.-We believe that red deer have been imported into the United Sister from England, but of the result of the experiment we are not informed.
F. B. S.-Hunters Point, -1. The laws will be published in our next issue. 2. You can shoot trespassing dogs, but you will be liable for their value if they are killed.
S. P. C. chichmadi, O.-You can carry a mainsail of 70ft. and a

their value if they are killed.
S. P. C., Cincinnati, O.-You can carry a mainsail of 70ft. and a mizzen of 20ft. Follow the proportions of balance lug salls in "Canoe and Boat Building."
H. & W., New York.-Boats and cances are sometimes built without any moulds by experienced workmen, but no special model can be made or copied.
W. B. B., New York.-You can get cedar boards of C. F. Hodsdon, 744 Water street. They are of all thicknesses and 6 to 12in, wide.
D. H. K.-You will find instructions for tanning in Gibson's "Complete American Trapper," which is advertised elsewhere.
W. D. J. K., Jr. Montclair, N. L.-The sails are not too large. Alcohol

W. D. A., Jr., Montclair, N. J.-The sails are not too large, Alcohol stoves can be had at any sporting goods store.

StLAS, Boston, Mass.—There is no shooting now in Massachusetts; everything is out of season. J. M. C., Broome Center, N. Y.—We cannot recommend the boat for your use. HIPPIAS.-Corinthian signifies amateur. The mattress should be sin. thick.

SUBSCRIBER .- We can furnish the book. Price \$1 50.



18 Vesey Street (Fourth door from the Astor House), New York.

[JUNE 10, 1886.



Chamberlin Cartridges for Trap Shooting.

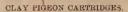


CLAY BIRD CARTRIDGES.

LOAD No. 1, Second Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-12-Gauge-3¼ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, \$2.25.
LOAD No. 2, Second Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-10-Gauge-4 drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, \$2.50.
LOAD No. 3, Better Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-12-Gauge-3¼ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, \$2.75.
LOAD No. 4, Better Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-10-Gauge-4¼ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, \$2.

BLUE ROCK PIGEON CARTRIDGES.

BLUE ROCK PIGEON CARTRIDGES.
BLUE ROCK PIGEON CARTRIDGES.
LADD No. 52, Second Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-34 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 53, Second Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-4 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 53, Second Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-4 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 54, Better Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-34 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 54, Better Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-44 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 54, Better Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-44 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 58, better Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-44 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 58, better Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-44 drams powder, 114 oz. No. 56, FOr Parker Guns-12-Gauge-34 drams Dead Shot powder, 114 oz. No. 8 shot, one card and two 11-gauge pink edge wads over powder, thin wad over shot. Per hundred \$2.75.
CAD No. 50, FOr Parker Guns-10-Gauge-44 drams Dead Shot powder, 114 oz. No. 8 shot, one card and two 11-gauge pink edge wads over powder, thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$2.85.
CAD No. 64, Wood Powder Cartridge-12-Gauge-34 drams American Wood powder, primed with half dram of fine black powder, 114 oz. No. 8 shot, wadded with one \$4-inch thick white feit wad between two cardboards over powder (15 pounds pressure), thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$3.50.
LOAD No. 42. Wood Powder Cartridge-12-Gauge-41 selectic. Pigou, Wikes Laurence (or any other similar quality powder), 114 oz. No 8 shot, wadded with one \$4-inch thick white feit wad with half dram fine black powder, 114 oz. No 8 shot, wadded with one \$4-inch thick white feit wad between two cardboards over powder (15 pounds pressure), thin wad over shot. Per hundred, \$4.10.
LOAD No. 58. Highest Quality Cartridge-12-Gauge-412-fine paper shell. 34 drams Curtis & Harvey, Duponts Diamond Grain, Orange Lightning, Hazard's Electric. Pigou, Wikes Laurence (or any other similar quality powder), 114 oz. No. 8 shot, eithe



CLAY PIGEON CARTRIDGES.
IOAD No. 5, Second Quality Clay Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-3½ drams powder, 1½ oz. No. 7 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.55.
IOAD No. 6, Second Quality Clay Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-4½ drams powder, 1½ oz. No. 7 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.50
IOAD No. 7, Better Quality Clay Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-3½ drams powder, 1½ oz. No. 7 trap shot. Per hundred, \$2.75.
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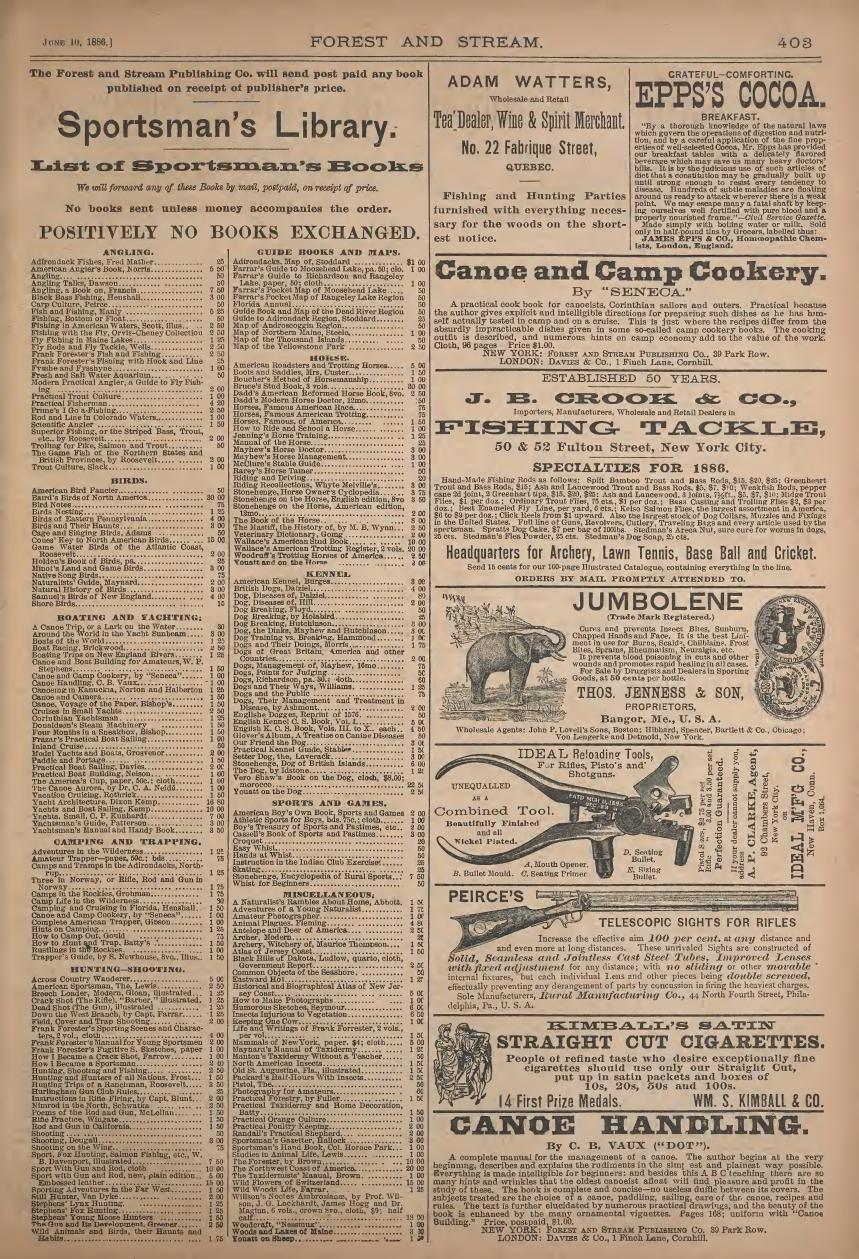
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FOREST AND STREAM.

[JUNE 10, 1886.



FOREST AND STREAM.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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NOS. 39 AND 40 PARE ROW. NEW YORK CITY. CONTENTS. EDITORIAL. A Call for More Porous Plasters. Spring in the Yellowstone Park. The Boston Dumping Ground. Florida Foolishness. Capture of the Crow Reserve. THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST. DAYS With the Barmecide Club. A Day in Tuscany with the Quall. At the Agency Schoolhouse. NATURAL HISTORY. The Bird Range Increasing. Boys and Birds. Poisonous Fish and Fish Poison-ing in China.

Poisonous Fish and Fish Poison-ing in China. Ame Bao AND GUN. The Shacker Band. Gun Slings for the Saddle. The Birds at Society Hill. Adventure in the Burnt Woods. Colorado Game and Fish. Dakota Game. How Long do Foxes Run? Massachusetts Game Law. CAMP-Fine FILCERINGS. SEA AND RIVER FISHING. The President as an Angler.

TENTS. Camps of the Kingfishers, FrsHoULTURE, Smelt Hatching. A Gold Medal for Prof. Baird, The New York Fish Commission THE KENNEL. Hornellsville Dog Show, Dog Show Notes, Annual Meeting A. K. C. American Setters, Kennel Notes, RiFLE AND TRAF SHOOTING. Range and Gallery. Newark Tournament. The Trap. Illinois State Tournament. YAMING, Y Compute Boosting Illinois State Tournament.
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CAPTURE OF THE CROW RESERVE.

THE Crow Indian Reservation includes about 4,500,000 acres of land in Western Montana south of the Yellowstone River. Except along the river bottoms it contains little arable land, and nowhere can farming be carried on without irrigation. But the broad prairies, rolling foothills and mountain parks are luxuriant with nutritious grass, and the reservation's advantages as a stock country are unsur passed. This reservation is all that is left to the Crows of the broad lands that once were theirs. Here they live, sub-sisting on what the Government issues to them, for few of have made any progress in industrial pursuits, and there is no game left. Some of the Crows have cows which were issued to them by the Government, and they have a good many ponies, but they have as yet done hardly anything toward learning how to till the ground.

Over the length and breadth of the reservation the cattlemen's herds feed and fatten on the acres which belong to the Indians. The few cows belonging to the latter range with the thousands owned by the whites, and are absorbed by them. It is the old story of the poor man's one ewe lamb which his rich neighbor coveted.

The trespassing of these cattle on the reservation is expressly forbidden by the regulations of the Indian Depart-When the present Crow Agent, Williamson ment. by name, went into office a few months since, he at once ordered all the cattle to be removed from the reservation. The cattlemen were not slow to take the hint, and it is charged that this order was the signal for them to put up money to secure permits to graze cattle on the reservation. Such permits have been issued to a number of firms, and, having acquired this foothold, the cattlemen propose to make still more sure of this great pasture land. They wish to secure it beyond a peradventure and for all time. They wish to see the the fasten their grip upon these lands so firmly that it can never be loosened. This is their plan: They have arranged with the present agent to give them permits to throw their cattle on to the resorve. Having secured these permits from the agent, they have turned in the stock in large numbers and are now taking possession of the best locations. The permits which they have obtained cover the best agricultural and grazing lands on the reserve, and on these lands the cattlemen are building permanent improvements, which will enable them to hold the land, should the reservation ever be

thrown open to the public, and to bluff off actual settlers. Among the firms and individuals who are alleged to have succeeded in getting permits to throw cattle on the reserve are the following: Briggs & Ellis, renewal of permit to graze cattle on the reservation, at fifty cents per head. Hoskins & McGirl permit to graze bulls on the reservation, when not needed with the cows that graze north of the Yellow Ash, permit to graze a small band of cattle on the stone. reservation.

It is believed that there is no law for this permit system which is being carried out by agent Williamson, and that any cattleman has as much right to turn his cattle on the ervation as those who have these permits.

It is stated by those who are perfectly familiar with the reservation that Nelson Storey, of Bozeman, is building a permanent ranch on the reservation near Pryor Mountains, and that he has a permit to graze his cattle on the reserve. Whether he has such permit or not his cattle are there by thousands. So also are those belonging to I. K. Dillworth, making with those of Storey perhaps 20,000 in all. Last and spring they dotted the whole country between Pryor River and the western boundary of the reserve. Storey had then a hay ranch and corrals on Clark's Fork. Several of the cattle men have boasted that they have the reservation securely in their power.

It is not only the cattlemen who are encroaching on the reservation, for Thos. Barry, a sheepman of Rock Creek, stated last spring that he had a permit to graze his band of 6,000 head on the reservation up to June.

On the south, a cattleman of Wyoming, H. C. Lowell, whose stock ranges on Sage Creek and the Stinking Water, takes advantage of his proximity to the reservation to graze his cattle there too. As the case stands at present, the cat tlemen seem in a fair way to gain absolute control of the reservation. This control will not benefit the Indians, who are at present unaware of the state of things, and would strenuously object were they not deceived in the matter, and when the time comes for throwing open the reservation, the desirable locations will be found to be all occupied by the cattlemen, who will find some means of holding on to them. The people and press of the Yellowstone valley are silent on this matter, for the great cattle firms interested have too

much influence to be openly resisted. The greater portion of the reservation is now under the control of the cattlemen. The Crows receive little or nothing in return, certainly not enough to pay them for the risk to their own small bands of cows and horses which are certain to be absorbed by the herds of the white men. The reservation should not be thus taken away from the Indians without their consent and handed over to the control of the rich cattle firms who, if they once fairly become established in it, will with difficulty be removed.

A searching investigation of this whole matter ought to be instituted by the Interior Department. If the agent has any authority for issuing these permits it ought to be known. If he has no authority the cattle ought to be at once re-moved and the agent too.

A CALL FOR MORE POROUS PLASTERS.

THE National American Swimmers' Association for the Protection of Women and Children from Death by Drowning convened in this city on Thursday morning of A large number of delegates from swimming last week clubs and surf associations were present, and there were two members of the Lighthouse Board. The president, in welcoming the members, referred to the growth of the summer picnics, the multiplication of excursion steamers, catboats and "death traps," and the consequently growing field of usefulness for the association. A number of highly inter-esting and valuable papers were read. The delegate from the Wabash (Ind.) Swimming Club, presented a thoughtful essay on the "Impeding Influences of Quicksands in their Relation to Skirts;" and the delegate from the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Swimming Club, followed with a paper based on the researches of Prof. Arnold Guyot, showing that as the waters are gradually receding from the land the ultimate success of the Association was assured.

The secretary then read his report, in which was embodied information collected by the Association since its last the meeting, showing the number of deaths of women and children by drowning in 1885. The total proved to be enormously in excess of the number for 1884. This startling summary had a powerful effect upon the assembly, and it was felt by all present that something ought to be done about it.

The Law Committee reported, recommending that the abolished from every State.

picnic and excursion season be made uniform throughout the States.

Reports from clubs were then in order. These were particularly eloquent and instructive as showing the lamenta state of general apathy of the non-natatorial public regarding the cause of protection from drowning. Some dissension was caused by an inexperienced delegate from Philadelphia who made the point that, inasmuch as in every case of drowning narrated by the speakers and of which they had been eye-witnesses there had been an abundant supply of all sorts of life-preservers, life-rafts, casks, hen coops, feather beds, hatches, oars, cork jackets and patented life-saving devices, the respective women and children would have been saved had the members themselves simply heaved some of these appliances overboard. Another new member some-what incoherently formulated the proposition that in other cited instances, where infants had perished in very shallow water, the stalwart members of the National American Swimmers' Association for the Protection of Women and Children from Death by Drowning might have plunged in and personally rescued the little ones. These novel propositions were quickly shown by the older and more experienced delegates to be puerile and impracticable; and, harmony having been restored, it was unanimously resolved to pass resolutions. A committee was appointed to draw up the resolutions.

As it was now nearly noon and as the convention had before it important business relative to amending the rule of handicapping contestants in its three days' kitten-drowning tournament, the committee was empowered to adopt its own res olutions and send them to the press. After wrangling over the handicap kitten-drowning rules (during which the Lighthouse Board delegates "slid out") and the election of officers, the delegates took the noon boat for Coney Island, where an exhibition was given by the champion of the association, who succeeded in drowning out the ninety lives of ten cats in ninety minutes. The regular contests then began and continued until late Saturday night, the ties being drowned off Monday morning. The resolutions given out by the committee are as follows:

Whereas, The number of women and children drowned in the waters of the United States is annually increasing at a most alarming rate; and Whereas, If the deaths by drowning multiply in the immediate future as they have in the immediate past, there is serious danger that the race may become extinct; and

Whereas, It is the unanimous conviction of this convention that meeting ought to be done about it; therefore, be it *Resolved*, That we, the members of the National American Swim-ters' Association for the Protection of Women and Children from

Death by Drowning, do respectfully petition the Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of the respective States to make suitable provision for the increased manufacture of porous plasters to be ap-plied to the resuscitation of the drowned. =

BEAR MEAT.- "Mountain mutton" is the usual term employed by such of the Adirondack hotel men as serve up venison out of season. Last Monday a gentleman, who has been prominent in organizing a new club in the Adirondacks, was relating to us the wonderful increase of the weight attained by one of the members during a few days stay at the new club grounds, which increase was thought to be due to the wonderful air, the trout and the "bear meat." In the course of the conversation, by a lapsus lingua, it transpired that the "bear meat" was from a May killed buck. hotel keepers of Franklin county may still learn a point or two in culinary phraseology from the club men of Hamilton county.

THE MAINE HOUSE BURNERS. - Another one of the Shacker Band, of Wesley, Me., has been convicted and sent to jail for his part in the burning of Game Warden Munson's house and barn. In another column will be found an account of the reign of terror exercised by these ruffians. It is an extraordinary story. Dr. Hunter and his friends, who have at great personal peril assisted the authorities in the detection and punishment of the criminals, deserve great praise for their courage and public spirit.

ARE THERE DEER IN THE CATSKILLS?-In a report of the visit of Forestry Commissioner Cox to Slide Mountain, in Ulster county, N. Y., it is stated that in that region of the Catskills, bears, wildcats, foxes and deer are still to be found. We should like to have verification of the presence of deer there. Of the bears, wildcats and foxes, no question can be raised.

ABOLISH SPRING SHOOTING .- The Illinois Sportsmen's Association, as reported elsewhere, will endeavor to have spring shooting abolished from that State. It ought to be

A^T the inter-state tournament of the National Gun Asso-ciation, at Tallahassee, Florida, June 21, it is proposed to trap-shoot martins. Such a proceeding ought not to have the sanction of the National Gun Association, nor of the local club, nor of any individual making pretension of possessing the customary modicum of common sense. It is pure, unadulterated, aggravated foolishness.

All other considerations aside, there are abundant economic reasons why these birds should not be destroyed. Martins are insectivorous. That is to say they catch, eat and destroy vast numbers of injurious insects. In one of the volumes of FOREST AND STREAM is given a record by a naturalist, Mr. O. Widdman, of St. Louis, Mo., who watched a nest of a pair of martins sixteen hours, from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M., to see how many visits the parent birds made to feed their young. He found that in that time 312 visits to the four young were made, 119 by the male and 193 by the female. If we suppose only six insects to have been brought at each visit, this pair of birds would have destroyed, for their young alone, in this onc summer's day, not far from 2,000 insects It is hardly necessary for us to begin at the first pages of the primer and laboriously teach that creatures which perform such services for the community should not be thoughtlessly, not to say wickedly, destroyed in trap-shooting competitions. Florida does not enjoy such extraordinary immunity from insect pests that its citizens can afford to make war on martins and other like birds.

The number of martins which the National Gun Association proposes to trap-shoot at Tallahassee may be very small, so insignificant that the actual results of their destruc is not, so has plantally nothing. The harm likely to ensuc is not, however, to be measured by the immediate material result of the proceeding. The National Gun Association and the gentlemen gathered inTallahassee have a certain responsibility, because they will be looked upon as representing the attitude of sportsmen on such questions as this of the destruction of valuable insectivorous birds. If they shoot martins it will be a warrant for others to do the same. If they take a stand against the killing of useful birds, their example will have an influence on others. The proper thing for the Florida members of the National Gun Association to do at Tallahassec is to initiate a movement to secure from the Legislature of the State a law forbidding the destruction of martins and all other insectivorous birds, as well as birds of plume.

SPRING IN THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

THE latest advices from the National Park, dated late in May, report a mild winter and the spring fairly opened.

Game is said to be plenty and to have wintered well. Elk have been seen in large numbers around Specimen Mountain near the mouth of Slough Creck, and East Fork travelers have reported seeing over two hundred head between Soda Butte and the Mammoth Hot Springs. A good many elk have wintered also in the Swan Lake and Indian Creek country, where they were fairly abundant last August. It is stated that these numbered from three to five hundred.

The usual band of mountain sheep have been seen on the slopes of Mt. Evarts, where they remained until after the lambs were born. Some of these were dropped not far from Gardiner's River.

A small hand of fifteen or twenty head of antelope have been seen near the town of Gardiner, between the foot of Mt. Evarts and the river.

Early in the month of May, Geo. Miller, one of the Park Police, went from the Springs to Soda Butte, and when crossing Specimen divide, came upon three buffalo, a large bull, a cow and a smaller bull. As there was considerable snow the animals kept the road for some time, and when at length they turned off, Miller was only about twenty yards behind them. They did not appear to be greatly alarmed, and stopped soon after he had passed them.

A new road was recently opened from the Norris Basin to the Falls for the purpose of taking in building material for one of the hotel companies. James Blanding, one of Lieut. Kingman's foremen, broke this road, and reports having seen twenty five bison and a great many elk. He did not reach any point where he could overlook the Hayden Valley, which is the great wintering place for game in the Park.

Building by new hotel companies is going on quite vigor. ously in the Park, and by this time the season may be considered to have fairly opened. A few tourists even went into the Park in May.

THE BOSTON DUMPING GROUND.

THE new Massachusetts game law is in many respects an improvement upon the statute it supplants. Its text is the outcome of much pulling and hauling by representa-tives of diverse interests. The members of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association had as usual the market-dealers to contend against, and as usual the game scllers came out ahead. They still have the privilege of receiving the unseasonable game which can find a market nowhere clse. Western prairie chickens and venison and Eastern quail will find their way to the Boston dumping ground, and if Massachusetts game is not displayed on the same stalls it will be because Providence sometimes overrules the natural consequences of such grossly stupid legislation as the Massachusetts people are capable of perpetrating when game interests are at stake.

DAYS WITH THE BARMECIDE CLUB.

The Syortsman Tourist.

IV. To UR or five miles southeast of Our Lake were three other lakes, all discharging their waters through the oullet of the most southerly of these; and their combined flows, in addition to numerous springs which added their mites, made a large stream, one to fill all the requirements of the angler. It was a wild rough place off the beaten track, and we were one of two parties who had visited it in the last three years. We had to build a raft for our lake tishing, as we found the old one was water-soaked and nearly a complete wreck. If it had ever been "a thing of beauty" it was not "a joy forever," for its beauty, its joy and all its resthetic and use-ful qualities were numbered with the past. The tramp from Our Lake, building a raft and repairing shanty, consumed the greater part of the day, but the time was well occupied and enables us to devote the remainder of our stay to fishing, loafing or ornamenting our residence and grounds as best suits us.

<text>

kissing the lily pads as they pass and encouraging you to sleep, while the hedgehog, unable to control his predatory instincts, is sacking your butter pail. However, guide kcep-ing awake late that night, patiently awaited his coming and then shot him, so our account with that animal was balanced

Ing awake late that night, patiently awated his coming and then shot him, so our account with that animal was balanced up to date. We must cease from our angling for a day. We had been here three days, and during each one all the conditions had been favorable for good creels and we had made the most of it. The fourth day we were not to fish, so we slept until it was late, having breakfast at city hours. To many it would seem a very strange statement to make, that having a superabundance of game we refrained from capturing more at present; but such is the sad fact, and many is the time in the woods and on the plains when we have been guilty of the same offense. Many are the smiles and shrugs of the shoulder that have been given us for opinion's sake on this point, but we have been given us for opinion's that caused us to go out with rod or gun. No person loves to hunt or angle more than we, and we claim that the reckless, cruel slaughter of game for simply killing and wasting and throwing away, is a charge which cannot be held against us; and further-more, we claim that our captures have been fair and sports-manike, and that we are in full sympathy with all laws tending to the better conservation of game, the young buck spoken of in the fourth section of this sketch to the contrary notwithstanding. The ills and dangers that nature inflicts are numerous and

The ills and dangers that nature inflicts are numerous and merciless enough, but almost harmless in comparison to the skill employed by even the most honest and conscientious of sportman; but what shall be said of the desperate chances they run when attacked in season and out by the villainous devices of the pot-hunter. "Blessings brighten as they take their flight," and we hope that law will more securely lock the stable door before the horse is stolen. But then we had lots of fun around camp. There was plenty to do. Lots of little tricks to busy about. Glen tied a few flies and repaired a few leaders. Storm was boss and all hands at making some improvements on the raft. We read and smoked and slept, traded experiences and enjoyed to the fullest the three square meals provided by guide and company. It was a holiday for guide, as we chopped his afternoon siesta.

And it was a glorious rest, where every bugle was in per-fect harmony with its neighbor, and if one bugler awoke he was not mean nor selfish enough to repeat the miscrable trick of the would-be funny man of tickling some sleeper with a straw. As well take a cup of water from parched lips. Nor was it indolence, this afternoon nap. It was medicine and good medicine too, and each man partook of it whatso-ever he needed and was content. Full well he knew there would be no stupid finger drumming on the table nor any torturing whistle to disturb the calm. Then we paddled over the lake and visited many a familiar point of old time and present interest only less interesting from the absence of former outers who had in times gone by frequented them with us. MILLARD. CHEFERSNE, Wyoning.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.

A DAY IN TUSCANY WITH THE QUAIL.

A N early rise, a hasty breakfast in the big kitchen of the "Fattoria," a run to the kennels, a joyous bark at our arrival, and the old gamekeeper and I sallied forth for the lowlands by the Arno, accompanied by a choice brace of pointers.

Reports had come in the evening before of the arrival of Reports had come in the evening before of the arrival of the migratory quail, nearly always quite a sudden event, and a few snipe could always be counted on. The "guardia" and I had loaded a few shells for my gun, a central-fire, which had excited a little curiosity in the neighborhood, as muzzleloaders were the rule, a few pin-fires the exception, and the central-fire an unknown quantity. The prevailing opinion was that it was a good enough arrangement for a gentleman to have, but not of any great advantage save the emolument of gun dealers. This was about twelve years

ago. We walked down the hills, a gentle breeze softly waving to and fro the new-born leaves and tendrils of the vines, gracefully festooning from tree to tree in luxuriant garlands. The dogs were gamboling ahead, now and then turning their heads and looking at us, to make sure whether or not their conduct was open to any criticism, and then resuming their chase through the green, waving wheatfields on either side of the nath.

conduct was open to any criticism, and then resuming their chase through the green, waving wheatfields on either side of the path. The old gamekeeper was a remarkable specimen, a kindly old giant whose huge proportions were well fitted to strike awe and terror into the craven hearts of any trespassers about the preserves. He sported a pair of cowhide boots, rising high above the knce, whose cubical capacity must have fallen little short of a bushel apiece. Deep in these boots were lost the ends of a pair of breeches, once of blue corduroy, but now somewhat iridescent from the play of light upon the many patches. His coat was of a brown canvas-like material, with more pockets than even Upthe-grove & McLellan can ever have dreamed of, and his cap was of the shape and hue of a section about eight inches be-low the end of a watermelon. It was graced by a bit of gold cord and a visor, a cap held in greater reverence and awe than ever was the covering of the tyrant Gessler. His gun would have deserved an engraving in a work upon ancient gunnery, a weapon born as a double-barreled finitlock which, after many years, had been placed in the hands of a cunning artisan, whence it had issued as a percussion gun, to again resume its destructive course. The nuzzle had worn down to an edge as keen as that of many a razor I wot of, and the barrels held on to the stock partly by force of habit, and partly by the restraining influence of a picce of string. The stock was ornamented by a gargoyle which was alleged to present some similitude to the head of a stag, but which reminded me far more of one of those amazing and shapeless monsters we see depicted in the middle-age pictures of the "Temptation of St. Anthony." In the gamekceper's hands, however, it proved itself endowed with wondrous qualities. qualities We so

qualities. We soon reached the marshlaud, and a whistle recalled the dogs to seriousness. They went off ranging over a damp, sedgy field that stretched way off to the Arno, and the old dog suddenly fell on a point, the younger one backing beau-tifully. We advanced, and with a shrill cry three snipe rose. I shot and killed with my first barrel, but missed with the second; the old keeper had killed bis first bird within three feet of where it arose, and downed the one I missed, saying afterward, as he stood reloading bis gun, that he hoped my excellency didn't mind, for snipe were searce and we might

JUKE 17, 1886.]
A DIKE 17, 1886.]
A SWELL bag, all we could. He was quite relieved when I assured that my excellency did not object a bit. A little further on the dogs began to work around very carefully in the grass, the quail had been running around, and it was several minutes before they came to a point. We came up to the dogs, told them to go on, and they crawled up carefully a few yards when two quail arose, both of which I managed to kill. They were the first migratory quail I had ever shot, being birds about the size of a rail. They are very strong on the wing, and make as much noise as our put in arising. They give a strong seent and afford excellent sport, being mearly always seattered singly or in pairs when they have been in the fields for some little time. They give a strong seent and afford excellent sport, being mearly always seattered singly or in pairs when they have been in the fields for some little time. They give a strong seent and afford excellent sport, being mearly always seattered singly or in pairs when they have been in the fields for some little time. We want on further and found that these splendid little frame for the to shoot first, and notwithstanding this he only missed two shots during the whole day, probably wing to the limited range of his gun, as I shot several birds and gy at distances which seemed to him quite extraodiary, for each time he delivered an old Italian saw, to the divert of an hour go by without a good point, and by 4 of clock my fifty shels were exhausted, and we turned to any fifty shels were exhausted, and we turned to any fifty shels were exhausted, and we turned to any fitty shels were exhausted, and we turned to any fitty shels were exhausted, and we turned to any fitty shels were exhausted, and we to extrain the shore or time and they are netted in countless thousand any do so yet for anght I know. Notwithstanding this markets, lightly packed in low wicker-work cages. The bishop of Capri, a small island near Sorrento, used of derive an in

AT THE AGENCY SCHOOLHOUSE.

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The school is provided with an organ and Gospel Hymn books. The children have learned to sing a great many hymns and patriotic songs including Yankee Doodle. There are some of them that have excellent voices, which if culti-vated would make their possessors very fine singers. All the boarding school children can read, a part of them quite well. They take a great delight in writing and all write a very good hand. And all this they have learnt within the past year. THEIR TEACHER. BLACKERF AGENCY, MON. Ter., Feb. 1, 1886. ast year. BLACKFEET AGENCY, Mon. Ter., Feb. 1, 1886.

Hatural History.

THE BIRD RANGE INCREASING.

THE BIRD RANGE INCREASING. Editor Forest and Stream: The following notes may for your readers as well as myself possess a certain degree of interest: On the 27th of May, in driving along the road about ten miles north of Elk Rapids in the country, I saw a bird at a distance of sixty or seventy yards, and from its appearance and manner of alighting in the grass, I was sure that it was a plover of some sort; a bird which I have never before seen in this region. This one was about the size of the upland plover of New England, but seemed lighter in color. I heard no note, and circumstances prevented me from ex-tending my investigations. A friend. in whom I have confidence, told me last week that he had seen not far from this village a pair of crossbills, this being the first instance within my knowledge of their appearance hereabouts. My wife, yesterday, saw a brown thrush (Harporkgnchus rufus). These I have never seen here, though others may have been more fortunate.

My wife, yesterday, saw a brown the through others may rufus). These I have never seen here, though others may have been more fortunate. The lady above mentioned was yesterday walking in the garden when a finch alighted on her hat, and after pattering about for a short time took its departure. It may be men-tioned that there were no wild birds' feathers upon the hat and this fact doubtless tended to inspire an unusual degree of confidence in the little creature, which left when it was ready to go and not before. It is told that Robinson Crusoe was horrified by a similar incident in his island experi-ence; but I think there was in this case no feeling of that sort. It shows that we are on good terms with the most of our neighbors.

we have not by a binnar indicate in the island captering of that sort. It shows that we are on good terms with the most of our neighbors.
We have not up to this time been annoyed by the English sparrows, although I think that I have seen them as winter visitants. I am informed, however, that in Mancelona, twenty miles distant, they appeared last year in small numbers, but are now very numerous.
This region has only of late years been occupied by whites, and is even now but sparsely settled, and many birds common to the older communities of our State will, I doubt not, find a home here in time, where as yet they are unknown. I have been surprised that in all my excursions upon the waters of this county, I have never yet seen a bittern of any variety. These birds are so widely distributed, that with the abundance of food and other conveniences which our shores could furnish, it has seemed strange that none should come among us. The common blue heron is frequently to be seen, though they are less numerous than formerly. So with the loons, whose nests are regularly robbed by the raftsmen. I have an egg of this bird. I am glad to say that I did not rob the nest. I also have one of the wing plumes of a condor—a quill of extraordinary size, which, with the egg, has a conspicuous place among various outlandish matters which hang upon the walls of my sitting-room. Query. Is this a violation of the pledges I have given to the AUDENON Socrerr? I don't know. Were it the magnificent plumage of some tropic bird, or even the lustrous skin of a woodduck, I would have pulled them down at once; but that somberhued old plume, with its forty years and more of past associations, still hangs on the wall. I have not been able to persuade myself that it is to be regarded in the light of a "decoration."

persuade myself that it is to be regarded in the light of a "decoration." Although no shooting for millinery purposes has within my knowledge been practiced hereabout, I am persuaded that many of our smaller birds have been killed elscwhere during the migratory season. For example: I am informed by one of the firm of Cameron Brothers, at Torch Lake, that they have always protected the robins, which have heretofore nested in large numbers about their buildings and lumber yards; yet this year they have appeared in numbers sadly diminished. For this no apparent reason exists, save that which I have assigned, and it goes to show that the work of the AUDUBON SOCIETY was begun not a moment too soon. The Florida gentleman who is so anxious to "stash" the mocking bird should remember that there are a few insects left in his State (there were a good many when I was there) and that without the birds there wouldn't be much of any-thing else but "bugs." KELPIE. CENTRAL LAKE, Mich., June 10.

thing else but "bugs." T CENTRAL LAKE, Mich., June 10.

BOYS AND BIRDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

BOYS AND BIRDS. Editor Horost and Stream: As this is the nesting season of our feathered songsters, fwish, through the ForeEst AND STREAM and with your per-mission, to say a word to parents in regard to their boys in connection with birds and their nests. In many of our Eastern cities and some of our Western cities as well, anti-feather societies are becoming very popu-lar. I am pleased to note this fact, for, as a rule a woman's head-gear is ridiculous enough, but I look with horror upon a hat with a bird on it, no matter how fair the wearer may be. But to the subject. Perhaps it is not very generally known that boys about this time of the year and also later on, form themselves into little bands or clubs as it were, and start off on a crusade against birds and their nests; this is nevertheless a fact, as the writer was an eye-witness to an inventory that was being made by a band of these young robbers who had just returned from a crusade of this kind. One hat, that of the boss robber, contained nearly fifty eggs of various kinds. There were five boys in this gang and all had met with more or less success. Indeed, I was told by one of the boys that he had a collection amounting to some-what over two hundred eggs at home and that his mother took great delight in looking over the different kinds. How-ever, this might not have been true, at least I should hope not. Parents, do your boys belong to a band or club of this kind? If not, see to it that they do not become members. The remedy for this evil, for it is a sin and a shame, must come through the parents, I contend, and if a gentle admoni-tion will not effect a cure, the flat side of a shingle, judiciously applied, will be found to be very efficacious. M.H. CHAMPAREN, BL. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June, 1886.

CAN A SNAKE POISON ITSELF?—Fort Monroe, Va., May 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Another idol shattered! A newspaper writer says: "Meanwhile the deadly but still pretty creature was writhing about the cane which held It, biting and tearing its own flesh. The strange fact which Dr. Weir Mitchell made known to the world in 1868, that a poisonous 'snake cannot poison itself,' is no less strange be-cause true." If the above assertion be true, what is to become of all of our old stories of teasing a rattlesnake until, in his impotent rage, he terminates his own life with his fangs; or if the blacksnake which, when struck by the fangs of his horrid adversary, seeks the aid of some mysterious weed as an antidote, and soon returns to the fight with fresh vigor! No doubt many of the old woodsmen (?) can disap-prove the assertion of this rash doctor as readily as they can prove that the bullet from their trusty rifle "flies perfectly straight" for sixty or more yards.—A. O. S.

A FLORIDA Fox.—Glence, Fla.—My next door neighbor's boys recently caught a gray fox, which was prowling around their hen coop one night. This is the first time in ten years residence here that I have seen or heard of a fox in this part of the State. They are sometimes found over on the Gulf coast, but it is a great curiosity here. Strange to say, the boys caught it in a common box trap which had been set and baited with cheese for a 'possum. Either the Florida fox is not as cunning and crafty as his northern relation, or else this one was unusually simple-minded. It was a full grown female, but seemed to me to be very small compared to those at the North. Dimensions, total length from tip to tip, 37 inches; body, 23 inches; tail, 15 inches; weight, 7½ pounds. —RED WING.

VORACITY OF THE BLACKSNAKE.—Editor Worest and Stream: In the early autumn of '74. I was rambling among the Berkshire Hills in Western Massachusetts, when about a hundred yards from a mountain brook I discovered a black-snake working its way along with difficulty. Calling my friend's attention to it, we killed the snake, and noticing the unnatural size of its body, opened it and found in its stom-ach a frog nine inches in length. The snake measured three and a half feet. At another time I killed a blacksnake on the bank of the Hoosic River, near Pownal, Vt., that measured four feet and eleven inches, and its stomach con-tained a large rat. Another instance occurred near the same spot.—E. T.

BEARS.—The FOREST AND STREAM'S grizzlies at Central Park receive daily through the month of June.

POISONOUS FISH AND FISH POISONING IN CHINA. BY D. J. MACGOWAN, M. D. [From the Chanese Recorder of February and April, 1886, by favor of Prof. S. F. Baird, U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.]

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withere metics failed to act; both died. In another family a father, mother and daughter died from the same cause. They suffered much pain, with swelling of the abdomen, skin purple and benumbed, with greenish saliva from the mouth. Another case is worth giving, because of the symptons, from a work published in the last century. "A Shanghal graduate when on the eve of departing for the Pekin examination, entertained his friends at a banquet; being hungry, just before the greats' arrival he partook of some porpoise; when his friends arrived he found himself unable to make the usual salutation with his hands, they were paralyzed; soon his whole body became numb, and then his abdomen distended greatly, and he Yangtsze than on the coast, as if the ascent of the great river fraders it is well known that sallors cau porpoise caught at sea with impunity, and islanders, as the Japanese, rarely suffer monopropise eating.
To NotOVS FISH. The Ningpo Gazetteer describes a fish, moties poisonus younded suffer exeruciating and protracted pain, say the propose output will hit, however, Thave not found it hurtful in that maner. Somewhat similar is the "tigerfish," with hedgehogy is poisonous, and so is its flesh. On the coast of Chekiang and tree, will kill it, however, Thave not found it hurtful in that maner. Somewhat similar is the "tigerfish," which hedgehogy is poisonous, and so is its flesh. On the coast of Chekiang and tree, will kill it, however, Thave not found it hurtful in that the the 'swallow red ish'' is found, which resembles the 'ox-tailed fish." It darks with extreme velocity, inflicting poisonous, not meased divers. Yet worse is the poisonous wout did to a species of ray which has three spines in a considered if food for the Emperor, for it considered its color is yellow. Its stench forbids near approach, and is a state to represent the "swallow red ish." is eigeted by costal fisherment, actual to poisonous, not with stading. When here poisonous, not when eviscerated and dried, accuse a

The tedradon, or globe-fish, is rejected by costal fishermen, because it is poisonous, but those globe-fish that ascend the river, or with wild boar or venison. A small species of shark, called "white shark," having a rough skin and hard flesh, is slightly poisonous. Several kinds of eels are represented as hurtful. Some Ningpo people will not eat eels without first testing them. They are placed in a deep water jar, and if on the approach of a strong light they spring up, they are thrown away as not fit for food. There is a kind of eel that has its head turned upward that is not to be eaten. Eels that have perpendicular caudal fins are to be discarded; also, those with white spotted backs, those without gills, the "four-eyed" white spotted backs, those without gills, the "four-eyed" white spotted backs, those without gills, the "four-eyed" white spotted backs. The Pen-ts'ao shows the fallacy of the popular belief that eels spring from dead men's hair, by stating that they have eggs. The "stone-striped fish" is described as causing vomiting. "It resembles the reach (f), and is a foot long with tiger-like markings. There are no males among these fish. According to native report, the females copulate with snakes, and have poisonous roes. In the south these fish are hung on trees where wasps' nests are found, by which means birds are attracted that devour the wasps. They swim on the surface of the water, but on the approach of men dive down." A curious account is given of a poisonous lacertian. "It is analong aid, is seven or eight feet long, and has the cry of a hild, which is indicated by the mode of writing one of its names. It climbs trees, and in times of drough fills its mouth with leaves and grass, expands its jaws. Birds seeing the trop, when they are soon gubped down. The poison that it contains is removed by suspending it from a tree, and beating it until all flows out in the form of a white fluid." Many crustaceans are poisonous-fifteen kinds are enumer-ated-several of them monstrosities. Antidotes for

hurtful betimes n China as elsewhere. POISONING FISH. Allied to the subject of poisonous fishes is that of fish pois-oning. At an early stage of their history, anterior perhaps to the legendary period when it is said the Chinese made the dis-covery of fire, and ere they acquired the art of fishing, they probably found dead fishes floating on the surface of streams, and in the course of time observed that the fall of certain seeds into the water was followed by the rise of fash to the surface. Then commenced the practice, which has continued to the present day, of catching fish by poisoning them. An-other writer, referring to western China, says: "The waters are perfectly clear, and the people do not use nets in fishing; but in the winter season construct rafts and from these throw on the water a mixture of wheat and the seed of a species of polygonum pounded together, which being eaten by the fish, they are killed and rise to the surface, but in a short time they come to life again. This they call making the fish drunk."

they came killed and rise to the surface, but in a short time they come to life again. This they call making the fish drunk." In eastern Turkistan fish are obtained in a similar manner. "In the spring when the melted snow has swollen the rivers the fish are seen swimming about in all quarters. The fisher-men immediately take a solution of herbs and sprinkle it on the water, by which the fish become perfectly supefied and are easily caught. Mahomedans do not eat them to any great extent, except when mulberries are ripe, which are eaten always with them." In this part of China seeds of the *Croton tiglium* are em-ployed very extensively for the same purpose. They are pow-dered and cast into the water, and being, like the polygonum, extremely acrid, speedily kill the fish and crutaceans that appearance discloses their mode of death; they are bought by the poor because of their cheapness. Similar modes of poison-ing fish pervail also on portions of the Grand Canal adjacent to the Yangtsze, which sometimes call for the magisterial in-terdicts because do their 'thunder-duke creeper, which mis-greants endoy for catching fish, terrapins, pravas, crabs and the like, killing them and injuring men." Many centuries before our era, according to the Chou Polity, game laws existed, which interdicted the use of poison in the grouts; poisoning or capturing them in any way being re-strict da add of other animals as welly in the spring months; poisoning or capturing them in any way being re-stricted to autumn and winter, or when the animals attained maturity. Wexnow, January, 1886.

maturity. WENCHOW, January, 1886.

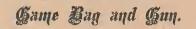
SUPPLEMENTARY.

SUPPLEMENTARY. The I-pan-lu states that on the Yangtsze, where the waters are brackish from commingling of salt and fresh water, the porpoise is delicious food in early spring, but later it becomes rank and poisonous. An interesting fact is added, which shows that animal to be subject to a disease which is manifested by a peculiar erup-

tion on the abdomen, which presents a mottled appearance of various colors, smooth and bright like castor oil seeds, vary-ing in number. In this condition the fish is yet more rank, more offensive to smell, very poisonous, but still most tooth-some. Besides rejecting these as food, reject also such as have two pupils to each eye, or such as show blood in stripes on the back: the female containing roe—all these are to be buried, lest dogs and poultry eat them, which would prove quickly fatal. Males containing a white substance are innocuous and excellent eating.

back: the female containing roe—all these are to be buried, lest dogs and poultry eat them, which would prove quickly fatal. Males containing a white substance are innoccuous and excellent eating. In cooking, remove the prickly skin, cut it up fine and boil together with the other portions. That portion of the tail which has no spines is the best flavored—it merits to be styled Yang-fi's stocking (as the fastup part is called after an imperial beauty of Chinese history). The flesh, liver, gills, fins, are all to be most thoroughly washed before cooking; place lard or oil in the pot and add wine, soy, onions, ginger, sugar, etc. Boil slowly for half a day, for it insufficiently boiled the pot-tage will surely kill the eater. Porpoises disappear with the close of spring. What becomes of them then is not known. In Suchau, every family eats that fish, and for several tens of years I have heard of no deaths therefrom, which is not that as food they are less harm-less, but because they are more thoroughly boiled. Several years ago a friend presented me with two porpoises. I prepared them myself, but after making a meal of their flesh my mouth puckered up, and my hands became numb for a short time, eating the same on the following day, my mouth and hands were affected in the same manner, and I felt gener-ally unwell. I took some olive, canarium, which proved anti-dotal. None of my family suffered from the viand that made me ill, which showed either that I was weak at the time, or had eaten more than they. Some days later, however, those who had suffered from previons disorders, experienced a re-turn of their old affections, as I did myself. I therefore caution those who are fond of porpoise, to partake sparingly of the delicious food. On the Cheh-kiang coast dried porpoise is sold all the year round by fish-mongers. It requires protracted boiling to be-come safe eating. According to the *Dictionaire Coréan-Francaise*, there is in the Korean coast waters a fish entirely round, a sea-toad, which is seldon eateu; i

WENCHOW, February 25, 1886



Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE full report of the FOREST AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Frice 50 cents.

THE SHACKER BAND.

THE SHACKER BAND. THE SHACKER BAND. Editor Forest and Stream: Last January, Wilber Day, a most notorious poacher of Wesley, Maine, was tried and convicted for burning the house and barn and poisoning the cow, of Fish and Game Warden Fred Munson, of Wesley, in the night time, July 17, 1885. It was proved on Day's trial that there was a crowd of young scoundrels calling themselves the "Shacker Band of Wesley," the name in Indian language meaning Deer Band. This organization has been in existence for over fifty years, but under other names suited to the exigency of the time. The purpose of this organization is to break down all law and restraint that should in the least interfere with depraved tastes. This crowd of young villains had been taught by the example of their parents and older companions, polished by the careful perusal of dime novel literature all their lives, and it is not wonderful that the result should be that they are finished criminals. At the Supreme Court, holden at Calais in April, Dever-eaux Fenlason, another of this band, was tried and convicted for the same offense. The number concerned directly in the burning of Munson's buildings must have been ten or more. I mean the number at the fire the night of July 17, 1885; and at least ten more knew that the building was to be fired. No effort will be spared to bring the whole band to justice. A motion for a new trial was made in each case but was over-ruled by Judge Libby, and exceptions were then filed to the shackers will receive their sentences at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Bangor this month. In case the higher court does not grant a new trial these leaders of the Shackers will receive their sentences at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Machias the second Tuesday in October next. These fellows could not have made such afight had not outsiders helped. We know that poachers and marketmen contributed from all parts of the county; but after the cus-sedness of the crowd was exposed in

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The wardens, being well armed, escaped uninjured. These two fellows were arrested, tried before Justice Wilder, of Machias, and put under bonds to keep the peace for six months. This made Fenlason more furious, but his friend left the Shackers. Soon after this a demonstration was made on Munson's house, next his garden was destroyed in the night and his apple trees girdled. Then more threats were made. On July 17 Munson had business at Machias, which would take him from home over night. Mrs. Munson, as usual when her husband was absent, was expected to stop at her father's, Mr. John H. Gray, about one-half mile from her own house. After milking the cow, feeding the pig, and locking up the barn and the house. Mrs. Munson went to meeting and from there to her father's house. This was the opportunity for the Shackers. They put out their guards, and after they were sure all was quiet, Day and Vance broke open the barn, drove out the cow and fed her with Paris green and meal; then left for home, about three-fourths of a mile from Munson's. Then Fealason left his beat and touched a match to hay in the barn; others had previously kerosened the house and shed. It was proven at the trial of both Day and Fen-lason that about one hour elapsed after the fire was dis-covered by the two nearest neighbors before the alarm was given. It is needless to say these neighbors were Shackers of both sexes and nost accomplished lines. While the build-ings were burning, Wilber Day at David Vance's house, as-sisted by Vance, wrote this letter: "Trins Dats—Trite to Inform you we have begun the fun and shall follow our hand on E. M. Smith & Son and Huuter the davail and w. T. and Hill - From A Frano." This note was found the next morning on the doorstep of Warden Zina Pennell, at Whitneyville, sixteen miles from Vance's house. It was proved that Wilher Day wrote this mote, and it is known David Vance assisted and J. W. Day placed it on Pennell's doorstep. After Munson' Sulten a and machas friends assisted by presenting Mrs. Munson wit

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GUN SLINGS FOR THE SADDLE.

Editor Forest and Stream: The simple sling for carrying a gun in the saddle which I described in your issue of Oct. 1, 1885, called forth a little later (Nov. 5) two other devices similar to each other in cc-sign and application, but entirely different from the one I

POREST AND STREAM.
wagon and do it with perfect safety, and when I have devised a snap-hook to save untying the saddle strings (which I leave in a bow knot) I can prepare for action as rapidly as I desire. If your gun is too fine a one to be adjusted in this way or you fear dust or rain and have not a full length leather case to hang at the saddle in which to place the gun, put on a cloth or canvas case which will take almost no time to slip off when you unsling the gun. If you use a leather holster leave it in place and withdraw the gun from it when wanted. The first time you try it you may find the gun uncomfortable to your leg, by lengthening or shortening the forward or rear strap. Just what angle the gun will hang at will depend entirely upon the build of your horse. On some animals the stock will have to be entirely below the hip joint and the barrel nearly level. I have to bring the stock up as far as possible, and the barrel well down on my horse for my own comfort and that of the animal. With a proper adjustment of the gun's presence. And if I desire leould an one throw of the gun's presence. And if I desire leould and not know of the gun's presence. And if I desire leould and not know of the gun's presence. And if I desire leould and not know of the gun's presence. And if I desire leould and not know of the gun's presence. And if I desire leould and not know of the gun's presence. And if I desire leould and the bares is at all fractious it makes no difference as far as possible, and the bares is a still another way to carry agen in the saddle I should like to hear of it.
The leouse is provided with a sling that I use when afoot, but I could not be induced to carry agen in the manner of the British mounted infantry with the gun across the back of the head" if the horse should fall. I once fell down a steep hillside with my gun slung to my back, and the bump received when one is shot out of the saddle or the head of a lating horse is commensurate with the one received whello end carry a

THE BIRDS AT SOCIETY HILL.

"The time of the singing of birds has come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

THE BIRDS AT SOCIETY HILL. "There of the sing of birds has come, and the volce of the truther is heard in the land." In one corner of the room where I write, my guns are standing, bright and clean, inside and out, ready for use when the season for sport shall come round in the cycle of time. Unfortunately, I have too many of them. Most of them are gifts from my friends, and as such, if for no other reason, are highly prized by me. I keep them in good con-dition so that whenever occasion shall require, I will find them fit for whatever field usage may be domanded. At present they serve only to remind me of the pleasures which they have afforded, the kindness of the donors and the hopes which they inspire, when Bob White and his mate have reared their brood and they are strong enough to make the ir resonant with the whir of their wings. Then, if on this is frank, call up Argo and Esk, and range the fields on the basis of the Great Pee Dee or other localities where the prospects of gune arc good, and see whether my vision and nerves are adequate to supply my wants and those of my fundaded, boxed and labeled, and my favorite I-bores white the delicious little bird. Most of my shells are already loaded, boxed and habeled, and my favorite I-bores white the box to localities whether of the prise of the bright days, when white hole on opportunity of showing their qualities. "When my opinter retrieve the fallen bird in galant style. My mem-ory also lords with delight the sayings and acts of my associ-tares. A gentleman living a that plate I had known when he was a boy, living in Fayettville, N. C. but had not and the hospitallities and kindness of my side and have welft. And and myself, that he could fine some excellent for allow they dome we get the creatin we should meet with a have when we reached our destination, late in the afternoon, in the vicinity of Society Hill on the Pee Dee in South and when we reached our destination, late in the afternoon, inselves, horses and dogs wer

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standing the uninviting character of the weather we con-cluded to hazard it, and accordingly, mounting our steeds, we set out for the Marlboro side of the river. After crossing on a bridge, we took up the bank of the stream for several hundred yards following the road, and then turned sharply to the right. Near the point where the road leaves the river stands a monument of white marble-a cenotaph, probably—erected to the memory of Col. Kolb (pronounced Kulp), a partisan soldier of the war of 1776, who was killed at his house near the spot by some prowling loyalists, who had refused to rebel against the Crown and Government of Great Britain. What I thought when I read the inscription upon the marble I will not write. Alast 'Can such things be without our special wonder?" At this point, Teccel and I, with Joe and Argo, turned to the left, while Crickett, who had two dogs, and Mud, who had none, followed the highway. It is useless to go into details. Owing to the high wind the birds were all in cover, or in such close proximity to it as to render sport impossible; we found very few birds. When we reached home that night, I think the trophies of all guns amounted to the fact that when he started out he inconsiderately put in the stock of his hammerless the choke pair of barrels. At all events, such was the result. Mud was in high glee because the Red Rover had borne him to victory over Wells—a glory which he rarely enjoyed. We got back just about sundown, tired and hungry, and

his halmieries the choke pair of barrels. At all events, such was the result. Mud was in high glee because the Red Rover had borne him to victory over Wells—a glory which he rarely enjoyed. We got back just about sundown, tired and hungry, and ready to enjoy the shad whose odor regaled us, even before we entered the dining-room. They were a real luxury—for the weather was cool and the fish were firm and fat. To ny taste there is no better fish than the Pee Dee shad in the month of March. After a "square meal" on the part of all of us— and especially Mud, whose appetite is almost sateless, but whose victuals never assimilate to the production of flesh, so far as we can see—we went to the parlor, and before a blazing fire talked of the past, present and future. The following morning was a lovely one. At an early hour our hostess gave us an excellent breakfast, and had our unch prepared. The horses—including the Red Rover— were saddled and brought out, the dogs lightly fed, having had a hearty meal the night before, and we started off to try our fortune in the bottoms lower down the river. Going along the railroad track nearly a mile, we crossed it, and began to hunt an inviting piece of land. We got up some birds, and Teccel and I klilled three each, neither Crickett nor Mud having had a shot. Still further on another covey was roused, but all of them escaped. Soon after this my companion, Teceel, and I separated, by accident, and did not meet until night. This mishap threw three of us together, a very objectionable number for decent sport. Crickett, Mud and I followed closely down the bank of the stream, desiring to reach some broad bottoms, where, we were told, we could find an abundance of game. The prospect got worse and worse, and atlast, near midday, our road gave out, and we were forced to take the back track. We lunched soon after, and then mounting our horses, changed our course, so as to reach, if possible, a large plantation, the property of Mr. Williams, of Baltimore. We hunted many good looking place

sours is or as to reach, if possible, a large plantation, the focurse, so as to reach, if possible, a large plantation, the group of locking places on our route down the Georgetown road, but failed to find a bird. The that plantation houses and turned into some fields on the feet or eastern side of the highway. Soon we got up some birds and my bag and Crickett's became perceptibly hereine. Poor Mud! He hadn't "toth" a feather in the last baf dozen shots. Soon we could hear the fain thoor of a gun, sometimes in rapid succession, which we suspected to be that of my lost companion. We found several new coverys and got more birds. About an hour before sundown more field, near a pine thicket. A single bird fushed and steled not far off. Supposing, however, that there were others, I moved forward a little and ordered lim on. A fine covery rose, and as I sat on my horse I fired one barrel only, wounding the bird. Then Crickett and with the road with the bridle unfortunately over the pommel of the sold. We put up the birds and Crickett got two, Mud got one and I killed the bird I had wounded ant socred a clean with the thirds. Then Crickett got two, Mud got one and I killed to be done of Frank and left him standing in the road with the bridle unfortunately over the pommel of the sold. We put up the birds and Crickett got two, Mud got one and I killed to be done of Frank and left him standing in the direction of the sold of a supposing lim to belong to a dismounted cavalryman below those finging the direction I soon met Crickett and Mud, and spore and the sold at them, as the first to further source, and a supposing the weat here, as the first to first and supposing the solar dismounted cavalryman below those firing the dat heard, bestrode the horse and to be done of the solar day and the provender at our hose's barn. The prospect of that walk was not very clarming, but I first, weat stated and the direction a dismounted cavalryman below thas the done at a single bird weat the direction a dismounted cavalryman below t

AN ADVENTURE IN THE BURNT LANDS.

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bur presence was not agreeable, and we each time made guick steps in the opposite direction, feeling that they 'were better missed than found.' "But one day our fancied security received a complete stoat. It was in the second week in July, and I had set out early, accompanied by an assistant, to examine the country to the east and north of our camp. We had pro-ceeded less than a mile when we separated, he to explore south and then westward to camp, while I was to go north to a river and then return. I had with me a light axe, which would weigh about two pounds, called by woodsmen a half axe, and a pocket compass; with the latter I obtained my direction, and with the axe would mark a line when desired. Our purpose not requiring a chain survey, I pro-ceeded on my course, carefully taking and counting my steps, which was our method of measuring distance, and enabled us to readily find the locality of the corners, and in the practice of which we had become so expert as to be able to rely upon not varying from the chain survey in the distance of a mile more than from ten fect to ten inches. I had made over the small body of a tree lying before me, into which I had struck my axe, and was trying to settle the compass needle so as to continue my route, when I was startling sound, neither a bark nor a growl, unlike anything I had ever heard and apparently coming from something near at hand. Looking in the direction whence it came, I was astonished to see an immense she bear but a short dis-tance away making furiously toward me, her glossy brown hair fairly glistening and standing straight out, her mouth what open and viciously red, her whole look and bearing one of intense rage and ugliness, and evidencing intent of the most extreme mischief. To intensify the situation, I at the same moment caught a glimpse of four other bears at a little further distance, and it is not too much to admit that I should have been glad, in contradiction of the usual significance of the open, and while I saw a cluster of trees some rods

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camp. "In a close encounter with any dangerous or enraged wild animal, I have great confidence in the small axe as a weapon and much prefer it to a rifle, and don't you see good reason

and much prefer it to a rink, such as the most interesting matter why?" The above is by no means the most interesting matter which can be drawn from the anple fund of our friend's ex-perience, and some other day we intend to draw upon it again. F. M. WILCOX. ROCHESTER, Mich., June 7, 1886.

DAKOTA GAME.

ROCHESTER, Mich., June 7, 1980.

DAKOTA CAME.

Addition Forest and Stream:

Tevry orening as I ride over the beautiful prairies of
Northern Dakota, I find many things to interest me. I see
the Eastern farmers and stockmen making new homes and
all happy because they at last had courage enough to quit
the crowded Eastern States and come to as grand a climate
and country as the sun shines on. The untoid thousands of
acres of waving wheat attest the fact of the plenty in store
for all who may come, and the finture for those who hesitate
the trowded Eastern farmers and stockmen making new homes and
all happy because they at last had courage enough to quit
he drowded Eastern States and come to as grand a climate
and country as the sun shines on. The untoid thousands of
acres of waving wheat attest the fact of the plenty in store
for all who may come, and the finture for those who hesitate
but will yet come. Again I see that the crop of prairie
chickens is going to be large, I have not seen so many during
the three years I have been here, and we all look forward to
fine sport after August 15. The plover are here by the
tousands, and we go out and bring in all we wat.

Took a trip out West a few weeks ago. While at a little
town called Dickinson, a large silver-tipped bear was brought
in. He was poor, buil dressed 498 pounds – a monster. Two
cowboys had killed him after a hard fight with nothing more
than their revolvers. They were rising, looking after their
stock; when they were going through a patch of very
high grass and sage brush, this bear, which was eating a
call be had just silled, rose up immediately in front of
them and struck at one of the horses, and had it not
been less frightened or less quick in springing to one sid
and then bounding away, there would have been
rouble. I know that some folks think that a beer cannot
run fast. It may be that he cannot when he is fat, but I
have tatked to reliable hunters in this country who tell me
that a large mountain bear, when thin in the sepring, will
get away from

BEARS.—The FOREST AND STREAM'S grizzlies at Central Park receive daily through the month of June.

BISMARCE, Dakota.

COLORADO GAME AND FISH.

COLORADO GAME AND FISH. Denview of the second seco

larger streams. They have not ascended the small streams yet. Hunters and frontier settlers also agree in the gratifying information that most varieties of game are increasing since the Indians quit roaming over the country and the enact-ment of our somewhat rigid game laws. It is true the law is frequently violated in respect to both fish and game, but wholesale slaughter, such as frequently occurred a few years ago, is now seldom heard of. The increase is noticeable in elk, deer, bear, beaver, and especially in grouse. The latter is quite remarkable, and this, so far, is an exceptionally favorable season for the birds. Buffalo have almost entirely disappeared, mountain sheep seldom come into the parks but are plentiful upon tbc high ranges where but very few are killed. Antelope are hardly ever seen in either South or Middle Park; a few years ago they were plentiful. A huncr, August Bohm, on Williams Fork, in Middle Park, recently killed two bears in one week—a black and a grizzly—the latter a very large one, and for a long time pre-vious a terror to the neighborhood. W. N. B.

HOW LONG DO FOXES RUN?

HOW LONG DO FOXES RUN? The proving about our New England red foxes. Perhaps a virginia fox can be caught by hounds in six hours, but we have a longer-winded set here in Massachusetts. I have keep foxhounds for twenty years, and always the best I could find, and I never owned nor saw the hound that could the min light snows or in the last of February when the temales began to get heavy with young. But I do not be here the foxhound lives that can catch one in twenty that in this part of the country. Three years ago I bought a pair of pups of Col. Tucker, of Gaston, N. C., as he advertises to hun away from our Northern hounds; but though they are a vittle faster on a snow track they are not able to get away ""Bed My," of Virginia, will come to Massachusetts he will find that his fast dogs won't catch a fox in six hours or six ays running. I have shot one fox that I know had been more than thirty hours, as I started him early one morning and the dogs drøve him steady all day without my pointing a shot. In the atternoon of the second day I made out of gits fe." It is no uncommon thing in good following ut of his life." It is no uncommon thing in good following ut of his life." It is no uncommon thing in good following ut of his life." It is no uncommon thing in good following ut of his life." It is no uncommon thing in good following ut of dis life." It is no uncommon thing in good following ut of dis life." It is no uncommon thing in good following ut of his life." It is no uncommon thing in good following the that Mass.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS.

dreds of our Northern fox hunters know. HENRY C. NEWELL.
ASHDURNEAM, MASS.
NATIONAL SCORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The first annual convention of the National Association for the Protection of Game Birds and Fish began in the Palmer House. Chicago, June 8. At a meeting of the Executive Committee to following clubs were admitted to membership: Big Lake Gun Club, of Little Rock; Pulaski Sportsmen's Club, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The Committee on Credentials reported the following clubs represented by delegates: Ouacolita Rod Club, Hot Springs, Ark.; Audubon Club, Chicago; Ringgold Gun Club, Ringgold, Tenn; Dardenne Gun Club, St. Louis; Chicago; Arkanasas Gun Club, of Hot Springs, Ark.; Sportsmen's Association of Western Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh; Jowa State Sportsmen's Association, West Side Gun Club, Bay Yiew, Wis; Capital City Gun Club, Washington, D. C.; Chicago Shooting Club, Glusgoo. Fish Commissioners Dr. J. G. W. Steedman, of Missouri, and Col. H. H. Rattaken, of Arkanasa, were also present. The report of the Executive Committee recommended several changes in the considution. It also recommended that Congress be urged to take some action for prevent the wholesale slaughter and netting of game birds, in the past few years, for use for personal adornment. This was adopted. The Law Committee's report recommended that Holls be prepared in each State for presentation to the Legislature, for the proper prover the discouragement of the practice of using them for presonal adornment. This was adopted. The Law Commistee's report recommended that bills be prepared in each State for presentation to the Legislature, for the proper provide and nongame birds, and calling upon sportsmen and others to presonal adornment. This was adopted. The Law Commistee's report recommended that bills be prepared in each State for presentation to the Legislature, for the proper proves the discouragement of the practice of using them for presonal adornment. This was adopted. The Law Commission in the strest witch apper, in which

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 6.—Quail in this vicinity are about exterminated. Prairie chickens are doing faitly well this year, and shooting in the fall will be good. But we start out after them too early. I wisb the law could be changed from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.—M. H.

MASSACHUSETTS GAME LAW.

MASSACHOSETTS GAME Learning MASSACHOSETTS GAME Learning NHAPTER 276. An act for the better preservation of J birds and game. SECTION I. Whoever takes or kills a pinnated gronse at any time, a woodcock between the first day of January and the first day of January and the first day of January and the first day of October. or a quall between the first day of October. Or a quall between the first day of October. Or a quall between the first day of Anuary and the first day of October. or a wood summer duck, black duck or teal, or any of the so-called duck seles, between the fitteenth day of April and the first day of Seles. Detween the fitteenth day of April and the fitteenth day of Seles. Whoever takes or kills a plover, snipe, sandpiper, rail, or y of the so-c-iled shore, marsh or beach birds, between the first y of May and the fitteenth day of Jany, or a will or passenger teon. or a guil, or a tern, between the first day of May and the first of a first or were taken or killed.

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Approved June 19, 1850. ABOLISH SPRING SHOOTING.—The New Albany, Ind., Daily Ledger remarks: "FOREST AND STREAM is paying a good deal of attention to the subject of spring wildfowl and bird shooting. Sportsmen will indorse this old and reliable sportsman's paper in its efforts to stop the merciless slaughter of birds in the spring of the year. FOREST AND STREAM de-votes its attention to encouraging State legislation against the nefarious destruction and says that Congress has no authority on the subject. It may be right in this, but that is a question. If Congress would pass such an act pub-lic sentiment would sustain it and the courts would in all probability uphold it. It is worth the trial at all events. It would take a long time to get the necessary laws passed by all the States, while a bill could be put through Congress in a few days. Every man who loves the rod and gun and the buoyant health and genuine sport they afford, will lend his aid to any intelligent effort toward protecting fish and game.

OLD TIME ARMS.—The sale of the B. Homer Dixon cabi-net of arms and armor which was held in this city last week included long-handled weapons, maces, martels, battle axes, crossbows, guns, pistols, locks, powder horns, spanners, bayonets, and miscellaneous objects. A wheel-lock pistol of 1575, bearing several engravings, including three coronets, sold for \$310. A wheel-lock musket of the sixteenth century brought \$51. A match lock caliver with a beautifully inlaid stock, was knocked down at \$115, while a match-lock mus-ket of 1600 sold for \$55. A military flail, or holy water sprinkler, with a chain and a spiked ball attached, brought \$58.

contents (twenty-one small buckshot) into his arm, shooting it almost entirely off and severing the main arteries. Young Tucker very successfully corded the arm and begged Walker to remain where he was very quietly, till he could go for assistance, but this he declined to do, fearing to be left alone. He mounted and dismounted three times on his way home, which loosened the cord and caused him to lose a large quantity of blood, from which he died seven hours after. Now a bit of advice: Should a companion get shot in the arm or leg, do not be afraid to open the wound (it will not cause him the least pain), but go right into it, strip the clothing from around it at once, and possibly you can see the artery, and tie it up. If not, by pressing your thumb about on the limb you can stop the flow of blood, and then put a small pebble in place of your thumb, tie your handker-chief around over the pebble, insert a small stick or pocket knife and twist till the flow of blood has ceased entirely. Many men have lost their lives from not having a proper knowledge of such things.—SIMEPTNEAD.

HIGH BALLISTICS,—*Edilor Forest and Stream:* If a rifle were carried to a great height, say 20,000 feet above the earth's surface, and discharged earthward, the ball would owe nothing of its initial velocity to gravitation and would decrease in speed with the expenditure of the propelling force, until it reached a point at which its velocity would be precisely what it would have acquired in the same distance had it been dropped from the hand. From that point it would be subject to the force of gravitation and increase in velocity until it touched the surface. Its terminal speed would be the same as that of a similar ball dropped from the hand (provided the height were sufficient for the exhaustion of the propelling force) but in consequence of its higher initial velocity it would reach the earth sooner,—ARCHT-MEDES. MEDES

!!!—Wm. Snider, of Sugar Grove, O., had taken down an old shotgun with the intention of going squirreling, and blew in the muzzle, holding the hammer back with his foot to see if it was loaded. His foot slipped off and ???!!!

LILINOIS PRAIRIE CHICKENS.—Ought the season for pin-nated grouse in Illinois to open Sept. 15, instead of Aug. 15, as at present?

BEARS.—The FOREST AND STREAM'S grizzlies at Centra Park receive daily through the month of June.

ALLEN'S how-facing oars can be attached to any boat in 5 minutes. Try them. Little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, Ill.-Adv

Camp Hire Hlickenings.

"That reminds mc."

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CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS. CARP LAKE, MICHIGAN.—XY. THE second Sunday in camp was a pleasant contrast to the first one, and it was spent in a bocoming manner, by the girls at least. However, as the evening drew on, some fish found their way to the camp by following a couple somehow beguiled them into paying us a visit, but it is not necessary to these chronicles to point out the Sabbath-break-ing culprits that took their places at the supper table in abashed silence under the reproving eve of gentle Mother Jim. Some trout there were, too, I believe, that were toled aross the lake to camp, but not even these in all their of rightcousness, and the culprits for their offending were spotted glory could gloss over our departure form the trail of rightcousness, and the culprits for their offending were be obted in disgrace. But the morning—and "a mess of the spotted miners"—softened Mother Jim into a forgiting mod, and they were again taken into favor under a promise to do hetter in the future. The promise was given, however, with a mental reservation, and broken the very next Sunday, when be the same result, as Mother Jim into a forgiting mod, and they were again taken into favor under a promise to do hetter in the future. The promise was given, however, with a mental reservation, and broken the very next Sunday, when het he same result, as Mother Jim into a door more approxi-mental reservation, and source of much (dis) provided miners" softened Mother Jim and about made to the same result, as Mother Jim and about made bother for more since were. The beats returned het is in the afternow, each with some

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to help swell the count of the first dude that might chance on the stream. The skeeters bit even better than the trout, but Ben affirmed, after his fashion, that "skeeter bites was a cussed sight more onsatisfyin' than trout bites," and we were glad to get out to the road and back to the boat while the sun was yet a couple of hours above the hills. A hundred yards from where we had left the boat the old road passed through an open spot of an acre or two, on which grew scattered patches of low, scrubby raspberry bushes, loaded with luscious red berries, and while we stopped to pick a few of the most tempting. Ben disturbed a speckled frog in his meditations, and after a fine piece of strategy he was "surrounded" and tranferred to the minnow bucket. Beating around through the bushes we "skeered 'em up," as Ben said, every few feet, and in a short time we had the bucket nearly half full of the "speckled heauties" (new name just dug up for this species of batrachian for "old priority" to scratch his head over), and then we tried to fig-ure out what attracted them so far from the water, away out here in a raspberry patch, where there was little grass and plenty of hot dry sand. Could it be that they had a "fruity tooth" and resorted here to satisfy its craving by scooping in a berry at every flying lega pat the low bushes, or did they come after the bees and flies and the various kinds of winged and wingless bugs that infested the patch? We gave it up, and we didn't have sense cough to open one of them to see what manner of sustenance he had concealed about his per-son, or at least we didn't think of it; and this "didn't think of it" is about the main reason why so many of us go blunder-ing through the woods without secing or learning anything that we can turn to account as a benefit to ourselves or others. But every one cannot be a John Burroughs—may his eye never grow dim nor his pen lose its charm. The little raspberry patch was a mine of comfort to us, for any day that we ran short of bait we could pull acros

ing up of camp. Back in the

Becking the form of the supply here of the original of the original of the supple series of t

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LANDLOCKED SALMON IN THE MADAWASKA. — Editor Forest and Stream: The first landlocked salmon known to bave been taken in this river was eaptured at this place a few evenings since in a dip-net that was taking whitefish. This fish is undoubtedly one of the 50,000 fry placed six years ago by order of the Ottawa Government in Temisconatta Lake, the head of Madawaska River, twenty-two miles distant. Five thousand were placed at the same time in Baker Lake. The size of this fish (8 pounds) shows these waters to be favorable. Temisconatta has long been the favorite resort of a few sportsmen for its splendid trout fishing. Doubtless many salmon have been taken there in the past; if so, the fact has been kept very quiet. Sportsmen can find a hotel, guides and boats at the lake, and many routes may here be taken on streams with plenty of trout and large game. Ed-mondston is the terminus of the New Brunswick Railway. From here the route is by team twenty-six miles up the Mad-awaska, a fine drive amid beautiful scenes. P. A. Babin, Esq., of the Babin House, this place, will answer inquiries. WARFIELD (Edmondston, Madawaska county, N. B., June 7).

How TO CAST A FLY.—Paterson, N. J., June 11.—Will some of your readers kindly explain how a fly is tied? I have consulted various angling books as to fly-tying but could not comprehend them. In these books fly tying and casting the fly are so treated that it only explains the author's method, taking it for granted that you know something about the subject. The only comprehensive article on fly-casting that has been my good fortune to read appeared in the FOREST AND STREAM MAY 8; through the medium of this article and the help of a coach I learned to cast a fly to my own satisfaction.—G. A. M.

MINNESOTA FISHING.—Pillsbury, Minn.—During the past month fishing in our many lakes has been exceptionally fine. Large catches and large fish have been the rule. I went out last Wednesday in compeny with W. L. Hall and O. M. Langly, of Wadena. We left my house at 1:30 P. M., re-turned before dark, and brought in 101 pounds of fish, mostly wall-eyed pike. We practiced still-fishing, using minnows for bait. Excellent reports are brought in from Long Lake, Big Swan and other noted resorts.—J. F. LOCKE.

AN INTERNATIONAL PLEASANTRY.—Mr. Billy Florence, the justly celebrated and world-renowned actor, is a guest at the Windsor Hotel. He is on his way to the Restigouche for a month's salmon fishing. He was seen by a friend buy-ing a spade in the city, and on being asked the cause he said he was going to test the right of the Canadians to prevent a free American citizen digging his own bait! We wish our genial friend a pleasant trip.—Montreal Herald.

SHAD IN THE OHIO.—New Albany, Ind., June 5.—Editor Forest and Stream: Did the U.S. Fish Commission place any shad in the Ohio River or its tributaries? For several years the net and seine fishermen here have taken a few shad occasionally and this season a number have been on the market. Fishermen and others pronounce them Potomac shad. If they are how did they get here?—JAP. [The U. S. Fish Commission has for several years stocked the Ohio and its tributaries with shad].

ROUSE'S POINT.—A picturesque and pleasant resort for anglers, within easy reach of New York, is Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain. Here is combined the pleasure of good fishing, black bass, pike, pickerel, etc., being abundant, with comfortable living at the hotel, located on the western shore of the lake. See advertisement in other columns.

OSAKIS, Minn., May 29.—Pike are now biting nicely in the lake, thirty to fifty being caught to a line in an after-noon. Bass are also beginning to bite. Redheads and blue-bills are nesting in good numbers here this season. The chicken crop also promises good.—S. W. S.

SHRINKAGE OF WEIGHT.—Bridgeton, N. J.—A drumfish weighed sixty hours after capture cighty-four pounds. What was its approximate weight when landed?—F. S. J. C. [Probably ninety to ninety-five pounds, according to the state of the atmosphere.]

So easy to row with Allen's bow-facers. Catalogue free. Oars complete, \$9 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, II.-Adv.

Answers to Correspondents.

127" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

L. M.-Reference to the dictionary will show you that falcon is ronounced faw-kn.

pronounced fawska. E. E. A.-You can procure steel traps from any of the dealers in sportsmen's goods in this city. Write them for what you wish. G. D. S. New York.-I have some 12-gauge paper shells which have been made for more than a year. Do you think it daugerous to use them? Ans. Not if loaded with black powder.

hem? Aus. Not if loaded with black powder. FRANK —See notice of Chateaugay Lake in our last issue. That will robably furnish a satisfactory reply to your inquiry. For flies con-ult "Millara's" "Days With the Barmeeide Club" in this issue, F. S., Toronto.—Can you'rell what bait to use for trolling for maske-onge? Ans. If you use live bait a sucker or chub is best, the former reterred because it lives longer when trolled. If dead fish are used a gang of hooks either fish mentioned will do. Mosquiro.—For protection against insects use the prepartation ecommended by "Nessmuk" ("Woodcraft," page 22), which is as ollows: Pine tar, 3 ounces; castor oil, 2 ounces; oil of pennyroyal, ounce. Simmer together over slow fire and bothe for use. Rub it i thoroughly.

Indivasi: Fine tar, sounces; castor on, 2 ounces; on of pennyroval, in thoroughly.
Lew Withow, Arkansas.-Do you require correspondents to sign their real name after they have written for you long enough so that you know who they are? Ans. It is often a convenience to us if the proper address be given, even by those correspondents with whose interval with the drams of powder, weight of gammine pounds, welve-gauge?
Don't the choke of a gam wear away faster in a stub twist than in a Damascus barrel's list safe to shoot an English stub twist barrel with the drams of powder, weight of gammine pounds, welve-gauge?
Don't the choke of a gam wear away faster in a stub twist than in a Damascus barrel's list barrel use know in your next issue where I can get a book on rules for dog fighting?
Yes. F. Paul.-I. Please let une know in your next issue where I can get a book on rules for dog fighting?
What is the best book on choires you in first round, the second on the third nome and the third on the fifth round, only two remaining in the shoot: who przes, one drops out in first round, the second on the third round and the third on the fifth round, only two remaining in the shoot: who przes, one drops out in first and second.
M. Hamilton, Ont.-I intend in July spending a couple of weeks in the north trout fishing. Yere horn are caught and the prizes, other was thout first and second.
M. Hamilton, Ont.-I intend in July spending a couple of weeks in the north trout fishing. Yere prove are caught speckled trout over six pounds in weight. Ans. Split the fish on the back and take out the back bone. Salt them well on the fish on the back and take out the back bone. Salt them well on the fish on the mack and put them on the sub or carks to dry in the sun or put a fire under them. Keep them dry.

fishculture.

Address all communications to the Forest und Stream Publishing Co.

SMELT HATCHING.

BY FRED MATHER.

[Read before the American Fisheries Society.]

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any kind and let them stick to anything, he will find glass the best of anything. At that time I made a box for hatching on glass. It was a small trough, with places in the side for the glass to slide down. One glass went to the bottom and the top was half an inch under water. The next glass stood half an inch above the water, like that so on down through, keep-ing the eggs that stuck to the glass on the side toward the water, so that the water passed up right by the eggs, and in that way we succeeded in hatching a better percentage than in any other way. I should think it would be well to try experiments with the smelt the same as they do with the wall-eyed pike, which I think Mr. Nevins and others have tried. I have, and I think the Michigan Commission has tried the same thing.

that vay we succeeded in 'natching a better percentise that in any other way. I should think it would be well to try experiments with the smelt the same as they do with the wall-yeed pike, which I think Mr. Nevins and others have tried. I have, and I think the Michigan Commission has tried the same third. Mr. MATHER-Mr. President, I would say in connection with the herring and thought that his arrangement of glass slides was an excellent thing. As I understand it, that is for hatching in tronghs, we have put them on the inside of a jar, as I have described, keeping it whining and letting them adhere on a thin layer. I have now a theory, which of course remains to be proved, that it is the light that is fatal because we find where those eggs adhere in masses, perhaps the size of a hickory nut or larger, that all the outside ggs become bad after a while and are covered with fungus, but you take hold of this mass and break it open and you will ind the hitle fellow inside there all right, protected not only from the action of the light, but from the water. I don't understand how water can get into this mass. If I had been ging to hatch them in troughs I should certainly have used the apparatus that Mr. Clark devised, and which I clink is an exceedingly good thing for that mode of hatching.
Mr. BissELI-I would like to say a word about that smelt would not the light affect them in the natural conditions in a mall stream? May it not rather, or more likely be, the motion of the water? I have been told by our men in the Michigan Fish Commission that one of the reasons that brook trout eggs hee worked of the sizes of handling the trout gras they might be put into the jars and run in great numbers, and then as the bad eggs were worked off, place them upon rays and batch them there—he said no, that would not hey were them the eggs are case.
Mr. MATHER-As regards brook trouts in asses on each it. Bayself was the sub off eggs were worked off, place them upon rays and batch athe estis much more like

Interview of the top rayer of our eggs and had their sour interview. MR. CLARK—I would like to ask Mr. Mather a question. What percentage did I understand you to say—that you had forty to fifty per cent. of good eggs? MR. MATHER—That is about what we have now. MR. CLARK—Well, Mr. Chairman, I don't think, with any adhesive eggs that were ever hatched, where you leave them to adhere, I don't think there is anybody over hatched any-thing better than 40 to 50 per cent. of any kind, and I don't think they ever will. We don't with the herring, and we call it good.

think they ever will. We don't with the herring, and we call it good. Dr. SwRENEY—It seems to me that from all the eggs that are supplied in the spawning of these fish whose eggs are glut-inous or adhesive, there is a provisiou of nature that the outer layer of the eggs act as a protective coat to the inner mass, and as the gas permeates through the tissues and the air reaches the eggs on the principle of displacement, as the in-ternal layer of eggs consumes the air, it is resupplied from the outside, and this putrid mass of eggs on the outside which seems so unproductive, may be in part as a defense also against animals, and is not the experience of Mr. Mather go-ing to show that these eggs that seem to be spoiled on the out-side, work no detriment to those within. That may be the principle, that the adhering mass of eggs is a protective coat to the inner stratum. It may be the eggs through the outer stratum.

GOLD MEDAL FOR PROFESSOR BAIRD. A GOLD MEDAL FOR PROFESSOR BAIRD. PROFESSOR BAIRD, U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fish-eries, has recently received from the Department of Fish-culture of the Lower Seine, France, a gold medal as an ac-knowledgment for some valuable sendings of fish ova. The medal was designed by Oudine. On the obverse is represented a female head bound with a chaplet of cereals, Legend: "Republique Francise." On the reverse is inscribed "M. Spencer F. Baird, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries," and the legend "Departement de la Seine Inferieure. La Commis-sion de Piscientlure, 50 Novembre, 185," The medal is about the size of a double eagle. It will be placed on exhibition in the north hall of the National Museum.

The north hall of the National Museum. THE NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION,—The last Legis-lature refused to pass the bill creating the office of Chile Game Protectors, which was designed mainly to relieve Com-missioner R. U. Sherman, the Secretary of the Board, from the burden of looking after the protectors and doing the drudgery of the Fish Commission, which had somehow fullen upon him. In consequence of the failure of this bill, which Gen. Sherman hoped would remove a load of thankless labor by him gratuitously performed to the shoulders of a paid offi-cial, the Commissioners of Fisheries at their last meeting authorized Mr. Sherman to employ a secretary to attend to all the work which fails to such an officer. He named Mr. H. H. Thompson, of Brooklyn, a gentleman well known in angling circles and one who is every way qualified for the place by both knowledge and disposition. The other members of the Board have indorsed the nomination, and we hope that Mr. Thompson will find it convenient to accept the duties.

EVERY pair of Allen's bow-facing oars warranted. Send for httle catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, Ill.-Adv.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS

Nov. 8.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas Gity, Mo. Nov. 22.—Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings County, N. Y.

DOG SHOWS.

DOG SHOWS. July 20, 21, 22 and 23.—Milwaukee Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Man ager, Milwaukee, Wis. Aug. 24, 25, 26 and 27.—First Annual Dog Show of the Latonia Agricultural Association, Covington, Ky. George H. Hill, Manager, P. O. Box 76, Cincinnati, O. Sept. 8, 9 and 10.—Hornellsville, N. Y., Dog Show, Farmers' Club Fair. J. O. Fellows, Superintendent, Hornellsville. Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.—First fall dog show of the New Jersey Ken nel Club, Waverly, N. J. A. P. Vredenburg, secretary, Bergen Point N. J.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed **3810**.

HORNELLSVILLE DOG SHOW.

HORNELLSVILLE DOG SHOW. Editor Forest and Stream: We have been solicited to give a bench show of dogs in con-nection with our exposition to be held Sept. 7 to 10. To as-certain definitely whether such a show would be acceptable to the leading dog fanciers of the country or not we addressed personal letters to nearly all of them. Their replies and promises to exhibit have led our board of directors to believe that such a show will be not only acceptable to the breeders, but a grand success for all interested. We shall issue a liberal premium list at once which may be had by addressing C. W. ROBINSON, Secretary. We claim the dates Sept. 8, 9, 10 for our dog show to be held here in conjunction with the Farmers' Club fair. Our club is a regularly incorporated institution under the New York State laws, and all premiums will be paid. We will have good classes, good judges, good premiums, good at-tendants, and exhibitors will not have to run the show, but it will be run for them. J. OTIS FELLOWS, Supt. Dog Show. HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., June 8.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., June 8.

DOG SHOW NOTES.

DOG SHOW NOTES. A S we were busy taking notes along came an individual whose jerky gait and unhappy expression of countenance plainly betokened that something was wrong, in his estima-tion at least. Halting in front of us he surfily demanded: "Which of these dogs won the prize?" Before we could answer him, a young fellow, who appeared to grasp the situation, pointed out as the winner one of the worst specimens in the class and warmly praised it for the many good qualities it possessed, searcely looking at the animal. Our disgruntled friend exclaimed, "That is the worst specimen in the show by all odds." We then pointed at the winner, when he gave a glance and caustically remarked, "That brute! Why he is a great deal worse than the other, only look at lim." Just then a well known fancier passed by, led by a wild-eyed exhibitor who yanked a dog off his bench, and placing him in front of the winner's stall, struck an attitude, the very personification of supreme contempt, and in a withering tone demanded to know if such an outrage was ever known. The fancier glaeced at the dog, and in a tone indicative of surprise, said: "Why, your dog is the biggest." "Yes," said the owner, with an im-patient gesture, "but the judge didit's see it." "And," con-tinued the fancier, "has the longest tail." "I know it," said the owner, violently swinging his arms, "but why didit the indge see it?" Stooping down the fancier examined his feet, by dig see it?" Stooping down the fancier examined his feet, the looking up with wide open eyes exclaimed, "Why he he is got the biggest feet." This capped the climax. Wildly ges-tionating and stamping his feet, the irate owner burst out, "T mew it all the time, but the blankety blanked judge never looked at his feet."

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.
THE adjourned annual meeting of the American Kennel
Club was held at the Hoffman House on June 10. There were present Messrs. J. O. Donner, of the Westminster Kennel
Club; C. J. Peshall, New Jersey; G. Edward Osborn, New Haven, and following gentlemen holding proxies: A. P. Yre-denburgh, Philadelphia; A. C. Wilmerding, Cleveland; A. E. Rendle, Hartford, and J. O. Donner, Pittsburgh. Mr. Donner was called to the chair. The regular order of business was gone through and the following officies elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Helliot Smith, Westminster Kennel Club, re-elected; First Vice-President, Mr. G. Edward Osborn, New Haven, Kennel Club; Second Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Child, Philadelphia Kennel Club; Secretary, Mr. A. P. Vredenburgh, New Jørsey Kennel Club, re-elected. Upon the proposed amendment to the constitution being adopted, making the office of secretary and treasurer one, Mr. Vredenburgh New Jørsey Kennel Club; A. Donner, Mr. Yredenburgh New Jørsey Kennel Lub, A. H. Edid committies are to hold over.
At the meeting on May 6 Mr. Peshall gave notice that he would offer a resolution at the annual meeting to the effect that no member of a club should officiate as judge at a bench show given by his own club. Mr. Peshal duly offered this resolution, but after a lengthy and generall discussion of the subject, he withdrew it.
The committee on credentials reported favorably on the application for admission of the Rhode Island Kennel Club, but only in the way of the committee asking for more time.
Mr. C. J. Peshall was appointed a committee of one to draw up a code of proceedure to govern all cases of appeal that may be brought before the club in the future.
A protest was made by the Brooklyn Kennels against the awards in the Miscellaneous classes at the late. New York show, on the grounds that the winners were not of recognized preceds. On motion it was referred to the Westminster Kennel Club.

show, on the grounds that the whiters were hold of recognized breeds. On motion it was referred to the Westminster Kennel Club. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the two dog registers published in this country with the view of secur-ing control of them in the interest of the A. K. C. The question as to whether champion light-weight dogs should go into open or champion heavy-weight classes was generally discussed and finally laid over until the next meet-ing for further consideration. The committee appointed to investigate as to the wins of which clubs giving shows prior to the establishment of the A. K. C. should be recognized by the club, reported progress. The meeting was adjourned, subject to the call of the Presi-dent.

THE THREE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TEN PEDIGREE REGISTERS in the American Kennel Register include interesting, incalculable, inexhaustible and invaluable information indispensable in intelligent infor out breeding.

FOREST AND STREAM.

FOREST AND STREAM.

AMERICAN SETTERS.

<text><section-header><text><text><text>

SCOTCH TERRIER LOST.—Editor Forest and Stream: On May 25 my Scotch terrier Neil Gow strayed away from my kennels at Mount Forest, Ill., and I have been unable to find any track of him. This is the dog spoken so highly of by your correspondent at the Cleveland bench show. Neil Gow is of a sandy color with slight brindle markings, ears erect and sharp pointed, covered with short, velvety hair, head long, eight inches from nose to occiput; eyes small, hazel color; coat rather short and hard; forelegs slightly bent; body moderate in length; ribs flat; tail not cut and carried a little above the level of back, not hound like. Should any of your readers see or hear anything of this dog, I would be thankful it they would inform me.—JOHN H. NAYLOR, 3183 Archer avenue, Chicago, Ill.

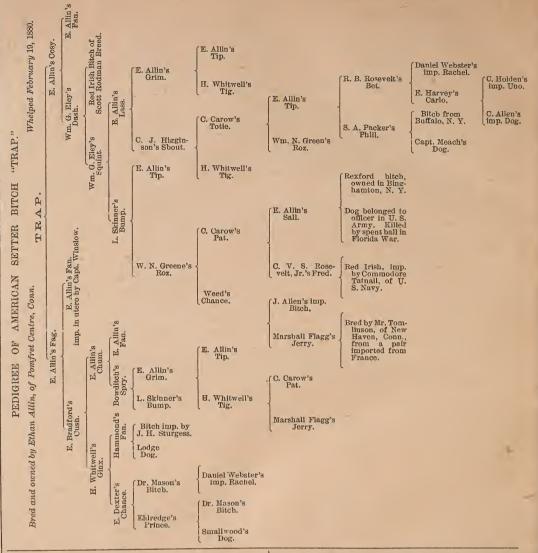
THE NEW JERSEY DOG CRUELTY.—The case of Dr. B. A. Watson, of Jersey City, for maltreating dogs for alleged scientific purposes, came up in Justice Lane's court, Jersey City, on Thursday lat. There was a large array of counsel on both sides. The defendants waived examination, and the case will come up before the Grand Jury. Mr. C. J. Peshall of the New Jorsey Club was one of the prosecuting attorneys, and many other prominent dog men were in attendance.

ST. LOUIS DOG SHOW.—Editor Forest and Stream: In your list of awards in the Newfoundland classes of the recent St. Louis show, an error occurs in the curly-coated class in giving Carlo first and Prince Albert second. The latter, owned by Mr. John H. Holmes, of this city, was awarded first prize by the judge, Capt. C. W. Bellair, as the official records show. Carlo took second. Kindly make this correction.—GEORGE MURSON MTINSON.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER for June has 121 entries, making the total number of pedigrees registered 3810. There are also in the June number the record of 31 breedings of registered stock, the record of produce of registered stock, etc., and the prize lists of the New York and St. Louis shows. This number completes the first half of the fourth volume.

BROWN BETTY'S PEDIGREE.—Salmon Falls, N. H., June 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of June 3, under Whelps in your Kennel Notes, appears the name of Brown Betty (A.K.R. 3608). Allow me to state to you, as I have also done to *A. K. R.*, that this pedigree is false.—J. P. WILLEY.

A young Swede makes a living in Boston by washing dogs. He goes from house to house in the fashionable quarters, and for fifty cents or seventy-fire, according to the size of the dog, gives the pets thorough baths. It is said that the plan was the thought of a well-known and charitable woman. She wanted to help the young fellow, who was out of work, and interested her friends in the scheme, and now he has about all the dog washing he can attend to.



KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTES. KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.-For the convenience of breeders we bave prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Wbelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound, for retaining duplicates, sent postpaid, 20 centic 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED, Provide the sent on the Prepared Blanks. Nick of the Woods (A.K.R. 3504). By F. C. Sayles, Jr., Pawtucket, . I., for orange and white English setter dog, whelped Nov. 27, 1885, y Prince Napoleon (A.K.R. 2671) out of Belle of Bryn Mawr (A.K.R. 51).

R. 1. Tor orange and write English setter dog, whelped Nov. 27, 1885, by Prince Napoleon (A.K.R. 2671) out of Belle of Bryn Mawr (A.K.R. 2581).
 Clytic. By Obas M. Yates, Washington, D. C., for liver and white English setter bitch, whelped March 20, 1886, by Coleman's London (Gladstone-Clip) out of Countess (A.K.R. 3412).
 Tom. By R. McC. Michler, Washington, D. C., for black, white and tan English setter to a context (A.K.R. 3412).
 Marquis of Montserrat. By Progressive Kennels, Flatbush, L. I., for white and tany St. Bernard doc, whelped April 27, 1886, by Duty (Sirius-Thora) out of Ginola (A.K.R. 1606).
 Undine. By Progressive Kennels, Flatbush, L. I., for orange and white St. Bernard bitch, whelped March 20, 1886, by Outy (Sirius-Thora) out of Girola (A.K.R. 1606).
 Lady Arline By Progressive Kennels, Flatbush, L. I., for orange and white St. Bernard bitch, whelped March 14, 1886, by Duty (Sirius-Thora) out of Orgar (Hector IL -Nerres IL).
 Count London. By T. J. Flack, Washington, D. C., for black and white English setter dog, whelped March 20, 1886, by Coleman's London (Gladstone-Clip) out of Countess (A.K.R. 3412).
 Dash III. By T. J. Flack, Washington, D. C., for liker and white English setter dog, whelped March 20, 1886, by Coleman's London (Gladstone-Clip) out of Countess (A.K.R. 3412).
 Dash III. By T. J. Flack, Washington, D. C., for black and white Gladstone-Clip) out of Countess (A.K.R. 3412).
 Drakh III. By T. J. Flack, Washington, D. C., for black and white Gladstone-Clip) out of Countess (A.K.R. 3412).
 Brepton (A.K.R. 2570) out of Beauty IV. (A.K.R. 2589).
 Strephon (A.K.R. 2590).
 Strephon (A.K.R. 2598).
 Lady Woodfrad. By Tower Grove Collic Kennels, St. Louis, Mo., for sable, white on breast, colle blach, whelped March 19, 1886, by Strephon (A.K.R. 2570) out of Beauty IV. (A.K.R. 2598).
 Trusty. By Tower Grove Col

BRED

Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

BRED. Tantrums - Bradford Ruby, Cbequasset Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) pug bitch Tantrums (Tablot's Fug-Pond's Lady, A.K.R. 2097) to City View Kennels's Bradford Ruby, May 28. Brunkild-Apollo, Chequasset Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) smooth-coated St. Beruard Ditch Brunhild (A.K.R. 28) to W. W. Tucker's Apollo, May 18. Theon-Hermit. Cbequasset Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) rough-coated St. Bernard Ditch Tunnhild (A.K.R. 28) to W. Tucker's Apollo, May 18. Theon-Hermit. Cbequasset Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) rough-coated St. Bernard Ditch Tuna (A.K.R. 105) to their Hermit (A.K.R. 23), April 15. Trma-Hermit. Chequasset Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) rough-coated St. Bernard Ditch Irma (A.K.R. 105) to their Hermit (A.K.R. 23), May 11. Alaskn-Hermit. Chequasset Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) rough-coated St. Bernard Ditch Alasta (A.K.R. 230) to their Hermit (A.K.R. 23), May 11. Alaskn-Hermit. Chequasset Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) rough-coated St. Bernard Ditch Alasta (A.K.R. 230) to their Hermit (A.K.R. 23), May 14. Tiny 11.-Young Toby. Evan T. Sprague's (New York) pug Ditch Thy fit. (A.K.R. 3234) to Chequasset Kennels' Young Toby (A.K.R. 476), May 14. Patience-Jonng Toby. Chequasset Kennels' Lancaster, Mass.) pig bitch Patience (Imported Maudle-Imported Daisy) to their Young Toby (A.K.R. 473), May 17. Historeena-Jim. Onota Kennels' (Pittsfield, Mass.) Irish setter Ditch Bizoreena (Nimrod-Bizorab) to their Jim (Elcho-Mag), May 28. Mell-Glenmar. Onota Kennels' (Pittsfield, Mass.) Irish setter Lady Belle-Cuijford. Wm. Eaton's (New York) pointer bitch Lady Belle (Bang Bang-Poly) to A. Quick's Clifford (Donald-Derosshire Lass). Zanita-Beau. Lynn Kennels' (Lynn, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Zanita (K.R. 1986) to their Beau (E. 9,276), June 1.

^{Lassi}, *Zanita-Beau*. Lynn Kennels' (Lynn, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Zanita (A.K.R, 1986) to their Beau (E. 9,276), June 1.

Countess Zoo-Premier. Lynn Kennels' (Lynn, Mass.) Eaglish set-ter birch Countess Zoo (A.K.R. 2159) to D. A. Goodwin, Jr. Premier (Dashing Monarch.-Armida), May 27. Biack Sis-Beau. Lynn Kennels' (Lynn, Mass.) cooker spaniel bitch Black Sis (A.K.R. 3150) to their Beau (E. 9,276), May 16. Plinthia-Merchant Prince, R. J. Sawyer's (Meuoninee, Mich.) St. Bernard bitch Plunthia (Philamnon-Lavidy Massocite) to E. H. Moore's Merchant Prince, R. J. Sawyer's (Meuoninee, Mich.) St. Bernard bitch Plunthia (Philamnon-Lavidy Massocite) to E. H. Moore's Merchant Prince, E. C. Johnson's (Boston, Mass.) St. Ber-nard bitch Plunch, C. Charsen's (Boston, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Ia. Merchant Prince, E. C. Johnson's (Boston, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Iu (Rex-Fan) to E. H. Moore's Merchant Prince, May 10. Druidess-Turk JL. E. H. Moore's (Merose, Mass.) St. Bernard Diruldess (A.K.R. 229) to bis furt H. (A.K.R. 2290), May 1. Bruidess-Turk JL. E. H. Moore's (Merose, Mass.) St. Bernard Diruldess (A.K.R. 2217) to bis furt H. (A.K.R. 2220), May 1. Brenda H. (A.K.R. 2210) to bis 11070 Caution (A.K.R. 2960), May 9. Regina-Hford Caution. A. Grant's (West New Brighton, S. I.) mastiff Uitch Regina (Young King-Raunee) to E. H. Moore's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Brenda H. (A.K.R. 2210) to bis Mirg-Raunee) to E. H. Moore's Hord Caution (A.K.R. 2250), May 4. Gip-Merchant Prince, E. H. Moore's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Brenda H. (A.K.R. 2310) to bis Mirg-Raunee) to E. H. Moore's Hord Caution (A.K.R. 2360), May 4. Gip-Merchant Prince, E. H. Moore's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Brenda H. (A.K.R. 2310) to bis More's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Brenda H. (A.K.R. 2310), May 4. Gip-Merchant Prince, B. H. Moore's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Brenda H. (A.K.R. 2400), May 4. Gip-Merchant Prince, B. H. Moore's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Brenda H. Mary (A.K.R. 1572) to their Montrose (A.K.R. 293). May 9.

lie £91). *Rosa* -~a (Å

Inolland and generative construction of the set of th

WHELPS. Maa Chequasset Kennels' (Jancaster, Mass.) rough-coated St. Bernard bitch Alma (A.K.R. 27), May 3, eight (two dogs), by their Chang (Hermit, A K R. 28), May 3, eight (two dogs), by their Chang (Hermit, A K R. 28), May 3, eight (two dogs), by their coated St. Bernard bitch Heidel (A.K.R. 2045), April 7, two (one dog). by their Rudolph 11, (A.K.R. 2800). *White Violet* Frank F. D.Le's (New Haven, Conn.) bull-terrier bitch Wnite Violet (Durch, E. 13, N3-White Rose, A.K.R. 2906), May 28, six (three dogs), by his Count (A.K.R. 3178). *Med.* Lynn Kennels' (Lynn, Mass.) pointer bitch Nell, May 16, seven (five dogs), by C. H. Dole's Sam (Pete. Jr. -Ddisy). *Lady Edgecomb.* Lothian Kennels' (Stepney, Conn.) collie bitch Lady Edgecomb. Lothian Kennels' (Stepney, Conn.) collie bitch Millothiom Lassie (A.K.R. 2124), May 2, six dogs, by their Montrose (A.K.R. 289), May 25, two (one dog), by E. J. Hawley's Oscar II. (Millothiom Lassie (A.K.R. 2124), May 2, six dogs hy their Montrose (A.K.R. 894), *Nell.*, V. M. Haldeman's (General Wayne, Pa.) mastiff bitch Nell (A.K.R. 3647), June 8, nine (four dogs), by his Hero III. (A.K.R. 765).

Rosa. F. Williams's (Springfield, Mass.) foxhound bitcb Rosa, May 25, ten (six dogs), by E. C. Thomas's Forester II. (Ringwood-Roxcy).

SALES.

Witan. Golden brindle, perfect white markings, rough-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped March, 1883, by Bonrard II out of Cassandra, by Obequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass, to Winthrop Jordan, Port-land, Me. *Chequasset*. Orange tawny, perfect white markings, rough-coated st. Bernard dog, whelped March, 1886, by Hermit (A.K.R. 23) out of Num (A.K.R. 23), by Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., to A. H. Hawley, LeRoy, O.

FOREST AND STREAM.

Morgen. Orange tawny, white markings, rough-coated St. Ber-ard dox, whelped March, 1886, hy Hermit (A.K.R. 23) out of Nun A.K.R. 32), by Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., to D. H. Pat-sreon, Cleveland, O. Tenor. Pug dog, whelped December, 1885, by Young Toly (A.K.R. 72) out of Tantrums (A.K.R. 472), by Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Inss., to Miss M. G. Kelsey, Clinton, N.Y. Meinrad, Orange tawny, perfect white markings, rough-coated t, Bernard dog, whelped March, 1826, by Hermit (AK.R. 22) out of fun (A.K.R. 24), by Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., to A. Waverly, Black and fawn colle bitch, whelped Aug. 12, 1883 A.K.R. 855, by Lothina Kennels, Stepney, Conn., to W. R. Rathburn, Jenver, Col. Janish. White, with brindle markings. bull hitch, whelped Nov. 5, 1885, by Boz (A.K.R. 443) out of Belloma (A.K.R. 1730), by R. & W. Jenetho out of Fanchon (A.K.R. 1844), by Alex. Kirkland, Tarrytown Jeinetho, N. Y., to Burbaak Roberts, same place. *En Deray.* Black and fan colle dog, whelped Jan. 1, 1886, by Jenetho out of Fanchon (A.K.R. 1844), by Alex. Kirklad, Tarrytown Jeights, N. Y., to Burbaak Roberts, same place. *En Deray.* Black and fan collie dog, whelped Spat. 18, 1885 (A.K.R. 1499), hy Tower Grove Collic Kennels, St. Louis, Mo., to Francis Ter-nan. Fort Scott, Kin. *Strephon-Beauly IF.* whelp. Sable collie dog, whelped March 19, 386, by Tower 'irove Colle Kennels, St. Louis, Mo., to C. A. Cunning-tann, same place. DEATHS.

ham, same place. *Bowernor.* Black, tan and white collie dog (A.K.R. 2938), owned by Progressive Kennels, Flatbush, L. I., June 7. *Sensation's Lad.* Lemon and white pointer dog (A.K.R. 923), owned by A. P. Vredenburgh. Bergen Point, N. J., May 25; killed by cars.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

THE NEWARK TOURNAMENT.

MESAth annual festival of the Newark Shooting Society was a great success at the shooting park on South Orange avenue dur-g last week. Monday, Thesday and Wednesday were the shooting yes, and except for a tricky wind on the afternoon of the last day, e weather was satisfactory. There was a noticeable gathering of arksmen, a half dozen States were represented and the competition tween the muzzle and breechloaders was very frisk indeed. All the ooting was at 200yds, and included the ring and man target, the ilseye target and a team match with a half dozen skillful teams in ise fight.

iliseye target and a team match with a half dozen skillful teams in see fight. The leading match was upon the ring target, shot under the follow g conditions: Open to all comers, Ring target, possible 75 on 3 ots. Prizes: 1st \$50, 2d \$10, 3d \$30, 4th \$25, 5th 20, 6th \$18, 7th \$16, b \$15, 9th \$14, 10th \$11, 11th \$12, 12th \$11, 11th \$10, 15th \$40, th \$3, 26th \$3, 27th \$3, 28th \$2, 20th \$2, 20th \$2, 30th \$2, 22th \$2, 22th \$2, 22th \$2, 20th \$2, ht. ading match was upon the ring target, shot under the follow litions: Open to all comers, Ring target, possible 75 on 1

od: ack 57.

Haves and C. Zimmerman 56 each. M. Farrow, A. Loher, G. Joiner and B. Walther 55 each. Steinbach, F. Wiss and A. Begerow 54 each. Miller, J. A. Huggins, M. Dorrler, E. Holzman and G. Schilling

mayes and C. Zhumer man be such.
W. M. Farrow, A. Loher, G. Joiner and B. Walther 55 each.
V. Steinbach, F. Wiss and A. Begerow 54 each.
O. Miller, J. A. Huggins, M. Dorrler, E. Holzman and G. Schilling each.
B. Hull, Hawks and Vogel 52 each.
M. Weigman, J. Schneider, C. J. Zettler, G. H. Freche and H. Blatter, 50 each.
At the bullseye target with its 4in. circle only counting, there were indreds of shots fired. For the prizes of Si2, \$3, \$5, \$3 and \$2 in the for the grazes and the meeting, the meeting, the meeting, the meeting, the meeting, the measuring up of the shots and the rule of the measurer was soel waiched. The scale is divided into 400th of an inch. and the ures as given below show the number of parts by this scale. So rirelex's leading hulleye, which brought him 6th prize, was 26-400 of inch from center of bull to center of shot, or about 1-16 of an inch. e conditions of the match made it open to all conters. The bullse is 4in. in diameter, placed in a black of 12in., with the following is in in diameter, placed in a black of 12in., with the following the bits \$2, 20th \$1, 20th \$2, 4th \$2, 3, 20th \$2, 4th \$2, 3, 20th \$2, 4th \$2, 20th \$1, 51, 5th \$7, 16th \$6, 7th 18th \$5, 10th \$5, 20th \$1, 30th \$1. Tickets for 10 shots \$t. Each onder contain but our prize. The shooter making the best 3 lasyes will be entitled to the first prize. The shooter making the best 3 lasyes will be entitled to the second prize. The shooter making the best 3 lasyes will be entitled to the first prize. The shooter making the best 3 lasyes will be entitled to the second prize. The shooter making the best 10 lasy and 10 at -375 12 at 10 at 30 at 31 at 32 at 30 at 33 at 30 at 33 at 30 at 33 at 30 at 33 at 30 at 3



The whole meeting was admirably conducted. The officers being: Shooting Masters, A. A. Begerow, Wm. Hayes. Shooting Committee, F. Haefeli, F. Wiss, G. L. Freche President, Gottfried Krueger; Secretary, L. Mussehl. Not a few of the marksmen will be in attend-ance at the Washington shoot of this week, while at the big Spring-field shoot in July, the majority of those whose scores are given above may be expected again in lively competition. HAVERHILL, MASS., RIFLE CLUB, June 12 .- Practice match

 HAVERHILL, MASS., RIFLE CLUB, JUNE 12, Practice match, tandard target:
 8 10 7 7 9 4 8 8 0 8-78

 IF Brown.
 5 5 10 6 5 9 10 6 6 10-76

 Rusfield.
 5 6 7 10 6 5 7 5 10 5-66

 Veorthen.
 5 10 7 7 6 6 8 6 6 7-66

 Vworthen.
 6 3 10 7 7 7 4 9 9 10-77

 Fel graph match vs. Thomaston, Conn., Rifle Club, 6 men;
 9 10 7 7 6 8 6 7-68

 W Drainer.
 6 8 10 7 7 7 4 9 9 10-77

 Busfield.
 9 6 7 7 7 7 8 9 4 40-88

 Busfield.
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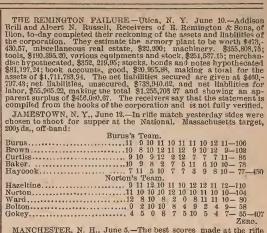
 Worthen.
 5 10 7 2 6 4 6 5 3 8-56

 Busfield.
 9 6 7 7 7 8 9 9 10 9-80-431

 Thomaston telegraphed 377.
 6 9 9 9 10 9-80-431

 Brown. Thomaston telegraphed 377. MANCHESTER, N. H., June 11.—The scores made at the rifle range this afternoon included the following at 200yds. Practice Match.





-407

THE TRAP.

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

ILLINOIS STATE TOURNAMENT.

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systems and a member of the Chicago Shoothg Club, In winning the prize heilded 20 out of a possible 30 birds at 25 yds, rise. Twenty, winds of the birds fell in consecutive order. There were 16 ties on 14 birds. On the shoot-off at 16 birds has Price killed 14 straight, defeating bis nearest competitor, McFarland. Price received a breechading shotym and 475 in cash. There were 19 ties on 13 birds. E. M. Haamond killed his 15 birds in order and defeated William Stoll He took 580 in cash and a hunting suit. There were also 19 bires on 18 birds. E. M. Haamond killed his 15 birds in order and defeated William Stoll He took 580 in cash and a hunting suit. There were also 19 bires on 18 birds. There were also 19 bires on 18 birds. E. M. Haamond killed his you have been ad attaight records, and decided to divide fourth money, 810. This ended the shoot.
The teams were composed of four members, each of the same club wirds each man, at 29 yds, rise. Owing to the latences of the same club wirds each man, at 29 yds, rise. Owing to the latences of the same club wirds each man, at 29 yds, rise. Owing to the latences of the same club wirds each man, at 29 yds, rise. Owing to the latences of the same club wirds each man, at 29 yds, rise. Owing to the latences of the same club wirds each man, at 29 yds, rise. Owing to the latences of the same site to morrow is record:
The team shoot was in progress the open tournament was not membered. Hopened with a contest at the level to birds way the secre stood as follows: Lynde 8, Thursby 7, samphier 9, Erb 4, Coppins 8, Cotton 7, Edward 6, Gottmerey 8, Hambord 19, Same 4, Alken 9, bledon 7, MeDuff 8, Woodson 7, Edward 6, Gottmerey 8, Hambord 19, Same 4, Kowa 8, the shout 7, Canter 7, Gilleppie 6, Flynn 9, S, Jones 2 (withdrew) Busbnell 8, about 9, J. Brewer 7, Wadwordt 8, Harhaune 5, Korde 8, Stoll 6, Gummes 19, Same 4, Kowa 8, the shout 7, Canter 7, Milleppie 6, Flynn 9, S, Jones 2 (withdrew) 8, Busbnell 8, about 9, J. Brewer 7, Wadwordt 8, Harhaune 5, Kore

Decatur Gun Club-C N. Powers 10, W. C. Smith 10, L. E. Brown 9, L. S. Carter 10-39. Blue Island Gun Club-G. Hashurg 7, Dr. Brass 9, G. Boeber 7, G. Airy 9-32. Calumet Gun Club-E. Seyfert 6, J. Tboening 8, W. Kreuger 10, H. Beer 7-84. Diana Gun Club-L. Hensler 8, A. Stafford 6, H. Ehlers 8, C. Bur-meister 8-30. Ster 8-30, bicago Sbooting Club-G. Kleinman 9,W. G. Payson 6, R. B. Organ .be Kleinman 10-85. aperville Gun Club-B. Sherman 10, F. Grimes 5, C. W. Sbeldon 9, I. Ashley 10-84. laksawha Gun Club-Charles Kern 8, J. Whi ing 9, W. Muzzy 8, T. Inkrawha Gun Club-Unartes Included of the state of the st go Gun Club-Percy Stone 8, C. H. Roach 5, A. M. Fox 8, E Hammond 8-29. Hammond 8-29. Imrod Gun Club-W. Hartman 8, Metcaff 6, C. W. Fairbanks 5, J. Taylor 6-28. Jyanston Gun Club-George Franklin 10, G. Beck 10, J. Smith 7, F. ge 9 - 36. Havelock Gun Club-J. Auffmeyer 10, H. Ensch 7, R. J. Lewis 7, R. Purvis 8-32. Austin Gun Club-Traill 6, G. Davis 8, W. Cook 8, W. A. Henninger 87. Adubon Gun Club (Chicago)—John Kleinnian 10, W. W. Foss 9, C. Felton 8, H. F. Orvis 9-86. Umberland Gun Club—J. Gardner 9, Geo. Farmer 9. J. A. Snyder W. W. McFarland 8-34. ake George Gun Club—J. Brady 9, Jaeger 8, J. F. Phillips 8, R. A. rtle 10-35.

W. W. McFarland 8-34. Lake George Gun Club-J. Brady 9, Jaeger 8, J. F. Phillips 8, R. A. urtle 10-35. Geneseo Sporting Club-W. H. Harbaugh 8, T. Lafin 8, W. Stobl 9, Sands 10-36. Forester Gun Club-Ed Price 10, G. C. Mosher 9, C. E. Willard 8, Abe Forester Gun Club-Ed Price 10, G. C. Mosher 9, C. E. Willard 8, Abe fores 9-36. Audubon Gun Club-Ed Price 10, G. C. Mosher 9, C. E. Willard 8, Abe fores 9-36. Hutchins 10-34. Forest City Gun Club-J. N. Buker 8, S. J. Smith 9, G. W. Taylor 7, . Hutchins 10-34. Illinois Valley Gun Club-J. N. Buker 8, S. J. Smith 9, G. W. Taylor 7, . Hutchins 10-34. Illinois Valley Gun Club-F. F. Fabnestock 8, R. E. Franklin 8, H. onnor 7, J. W. Bruner 7-30. The Decatur Gun Club, of Decatur, III, making the highest score-Dirds out of a possible 40-took the diamond badges and will be anked as the champion team of the State during the coming year. or the second prize, 85 in cash, there were four contesting clubs, ne Evanston, Geneseo, Forester and Audubon. On the fourth shoot-f Aububon was shot out and the prize was divided by the remain ng teams. Teams from the Chicago Shooting Club and the Lake eorge Snortsmen's Association were fied for the third prize, a ouble split hamboo rod and §25 in cash. On the shoot-off Lake eorge and 2,000 paper shells.-South End, Naperville, Maksawha, Cum-erland and Forest City were tied. Naperville did not stow up and in the shoot-off Maksawha and Cumberland divided. Shoot No. 6 tollowed. It was a contest at 10 blue rock pigeons, 'jsts. rise. There were 84 entries. The score follows: Gillespie 10, fenninger 7, Ashley 8, McDuff 10, Shelton 8, Wadsworth 8, Denning 'Haeders 10, Bandle U, Teipel 10, Hill 7, Budd 9, Baker 8, Chambher-n 7, Brewer 7, Sill 6, Alexander 7, Thursby 7, Twitchell 7, Riley 9, look 3, Fred Erb 5 (withdrew), Games 8, Sherman 5, Bower 7, Willard 'Hayward 5, Orvis 6, Cotton 7, Franklin 5, Bellauy 4, Kimhall 10, 'Haver 9, Heury 6. First money, §76.50, was divided by Gillespie, IcDuff, Meaders, Jonele, Budd, Riley and Carter, while §36.60,

Count, iterates by Bandle, Budd, Riley and Carter, while \$36.60, the part of the state of the pairs, open to all. The score was as follows, the first figure repre-enting the total on singles and the latter on pairs: Bandle 8 4, Tei-el 8 6, McDuff 9 5, F. Et's 8, Sheldon 8 5, McCartney 5 3, Maystone 7, Ashley 6 4, Chamberlin 7 5, Meaders 6 5, Stice 8 6, Willard 5 5, Mid 6 3, Hill 9 5, Fahnestock 8 3, O'Royle 6 4, Cotton 6 5, Baker 4 5, Hillspie 9 8, Comming 8 4, Carter 7 5, Davis 4 5, Bartholoma e 4 2, Wads orth 9 5, Denning 8 4, Carter 7 5, Davis 4 5, Bartholoma e 4 2, Wads orth 9 5, Denning 8 4, Carter 7 5, Davis 4 5, Bartholoma e 4 2, Wads orth 9 5, Denning 8 4, Carter 7 5, Davis 4 5, Bartholoma e 4 2, Wads of the 5, Denning 8 4, Carter 7 5, Davis 4 5, Bartholoma e 4 2, Wads of the 5, Denning 8 4, Carter 7 5, Davis 4 5, Bartholoma e 4 2, Wads of the 5, Denning 8 4, Carter 7 5, Davis 4 5, Bartholoma e 4 2, Wads of 5, Franklin 6 3, C. Sheldon 8 3, Caboon 7 5, Wells 5 6, Barr 3, Hunter 4 5, Fuller 4 5, L. E. Brown 5 4, L. Van Vieck 6 1, B. Rock 5, Lampher 1 2, Hayward 9 4, Stannard 9 4, Gaines 8 5, U. Wilcox 0, Shaft 6 2, Stull 7 5, Cook 3 4, Smith 4 3, Lambert 5 1, Twitchell 5 5, Wilcox 7, S, Riley 4 5, Stacy 7 3, Stice, Wadsworth, Rock, Teipel, leDuff, Hill and Fred Erb divided first money, \$0.20 without a shoot 7, Hayward, Stamarad, Gaines and Sheldon divided second money, \$2, 65. Bandie, Gillispie and Carter took third money, \$1,55, after a hoet-off. Then commenced shoot No. 5, for a purse of \$1,000. divided as fol-

65. Bandle, Gillispie and Carter took third money, §35.10; and C. Sheldon and Andy Meaders divided fourth money, §17.55, after a ot-off. hen commenced shoot No. 5, for a purse of §1,000, divided as fol-to fifth. The contest was at 13 live birds from five ground traps by fixed as the contest was at 13 live birds from five ground traps and score will be finished to morrow. une 10.—The most interesting and at times exciting shoot in the nois State tournament to has far was held to -day. Cheers were fre-mity heard when a favorite stepped to the score and killed his 1. There was the size and have the day. Cheers were far-mity heard when a favorite stepped to the score and killed his 1. There was the size all large attendance. The first shoot of the was a contest at 10 blue nock pigeons at 18yds. rise, §5 entrance, sre were Si entries. The score at the close of the shoot stood as over: Bandle 7, Teipel 8, Carter 9, McDuff 7, Sheldon 8, Wads-th 7, Jiwin 7, Meaders 7, Budd 5, Ashley 8, F. Erb 10, Taursby 9, 18, Cahcon 9, B. White 5, Hollister 7, Willard 5, Denime 9, Nathass 1, E. Reilly 8, B. Rock 6, Lamphire 7, Stice 10, C. W. Sheldon 10, 16 8, Nickerson 5, Badger 6, Galnes 5, Cotton 0, Baton 8, Franklin Twitchell 6, Kimbail 9, Gillespie 10. First money, §76.75, was ided by Gillespie, Stice, Fred Erb, Sheldon 10, Dening, Cotton and Kim-1 reated heverise second money, §17.25. After a shoot-Off, Budd 18 Bob White divided third money, §17.35. After a shoot-Off, Budd 18 Bob White divided third money, §17.35. After a shoot-Off, Budd 18 Bob White divided third money, §17.35. After a shoot-Off, Budd 18 Bob White divided third money, §17.35. After a shoot-Off, Budd 19 Bob White divided third money, §17.35. After a shoot-Off, Budd 19 Bob White divided third money, §17.35. After a shoot-Off, Budd 19 Bob White divided third money, §17.35. After a shoot-Off, Budd 19 Bob White divided third money, §17.35. After a shoot-Off, Budd 19 Bob White divided there wer 972 pigeons shot at. The purses 3 divided as follows: §400 to fi

FOREST AND STREAM.State of both barrels. Guns of 12 or smaller gauge were allowed half as the of both barrels. Guns of 12 or smaller gauge were allowed half as the of both barrels. Guns of 12 or smaller gauge were allowed half as the of both barrels. Guns of 12 or smaller gauge were allowed half as the of both barrels. Guns of 12 or smaller gauge were allowed half as the of both barrels. Guns of 12 or smaller gauge were allowed half as the of both barrels. Guns of 12 or smaller gauge were allowed half and many a near should state with the small of barrel 13. State 1

TRENTON, N. JTrenton Gun Club, June 10. Ligowsky clay
pigrons, 5 traps, 5yds. apart, all at highest tension, 18yds:
J Stradling
C H Allen
I D Evans
1 M Allen
Wm Barwis
C A Neale
H M Loveless
A 5 Leigh
1000110010000111011101-12
L K Hall
J Williams
J M Allen1110111110110011011101101101-18
C H Allen110111111111111111111111111111111
J Stradling
$3 \text{ Strading}_{1000010010} = 0$
FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 12 Flemington Sportsman's Club, at
20 globe flights, 21vds, one trap, weather fine:
W A Cotter
G W Hyde
A Sheppard
G Reading
N Resd
H Suydam
C Emmons, 10111111101010010 11-13
Next shoot July 4
THE PAUR CLAY DISKS _Mr Joseph I. Rauh the inventor of

UTICA, June 11On Riversine Park this afternoon, the members
of the Oneida County Sportsmen's Club had their first shoot for the
president's prize. Following was the score at clays:
W H Booth
O A Weeeler
E D Fuller
C Jones
W Beckwith
A Christian 10t1101011-7 01 10 10 10 10-5-12
M Brunner 1110101101-7 01 10 10 10 10-5-12
J Hall
G Dexter 00 00 11 01 11-5-13
H L Gates
John Pfeiffer
F Utter
E Smith 0000010101-3 10 10 00 10 11-5-8
G Fox1100111010-7 10 00 10 11 10-6-13
F Fisher
F Fisher
G Scott
W C Harris
C Roth
Ties of 15 at four, Utter 2, Harris 2, Second tie, Utter 3, Harris 1.

WELLINGTON, Mass., June 12.—There was a large attendanc gumers and a good many ladies at the regular weekly shoot of Wellington Gun Club to-day The ovent of the day was the final test for handsome hand-painted wase presented to the club for c petition. It was won by Stanton, who broke 76 birds out of

BROCKTON, Juue 12.—On the grounds of the Brockton Shooting Club to-day the first prize winners were: 1, five bats, Wilhur and Allen; 2, five clay pigeous. Allen and Barilett; 3, three pair clay-pigeons. Bartlett; 4, five Knoxville blazkbirds, Howard and L. Pack-ard; 5, five bats, 'ibbur; 6, three pair clay pigeons, Wilhur and L. Packard; 7, seven clay-pigeone, Wilbur; 8, seven bats, Tirrell.

Packard; 7, seven clay-pigeon^o, Wilour; 8, seven bats, Tirrell. BROOKLYN, June 9.-Good attendance was noticeable on the half-mile track to-day at the start of the third regular shoot of the Fountain Gun Club on their new grounds. Out of 97 birds shot at cully 28 god away, the shooters heigz credited with 60 kills. The score is as follows: Class A.-Dr. Wynn. 20yds., 7; O. W. Jones, 27yds., 6; L. Duryea, 28yds., 6; Class B.-Dr. Leverldge, 24yds., 6; H. Mo-Laughlin, 24yds., 5; T. Linington, 25yds., 5; C. Chappell, 25yds., 4; C. Kendall, 26yds., 8. Class C.-W. J. Stewart, 24yds., 6; Dr. An-drews. 21yds., 6; Dr. Monroe, 27yds., 5; G. L. Hayes, 21yds., 8; J. A. Lake, 21yds., 8. Ties -Stewart 8, Andrews 1.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6. —To-day the Crescent and Pelican Gun clubs met at the Lower City Park to shoot a match at 15 double bats. The following is the score: Crescent Team Pelican Team

Crescent Team.	Pelican Team.
G A White 15	E B Ping
R W Colomb	D Dugazon
R E Roman	E Dickson
Paul Landry10	G Ellis
Eug Balade	G Surgeron
D F Harrison 24-102	E S DeBlanc. 15-102
The shoot off resulted in favo	r of the Crescent Gun Club by a
majority of 4 hirds.	the first the stab of a

NEW YORK STATE SHOOT.—Rochester, N. Y., June 11.—The annual Sate shoot has been set down to take place June 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. Artificial targets will be shot at in all shoots but one, such, at least, is the announced intention of the managers.

FITCHEURG, Mass., June 10.—At the regular meet to-day at the River street range of the Fitchhurg Rifle and Gun Club, the follow-ing were some of the tota's made out of a possible 30 clay-pigeons; A. W. Baker, Jr., 15, W. I. Fox 15, I. J. Converse 10, W. A. Simonds 8, J. F. Lord 6.

WINCHENDON, Mass., June 10.—To-day members of the Winchen-don Gun Club went out to their range for their regular meet. Out of a possible 20 clay-pigeons the following totals were made; J. Suther-land, Jr., 18, P. S. Davis 12, A. H. Felch 11, H. Lawrence 10, F. M. Whitney 10, F. F. Hopgood 9, F. E. Mann 8, F. M. Brown 7, A. Lau-rence 6.

Iand, Jr., B. P. S. Davis Id. A. H. Feich 11, H. Lawrence 10, E. M., Whitney 10, F. F. Hopgood 9, F. E. Mann 8, F. M. Brown 7, A. Laurence 6.
WORCESTER, Mass, June 11.—The Worcester Sportsmen's Clutheld a two days' tournament this week at Coal Mine Brook Range. On the first days error was a contest for a special prize. Spencer repeating shotgen, In this contest the targets used wire 5 cluth start of the special prize. Spencer 4.
On the first days error was a contest for a special prize. Spencer repeating shotgen, I. M. Buger and C. B. Holden both scored 4 entries in this every. I. G. Stanton, E. Welch, W. L. Davis, W. R. Bart, J. C. M. Lett, C. Santon, E. Welch, W. L. Davis, W. R. Burt, J. E. C. M. Kerry, H. Jourdan, E. W. Miner, J. Beaudry and E. N. Cumminge each 14; C. Doane, G. Sampson, L. G. White, C. A. Parker, C. M. Start, and L. G. Adams, each 13; N. Folsom, R. P. Kier, G. J. Fougas, A. B. Wichter, G. P. Rohison and G. F. Rohison, each 10; E. Folsom, H. W. Webber and L. R. Hudson, each 11; W. S. Perry, J. H. Tourgas, A. B. Franklin, E. Whittaker and Frank Sione, each 10; E. Folsom, H. W. Dager of Marthorough, and G. B. Holden, of this city having scored the possible 10, shot off the fie and M. H. Holden won the gun by breaking 16 straight without missing any. Mr. Eager broke 10 and dropped 3 and then withdrew.
On the several the Winter, A. B. Howdish, and G. Howes as for a Forehand S. Yanger, C. W. Miner and J. B. Tourgas tied at 14 H. W. Eager, O. R. Dicker, E. W. Hiner and J. B. Tourgas tied at 14 H. W. Eager, O. R. Dicker, E. W. Hiner and J. B. Tourgas tied at 14 H. W. Eager, O. R. Dicker, R. A. B. Franklin, F. A. Bardish and G. Howe each Scored 13. W. S. Perry, T. G. Stanton, G. J. Rugg, E. Welch, G. E. Powers and J. B. Starker, A. R. Bowdish and G. Howe each Scored 13. W. S. Perry, T. G. Stanton, G. J. Rugg, E. Welch, G. E. Powers and J. B. Sawis have four and the each Scored 13. W. S. Perry, T. G. Stanton, G. J. Rugg, E. Welch, G. E. Powers and J. B. Sawis have f

	all indications the event will be a prosperous one.
	 Initiation of the second state of the
1	EMERALD GUN CLUBThis New York club had its annual meet

11111 - 5 11111 - 5 10111 - 5 10111 - 5 10011 - 5 00011 - 4	W Raulser J Blohm, 2 J Boyle, 2 W Harned	lyds		1100-3 1100-3
-This N	lew York c	lub had	its annua	l meet

J Schwack, 21703......110071-5. EMERALD GUN CLUB.-This New York club had its annual met at New Dorp, S. I., June 11. The match was at live pigeons, groun traps, 91, 25 and 30yds. rise, 80yds, boundary and prizze for the fir-four. The scores were as follows: R. Reagan (21yds,) 4. L. Sche merborn (30) 7, T. Codey (25) 7, P. Butz (25) 6, P. J. Keenan (25) 6. T. Ruhens (21) 4, S. Sldley (25) 4, John Howard (21) 5, N. Weasel (30) 7, Schrader (21) 8, William Glassum (30) 5, J. W. Oodfrey (25) 7, J. Gehering (21) 7, M. McMunn (21) 8, G. Remsen (23) 7, and A. McHa (21) 3.

FIVE TO TEX DOLLARS A YEAR for all ordinary employments secures a \$1,000 insurance with \$5 weekly indemnity in the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn. Paid Accident policy holders \$850,000 in 1884.- Adv. ALLEN'S bow-facing cars, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, 11.-Adv.

Canoeing.

cretaries of cance clubs are requested to send to FOREST AND ram their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc., of clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and ris of the same. Canceists and all interested in canceing are ested to forward to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, rings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating e sport.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.



S ECRFTARY-Dr. C. A. Neidé. Schuylerville, N. Y. Candidates for commendation of an active member of the A. C. A., together with the sum of \$3 for initiation fee and first year's dues, to the secretary, who will present the names to the commodore. Money should be sent by *registered letter*, or money order on Saratoga Springs, N. Y



MOHICAN C. C. RACES.

THURSDAY, June 8.-Omitted, as many canoes were absent ou

MOHICAN C. C. ANNUAL RECATA.

NEW YORK C. C. ANNUAL REGATTA.

NEW YORK C. C. ANNUAL REGATTA. THE open roof halcony of the yacht club house at Tompkinsville, S. I., was crowded on Saturday with the members and friends of the New York C. C. gathered to witness the annual spring regata of the club. The floating club house is now moored beside the yacht club house in an excellent location, and the courses were arranged so as to be in view from hold places. The first race, for the Commo-dore's trophy as well as the regular club prizes, was called at 3 g. M. the course as iaid out being around a large slip at anchor off Clifton, then op and around the schoener Dauntless, moored off the club house and home, making a beet down against the tide, and a short leg across wind and tide. A good hreeze was blowing in from the start the first mark was taken in tow by a tug and beaded for New York, so the course was changed, a barkentine near by heing taken as the first mark. The starters were: Nethla, Com. C. K. Muuroe; Sea Bee, C. B. Vaux; Tramp, C. J. Stevens; Minne, E. D. Delavan, Jr.; Siren, R. B. Burchard; Sea Urchin, B. S. Nada!. Be Bee went off with a lead at the start, with Tromp and Nethla in chace, the others losing time in getting away. Sea Bee corked short toxs will in shore and was soon fur abaded, while the other two sailed very evenly. Off Clifton Tramp missed the markhoat and re-urned without completing the course. Sea Bee came down the wind very fast but failed to turn the last mark, and Nethla took first prize n her maiden race. The next race was for small canoes, paddling, the starters belma

The maid of the race. The next race was for small cances, paddling, the starters being essrs. Yaux, Drake, Paine and Seymour. Mr. Paine paddled a gethen folding cance, with mahogauy deck, a very compact and indsome boat. Mr. Yaux won, with Mr. Drake second. In the paddling race for larger cances, the entries were: Lasata, G. Foster; Nethia, C. K. Munroe. Lasata won after a close con-et.

sailing race over a short course, three rounds, followed, the tesheing: Sea Bee, C, B Yaux; Tramp, C. J. Stevens; Nethla, Murroe; Mime, E. D. Delavan, Jr.; Sea Urchin, B, S. Nadal; n, H. B. Burchard. Sea Bee led the race and won easily, with

hand paddling race proved very amusing, the contestants hand paddling race proved very amusing, the contestants g in their boats, their bodies bent close to the deck, while addled with hands only. Mr. Foster won, with Mr. Munroe

econd. The last was an upset race between Messre. Munroe, Paine, Delayan and Foster, won by Com. Munroe. The prizes given were silk flags, faces for the commodore's trophy will be held through the season, and the fall regatta will take place on Oct. 2.

LEND ME FIVE DOLLARS.

LEND ME FIVE DOLLARS. THE Hartford Courant last Saturday, June 12, had this item: "Yesterday a mac callug himself Amsheld, who was baarding at the Allyn House, called upon Dr. Parmele of the Hartford Canog cancelsts who were at Windsor Locks waiting to come down here the next day. Making an uppointment for the alternoon, he wontto Bristoi to see Commodore Louis Jones, Hc showed there a letter from the Boat and Yacht Uhub of Chicago and he repeated the Wind-sor Locks story and said he had slept all the hight before on the river bank at the Locks. Incidentally he asked Mr. Jones to help him get a check cashed at the bank, but that idl not work. Mr. Jones telephoned in to Mr. Davidson, also of the club, and he insti-tuted inquiries which showed that there were no cancelsts at Wind-sor Locks and that the gentileman who said he had slept on the river bank had really slept at the Allyn Homse. The opinion prevails that he is a swindler and there is a rumor that he is the man who swindled bigoglists in a similer way a while ago. If he is homse the has queer ideas of truth."

It is a namet way a wine ago. If he is noises to has quotient of truth." Parmele sent this item to Mr. C. B. Vaux. of this city. Mr. had just read it, when in walked a man calling himself Bemis, presented that he was one of twelve members of the Farragut and Canoe Club, of Chicago, who were stranded down at New wick. He presented the following letter: Recenture, Chicago, June 10.–C. B. Vaux, Eeq.—Dear Sir: arragut Boat and Canoe Club beg to introduce Henry R. Bemis s company of this membership. They are making the tongest ken canoe journey that has been attempted in this country.

There are twelve of them starting. They hope to reach New York in time to enter for your club races. The Farragut Olub commends them to your favor. Mr. Bemis, who is our Commedore, will ask for our fresh-water sailors. Our club would be glad to reciprocate favors you may show our wanderers.-GRO. R. Wnionr, Pres't. Mr. Yaux, with the bospitality that distinguishes him, invited the whole kit of the Farraguts to call at the club house; but with the caution which also distinguishes him, be politely refused to loan the needy stranger the ready cash asked for. - Mr. Farragut Mansfield Bemis is presumably still in distress.

Mr. Farragut Mansfield-Bemis is presumably still in distress. BROOKLYN C. C. CHALLENGE CUP, Status Data and the distress of the strophy came off, the balder, Mr. Brokaw, being challenged by the donor, Mr. Buding-ton. An encouraging feature of these contests is the large entry and good positions taken by the younger members of the etuh, who do not feel unduly handlenepped by the sail area carried by some in the a good whole sail breeze from the south, the course three miles, thi-angular, once around. The following started and crossed the line to a bad start in the order named: Yvonne, Wm. Whitolet's Miux. M. V. Brokaw (holder); Lone Star. C. V. R. Schuyler; Sunheam, J. F. Newman; Niente, A. R. Dunnell; Ganymede, T. B. Budington (chal-lenger). The last wohandicapped nearly 7048. The Guenn, also, was sailed over the course with 5%t. rig by Mr. Sinclaire, but owners only being allowed to compete, was not in be race. The first leg was a run with hoorns to port. The Yvonne increased fyronne, Minx, Lone Star, Guen, Sunbeam, Niente and Ganymede. This last boat here withdrew, having broken drown through haste in rigging and consequent imperfection in luportant details, and some gueer antics were shown by the Niente but no accident occurred. Yvonne mistook the course, not having ascelland where the buoy lay, a careless error which had fatal result in this case, as the ground this lost, put her third round the seeond huoy. There Sunbeam showed in front, followed very closely by Minx, Yvonne, Guewn (not competing), the others close up. For the heat bome excellent judg-ment was shown by Miux, who kept on a long leg down the Bay clear of the crowd of yachts which ladies' day at the Atlantic Y. C. at-tracted, and also held a better wind, the breeze heing off shore; she finally scored a win and retains the cup. Yvonne two seconds behind her, and also held a hetter wind, the breeze heing off shore; she finally scored forwed, of which hadies' day at the Atlantic Y. C. at-fracted, and also hel

Tracted, and also held a hetter wind, the breeze heing off shore; she finally scored a win and retains the cup. Yvonne two seconds behind being measured.
A padding race followed, of which the following is a summary: Course from Sixty-sixth street dock to A. Y. C. Basth, half mile adding, for a special prize offered by the Ontario Cance Company, second; d. P. Weekes, Pagan; C. O. Bahmano, Eda.
Bautoma and the second of the course of the course

THE MEET AT CALLA SHASTA.

The which use less open water cance.
OUENA.
The Animoter of years the Hartford and Springfield cance clubs we held a joint meet on Decoration Day, one year near Hartford and the alternate year near Springfield. In 1855 the Springfield spine the further the search and the se

and a jolly time was had around the first camp-fire telling stories and singing songs. Baturday the tents for visiting canceists were pitched and camp officers elected. As every canceist guest landed, he was presented with a pretty hadge of bull satin ribbon bearing the words, "Caila Sbasta 1886," and beneath these, the tolems and flags, tastefully ar-ranged, of the Hartford and Springfield Clubs. The H. C. C. and S. C. C. hadges were the same as the guest badges, with a small flap of blue ribbon bearing the word "member" and the initials of the club. Saturday night ahout fifty cances were drawn up on the beach and double that number of men were gathered around the camp-fire, while Billy the janitor, the jewel of the Springfield Club, lent a weird charm to the scene in the first first with his red shirt, bare arms and silk bat. The camp-fire was Billy's especial pride, and it was only on such occasions that be dreemed if fitting to wear the ping hat which he kindly donated, as a parting pift, to the Hartford Club at the breaking up of camp. At a meeting held in the parilion, George L. Parmele was chosen commodore of the camp and Rev. W. H. Larom, chaplain. The subject of a New England Association

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NOTES FROM LOWELL. -For the annual regata of the Vesper Boat Club, to heid June 24, but one cance race, landem padding, is announced; but this must not be taken as indicating a lack of cance interest in the club. Since last season quite a salling hoom bad heen developed and nearly all of the open paddilar cances, so largely used here, have been fitted with one or two sails apiece; some of them pretty large spreads, too. Among the new crait added to the navy are a Stevens build, 25-inch sailing come with heavy lead keel, owned by John Walsh, and a heautiful 14 63:0 open Peterboro, with sail, just received by Malph F. Brazer. Several new boats have also heen received by unatached canceists and the New Wamesit Club, organized by Messrs, Rolfe and Hunington, have built a small foat-ing hoat house at the cemterey crossing on the Concord River, which shelters upward of half a dozen craft. Three of these are cr-ditable home-made canvas cances of simitar model to Vice-Commore Buller's Blanche, which won two saling prizes at Calla Shasta. One will have two boards, placed well forward and aft. There will probably he no general Merrimack Kiver meet this year, but the Vesper boys have already taken their usual number of one-day trips on neighbor-ing streams. Several Lowell representatives may he looked for at Grindstone in Angust, and two of the local breturen contemplate spending next winter canceing in Florida.-F. H. P.

In the difference of the second second

Don't twist your neck off, but use Allen's bow-facing oars. Little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, Ill.—Adv.

Lottie taking second. Alpine was first in her class, with Spark sec-ond, Some of the boats have not yet heen officially measured, and Lottie may be over 26th, in which case the second prize goes to Silver Cloud, The judges were Messrs. F. L. Cunningham, T. H. Higgins, Henry N. Woods and E. B. Newton.

Machting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

FIXTURES.

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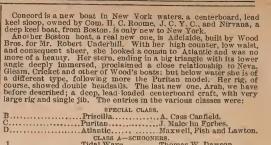
BROOKLYN Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA. THE annual regatta of the Brooklyn Y. C. was sailed on June 19 over the following courses: For classes A and C, crossing an imaginary line drawn from the judges' steamer to a mark boat an-chored in front thereof, at a distance of 2009ds, to black huoy No. 7, on the lower end of the west hank, leaving the same on the port hand, thence home, crossing said imaginary line at the finish. Dis-tance 1314 wiles. chored in front thereof, at a distance or zaryus, to make outp there, on the lower end of the west hank, leaving the same on the port hand, thence home, crossing said imaginary line at the finish. Dis-tance 134 miles. For classes B, D, 1, 2 and 3 start the same as above, thence to southwest Spit buoy No. 85, leaving same on port hand, thence home, crossing the imaginary line at the finish. Distance 16% miles. For Class 4, start as above, thence to Southwest Spit huoy No. 84, leaving same to port, thence to hack buoy No. 5 at Sandy Hook Point, leaving same to port, thence return to Southwest Spit huoy No. 84, pass to the westward of the stone or dumb heacon and to the east-ward of hlack buoys 9, 11, 13, 15 on the west bank. The yachts were divided as follows: Class 1.—Cahin sloops, cut-ters, yawls and schooners of 25ft, sailing length and under. Class 2, -Cabin bloops, cutters, yawls and schooners of 30ft. Class 4.—Cahin sloops, outers, yawls and schooners over 35ft. Sailing length and under to 25ft. Class 4.—Cahin sloops, cutters, yawls and schooners over 36ft. Leass 1.—Cahin sloops, class ers of 36ft. sailing length and under to 30ft. Class 4.—Cahin sloops, class b.—Open catboats, all over 20ft. Class 5..—Open sloops, 25ft. and under. Class 1..—Open estboats, 30ft. and under. Class B.—Open entarboats, all over 20ft. Class 6.—Open sloops, 25ft. and under. Class 1..—Open sloops, all over 26ft. The following yachts were class 1..—Open sloops, all over 26ft. The following yachts under. Class 1..—Open sloops, all over 26ft. The following yachts were class 1..—Open sloops, all over 26ft. The following yachts and under. Class 4..—Open sloops, all over 26ft. The following yachts under. Class 1..—Open sloops, all over 26ft. The following yachts under. Class 1..—Open sloops, all over 26ft. The following yachts and and the intervious classes: CLASS 4.—CABIN SLOOPS. CLASS A-CABIN SLOOPS.

	CLASS 3-C.	ABIN SLOOPS.		
Carrie May				35.00
Wacondah	Henry De	scher		35 103
Elephant	Henry M	ever, Jr		37 00
		ABIN SLOOPS.		
Bess				97 06
DC58		-		**** ***.00
		ABIN SLOOPS.		
Mascotte	G. W. He	ernold	• • • • • • • • • • • •	24.00
Irene				
Vida				— —
	CLASS A-O	PEN CATBOATS	s.	
Elfin	E. G. Da	vis		19.11
Psy che	Eugene	Zaiss		18.00
	CLASS B-0			
Ripple	THE F	Dragton	D.	96.08
white	CT 199 C	OPEN SLOOPS.		
Faustina				94 05
The wind was fresh	from SW	when the flee	t started a	t 1:04 P M
and the tide was run	ning flood	The larger ho	ate wore tir	ned at huo
81% as follows:	ning nood.	the larger bo	ato were th	neu ai buo,
Carrie May	9 50 45	Elephant		3 07 4
Wacondan,.	9 55 15	Ripple		8 98 9
Outvie				
The full summary	01			
The run summery .		ABIN SLOOPS.		
		Finish.	Elansed	Corrected
Mascotte				
Wide	1 04 41	4 31 00	3 96 16	3 95 21

	Start.	rinsn.	mapseu.	Correcteu.
Mascotte		4 30 24	3 26 11	3 24 12
Vida.	1 04 41			3 25 21
v Itta	1 01 52	Not timud	0 40 10	0 20 21
Irene	1 04 05	Not thired.		
	CLASS 2-0	ABIN SLOOPS.		
Bess	1 07 00	Not timed.		
	CLASS 3-0	ABIN SLOOPS.		
Carrie May	1 04 25	3 49 00	2 44 35	2 43 20
Wacondah	$\dots 1 05 09$	3 55 00	2 49 51	2 48 26
Elephant,	1 04 34	4 03 30	2 58 56	2 58 56
Cicpitano,				
		CABIN SLOOPS.	-	
Outvie	1 04 07	4 40 00	3 35 53	3 35 53
Hattie S	1 05 34			
	CLASS A-	CAT DICCED		
	1 OU 95	9 98 50	2 28 24	2 28 24
Elfin		0 00 00	2 51 12	1 48 14
Psyche,	1 08 18	3 29 20	2 01 12	1 49 14
	CLASS B-C.	AT RIGGED.		
Ripple	1 08 18	4 20 34	3 11 16	3 11 16
	CLASS C-	OPEN SLOOPS.		
Faustina	1 09 44	3 23 00	2 13 16	2 13 16
Surprise	1 06 48	8 37 00	2 29 17	2 27 44
Bess had no comp	atitor in the	agela hrones	Hattie S 10	ost her ton.
Bess had no comp	the The due	lace followed	the reas or	the launah
mast and did not fiu	isn. ine jud	iges tonowed	the race of	i the laulien
Edward Burfield.				

ANTIC Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA, JUNE 15.

Edward Burfield.
ATLANTIC Y. C. ANNUAL RECATTA, JUNE 15.
A Jarge heat from Boston, benton adding to the score of last years a structure of regatia week this year is the presence of a large heat from Boston, benton adding to the score of last years a structure and the time of regatiant week this year is the presence of a large heat from Boston, benton adding to the score of last years a structure and the presence of the score of last years a structure and the time of regating a perfect ovariant from whistles and bells on her passage past the city to ber old anchorare off Stapleton, while May flower was found a machor on Tuesday moming off May Ridge. She had left Boston on Thursday night, falling foul of fors and calms and not reaching New York with Monday night, too late to enter on Tuesday. She went on the screw dock on Wednesday, and will probably and the large proportion of the Atlantic Y. C. the grant is the supreme effort of the Atlantic Y. C. the cultimation of twenty years' experience of the American center bost of store and the score whork and it May flower. The score work of the score of the anner than the tot of the 30 starters being on trial. First of course is the supreme effort of the Atlantic Y. C. the cultimation of twenty years' experience of the Anner tot an early deviced to the anner the score that the score the result of the start has the score the result of the start has the score the result of the start has the score the result of the score the result of the start has the score the result of the start has the score the result of the score the score that the score the score that the score that the score the result of the score the score that the score the score that the score the score that the score that the score the score that





 26.
 Niréana
 T. H. Hall.

 21.
 CLASS F-CABIN SLOOPS.

 27.
 Crocodile
 John G. Prague.

 28.
 Rival.
 Hop & Copmann.

 29.
 Nomad.
 H. C. Wintringham.

 20.
 Nomad.
 Hub Boyd.

 21.
 Carlew.
 Charles Pryor.

 23.
 CLASS K-CABIN SLOOPS.
 Statestore

 24.
 Curlew.
 Charles Pryor.

 25.
 CLASS K-CABIN SLOOPS.
 Statestore

 26.
 Merlin.
 G H Ripley

 27.
 CLASS K-CABIN SLOOPS.
 Statestore

 28.
 Merlin.
 Janes Weir, Jr.

 The letters or numbers were carried on the mainsail. The courses were for special class from Bay Ridge to and around the stakeboat, and abok to Buoy No. 5.
 Distance. 37 miles.

 For Classes the acourse, hut returning home after rounding the stakeboat anchored neur Buoy No. 8.
 Distance. 44 mil

Puritan. Puritan. Haze... Grayling. Tidal Wave Montauk. Priscilla.

10 40 20	Adelaide10	48	23
10 41 12	Stella	47	48
10 41 36	Crocodile10	48	07
10 42 11	Roamer10	48	13
10 42 47	Rival	48	48
	Thistle10	48	46
	Bertie10	18	56
10 42 55	Car cond 10	10	21
10 43 18	Concord10	40	10
10 44 42	Athlon 10	40	42
10 45 00	Daisy10	50	00
10 45 00	Penguin10	50	00
10 45 00	Daphne10	60	00
10 45 85	Ilderan	50	00
10 46 40	Curlew	50	00
10 46 54	Nomad	50	00
10 47 00	Nirvana10	50	00
10 47 32	Merlin	50	00
	Louise,	50	00
10 47 41	100130,		

Priscilla. Agnes ... Atlantic . Gracie... Republic. Vidette. Leona...

ara....

Daphne.

 Republic.
 10 45 00
 Daghne.
 10 5 00

 Vidette.
 10 45 00
 Daghne.
 10 5 00

 Leona.
 10 45 00
 Daghne.
 10 5 00

 Clara.
 10 45 04
 Ourlew.
 10 50 00

 Hypatia.
 10 45 05
 Ourlew.
 10 50 00

 Arah
 10 47 00
 Nirvana.
 10 50 00

 Virid.
 10 47 32
 Merin.
 10 50 00

 Cinderella.
 10 47 32
 Merin.
 10 50 00

 Rover.
 10 47 41
 Stonse.
 10 50 00

 Spinnakers, clubtopsaits and halloon jibtopsaits went quickly aloft, and in a few minutes all were spread across the Bay, a host of lofty white triangles showing in the misty distance.
 The sum meanwhile had come out a little and the air was warmer, nut the wind had not increased.
 Puritan and Thetis still held along lead, with Priscilla next and Atlantic sill among the ruck. At 11:30

 all were outside the forts, the three leaders well ahead. The wind now went around to the North and 10:41 Atlantic jibed her boom to port, Priscilla doing the same at 10:32 and most of the fleet following.

 Betore noon the wind dropped perceptibly, and Puritan and Thetis soft Buoy 6 were nearly hecalmed. Thetis drifted up on the white hoat, however, and seemed vary close to her. At 11:50 Puritan jibed, again, and Priscilla foll at lowed at 12:23. All were now nearing Buoy 6, where hem arkhoat was stationed, about

cilla were next seen about 34 mile astern of Puri-	
having made up the loss at starting. Astern	
others all with hooms over the quarter. Atlantic	
Priscilla probably 400ft. astern. The times were:	
19 47 18	

35 33	Haze	
86 00	Cinderella 12 47 18	
12 00	Concorde 12 47 59	
3 00	Gracie12 48 24	
13 55	Crocodile	
14 40	Penguin	
14 48	Republic	
	Thistle	
15 48	THISUB	
46 01		

	Waco
NEW JERSEY Y. C. 15TH ANNUAL REGATTA.	Outvi
TXCEPT in the matter of wind, the New Jersey Y. C. were badly	
E served by the weather on Monday, as a northeast storm hrought a chill rain with it, making it very unpleasant for the spectators.	Masec
The race was thrown open to yachts of other clubs, and a number of	Vida.
entries were promised, but only a part of them appeared, both Croc-	Irene.
odde and Arah being among the absent. Only 19 of the 33 entries	
started, and but 12 of these completed the course; a very great pity,	Bess.
considering the number of calm days in the yachting calendar and	
the brisk northeast breeze that hlew on this occasion. All classes started and finished off Bedloe's Island, the catamarans turning	Carrie
Buoys 9 and 16, Class B turned Buoys 11 and 16, Classes C and D	Waco
Buoys 13 and 16, Class E Buoy 13 only, and Class F rounded Fort	Eleph
Lofevette	0
The steamer Blackbird was anchored off Bedloe's Island at 11 A. M.	Outvie
by which time the breeze had freshened so much that most of the vachts turned in one or even two reefs. At 11:10 the starting whistle	Labit
blew, with the handicap at 11:15, the yachts crossing in the following	Elfin.
order:	Psych
Cyclone	
Wayward 11 12 53 Nemesis	Rippl
Sirene	Theres
Truant 11 13 49 Alexander F 11 18 59	Faust
Geo. B. Deane	Bes
Rambler	mast
Cate Cate	Edwa
Louise	
Charm	ATL
All after Rambler were handicapped. The tide was half down and the ebb carried them on swiftly. The	
small class turned Fort Lafayette as follows:	A ^s
Cate Cate	victor
Trnant	sailed
The larger boats were timed at Buoy 18: Siren	forme
Dambler 12 13 31 Unarm	passa
Tonise 12 12 40 Alexander F	flowe:
Shortly after the turn the Charm and Geo. B. Deane Iouled in tack-	not re
ing, hut no damage was done. The heat home was made against a	day.
strong wind, the yachts carrying full sail, though most of them would have been satisfied with a reef in. The new jib and mainsail hoat,	sail to
Sirene, built by McGiehan for Dr. Doremus, for the use of his sons,	Thi
won her first race, sailing well all day.	from
	mater

Shortiy after the	fuin the charm	hoat how	o mag mad	lo ogginet a
ing, hut no damag	e was done. 11	те пеат поп	10 was mau	the against a
strong wind, the y	achts carrying f	ull san, thou	ign most of	them would
have been satisfie	d with a reet II	1. The new	no and ma	uusan uuat,
Sirene, built hy Mo	Giehan for Dr.	Doremus, fo	or the use	of his sons,
won her first race,	sailing well all	dav.		
WOIL HET MISE THOO				
CLA	SS A-CATAMARA	NS. SUFT. AN	D OVER.	Corrected.
	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	
Ægir		2 11 53	2 56 53	2 56 53
Cyclone		Not timea.		
Nemesis		2 38 12	3 23 12	3 22 49
Itolitebio		and the second	ANTO OT	
CLA	SS B-CABIN YAC	HIS, OIFT. A	ND OVER.	
Wayward	11 12 03	Not timen		
C	LASS C-CABIN YA	CHTS, UNDER	R 31FT.	
Letitia	11 14 17	2 17 07	3 02 50	3 02 16
Alexander F	11 15 00	2 18 35	3 03 35	3 02 31
Alexander F	11 15 00	2 49 48	3 34 48	8 31 29
Wabasso	11 15 00	Not timed.		• •••_
Vixen		Not timed		
Louise	11 15 00			
CT.J	ASS N-OPEN YAC	HTS. 26FT. AL	ND OVER.	
Charm	11 15 00	2 31 17	3 16 17	3 16 17
Henry Gray	11 15 00	Did not fir	nish.	
Henry Gray	LASS E-OPEN YA			
	11 14 45	Ranagrou	nd	
Rambler		2 27 25	8 19 15	3.08.00
G. B. Deane		2 10 23	0 56 46	2 56 01
Sirene		2 10 25	2 00 40	2 30 01
C	LASS F-OPEN YA	CHTS, UNDER	R ZIFT.	D FC DC
Cate Cate	11 15 50	2 08 06		2 56 06
Tripant		Not timed		
Wave			2 44 05	2 42 13
Triton	11 15 00	Did not fl	nish	
	11 15 00	1 55 45	2 40 45	2 37 53
		Letitia, Chi	arm. Sirene	and Teaser
The judges were A	forme Gao F. G	artland and	A Jeanne	eret.
The judges were 1	uessis. 000. 15. 0	ter orestill certi	a and o Otstated	

Warranted to throw 300 No. 8 shot in 30-inch circle

at 33 yards.

(California)

Ĵune 17, 1886.]	FOREST AND STRE	
nearly becalmed, the leaders close together. Frisdla high aloon jibtopsail and what wind there was she' into first place on the heat to the lightship. All came for it well together, hut, nipping as close a cilla weathered it on starboard tack and was off dow tide helping her, while Puritam and Atlantic had tack under the mark hefore rounding. Atlantic tau dropped her ballooner overboard in setting it. Pwhile atter her came the cutter Clara, fourth of the were: 282 52 6 Grayling	ugni, drawing possible, Pris- fill, wind and the lost ground at the start, but from the Lighty ing up the lost ground at the start, but from the Lighty ing up the lost ground at the start, but from the Lighty marke another the start is the start of the market is the start the notation of the start is the start is the start the start is the start is the start is the start the start is the start is the start is the start the start is the start is the start is the start the start is the start is the start is the start the start is the start is the start is the start the start is the start is the start is the start the start is the start is the start is the start the start is the start is the start is the start the start is the start is the start is the start the start is the start is the start is the start is the start the start is the start is the start is the start is the start the start is the start is the start is the start is the start the start is the star	 The many ways a summer, woo rounds or 30 mines. In the first class, bot, is ways the first class, bot, is ways and the first class, bot, is ways and the first class. A start of the string products of the string string s
36c. Per Dozen. H. H. KIFFE, 318 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Send for Fishing Tackle Catalogue.	DESIGNED	rless Single-Barrel Shotgun. ESPECIALLY FOR HOOTING.

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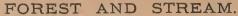
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12-GAUGE NOW READY.

Weight 6½ to 7 lbs.

The Top Snap is utilized as the lever for cocking the hammer as well as breaking up the gun. The leverage is so adjusted that the gun is broken up and hammer cocked as easily as an ordinary gun with simple top snap is broken up. By the same movement of the top snap the safety bolt is forced under the forward part of the trigger, locking the latter firmly into the bent of the hammer. The Safety Button is located just in front of the trigger, and is fully protected by the guard (as shown in cut). Pronounced by the trade and sportsmen generally the Finest Single Gun Made. INTERCHANGEABLE RIFLE BARRELS OF ALL CALIBERS furnished for these guns if desired. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Manufactured by THE STRONG FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.



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[JUNE 17, 1886



421

SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES.

APPLICATION OF A STATE OF A STATE

Charles Daly Hammerless.

THE BEST HAMMERLESS GUN IN THE WORLD.

WHY.

THE PECULIAR SYSTEM OF BORING, CHOKING AND CHAMBERING gives the maxim result in closeness of shooting (this, however, can be done by any one), combined with PENETRATION. This latter is the great point. Ask any one who shoots a Daly and they will tell you they "Kill dead."

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THE ANSON & DEELEY SYSTEM, ON WHICH THESE GUNS ARE MADE, is the best ever yet put on the market. It is the same system as used by Westley Richards, Harrington & Richardon and many others. The only objection has been that the forearm of the frame is rather short. We have, however, overcome this difficulty, and a DALY HAMMERLESS ANSON & DEELEY SYSTEM WITH LONG BODY IS THE STRONGEST HAMMERLESS IN THE WORLD.

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While in sales every other Hammerless Gun has fallen off at least 50 per cent. this scason (which has been a dull one in gun trade) the DALY has increased 50 per cent. Everyone who has one is enthusiastic in their praise.

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 No. 200–10, 12 and 16 Gauges, Diamond,
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We have just received a model of the Loader, and we are satisfied that it is vastly superior in simplicity, compactness, accuracy and durability to any machine of the kind ever made before. Mr. C. E. Overbaugh, who is thoroughly practical, has had years of experience in loading shells, and is a first-class mechanic, examined it and tested it exhaustively, and said "it is the best loader ever made."

The RAPID will be adapted to all gauges, viz.: 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20. Additional cost for more than one gauge, \$1.00 per size. To change the gauge it is simply necessary to exchange shell barrel and plunger head.

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Chamberlin Cartridges for Trap Shooting.



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CLAY BIRD CARTRIDGES.

LOAD No. 1, Second Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-12-Gauge-3¼ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, \$2,25. LOAD No. 2, Second Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-10-Gauge-4 drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, \$2,50. LOAD No. 3. Better Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-12-Gauge-3¼ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, \$2,75. LOAD No. 4, Better Quality Clay Bird Cartridge-10-Gauge-4¼ drams powder, 1¼ oz. No. 7 shot. Per hundred, \$3. BLUE ROCK PIGEON CARTRIDGES.

ELUE ROCK PIGEON CARTRIDES.
ELUE ROCK PIGEON CARTRIDES.
ELOAD No. 52, Second Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-34 drams powder, 14 dor. 53, Second Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-10-Gauge-4 drams powder, 14 oz. No. 58, Stot. Per hundred, 250.
COAD No. 54, Better Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-34 drams powder, 14 oz. No. 58, Stot. Per hundred, 250.
COAD No. 56, Better Quality Blue Rock Pigeon Cartridge-12-Gauge-34 drams powder, 14 oz. No. 58, Stot. Per hundred, 250.
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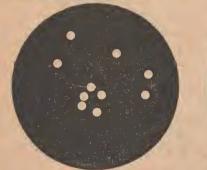
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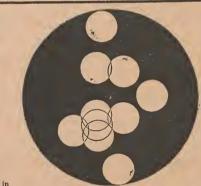
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Canoe and Camp Cookery.



A' WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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

NEW YORK, JUNE 24, 1886.

low, and the cattlemen may have reason to give over their boast that they have the Crow reserve in their power.

THE PARK RAILROAD JOB.

THE bill to grant a right of way to the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork Railroad Company through the Yellowstone National Park came up in the Senate last Monday, on motion of Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, the champion of the railroad schemers. Mr. Vest made a strong speech in opposition to the bill. "He denied that the road was intended in good faith to reach mining property. Why had not at least a pre-liminary survey been made? He would not appeal to men who thought the Mammoth Cave and Niagara Falls should be transferred to commercial use, or that the Great Geysers should be devoted to laundry purposes and dished out to Chinamen for dirty linen. But he would ap-peal to Senators to preserve at least one spot of beauty from the rack and roar of commerce and the greed and avarice of selfish men. The railroad company's object was not to get to a mine but to carry passengers to and through the Park. The construction of this road, Mr. Vest asserted, would be the destruction of the Yellowstone Park. A former officer of the Interior Department had haunted the Senate in the interest of this bill. Some sug-gestions had been made to the effect that Mr. Vest and other Senators who opposed this bill were the tools of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Any statement of that kind was utterly and infamously false. No man connected with that company had ever darcd to approach Mr. Vest on the subject. If the Northern Pacific Railroad Company had any interest whatever in the matter it was that a road through the Fark should be built, as it would form a branch of that road."

The question went over for a future consideration.

SONG BIRDS AND STATISTICS.

A CINCINNATI gentleman has been entertaining the Society of Natural History of that city with some statistics to prove, theoretically, that the possible destruction of song birds by milliners' agents and other wholesale bird hunters can have no appreciable effect upon the grand sum total of the birds, which for the three Americas he puts at 3,000,000,000, including all the feathered species. His conclusions are (1) that the great bulk of millinery feather goods are from other than song birds; (2) that song birds are in little demand because of their plain plumage; (3) that the birds of brilliant plumage utilized by the miliners are of South American and other foreign origin; (4) that the destruction of harmful species compensates for that of useful species; (5) that even if all the birds so destroyed were song birds, the reduction in numbers from this cause would still be inappreciable in its effects on the fauna of the country at large.

Figures may, under skilful manipulation, be made to prove anything. But no manipulation of figures in the millions and billions can restore to the gardens and orchards and meadows and pastures and woods the birds which have been destroyed to adorn women's headgear. No arithmetician with his addition, multiplication and progression can hclp the people of this country to see birds where there are no birds. Figure as one may, the incontrovertible fact re-mains that the song birds have been destroyed in such vast numbers that the effect is appreciable; it has been seen and lamented by men and women in widely separated localities. There is no imagination about it. Those who have under-There is no imagination about it. Those who have under-taken the task of awakening public sentiment to make an end of the song bird slaughter are not engaged in combating an imaginary evil. They are contending against a folly whose actual material evil results are perfectly plain to every one whose gaze is not confined to theoretical expansions of the multiplication table.

THE FIRST TEN THOUSAND ROLL OF AUDUBON SOCIETY members will be reached and passed this month. New members are enrolling at the rate of a thousand a week. That means that the song bird feathers have had their day as hat decorations. Ten thousand—and by and by there will be tens of thousands—of people who think alike on such a topic must have an influence on the sentiment of the day.

QUAIL IN THE HAY FIELD .- If there are quail in the hay fields, instead of driving the mower over the nests or the young broods, put the dogs in to locate the birds, mark the spot, and when the team reaches it turn the horses' heads to one side. We suggested the plan last year. It was tried by sending spare copies of their printed rul with success. It is a little trouble, but it may save the birds. be in turn sent to organizers of new clubs.

VOL. XXVI.-No. 22. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, NEW YORK.

SUSTAIN THE PRIZE LIST.

THE officers of the National Rifle Association contem-▲ plate the preparation of a circular addressed to the public and asking for the establishment by wealthy citizens of prizes and challenge trophies. Wimbledon has scores of such gifts placed at the disposal of the managing council, and in this way records are kept up and certain trophies carry with their possession a championship in this or that style of shooting. In this way rivalry is kept bright and active, and those in control of the meeting feel encouraged and able to offer large added prize lists in money to each of the matches.

Creedmoor needs something of the same sort. It has had such trophies in the past, and they have helped very much in keeping up the interest in the art. The Army and Navy Journal Cup was such. The Hilton shield of to-day is another example of how popular such a prize may become and how much good it may do.

Gen. G. W. Wingate, the heat of the Association, in talking recently on this subject, after speaking of the necessity of keeping up the militia to a state of efficiency as shots, said: But in order to keep up this skill and bring it to the highest state of efficiency possible we must have competition and emulation, and in order to do this we must have prizes. The prizes given at Wimbledon are to a very large extent con-tributed by public spirited citizens, and are of such value as to make their acquisition an object for the volunteers. It is necessary that prizes going over from match to match be provided if these matches are to be continued. The Association cannot afford to provide them. What we want is some suitable trophy which can be contended for by teams from different organizations, and not held finally till won three times. Such a course would make the teams more ambitious and would insure a higher degree of skill among the marksmen

This is exactly the pressing want of riflc practice to-day. It is hardly reasonable to expect militia marksmen to go out and give of their time and money without some incentive. The public has a direct interest in having the shooting ability kept up, and the rich class of citizens perhaps more than others, and it is but fair that trophies, prizes, gifts, etc., be offered, so that when victory does follow effort the winning guardsmen or team may have something to show as an

emblem of that success. We have faith that, if this matter is put strongly and clearly before the public, there will be a prompt and satisfactory response from many quarters, and, the system having been established and its good results shown, there will then be a steady and liberal support to the work which for a dozen years past the National Rifle Association has been courageously carrying on.

THE SIX-INCH TROUT LAW .- Several States have a clause in their fish laws forbidding the taking of trout under six inches in length. The provision is a most wholesome restriction on the unreasonable and foolish destruction of fingerlings. The line between trout fit to basket and trout unfit must be drawn somewhere, and the limit of six inches is none too small. The New York law did have such a clause, but the stupid politicians in the last Legislature did away with it. The markets are now open for the reception of the fry; and Mr. John D. Collins, secretary of the Utica Fish and Game Protective Association, tells that bushels of little trout taken in the headwaters of streams are shipped to New York, Philadelphia and Boston markets. This is not very encouraging to the public-spirited persons who have contributed time and money in efforts to restock the depleted streams of the State.

NEW YORK COUNTY SUPERVISORS .- The county superors in New York have authority to add to the protection of game and fish, but no authority to take from it. They may increase the close season on any species; they may not shorten it. The Rockland county supervisors have voted to open the woodcock season July 1. This they cannot do. The State law provides that the season shall open August 1: persons who shoot woodcock in Rockland county before that date will be just as much liable to a penalty as if the supervisors had taken no action; the unauthorized step of the supervisors will excuse no one.

CLUB RULES .- We have frequent calls for copies of club rules, by laws and constitutions. Secretaries of gun clubs, angling clubs and game protective associations will oblige us by sending spare copies of their printed rules, that these may

CORRESPONDENCE.

money or they will not be inserted.

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

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Forest and Stream Publishing Co. New York City. Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

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CONTENTS.					
EDTTORIAL. Song Birds and Statistics. The Crow Reserve. Sustain the Prize List. The Park Railroad Job. The Sponsman Towns. Days With the Barmecide Club. Natureat. Histore. Additions to California Avi- fauna. Inoculation for Snske Bite. Bear and Moose Queries. Burd Notes. GAME Bao AND GUN. In the Old Backwoods. Another Breechioader. "Jumping Deer." A California Outing. Montana's Cattle Kings. Sea AND fiven Fristing. Ondawa (Poem). Camps of the Kingfishers. Among the Alders. Munesora Trout Streams.	SEA AND RIVER FISHING. Land-Locked Salmon. Prospect Lake. Maine Angling. Trouting in the Northwest. English Fly-Casting. FISHCULTURE. Salmon in the Hudson. THE KENNEL. Parasitic Diseases of Dogs. Kennel Notes. RiFLE AND TATA SIGOTING. Range and Gallerv. Massachusetts Rifle Associati The Trap. The Leavenworth Tourname YAOHTING. Cruise of the Coot. Dorcheeter Regatta. Hull Y. C. Regatta. Seawanhaka C. Y. C. Regatta. Seawanhaka C. Y. C. Regatta. Seawanhaka C. Y. C. Regatta. New York Y C. Regatta. Seawanhaka C. Y. C. Regatta CANORING.				

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THE CROW RESERVE.

IN reply to the FOREST AND STREAM'S charge that the Crow Indian reservation has been captured by the cattlemen, the Interior Department, through Commissioner Atkins, has given out an explanation and a denial. The explanation, as reported in the New York Times, and copied elsewherc, is in effect a corroboration of the statements made by us. The department explains that leases may lawfully be made; but it appears from Commissioner Atkins's own showing that no single one of the cattlemen, whose herds now cover the reserve, has a lease or any warrant whatever for the occupation. They are, therefore, all trespassers, and should without delay be ejected. The sheepman Barry, who, after dickering with the department without driving a bargain, put his sheep on the reserve and paid nothing, is only one of a class of deflant trespassers, who infest the reserva-tion "without a shadow of right."

Having thus shown the condition of affairs on the Crow reserve to be fully as bad as or worse than that described in these columns, the department expresses a touching confidence in its agent and denies the truth of the charges of the FOREST AND STREAM, "basing this denial on a thorough knowledge of his [the agent's] probity, and a lack of any

accurate information, etc."—a somewhat extraordinary basis. The confidence in the Crow agent's probity is good enough so far as it goes, but it is to be hoped that the department will supplement this by securing the accurate information without which it cannot properly remedy the abuses complained of. We again urge the Secretary of the Interior to make a searching investigation of the condition of affairs in the Crow reserve. Rightly conducted, such an inquiry will show the truth of the FOREST AND STREAM'S chargesthat the choice lands of the reservation have been taken by the cattlemen, who are now practically in control of the reserve, and by the construction of permanent improvements are preparing to maintain their hold in the future; that the Indians do not receive proper compensation for the privileges ac-corded, are not justly treated, do not acquiesce in the taking of their lands, and are in part deceived as to the actual condition of affairs. When the department's confidence in its agent is complemented or supplanted by accurate information on these points, we trust that prompt official action may fol-

DAYS WITH THE BARMECIDE CLUB,

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"What! complaining again? Well, I do love what they call a grumbler, but not a chronic one. Give me one who uses a little judgment, even if it be only a little." "Come now, Roy, with all your good nature had you been the beggar who asked food of the Barmecide prince you would have pulled his nose and pitched him out of his own window had he dared to have played such a measly old joke on you."

window had he dared to have played such a measly old joke on you." Complain? Well, if there was any complain in Roy's vocabulary it must have begun with a k and an u, for it would never have been found under the C's nor over them. He would be pretty thoroughly demoralized and weakened when he could not make an enjoyable meal of fresh air and mountain scenery. He could extract any amount of comfort and sport from the most unpromising beginnings and the most disastrous endings. "Where are your trout?" "There in the basket. I thought I'd just have a little smoke before dressing them." "There are none here. This is your basket, isn't it?" Roy, looking benignly on the proceedings, answered yes. "There is nothing in it." "Nothing in it? Why, man, it's full of pleasant remi-niscences of which you are a part." "Thank you. You'd better dress them after your next pipe."

pipe." "All right, I'll commence on you." "Where are your fish, anyhow?" "In the lake" "They's a good place for them. J

"Where are your fish, anyhow?" "In the lake" "That's a god place for them. They'll keep." Murmuring avails nothing; and Roy's was the right spirit, and we entered into it, perhaps; not fully. To him every-thing ministers to his pleasure. The birds rioting in song, the shimmer of a rippled lake, the dripping of a leaky roof into his ear, rosy twilight lingering on the hilltop, the doughy heaviness of half-baked bread, the soft plaintive hullaby of a meadow brook and the persistent probings of empty mosquitoes are to him mines of pure delight. The guide said to him one day when he came to camp hungry as a wolf, "I'm very sorry, Mr. Roy, for 1 think I've scorched the potatoes." "Oh! that's all right; a little scorching im-proves them and I'm not sure but the more they are scorched "Hang a country where dried apples are a luxury." We saw deer in abundance every day, but refrained from even disturbing them, for the novelty of their appearance had worn off and they had become so accustomed to seeing and hearing us that they almost seemed as though they had lost a little of their instinctive fear of man. MILLARD.

Hatural History.

THE FISHER.

THE FISHER. THE fisher (Mustela pennantee Erxl.), called by hunters "black cat," is not very abundant, yet sufficiently so to make a special part of the fall and winter hunt. The size and shape much resemble the fox, excepting the legs, which are much shorter. The color is black all over except the shoulders and neck, which is mixed with a rich gray, when prime. His body is about two feet long, and tafl one foot, bushy and black. Weight about twenty rounds

gray, when prime. His body is about two feet long, and tail one foot, bushy and black. Weight about twenty pounds. The fur is valuable, commanding for individual skins in the wholesale market ten dollars. The texture of the hide is thick and tough as compared with the mink (American sable), but the fur is fine, black and long. This animal is very industrious and mischievous—a perfect pest to the martin hunter, sometimes following bis lines of log traps for miles and knocking them to pieces and stealing the bait. A general rule among fur hunters is to build a larger trap, about one in eight, along the mountain side, especially for the fisher, and by so doing the hunter not only saves his martins but occasionally secures a specime of more value. It is not a sure thing, however, for the fisher is an artful and shy creature, especially if he is an old one and has been trapped before, as then they will often contrive to get at the bait without springing the trap. The surest way to capture them is with steel traps, and the usual manner of setting it is in open houses built of ever-green boughs, about four or five feet high, and three feet deep. Stick down a forked stick in the extreme back of the cubby, and put your bait on it. Then set your trap in front of the bait (18 or 20 inches from il); cover your trap with fine moss so that it will all look natural; fasten the trap securely to a small detached tree, and ite the top of the tree so that the animal can swing it round at liberty. The best bait is supposed to be fresh fish, yet he will take any fresh meat, and he is bound to have it too. I once, while hunting the Rangeley wilderness, was sorely tried by a fisher's robbing my traps, and set a steel trap for him, and for several weeks he outgeneraled me by stealing the bait. He knew just as well as I did where my trap set, and he would get around or over it and carry off the bait every time. I tried him in all the ways I could contrive, with no better success. Finally I set in another steel trap in front of th

mountains and in the deep forest, beating back as civilization advances, maintaining their solitary habits in the wildest haunts. Some hunters assert that the fishers go into brooks for fish, but I have never noticed any evidence of this. I have caught several specimens alive for zoological gardens, both in this country and in Europe, but they have to be kept in iron-lined cages, as they will continually gnaw wood, and by their industry soon make their escape. Very few are trapped now compared to former years. J. G. R. BETHEL. Maine

ADDITIONS TO CALIFORNIA AVIFAUNA.

ADDITIONS TO CALIFORNIA AVIFAUNA. THE occurrence of the yellow rail and European widgeon in this State was first recorded by Dr. J. G. Cooper in the Proceedings of the California Academy of Natural Sci-ences, Vol. IV., pages 8 and 9. I do not know if the specimens were deposited in any collection and they may not now be found. It may have been from an overslight or perhaps doubts as to the identity of the species that these two have been ex-cluded from the birds of this State, and yet I do not under-stand why the statements and data of these birds again in California which I sent to some Eastern ornithologists should have been wholly ignored. I trust that my making known the following facts in FOREST AND STREAM and the presence of the skins in my collection will be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. *Porana noveboracensis* (Gmelin), Yellow Rail.—I took a female of this species on the salt marsh of Alvarado, Alameda county, Dec. 28, 1863. No. 1169, female. Writer's col-lection). The bird flushed from close before me and flying a few red diversed int the growend schulded out of circit to

county, Dec. 28, 1883. No. 1169, female. Writer's col-lection). The bird flushed from close before me and flying a few yards dropped into the grass and skulked out of sight. It was soon found and pointed by my red setter and 1 picked it up alive. When first caught it made a sound very much like a young chicken in distress. Another specimen of this species which I have seen was shot near Cordelia, Solano county, last year by Mr. W. G. Blunt. The small size und probable scarcity of the bird, together with its secretive babits, has no doubt caused it to be over-looked by collectors. *Anas penelope* (Linn.), Widgeon.—I received a specimen in the flesh from the market in San Francisco, the source of Dr. Cooper's specimens, which, as he suggests, "were prob-ably stragglers from Asia instead of Europe." (No. 542, male, Feb. 17, 1882. Writer's collection.) I do not find the Carolina rail mentioned in any work to which I have referred as having been found in California, and take this opportunity to make known its possibly first occurrence.

and take this opportunity to make known its possibly first occurrence. *Porzana carolina* (Linn.), Sora.—Taken near Gilroy, Santa Clara county, Jan. 30, 1874. (No. 500, adult. Collection of D. S. Bryant.) There is figured in Gould's "Monograph of the Trochilidæ," the type and only specimen then known of *Selasphorus floresis*. I have just received a second example, shot by a boy near San Francisco, in May, 1885, which is a species new to the United States. *Selashorus floressis* (Loddiges). (No. 2.620, male. Writer's

United States. Sclasphorus floressii (Loddiges). (No. 2,620, male. Writer's collection.) The appearance of the bird is strongly suggest-ive of a hybrid between the anna and rufous hummingbirds, but Mr. Ridgway, who identified the bird from my descrip-tion, writes me that he is "rather inclined to consider it a distinct species." Should additional specimens be taken they will prove of great interest. WALTER E. BRYANT.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 9, 1886.

INOCULATION FOR SNAKE BITE.

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March, 1876.) It would be well to inoculate a chicken or rabbit with the juice of the aristolochia or some other of the "antidotal" plants first, and then let the cobra bite it; the pain and terror suffered during the existing experiments would be only slightly aggravated, and with a possible favor-able result.

BEAR AND MOOSE QUERIES.

BEAR AND MOOSE QUERIES. Editor Forest and Stream: Twould be very glad if some of the old hunters who ready our paper would favor me with information on one or two because that are not by any means elucidated in such nat-ural histories as I can refer to. What is the average and maximum recorded weight of the grizzly bear (Ursus horribilis Ord.)? One rarely hears and networks and the scales have been brought in, so far as I can secretarin, it has been voted an immense bear that went over to pounds. What is the maximum authentic recorded height at the shoulder of the moose (Alees machilis (Linné) Gray)? I should any that six feet is about the average height of a bull moose, the holdwing statement: "In October, 1880, Geo. Ross the abounds and the beast made 800 pounds, a bull moose that weat and measured it myself immediately after it was killed. I have and measured it myself immediately after it was killed. I the same month and in the same region of Ontario I by and measured it myself immediately after it was killed. I the same month and in the same region of Ontario I by and measured it myself immediately after it twos killed. I by and measured it myself immediately after it was killed. I by any moose in the same region of Ontario I by and measured it myself immediately after it theses hunters in the same month and in the same region of Ontario I by and heast the same region of Ontario I by any filled a bull moose that was 7 feet 2 inches at the sounders.

It is very difficult to know how far to credit these hunter shoulders." It is very difficult to know how far to credit these hunter statements, but it seems to me just possible that occasionally the moose may attain to such a great stature. A scientific friend totally discredits the statement because the dimensions given are far beyond the known limits of individual varia-tion. But it must be remembered that the variation is in the direction of this animal's specialization; that is, for example, the chief specialization of the common mole (Scalops aquati-cus (Linné) Coues), is its enormous hands, and they are by far more variable in their proportions than any other part of the animal's anatomy. So also the curlew (Numericus longi-rostris Wils.), its remarkable specialization and its most variable proportion is the length of the bill. Why, there-fore, in this case, may not the moose be subject to extreme variation in the elongation of its limbs, which probably is its chief specialization. However, whatever doubts may be cast on the above

chief specialization. However, whatever doubts may be cast on the above records, I have full faith in the honesty of the narrator, and am very sure that the mistake, if any, is due not to deliber-ate exaggeration, but rather to the baneful habit of trusting one's memory, that has, ere now, led the best-meaning of naturalists into lamentable error. ERNEST E. T. SETON. York, June 21, 1886

BIRD NOTES.

BIRD NOTES. D'ITCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.--Of robins the county is full to such an extent that fruit growers complain bit-terly of their depredations. Meadow larks are fairly numer-ous, though not abundant. But the rollicking song of the boolink is seldom more heard. I saw none and only heard the one trill of a single bird. The beautiful orioles also are very rarely met with. This doubtless is in great measure due to the late fashion of ladies' hat decoration. But to their credit he it said, that through the widely pervading influ-ence of the Forest AND STREAM, aided by the numerous Atoutbox Societries, this cruel fashion has been almost en-tirely discarded. Whether our bright plumaged birds and songsters will ever again be as plenty as heretofore is prob-that sings right on, rain or shine, all day long, that has escaped the demands of the milliner, owing to his modest plumage no doubt, and that is the song sparrow. Those I pund almost everywhere, and I think they have largely in ereasted of late years. What has become of the chattering mattins? I have seen but one family this year. Thrushes, the thirds and the frisky little wren are now seldom seen. Is the miscrable English sparrow responsible for their disap-planter. There is one, the same one show seldom seen. Is the miscrable English sparrow responsible for their disap-planter. There is one is the song sparrow the chattering mattins? I have seen but one family this year. Thrushes, the miscrable English sparrow responsible for their disap-planter. There is one is the second of the the disap-ter of the forest and the frisky little wren are not seldom seen. Is the miscrable English sparrow responsible for their disap-planter. There is one is the second of the theory the second of the second of the second second second the second second

J. H. D. THE TOLEDO EAGLET.—East Toledo, June 14.—Editor Forest and Stream: The eagle hatched April 26 is seven weeks old to-day. It is about one fourth the size of a full-grown eagle, and is fledging nicely and assuming a finc ap-pearance. It still depends on the mother to pick its food in small pieces, which she puts in its mouth. While the old birds have white heads and white or straw-colored beaks, the young bird is black, with black head and jet black beak. A week ago to-day a gentleman who claims to know every-thing about birds tried to make friends with the eagles. He was warned to keep away from then; but he put his hand inside the cage, when the female jumped from the nest and put three talons through his right hand. He is here to-day with a very sore hand, and says he will never again try to make friends with the American eagle. When everything is quiet I go inside, clean out the cage and give them fresh water. They pay no attention to me, but if there is any body around I have no business inside the cage.—HENRY HULCE.

BOMBI.—The Central Park Menagerie has a new attrac-tion in Bombi, a rhinoceros just imported. The beast is 114 feet long and 54 feet high; weight, 7,000 pounds. As he stands munching hay he appears to be about as high as a horse, one-third longer, and three times as thick through the body. His legs are short, immensely thick, and decidedly bowed; his neck and head are typical of immense power; his horn was sawed off years ago, but quite a stump re-mains. The armor of hide plates which protect his body seem to be soveral inches thick. His eyes are small, his month enormous, and his usual expression one of contemptu-ous indifference. Altogether he is a marvel of ugliness, toughness and strength. Even the heaviest of Barnum's elephants would probably have a sorry time of it in a battle with such a brute. Bombi was captured near the delta of the Ganges some ten years ago by a party of hunters, who shot the mother and captured the young one. For the last three years he has been in the collection of Hagenbach, the well-known dealer in wild beasts. The Park Commissioners paid \$5,000 for him. paid \$5,000 for him.

CROWS AND MINNOWS.—Your correspondent "J. P. W.," mentions seeing a crow apparently fishing on Richardson Lake the other day. I have witnessed the same thing there, but I have always explained it in this way: The fish taken by the crows are, in my belief, the dead chubs and minnows which float down from the works of the live-bait sportsmen. Such fish are always plentiful on the surface of that lake in the spring time, and I have often seen the gulls, and once or twice the crows, feeding on them. If "J. P. W." is the "J. P. W." I think he is, I should be very loth to question his opinion on any matter concerning the lake in question, for his experience there has been very extensive and he is a close observer of nature.—SPECIAL.

Game Bag and Gun.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE FURSTEE TRAJECTORY TEST. THE full report of the FOREST AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphile form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 90 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 80 cents.

IN THE OLD BACKWOODS.

IN THE OLD BACKWOODS. When I first started for the great virgin forest that many years ago robed with an almost unbroken sheet the northern part of Wisconsin, where deer were said to be abundant, the sweetuess of anticipation was considerably re-duced by anxiety to know what I was going to do with all my game. Familiar with the shotgun and nearly every kind of game upon which it is used, a ranger from childhood of the eastern woods and fields, with keen eyes for hidden squirrels and hares in their forms, a fair shot, too, with the rithe at the target, I quite naturally supposed that all I had to do to shoot deer was to get where the deer were. The re-sults seemed a matter of course. It was early in October that I reached a settler's cabin far in the depths of the "Big Woods" of Wisconsin; just at the beginning of a long spell of that Indian summer that the Northwest alonc can show. A dream of sunlight flooded the woods, the winds were still, the leaves, all dry and crisp, covered the ground so that the scamper of a squirrel over them could be heard at a hundred yards. "There's no use of huntin' now, the woods is too noisy," said my backwoods friend. The words fell on my car like those of an unknown tongue. Even had I comprehended them all the advice that the most experienced hunters in the world could have given could not have held me back. So early the next morning I turned my back upon the little clearing and was soon alone in the wild-erness. Bearcely half a mile from the house I began to find signs

lack upon the little clearing and was soon alone in the wild-erness. Scarcely half a mile from the house I began to find signs that even the most inexperienced eye can not fail to read aright. But one animal could make the narrow, sharp-toed tracks that in all directions were so plain upon the spots of bare ground, and in places had pressed dead leaves in the soft soil beneath. Cautiously I peered around, looked down the ranks of tree trunks, explored the green vistas among the bushes, that filled the more open places, and gazed long and earnestly around that amphitheater of the woods where all things fade into a blurr of mingled form and color. Tall and trim was the basswood, and grandly solemn the old white oak. There was the dark, shaggy bark of the black oak, the smooth, dark gray shaft of the red cak, the maple all aflame above, and other ancient trees with leaves of brown, erimson and gold yet unshed. With brilliant scarlet the clustered head of the ginseng shone along the ground; there, too, were the purple berries of the fragrant spignet; ferns still green with life stood along the shady slopes; wild cherries glistened with intensity of jet, and wild plums of great size, some of golden hue, others of pink, looked tempt-ingly at me. Yct nowhere was there anything that looked like a deer. I listened for the sound of bounding hoofs that I had be-fore heard before the hounds, the crash of brush, or the long-drawn snort or plaintive bleat of which I had read. Yet I heard only the drumming of the squirrel, the tattoo of the woodpecker on some high, dead limb, the harsh, jingling note of the bluejay, or the grating notes of the raven wheel-ing on high. With step as quiet as thick-soled boots, dead leaves and

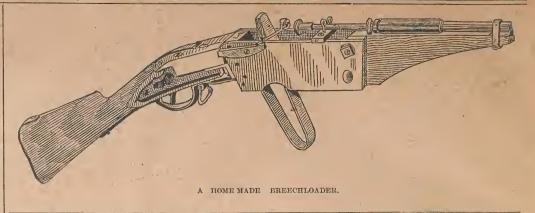
pawed a square yard or more of ground clear of leaves and sticks. The damp, dark soil was laid bare, and in it were a score or more of large hoof tracks whose smooth indenta-tions still shone with freshness. The bush—a thorn apple— was on that side all broken, scarred and frayed, and its bright little red apples were scattered upon the ground be-neath. I had heard of the deer hooking and tearing the brush with their horns at this time of year, and as the sap still shone fresh upon the scratches on the limbs, I looked around in instant expectation and clutched the rifle with the fondest grip of hope. The rustling foot of a northern hare over the dead leaves as it sped away from the clump of blackberry bushes beyond as I advanced sent a tidal wave of chills along my spine, and my hand trembled so that I could hardly have hit a barn without fastening myself inside and stopping up the knot holes. Hours passed, yet that buck appeared not except in imag-ination's field, where every hour he grew larger, fatter and more numerously pronged, yet on I went with faith un-clouded. I looked with contempt at the woodchuck that stopped at the mouth of his hole in the but of some old tree to take a look at me before vanishing within ; and even the porcupine which I had never before seen I allowed to feed undisturbed upon the topmost twigs of the lofty elm. I even felt some disdain for that charming bird, the ruffed grouse, that every few minutes burst with resound ing wing from my path, or gazed calledy at me from the thorn apple or sloe bush where he was feeding, and for that lovely fish, the speckled trout, that flashed in every little brook I crossed or stooped to drink from. My heart was set upon deer, deer shot with a riffe and secured by still-hunting, and I was nearly blind to all the beauties of what is then the loveliest woods upon which the sun ever shone.

set upon deer, deer shot with a rille and secured by stui-hunting, and I was nearly blind to all the beauties of what were then the loveliest woods upon which the sun ever shone. The sun well in the meridian, a growing feeling of vacancy within and a most inviting log finally convinced me that it was time for lunch. But just as I was about to sit down four deep indentations in the ground with fresh, fine soil and moist leaves scattered just abead of them caught my eye. I stood for a moment as if petrified. One who has never been in such a position can little imagine the feelings of the tyro whose expectations have out-soared even his conccit when such a reality first breaks upon him with all its chilling in-tensity. I did not have to try the indentations with my fingers to see if they were hoof tracks. The case was dis-tressingly plain, but I could not resist a look over the log for the preceding tracks. Just over it in a little patch of the log. I had heard much of "jumping a deer," but for the first time had an idea of what it generally means. Without stopping to think how such a large animal as a deer could have thus taken the alarm and bounded away in such open woods without my seeing or hearing it, I started on the trail, looking keenly down every dark lane among the tree trunks, and giving at every flirt of a squirrel's tail or burst of a grouse a convulsive jerk of the rifte, the reaction of which gave me an ague for the next five minutes. But the tracks of the deer showed it still in full bound, now clearing fifteen now twenty feet at a spring, now going clear over a bush which could have been easily avoided, now skipping the trunk of a fallen tree that it would have been as easy to pass under. Much and moment's investigation showed that a doe and two faws had started from a neighboring thicket and gone off with the other deer, alarmed, no doubt, by its running. I hade to confees it, but I was actually verdart enough to think that my chances for a shot were now increased instead of diminished, and fu

The bushes, that filled the more open places, and grand to solve the voods when a dark and grand the dark angrand the reaction of the voods when the same the basewood, and grand's soleman the open solve and there and the voods when the shows, and there and the voods when the shows, and there and grand's soleman the open solve, and there and solve, and there are seen the voods when the shows, and there are seen the voods when the shows, and the dark singly bark of the red cak, the smooth, dark gray shaft of the red cak, the major and gold yet unshed. With brilliant seen the the shows, are done and gold yet unshed. With brilliant seen the the solve and the red around and the red the voods with the shows, are done and gold yet unshed. With brilliant seen the the solve and the red around and the red the voods with the shows and gold yet unshed. With brilliant seen the solve and the the partiel beards the through of feet upon the ground over a ridge, but the shows are solve. The the solve and the contrast of plant hue, others of plants, looked temp the trade for the sound of bounding hoofs that I had before the hounds, the crash of brush, or the long frawn sour or plaintive lotes of the running of the runfed groups, the jake was the gratuly more the day in a none high, dead linb, the harsh, jfugling that could make a noise. Cautionsly 1 crept over hang in the shad before the hounds, the crash of brush, or the other sourd and the running of the runfed groups, the other sourd the gratuly more the days and the dark and green beneath, he gratuly more acting the running of the runfed groups, the solve and the the the solve and the running the solve and the runn

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The proof that I night have taken it for a goat or even a hot much here throws in the construction. Though I that here were should be and the black bunches of the integration of the ridge is at as the animal passed over it out of sight in my nerves by the sudden apparition was such the north hollow. There were house for the ridge is at as the animal passed over it out of sight in my nerves by the sudden apparition was such the north here were plenty of nice open places for the ridge to the the duck bunches of the integration of the fores, or a deer and neglecting all other places, there was sudden all milling in the weich, but no fores, but quite large enough to satisfy all that now represented the ridge a dark borizon of the fores, and the more the buck was passing me some twenty yards on the and that my ridge the form where were the deer that were places of the price of while the satisfy all that over the sight of the throw the concentration of the fores, but the sight of the there were places of the price of the price were the deer that were quark and a downward and quite unsuspicious of the start more the buck was places at the same of the start and the start mere the deer that were the deer that were the deer that were the deer that were the dear downward and quite unsuspicious of an anise were of the ridge a dark ta the same moment. The dige a dark ta mind no solve the the same moment is direction than there emerged from some thin brank was and the flad core the source and the flad core the same the dark the same moment. The dige a dark ta is down toward the ground cut short were a place of the price was and the flad core the same flat and the down the same the solve the the same the same the college of the the flad core the same second more the solve the same second more the solve the same second more the solve the same the solve the same second more the solve the same the solve the same the solve the sa



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ANOTHER BREECHLOADER.

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who had caught it in its inverse sent it to the FOREST AND STREAM with the following letters: NEW YORK, May 7, 1886.—Editor Forest and Stream: This model (or whatever you call it) was made by George M. Grant, of North Tunbridge, Vermont. He was fourteen years old when he made it. When it came to our notice, Mr. W. W. Converse, president of our company, saw it, and thought that as the boy had shown so much ingenuity he should be rewarded, and we sent him one of our single shot rifles. I inclose you a copy of the letter which I have just received from him.—WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY (P. G. Sanford, Agent). NORTH TUNBRIDGE, Vt., May 4, 1886.—Winchester Arms Company: Gentiemen sirs, I received that rifle all right last night and was very much surprised and pleased. I have wished I had one like it a good many times. I shall prize it more than anything in this world. I never had such a coskly present before. And, gentlemen, I thank you more than I can tell; whenever I look at it I shall think of you. Once more I thank you and close. I remain yours truly, GEORGE M. GRANT.

GRANT.
How the weapon came to be made was the question which we put to the lad, and his answer comes to complete the story of how pluck and brains were properly rewarded: Norrn TUNERIDGE, Vt., May 8, 1886.
Editor Forest and Stream:
I received your letter wishing to know all about that rifle I made little more than a year ago. I had a broken pistol that would not work. I got to thinking one day if loouldn't make a rifle out of it. At that time I had four. 32 tim-fire cartridges. I tried one and found they would fit. Then I went to work, when I had time, to make it. I had no ne to tell me nor any one to help me. I done it alone. I did not have to suit me. When I got it done I looded it with a .52 rim-fire cartridge, and set up a mark ix inches square, eight rods off, and fired. I hit it the first time. I fired a good deal after that and hit well. Have no cartridges now such as I used then. After awhile l lent it to a friend of mine and he let a gentleman have it who was stopping around here, and he carried it to New York. That is all I can think of to describe.

MONTANA'S CATTLE KINGS.

You can guess my surprise at receiving such a costly rife as these gentlemen made me the present of. I shall think of them and thank them whenever I use it. I shall remember the Winchester Repeating Arms Company as free-hearted gentlemen, and prize the rifle they sent me more than any-thing I have got. I will close. I remain yours truly, GEORGE M. GRANT.

"JUMPING DEER."

"JUMPING DEER." Editor Forest and Stream: Bang thoroughly familiar with the movements of the Gardacus macrotis when in motion, I wish to correct an provide the cut given illustrative of the "Carbery Deer Hunt" in the Forest AND STREAM of June 3. The "jumpers" do not fold or bend the legs as represented in the cuts; but indicately before touching ground the knees bend forward and the hocks backward, and that instant the feet touch split by that one sudden jerk. That a deer can jump the dis-the distribution and the bindlegs doing the propelling. all by that one sudden jerk. That a deer can jump the dis-the distribution and the same spot. The ears, head, heek and entire body retain a fixed appearance, while the have body near the same spot. The ears, head, heek and entire body retain a fixed appearance, while the have body not be same spot. The ears, head, heek and entire body retain a fixed appearance, while the have beek substanting along unlike anything else in have beek substanting and the bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along like a pumper on the prairie and watch him bound along

Repeatedly from the saddle and from my snow shoes have I beheld this wingless thing really fly, in the "Carberry Sandhills" and elsewhere; and I have killed them too. Though much shorter-legged than the Virginia deer, they average a heavier weight. Does will reach 170 pounds, and bucks nearly 300. The "great rusty red beast charging through the brush" is very true to life. Mr. Seton's story reads like that of an honest man, and his perseverance is that of a true and enthusiastic sportsman. I assume that he never had the fortune of a clear and prolonged side view of the jumpers, else he would have rendered them standing, even in the air.

A CALIFORNIA OUTING.

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Incertate information as to whether the Crow Reservation is used by the stockmen, either with or without permits, or under leases granted by the Crows without Government approval.
MINNESOTA GAME NOTES.—Ashby, Minn., June 17. —From present indications we are led to believe that prairie chickens will be unusually plentiful the coming season. Old birds were more numcrous than usual during the spring months. There has been no rain nor thunder storms to injure the eggs or to destroy the hatch. Young birds are in fine condition at present writing. Ducks that hatch in this section of the county are also in excellent condition and plentiful. We have a good hotel, the Hotel Kittson, livery teams and experienced drivers can be had at reasonable prices. D. A. Lindley of New York, and George Smith of Chicago, with other friends, found this a very satisfactory place to shoot ducks hast fall, killing from 100 to 200 red head ducks per day during their stay. M. A. Gilbert of Chicago, spent 30 days shooting here. The largest number of ducks killed in one day was 213, the smallest 46, his total killing was 2,760 ducks, principally redheads. This shooting is done in Christina Lake, three miles north of Ashby. Stationary blinds are built with brush, etc., from 200 to 300 yards out from the shore, large enough to cover a boat in which one or two men sit, placing 20 or 39 decoy ducks to lakeward from the blind. The places chosen to build the blinds are in the natural feeding place for the ducks. Many thousand ducks were killed in this way by sportsmen from all parts of the country. Col. John Wilson and his son B. M. Wilson of Chicago; she is very proud of the rabit with whet mensit, having beta, shooting both prairie chickens and ducks; she is very proud of her abity as a shot. Hundreds of the lovers of shooting make this their headquarters during shooting scason, the most of them from St. Paul, Minnenpolis and Stillwater, Among the most prominent are G. R. Finch, C. Seabury and J. Tarbox, St. Paul; Chas. Nelson, Senator

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.—Athens, Pa., June 14.—One day last week a farmer living about four miles east of here killed a bald eagle measuring seven feet from tip to tip; it was thirty-eight inches long and weighed nine pounds. When he fired only one shot hit it, breaking the end of the wing, and it came at him so fercely that he was obliged to club it to protect himself. This is the first one killed near here in several years, and I mounted it for the G. A. R. post of this town, and they will place it in their rooms. Grouse have bred well, and last week a friend saw two fine coveys of young about the size of qualls. He was also fortunate enough to shoot four mink at one shot that were living quite near them. I hope the bounty on minks, owls, wessels, etc., will so thin them out that grouse and quail will have a chance to breed without being molested.—P.

THE BOOMERANG.—Vicksburg, Miss.—Editor Forest and Stream: Noticing in Forest AND STREAM of June 8, an article on the boomerang, in which Mr. Barnum is said to have pronounced it a myth, I copy for you the report of Charles Wilkes, Commander of the U. S. Exploring Excedi-tion, on the above-named weapon. In speaking of the weapons of New South Wales the author says: "The most extraordinary is the boomerang. This is a flat stick three feet long and two inches wide by three-quarters of an inch thick, curved or crooked in the center, forming an obtuse angle. At first one would calculate it was a wooden sword very rudely and clumsily made; indeed, one of the early navigators took it for such. It is an implement used both for war and in the chase. In the hands of a native it is a missile efficient for both, and is thrown sickle-wise, either up-ward into the air, or downward, so as to strike the ground some distance from the thrower. In the first case it flies with a rotary motion, as its shape would indicate; after ascending to a great height in the air, it suddenly returns in an ellipti-tical orbit to a spot near its starting point. The natives in its use are enabled to strike objects which lie behind others with great precision, and to reach those near as if by a back stroke by throwing it at a particular angle. The diagram exhibits the curves of the angles of 22°, 45° and 65° respec-tively, which I have attained in making experiments with it. On throwing it downward on the ground, it rebounds in a straight line, pursuing a ricochet motion until it strikes the object at which it is strown. Birds and small animals are shilled with it and it is also used in killing ducks. The most singular curve described by it, is when thrown in the air above the angle of 45°, its flight is always then back ward; and the native throws it standing with his back instead of his face to the object he is desirous of hitting. It is a faronic weapon with the natives and is frequently seen in-geniously carved.—D. M. P."

AN ADIRONDACK GUIDE'S NIGHT TRIP.—Sunday a tele-gram was received at Boonville for John W. Chisholm, of Boston, who was supposed to be on the Seventh Lake of the Fulton Chain, announcing the serious illness of his wife. The telegram was not sent until Tuesday morning from Boonville and as the case was an urgent one George Good-sell and James Kitts started in a rowboat from the Forge House to Seventh Lake at nearly dusk, the message having arrived there at about that time. The journey up the lake was made in a very fierce wind, and under a disadvantage owing to the darkness. Upon arriving at Seventh Lake, a distance of about sixteen miles from the Forge House, Guide Goodsell could find nothing of the party, and in almost total darkness returned to Hess camp, where it was learned that the party of which Mr. Chisholm was a member, had gone to Big Moose Lake, about eight miles from the camp. Nothing daunted the guide and his companion, and over lake and through the trail of the woods they continued, ar-riving at Big Moose Lake at about two o'clock in the morr-ing, where they delivered their message. Mr. Chisholm at once accompanied them, started at daylight and reaching Boonville at about 5 P. M. of the same day, where he took the train for his home. Considering the roughness of the lake, the darkness and distance traveled, the carrying of the boat from lake to lake and other obstacles overcome, it was a trip which took pluck and perseverance. About forty miles were traveled by lake and carry, and most of it in darkness. Many of the Fulton Chain guides are made up of the right material and George Goodsell is among the number.— Boonville (N. Y.) Herald. A SENSIBLE AGREEMENT.—Gainesville, Texas, June 16.

A SENSIBLE AGREEMENT.—Gainesville, Texas, June 16. —Editor Forest and Stream: The inclosed agreement looks strange, coming as it does from one of the best game dis-tricts in the State, but it will show which way the wind blows in Cooke county.—C. C. The agreement is as fol-lows: In the absence of a law to protect game we hereby agree not to kill any prairie chickens before July 15 next, or quail before Sept. 1, and limit our bag of chickens in one day to the number opposite our names: (Signed) C. Cham-bers 12, F. A. Tyler, Jr. 12, J. B. Spragins 12, W. O. Dus-ton 12, J. M. Potter 12, C. C. Potter 12, J. M. Rowland 12, M. V. Cheatham 12, Joseph Cottraux 12, L. K. Hawkins 12, Burt Simpson 12, J. B. Turner 12, J. B. Morgeson 12, B. S. Brooks 12, J. Means 12, J. C. Rollins 12, J. R. Stevens 12, M. H. Brown 12, H. D. Buck 12, A. L. Frick 13, R. E. Phillips 12, J. H. Garnett 12, S. D. Parkinson 12, Walter W. Hud-son 12, J. T. Rowland 12, J. Z. Keel 12, E. P. Hill 12, C. O. Turner 12, E. P. Bomar 12, Claude Weaver 12, Green Weaver 12, Geo. F. Peery 8, J. W. Phillips 12 (Gainesville, Texas, June 14, 1886). KANSUS—Cimpuron_Inne 14 — L wont to the herfole

KANSAS.—Cimarron, June 14.—I went to the buffalo, southwest of here, in November last; saw two bunches of three and six and killed a two-year old heifer; my compan-ion killed a cow. I am going again in November and shall get meat or stay till I wear the prairie out traveling over it. They are scarce and wild as mustangs. Prairie chickens are nesting here for the first time this season. I am trying, with fair success, to keep them from being killed. Antelope are almost all driven south by the settlers who are setting up the country along the A. T. & S. F. R. R. They are abundant and tame one hundred and twenty-five mile south and south-west from Cimarron. We shall have a large time in Novem-ber about Great Bend, Kan., coursing jack rabbits, at the meet of the National Coursing Club.—W. J. D.

AN ARDENT HOUNDING PROTECTOR.—The Boonville, N. Y., Heratd gives this report of what will be done by one of the gentry whose cause the Heratd espoused last winter: "The Sherman party report seeing many deer. At Beaver Lake they saw five at one time; but the preparations for destruction this season are formidable. At Indian Lake on the South Fork, a person who was last year suspected of doing a good deal of unlawful hounding, has erected a large camp aud got in a thousaud pounds of supplies. He intends to stay all the season, and in the fall to furnish illustrations of how to fill up the woods with deer by driving them with hounds, according to the plan adopted at the recent session of the Legislature."

IRONTON, Mo., June 19.—Quail wintered splendid. At present they are very plentiful, more so than usual. Turkey were numerous in the spring, and we have had a very dry season, which will help our fall shooting considerably. Squirrel are plentiful in the St. Francois River bottoms, about eight miles from here. Deer may yet be found within two miles of Ironton. Fishing was not good this spring; the season was too dry.—W. E. B.

JONATHAN DARLING, of Maine, has brought suit in the Massachusetts courts for alleged seizure of a box containing deer and caribou skins, heads and antlers, in the close season. Darling represents just the class of game butchers whom the protective laws are designed to restrict, and he is naturally the individual to raise a rumpus when his goods are seized.

CROW INDIANS IN THE PARK.—A recent dispatch from Fort Keogh, Mont., reports that small hunting bands of Crow Indians have been killing many game animals in the Yellowstone National Park. Col Weir, Superintendent, a few days ago caught several of these hunting parties.

1 1 1-A supposed empty pistol in the hands of John At-kins, a 12 year-old boy of Pottsville, Pa., was accidentally discharged at a children's picnic while pointed directly at George Farquhar, aged 15. ? ? ? !!!

KANSAS WOLVES.—An Easton (Kan.) man last week cap-tured an old she wolf and seven young, for which he re-ceived \$24 bounty.

So easy to row with Allen's bow-facers. Catalogue free. Oars complete, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, Ill.-Adv.

Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

ONDAWA.

ONDAWA. THE high and mossy mountains roll along Wavelike, beside thee dressed in feathery green, Whilst mighty equinox-a parent strong Of myriad rivulets, with royal mien, Head gray in cloud, o'ershades the varied scene I Through dells and grots or festooned dreamy woods, like driven of more and or solitudes

'Mid plains of emerald or solitudes Dark with the crag, or from the canopy Of leafy myst'ry, loud in childlike glee, Thou fleest laughing, wild, tumultuous-free.

And from thy limpid deeps or cascade's whirl, Or the translucent eddy's olly curl Leaps the bejewelled trout! Thus richer far Than all the mines of gold art thou, Oh Ondawa. MANCHESTER, Vermont.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

XVI. SINCE Jim and Knots had forgotten to wind up their "talk" of the day before, after breakfast they were off again in a boat for another hitch at it and another day with the bass. Knots had reconsidered all his well-laid plans and designs against the trout—a "mighty narrer escape" for the trout of Maybert's Creek from being wiped

with the bass. Knots had reconsidered all his well-laid plans and designs against the trout—a "mighty narrer escape" for the trout of Maybert's Creek from being wiped out of existence. The fishing proved but little better than that of the day before, but we got enough to eat and a few for the neighbors. Enther the bass had not yet taken a notion to feed after the storm, or had failed to find their haunts, and by Sunday night old Knots was growling in a mild way at the lack of sport, and even hinted that he would doubtless cut his visit a few days shorter than first intended, but old Dan and I had been out with him for a good many years and knew the symptoms; his stock of "festivities" was running low, and we could foretell the result. Around the camp fire that evening Dan and I laid out a trip to the extreme head of the lake for next day, to see if the fishing would prove any better up that way, and after an early breakfast next morning we took the philos-opher's boat, a light running cockle shell that had been sent over to him from home a few days before, and were half way to Alexander's point by the time the sun was well above the point, and then we fished slowly along the incurving shore to another point nearly a mile above, without a solitary mibble. This was somewhat in the nature of a backset, but the old pelican and the skipper had encountered numerous small disappointments of the kind in the last score of years, and we did not mind it much. Ashort distance below the point we met Meade, the boat-man, who had brought Knots to camp, with a couple of anglers out from Traverse City for a day's fish. They were in a light yawl, Meade at the oars and the anglers trolling with rods instead of the usual handlines. They had no live bait, but had taken four or five pickerel and as many bass with spoons which was quite encouraging to them, but Dan and I could not quite figure out just the amount of our part of the encouragement.

and I could not quite figure out just the amount of our part of the encouragement. At the point we found a bar or sunken reef reaching away out in the lake eight to twelve feet under water, along the lower side of which we fished carefully till it was lost in deep water, then turning we fished back on the upper side with equal care in glorious looking water for longsnouts or bass without a tightening of our lines to disturb our pulse. The signs had tailed us and not an abrasion marked the speckled coats of our frogs trailing idly asternas we took our way again up shore.

FOREST AND STREAM.
edge of the dead cedar swamp through which it formerly flowed for nearly three miles before entering the lake, but now (I tell it as the neighbors told us) the stream had no fournent through the swamp, the channel, however, four and the feet in depth for more than two miles up, can be readily followed between the walls of leafless, dead trees, killed by the backwater, to near the outer edge of the deadening near the hills, whence it emerges from its hiding of living green. Those the backwater for a mile or two, the Horton boys mot the schoolmaster had told us were some "mighty nice holes" with good trout in them, which Dan and I have no reason to doult, but somehow something kept turning up from day to day—mainly laziness—to prevent us from making another trip to verify it, and as Knots said, "we had only an other trip to verify it to the fine trout fishing to be."
However, I have thought it worth while to point out the first motion be brethren, that in case any of them wander that y for that same big fellow would have been the very identical to the creek that day, for that same big fellow mould have been the very identical to move the suken reef, just starting across the lake to find when the other side to the sawet like law to find the strong of the very of the sine slow near the side would 'hustle six points the sine to the inter side to the sawet held the two "spooners" a short disting the bay may at lease of their boat was entirely covered of bas, the largest of which. Meade said, would 'hustle six points, and a fine bit. Dan and I had plenty of spoones and trollers—in camp; we had forgotten to bring of spoones and trollers—in camp; we had forgotten to bring of spoones and the two short and I had plenty of spoones and trollers—in camp; we had forgotten to bring of spoones and the size spoon. Dan and I had plenty of spoones and trollers—in camp; we had forgotten to bring of spoones and trollers—in camp; we had forgotten to bring of "calamity boxes" along. Dan and I had pl

AMONG THE ALDERS.

AMONG THE ALDERS. If rained quite hard on Tuesday night and I knew well that the next morning would be a good one for trout. Then the day promised to be overeast with perhaps light showers toward noon. "This is the time," said I to myself, "and although I have suffered nearly all night with the totache. I must not let such a morning pass." Twe with these reflections that I prepared myself for a that immediately after breakfast, and took my way over the hill and toward the "Low Meadow." I commenced fishing in the pasture lot when it was possible to cast a fly; but this start of things soon changed. Branches of black ash, yellow birch and occasiorally a maple began to extend themselves across the stream, and now and then an alder bush (as it way ever to remind one of what I was coming to) seemed to take especial delight in growing just where it interfered with my cast. The syst I had only taken three or four fish, none of them farge, however, nor even up to the medium size of a good pr. Fulmer's more recent stocking of the Dingman Creck, in his efforts to improve the streams of Pike county. Pa. But now there is no chance for a fly, and if I will satisfy my huger for trout or entertain my friends, I must resort to the unartistic method (as some think) of bait-fishing. I borrower nod, grit and limber as a switch, good enough for fly-casting, (?) but from past experience I knew most embar-rasing among the alders. Thave been longing for them, like many others, since the start grows just over my head. But Hoose it at length and have been donging for them, so Hoose this, upon the line entangled first on a root, then, as I loose this, upon that grows just over my head. But Hoose it at length and how heck herer running deep and swift by the trunk of and the set hwater running deep and swift by the trunk of and have here han stanket, forgetful of the branches, hove have a rise and I struke, forgetful of the branches, hove his is a deep pool, completely covered by alders that spread is

A the point we found a bar or sunken reef reaching away for the lake of which we fished back on the upper side with equal care in glorious looking water for longsnous are acceled to get out of the block on the upper side with equal care in glorious looking water for longsnous are acceled to get out of the block on the upper side with equal care in glorious looking water for longsnous are acceled to get out of the block on the upper side with equal care in glorious looking water for longsnous are acceled to get out of the block on the upper side with equal care in glorious looking water for longsnous are acceled to get out of the block on the upper side with equal care in glorious looking water for longsnous are acceled to get out of the block we could see the water in the visit of the side of the lake the with rose suddenly, coming from a couple of points east of ror unitible boat and we were moved to go schore and started bar the side in a few minutes the whole lake as far as we core water was covered with whitecaps and the water too rough for our little boat and we were moved to go schore and started bar that it in this brack. We must the bia half pointer with no sign of a loll we got in the boat and started bar that it is nagain. I wait as the care to handle under present cir-tums targes and the were there is an sign as a long in the or to escape the full force of the lake the twish a bang that threatened to split her bottom, the field wine and worked back nearly a mile thill with that my cycs are stilck as they cansid and there is a fallen the as the poposite quarter or down the lake toward care make a wind." It was now rather late in the day to carry out or make a wind." It was now rather late in the day to carry out or the lake and fish back on the east side and make there is a "jam" in the stream, made by branches and ticks that have fonded down against an old tree that has an to the impossible for me to get them. An axe must po here in the "jam," while the branaches of a yellow brech ocvers ine pool th

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report of the standard of the stream and the standard of the stream and the step hore and the water runs close to them. Then they are covered with bushes. I look up the stream and there is nothing encouraging. Not one clear spot but at the foot of the birch mear where I am standing. One of its roots dips straight into the water, and on the top of this is a patch of moss some foot and a half square. I decide to make this the landing place. The fish is drawn along gently. He is completely fired out, and just as he reaches the landing I seize the line and lift him on the moss. My hands are on him to the other the stream again just a little further down. If we watting here is better too and my clumsy rod is more mangeable. Now I am coming to a good hole I know. It is beneath a spreading ash and large laure bush alove it to fix the watting here is better too and my clumsy rod is more mangeable. Now I am coming to a good hole I know. It is beneath a spreading ash and large laure bush alove it to fix I have a rise. I have wagain and again I feel at tug. This diverse is gone. It is but the work of a moment put on a new leader and hole. They are all in my book and my leader is gone. It is but the work of a moment put on a new leader and how. They are all in my book and my leader is gone. It is but the work of a moment put on a new leader and how. They are all in my book and my leader is gone. It is but the work of a moment put on a new leader and how. They are all in my book and my leader is gone. It is but the work of a moment put on a new leader and how is made scratches are welf or a moment is come better health. I cannot say that I will ever try the is come out. This frame it this will sufficient the value are to be a stream of the expedition and the part through the alders and the expedition and the gater the bits and scratches are welf or an experiment is the many leader is gone. It is but the work of a moment is come better health. I cannot say that I will ever try the is come out. This there is the stream is a s

QUEBEC FISHERY LAWS.

QUEBEC FISHERY LAWS. FROM an official publication by the Department of Crown Lands, we extract the following relating to the fishery laws: The Confederation Act gave the Dominion Parliament power to pass laws for the regulation and protection of in-land as well as other fisheries. The owners of land border-ing on any non navigable river or lake, po-sesses the exclu-sive right to fish for salmon, trout, or any other fish in the waters in the front of his land, and may exercise that right or transfer it to another. The right of fishing in water in public, ungranted lands belongs to the Province, represented by the local government, by which it may be disposed or leased to private parties; and any person who fishes in such waters without authority to do so, may be prosecuted for trespass. All fishing, whether in private or public waters, must be done in accordance with the fishery law and regula-tions.

must be done in accordance with the fishery law and regula-tions. Salmon may be killed with rod, reel and fly only, from April 18 to August 31, but foul or unclean salmon shall not be killed at any time. No salmon or grilse of less weight shall be killed. Nets shall only be used in tidal waters. The minister, or any fishery officer, shall have power to define the tidal boundary of estuary fishing, and above the limit so laid down it is unlawful to fish for salmon except with rod and line, in the manner known as fly surface fish-ing. Except in the manner named, salmon shall not be fished for or killed by any artificial pass or salmon leap, nor in any pool where salmon spawn. It is unlawful to fish for or catch any kind of trout (or "Inge") in any way whatever between the 1st of October and the 1st of January, and at no other time except by hook and line, in any inland lake, river or stream except in tidal waters. Whit fish shall not be taken in any manner be-tween Nov 19 and Dec 1, nor by means of any kind of seine between July 31 and Dec. 1. Close seasons for bass, pike, pickerel (*Joree*), maskinongé and other fish may be fixed by the Governor in Council to suit different localities. By the Federal regulations no per-son shall take these fish between April 15 and May 15. It is obligatory upon any person who has no domicile in the Province of Quebec, and who desires to fish in the salmon rivers under control of the Province, to procure a permit or license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Landbe before beginning to fish. Such license shall be granted upon the payment of a fee of \$10, and shall be valid until the close of the angling season of the year in which it is granted.

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to River. DULUTH, Minn.

SALMON FISHING.

Portions and silvery-clad sides. Everything is very exciting and each movement of the fish must be carefully watched until finally, wearied out in vain endeavors to escape, he relinquishes further efforts and allows himself to be landed upon the shore. Any one having once experienced the pleasure of hooking and landing a salmon will never forget it. And when you have once landed a salmon you have something worth while being proud of, for he is surely the king of fishes and the most delicately flavored of all the cuire catalogue of the finny tribe. And then again the secnery is so much finer and the air so much fresher and purce among the mountains and valleys on the Miramichi that on the low plains of the west.
To the smaller tributaries of the Miramichi, as we ascend natural falls, among which I might mention the cascade at Fall Brook, which is only a short distance above Borestown and only a few rods from the river. The waterfall is over a wall of rock more than one hundred feet high. About half way down the declivity the water stikes against a project ing rock and is dashed out in fine while spray, making it delightfully cool for quite a distance from Where it strikes, no matter how warm the day may be elsewhere. On the oppoide side of the river a short distance from Fall Brook we falls, and continuing further up the stream we find many objects of interest. The woods of spruce and fir which skirt the banks of the stream in many places, impart health giving down and afford ample shade from the sun in hot weather. At the present rate of rapid transit I am inclined to believe the own and afford ample shade from the sun in the twest, and from bow any more agreeable or pleasant time can be spent by gentlemen from these or other cities of the United States of the stream in about fishing. The fishing beyen in June and continues through July, August, and spentence, thus giving ample time for men of business to so arrange matters as best to suit the for an interval of a stream of the for an interval of a st

AN OUTING FOR LAND-LOCKED SALMON

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VERMONT TROUT FISHING.—Philadelphia, June 8.—Have just returned from a vacation to my old home in Rutland county, Vt. Found trout fishing good, filling basket with good-sized ones on several occasions. One was canght (not by writer) weighing 2 pounds 10 ounces, dressed, and one weighing 2 pounds 8 ounces. Fishing in Bomoseen not yet open of course. Plenty of pickerel were caught through the ice last winter, the largest weighing 194 pounds. One mess of eleven weigbed 107 pounds. If laws can be enforced against the nets and spears in spawning time there would be more of the fish; and as it is, large hauls are made in season with line. The landlocked salmon have not been heard from, but the "Swago" bass and pickerel make good sport for spoon or live-bait fishing.—NESHOBEE. VERMONT TROUT FISHING.-Philadelphia, June 8.--Have

Accuracy. Points, Total.

28(25) 1st prize

Total

 340.

 383.10

 401.0

 391.8

 339.4

 368.0

 316.9

 356.9

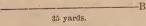
 364.1

 148.7

ENGLISH FLY-CASTING.

THE sixth Fishing Gazette Tournament was held June 5. The following report is taken from the Fishing Gazette of June 12:

The Richmond Piscatorial Society. and especially its hearing and leading spirit, Mr. A. J. Little, are to be hearing and leading spirit, Mr. A. J. Little, are to be hearing complete and lead Staturday. The veshes laterated their most complete and lead Staturday. The veshes laterated be thanks not only of the comparison of the committee, entrone the thanks not only of the comparison of the committee, entrone the thanks not only of the comparison of the committee, are not easily simplified, but also of the committee, the whole of the long programmer of the absence of many angles who intended to be the base of the committee and their work at out; where we say that there were considerably over a hundred public the absence of many angles who intended to be public at the same time, the whole of the long programmer and be given to the gentlemen who officiated. In consequence of Perth, was much regretted, as was also the fast of the committee has a solution of the absence of many angles who intended to be public and the committee has the same three the same three were happy though the complete and the same three the same three were happy though to four anear it. Here conselves were way happy though to four anear it. Here conselves and where an the same time, the whole of the long programmer and be given to the gentlemen who officiated. In consequence of Perth, was much regretted, as was also the fast provide the absence of many angles who intended to be provided with a compare the work of the absence abs



RECORD	OF THE	COMPETITIONS.	
		CINCLE TANDED DOD	

No. 1.—PROFESSIONAL.—1st prize, £3, three best casts; 2d, £2, second three best casts; 3d, £1, third three best casts. Judges, Sir R. H. Roberts, Bart., and Rev. George Summer. Deligner

	Feet.		Points.	Points.	Total.
-1-	2	-9-			
H. Wilder 5		57	6	6	178
H. Mansell	Absent.			1	
Harry Wilder 59		60	10	6	191
W. Bayes 59		51	15	10	195
E. Audrews 55		52	10	8	171
1st prize W Bayes	2d Harry	Wilder.			

HEAVY SPINNING BAIT-CASTING (ANY STYLE).

No. 2.—AMATEUR. 21/02.—Ist prize, R. B. Marston's, £5 5s. longest cast; 1d, Slater's rods, Sach's black forest bottle Gaynor's baits, second longest cast; 3d, Gregory's spinning baits, cliff umbrella, Woodfield's tackle, third longest cast 4b, fourth longest cast. Judges: Messrs. T. R. Sachs, Thos Huggett, and J. Woodall.

Distance in Feet and							
	Inches.		Longest.	Style.			
1	2	-8					
G. H. Hester Out.	91,11	Out.	92.11	Thames.			
H. C. Beatley F.	135. 3	F.	135. 3				
C. R. Larkins 97, 7	Out.	117. 2	117. 2	Nottingham			
F. Granfield121. 8	Out.	F .	121 8				
A. J. Little F.	F.	150.5	150.5	Nottingham			
M. H. Blamey170. 3		158, 3	170. 8	Thames.			
R. W. Hobden Out.	Out,	Time.					
R. T. Jackson F.	F.	F.					
H. P. Underwood129 0	135.6	F.	135.6				
H. W. Little Out.	Out,	166 3	166. 3	Nottingham			
H. Thompson Out.	Out.	F.					
W. H. L. Alfred, Out.	Out.	Out.		Thames.			
F. Stone	Absent.						
R. F. Mayhew Out.	146.5	128. 0	145.5	Nottingham			
E. V. Powell152.11	Out.	115, 3	152.11	Thames.			
H. E. Gaynor Out.	125 11	117.11	125.11	Thames.			
D. Slater Out.	Out.	177.8	177.8	Nottingham			
A Hawes, Out.	F.	Time.					
G. Evans F.	Out.	F.					
H. Dickinson	92.11	Qut.	92.11				

SPINNING BAIT-CASTING (THAMES STYLE).

No. 3.—PROFESSIONAL 1%02.—1st prize, £3, aggregate three longest casts; 2d, £2, aggregate next three longest casts; 3d, £1, aggregate longest cast; 4th, 10s., third three longest casts. Judges, Mr. Philip Green and Mr. F. C. Michells.

		Dist	ance in Fee	t and Inche	es. Tota	al.
ł	J. Dobbin		0 90,		0 311	
	B. Stevens.	.131.	0 131.		262.	
	Henry Wilder (straight)	152	0 154.		306. 3 307.	
	J. Langshaw Harry Wilder	102			246.	
	G. Osman		Absei			
	G. Haines	137.	0 144.			
	T. Milbourne F. Hammerton		Abset		0 001.	
	W. Milhourne		0 127.		256.	
	H. Holdway	153.	6 125.		279. 165.	
'	F. Brown E. Andrews	150	3 74. 8 148.			
	B R Bambridge	.147.	2 -		147.	. 2
	1st Prize, E. Andrews; 20	d, G.	Haines; 3d	, T. Milbou	rne; 4th, V	w.

FLY CASTING, TROUT, DOUBLE-HANDED ROD.

G. M. Kelson. ... 105 _____ N. B.-Mr. Kelson broke his rod at the third cast.

FLY-CASTING, TROUT, SINGLE-HANDED ROD.

No. 5.—AMATEUR.—Ist prize, Farlow & Co.'s fly rod, and Bulmer's casts and cast box, three best casts; 2d, Thos. Grant & Sons, case of tonic liqueurs, second three best casts. Judges: Sir Randal H. Roberts, Bart., and Rev. Geo. Sumner. Rod 12ft. and under.

DIS	ance n	reet. Der		Accuracy		
1	2	<u> </u>	ints.	Points.	Total.	
H. W. Little 62	61	61	8	6	198	
E. Middleton 59	59-	58	15	10	201	1
R. F. Mayhew 66	65	63	6	. 6	206	
R. B. Marston 63	62	62	6	18	211	
C M Kelson 65	68	68	6	10	218	
N B-18 points allow	ed for	delicacy, and	18 for	accuracy	. Mr.	

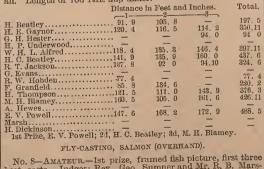
Marston scored full points for accuracy, Mr. Middleion the most for delicacy. 1st prize, G. M. Kelson; 2d, R. B. Marston. SPINNING BAIT-CASTING (FROM REEL)

No. 6, —PROFESSIONAL, 1% oz.—Ist prize, £3, aggregate three longest casts; 2d, £2, aggregate next three longest casts; 3d, £1, aggregate longest cast. Judges; Messrs. Philip Green and F. C. Mitchells.

		in Fect and		1004
J. W. Martin		99, 1	92.10	854. 6
G. Coxen	. 95. 0	Out.	Out.	96. (
B. R. Bambridge	. Out	Out.	78. 3	78. 8
R. Coxen	, 89.°4	98. 9	106.6	294. 1
H. Mansell		Absent.	69.6	128.1
F. Brown	. Out.	62. 5	131. 0	381.
E. Andrews	.135. 8	115, 0 139, 0	136. 9	407.
J. Foster. 1st prize, J. Foster; 2d, E. A	.131. 4	A T W Ma		
	C + C 1000 37.C	IMTTATIO C	TVT.E)	

SPINNING BAIT-CASTIN

No. 7.—AMATRUR, 1% oz.—Ist prize, silver cup, aggregate three longest casts; 2d, Allocock & Co.'s fishing tackle, Rout-lege's reel, two straps, aggregate next three longest casts; 3d, Liverpool Angling Association's prize, Lambert & Butler's Jessamine tobacco, punt rod and reel, aggregate longest cast. Judges: Messrs. T. R. Sachs, Thos. Huggett and J. F. Wood-all. Length of rod 14ft. and under.



LY-CASTING,	SALMON (OVERHAND)).	
EUR1st pr	ize, fram	ed fish pict	ture, first	three

Length	Distance in feet.	Delicacy Points.	Accuracy Points. Total.	m
Rod.	_1			
			0 060	

SPINNING BAIT-CASTING (ANY STYLE).
For accuracy in casting toward a fixed mark.
[The mark was placed about 35 yards from the competitors, the object being to cast the bait as near to it as possible.]
No. 11.—ANATEUR, 1%02.—First prize, three-piece glued flyrod, William's tackle book, aggregate three nearest casts; second, Major Traherne's spinning rod, reel and line, six rod rests, aggregate next three nearest casts. Judges, Messrs, T. R. Sachs, Thos. Huggett and J. F. Woodall. Rods, 14 feet and under: 14 feet and under: Distance in Feet and

FLY-CASTING, SALMON (OVERHAND)

No. 9.—PROFESSIONAL.—1st prize, £3, three best casts; 2d, £2, second three best casts. Judges: Sir Randal H. Roberts, Bart., and Rev. Geo. Sumner. Rod, 18ft.

SPINNING BAIT-CASTING (FROM REEL)

SPINNIG BAHTCASTING (FROM RELD). No. 10-AMATEUR, 1%02.—Ist prize, silver cup, three longest casts; 2d, oak and mounted salad bowl, fork and spoon and Gardner's creel and Bullock's spinners, next three longest casts; 3d, Nottingham reel, Malloch's rod (if Malloch reel is used), longest cast; 4th, silver-mounted claret jug. Judges: Messrs. T. R. Sachs, Thos. Huggett and S. F. Woodall. Rod 14ft. and under

.108.5.114.4

..129. 4 ..132. 1 ..116. 8 ..119. 3 ..101. 8 ..68. 5 ..127. 9

SPINNING BAIT-CASTING (ANY STYLE).

Delicacy. Points.

12 6

Distance in Feet and Inches

2 115. 7 112. 4 185.11 180. 1 121. 5 115.10 109. 2 130. 7 125. 8

3 116 0 107 2 135.10 129.0 106.3 132.11 105.11 157.6 110.8 148.7

Distance in .. Feet.

Granfield. W. Hobden. F. Mayhew..... Davis. R. Larkins

C. R. Larkins E. Lee M. H. Blamey. H. W. Little. P. V. Powell (Malloch reel). A. J. Jittle. R. T. Jackson. E. Middleton D. Slater. W. Lock. ist mize. D. Slater; 2d, J

The

		THOUGH		2. C.	101 101
	-1	2			
H. Tamen		18. 9	21.11	51.11	Thames.
H. C. Adams		29, 0 .			Nottingham.
M. H. Blamey		4.0	15.6	85.6	Coil'd in hnd
W. H. L. Alfred		9.11	14.8	47.6	Thames.
G. Evans		20.11	4, 2	30. 7	Thames.
H. C. Beatley		18 0	6.7	32.10	Thames.
A. J. Little		10. 2	10.4	59.10	Notlingham.
G. H. Hester		6.8	9.7	40.9	Thames.
E, V. Powell		7.4	6.6	23.9	Thames.
H.E. Gaynor		17. 1	13. 5	35.2	Thames.
D. Slater		9.10	4.3	18. 9	Nottiugham.
R. T. Jackson		10.8	11, 9	30, 9	
H. W. Little		4.1	13.9	27.11	Nottingham.
H. Beatley	.10 1	1. 7	10.0	21. 8	Thames.
R. W. Hobden	.21. 0	26.10	40.0	87.10	
C. R. Larkins	. 8 7	86.0	1.4	45.11	Nottingham.
R. F. Maybew	.29. 5	12.6	4.10	48. 9	Nottingham.
H. Thompson		10 9	11. 3	25. 6	Thames.
F. Granfield	.26. 5	10.11	12. 2	49.6	Thames.
H. Davis		24. 5	6.4	50 9	Nottingham.
E. Lee	.11. 0	29 4	10. 2	50. 6	Nottingham.
Wheatstone	15, 8	2 ()	12.5	29 8	Thames.
First prize, D. Slat	ter; seco	nd, H.	Beatley;	third,	C. R. Larkins;

First prize, D. Sigter; second, H. Beauey; Hill, C. R. Be South, E. V. Powell. SPINNIG BAIT-CASTING FROM LINE COLLED IN HAND.

SPINNING BAIT-CASING FIGURATION IN A CONSULT IN A CASE AND A CONSULT AND A CONSULTA A

unges, messis, i mup o	roch an			
nd under.	Distance	in Feet and	Inches,	Total.
farry Wilder		92 9	-	182. 9
I Holdway	86. 0	101. 6	95.0	$ \begin{array}{c} 95. \\ 187. \\ 219. \\ 6 \end{array} $
V. Milbourne	108.0	111. 6		85. 4

FLY-CASTING, TROUT, DOUBLE-HANDED ROD. No. 13. – PROFESSIONAL. – 1st prize, £3, three best casts; 2d, £2, second three best casts. Judges: Sir Randal H. Roberts, Bart., and Rev. Geo. Sumner. Rod 10ft. and under.

	Dist	ance in	Feet.	Dencacy	Accuracy	
	-1-	2		Points.	Points.	Total.
W Demon	77	74	57	12	15	235
W. Bayes		48	57	6	12	193
Heury Wilder	60					204
Harry Wilder	56	57	58	15	18	
E. Andrews	62	60	58	8	8	196
B. R. Bamhridge	50	48	45	_		148
1st prize, W. Baye	s; 2d,	Harry	Wilder.			

FLY-CASTING, SALMON (SWITCH). Six feet only allowed behind the competitor for the rod or No. 14.—AMATEUR.—Ist prize, C. Farlow & Co.'s trout spinning rod. Sach's black forest bottle. Judges: Shr Randal H. Roberts, Bart., and Rev. Geo. Sumner.

I. ILUDELUS, DULUS, COLG		
	Distance in I	Delicacy. Accuracy.
Rod.	Feet.	Points. Points.
	13	Total.
4. M. Kelson17.08	92 91 85	6 8 282
. M. P. Burn18.00	73 74 76	12 12 247
J. M. I. DUIN 10.00		Talana an the second that

N.BMr. Burn lodged an objection to Mr. Kelson on the score that his line struck the water repeatedly behind the pier. This objection was laid before Mr. Marston, who was on the float, and reported to
Mr. A. J. Little. SINGLE PUNTING.

No. 15.—PROFESSIONAL.—Ist prize. £3 3s., winner final heat; 2d, £2 2s., second; 3d, £1 1s., third; 4th, 10s. 7d., fourth. Um-pire: Mr. Blackmore. Winners: 1, E. Andrews; 2, T. Lee; 3, C. Lee; 4, Henry Wilder. The final heat was a sploudid race, E. Andrews winning by 5ft. only.

SPECIAL COMPETITION.

SALMON FLY-CASTING FOR MR. J. A. NICOLAY'S FRIZE, £5 5s. Judge: Rev. George Summer. (The conditions have already been described in our notice of the tournament). Mr. G. M. Kelson cast 109ft, out and 123ft. home. Sir Randal Roberts cast 107ft, out and 109ft, home. "Down and up again on the same line according to the conditions agreed upon for the Nicolay prize."

so admirably managed on Saturday at Twickenham by the Richmoud Piscatorial Society, who this year relieved Mr. Marston of the management, to the primary programme of contests there are added musical performances by a military band, and a handing over of proceeds to wortby societies like the Thames Angling Preservation Society and the Ang-lers' Benevolent Society, elements of attractiveness are intro-duced not usually found in angling as a practical sport." The Standard says: "Such a gathering of anglers from all parts of the kingdom has not been witnessed in the suburbs of London for many years, and it is certain that no previous tournament has awakened more interest or attracted a larger attendance."

attendance

MAINE ANGLING.

MAINE ANGLING. MAINE ANGLING. If would be hard to imagine a more satisfactory trouting ing of the season was remarkably early in castern waters, and in consequence the first movement of sportsmen was light. But this has since been made up by a fuller exodus, if we may believe hotel and camp-keepers and stage drivers, who report a good trade. As to the catch of both trout and land-locked salmon , it is turning out simply wonderful, and is a most signal triumph, especially in Maine, for fish protection and propagation. It is a fact that more and more root are being taken each year from the Androscoggin and Moosehead waters, and yet the supply is not exhausted. I have talked with a number of long-time visitants of these within a few days, and in almost every case they believe that from the same waters, under the same conditions, they can take as many trout as they could have done three of four years ago, and even more than eight or ten years ago, before the benefits of protection and propagation had begun to be realized. Now it is certain that, in the face of this reasoning, the quantity of trout taken each year has greatly increased. Besides the actual record of size shows a wonderful increase. It would actually seem that the trough observe to indicate. The record of these fish under popunds this spring, one or both of which the Fourser Axio framAh as already mentioned, would seem to leave no year has already mentioned, would seem to leave how protection. Commissioner Henry O. Stanley of Maine, with his colleague, Mr. Stilvell, is much gratified at this arry proof of the value of fish protection and breeding. These gentlemen remark that the large trout are now left to tome to the hook, which formerly fell a prey to the net, the goat in the fact.

beds in the fall. More general satisfaction was never noted concerning the catch of trout among returned sportsmen than is the case this season. By the Andover route to the Androscoggin lakes, the guides and hotel keepers all mention this fact, while the same is especially true of the Phillips route. The fishermen appear to be satisfied. It is true that under whole-some instructions, such as the FOREST AND STREAM labors to promulgate, reasonable sportsmen are learning to be satisfied with fewer fish, but it is also true that there are more fish to be caught. The wonderful success of landlocked salmon, which has shown up for the first time this season, is certainly a triamph for fisheniture which should forever silence all cavil. Accounts begin to come in of this fish being taken on the fly. I heard of one to-day, weighing six pounds, but I have not yet been able to authenticate the story. SPECIAL.

TROUTING IN THE NORTHWEST.

TROUTING IN THE NORTHWEST. THE "effete East" must surrender one more of its old time possessions to the young and vigorous West. The points, and those almost fished out, while in many portions of the Northwest trout abound, and there are yet many streams where the fly of civilization has not found its way. Mr. George Lyman, who began his trout fishing in New York nearly three three score and ten years ago, writes me from the Sioux River, near Ashland, Wis., that he is having "fairly good" sport, that he took thirty-one trout on a half mile of the stream, and being satisfied quit, as a true angler always does. This fishing for scores is one of the vices that the angler despises. It is an evil that is severely felt in the rapidly diminishing number of our game fish. The man who boasts of his hundreds per day and thousands per out-ing is a fish butcher and should be classed with the other comorants. cormorants.

Not far from the Sioux River is the Brule, and Mr. Lyman

Cormorants. Not far from the Sioux River is the Brule, and Mr. Lyman sends me a letter from his friend, Dr. Arthur Holbrook, of Milwaukee, describing some splendid sport. The Doctor landed two pound trout, the result of one cast, with a five-ounce rod. That may fairly be considered good sport and scientific fishing. The largest caught in two days fishing was two and a quarter pounds. There are a number of other streams in the same vicinity where the lusty trout lurk, and many small lakes where bass and mascalonge can be taken in large numbers. The region is also famed for its beautiful scenery. A sail among the Apostle Islands, at the mouth of Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior, is one of the things no lover of nature should miss. And when good fishing, life-giving air, and the good things of life can be combined with it, there should be many annual visitors. The location is one easy of access. In addition to the-lake steamers, floating palaces, which land at Ashland and Bayfield, there are several rail routes, three from Mil-waukce: the Wisconsin Central; C. M. & St. P., and M. L. S. & W., the latter passing through the far famed Agogebic region. My next will, I hope, be from a point on some of the waters mentioned. JAP. New Anary Ind

NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 16

THE FLUTTERING FLY.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In FOREST AND STREAM for June 10, I find a cut and descrip-tion of a fly that Mr. Holberton is stated to have invented and that Mr. Holberton is stated to have invented and that Mr. Imbrie has patented. In April or May, 1883, Messrs. D. & W. H. Foster, of Ashbourne, England, sons of the late David Foster, author of "The Scientific Angler," sent me flies tied exactly as the "fluttering fly" is repre-sented in the cut above mentioned. I used these flies for trout fishing the season that they were received, and pre-sented samples to angling friends. Mr. H. P. Wells may recall the fact that I showed him samples of these flies just about a year ago. The Messrs. Foster did not write of these flies as being new or strange, but merely included them with other flies without comment. How long they have been so fashioned in England previous to 1883 I have no means of knowing at present.—A. N. CHENEY (Glens Falls, N. Y.).

PROSPECT LAKE. Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream: In former issues of your valuable paper you have invited correspondence as to good and convenient points for camping and fishing. I beg, therefore, to call the attention of parties who are in search of pure air—some 1,800 feet above tide water—pure, limpid, delicious water and rational sport, to this point. All such will be highly pleased and benefited. Big, or Prospect Lake, covers some eight or nine hundred acres, wooded all around, except two small spots; bottom and shores are rocky; the water is full of trout and pickerel; four years ago 5,000 salmon-trout spawn were put into it, and while none have yet been caught, there is evidence of their existence, and anglers who know how to fish for them will find rare sport. The location of the lake is in Pike county, Pa., six miles south of Hawley, Pa., reached by the Erie Railway and the Erie & Wyoming Railway. The banks of the lake present many delicious points for camping; those who prefer to be otherwise accommodated can find airy, clean rooms and good wholesome meals at very reasonable charges at the house of Mr. Wm. Aldridge, an intelligent bark miller, excellent good fellow and cuthusiastic fisherman, who knows the lake for many years, has a number of boats, and will take all reasonable pains to show strangers the favorite points for fishing. At present there are some mosquitoes here, but they never last over three weeks or so, and the writer speaks from ex-perience when he says that firs. Aldridge fully understands

At present there are some mosquitoes here, but they never last over three weeks or so, and the writer speaks from ex-perience when he says that Mrs. Aldridge fully understands how to keep her house clear of those enemies of mankind. The nights all summer long are deliciously cool. Mr. Aldridge will haul parties with their outfits from Haw-ley, or they can obtain teams there. Any letters addressed to him at Tafton, Pike county, Pa., will reach him. Within a few days a hotel has been started on the banks of the water; but as the place is new and untried, it is premature to speak of its merits. The writer addresses himself to those only who seek

Water; but as the place is new and untried, it is premature to speak of its merits. The writer addresses himself to those only who seek rational and reasonable sport; those who wish for catching big strings which they cannot use and go to waste are not wanted. It may here not be out of place to speak of a piece of vandalism which has here been perpetrated for some sea-sons past. Certain persons, claiming to come from the Blooming Grove Park, have been in the habit of catching bass four, five and six inches long, and instead of throwing them back have been in the habit of letting them die in the boats. There are too many persons interested in the lake to permit such wanton destruction to continue. A few persons have united to prevent it; and should the outrages be repeated this season, these fellows will get a taste of Pike county justice. "A word to the wise," etc. OUTER. TAFTON, Pike County, Pa., June 14.

TAFTON, Pike County, Pa., June 14. TAFTON, Pike County, Pa., June 14. NEWFOUND LAKE.—The Bristol, N. H., Enterprise re-ports capital lake trout fishing in Newfound Lake, a sheet of water two miles from Bristol, which is three and a half hours ride from Boston. The editor says: "These fish have been speared in large numbers, contrary to law, when on the spawning beds, and this practice has been winked at by the public because it has been supposed they could be taken in no other way. The past week has, however, demonstrated the fact that the fish of this lake are just as ready to respond to the legitimate invitations of fishermen as are the fish of any other lake. Last week Major E. E. Bedee, of Boston, caught in Newfound Lake: Thursday 3, weighing 8, 10 and 15 pounds respectively; Friday 4 trout, 8, 9, 10 and 12 pounds, and 1 land-locked salmon, 15‡ pounds; Tuesday 5 trout, 7, 8, 8, 10 and 10½ pounds, and one land-locked sal-mon, 18 pounds. Elated, he telegraphed to Mr. Mark Hol-lingsworth, of Boston, his success, and yesterday these gen-tlemen caught four, which weighed 6, 7, 8 and 10 pounds re-spectively, or a total of 189½ pounds in 4 days. D. H. Sleeper and John S. Connor fished only a few hours yesterday, and caught two weighing 8 and 11 pounds; two gentlemen from Laconia caught two that weighed 7 and 9 pounds. Geo. H. Fowler has also caught the past week a land-locked salamon weighing 6½ pounds, and one trout weighing 8 pounds, and E. T. Pike a trout that weighed 5 pounds. The above makes a total of 245½ pounds of trout taken from this lake the past week, practically by four days fishing by the above mamed partics. Most of them were caught by trolling, though the finest ones were caught with a dy. The Bristol House, a first class hotel in this village, is only about two miles from the lake. There is abundant camping ground about the lake (which by the way is not surpassed in beauty by any lake in this State), and there are numerous farm houses about the lake where fi

and others have boats that can be hired at reasonable prices." Thour WATERS OF THE NEW YORK FOREST PRESERVE.— Editor Forest and Stream: In the most recent New York State trout law, published in FOREST AND STREAM June 10 last, the brook trout, brown trout and California trout season opens April 1, and closes September 1. "except in the counties included in the Forest Preserve, established by chap. 283 of the laws of 1885, where it shall not be lawful to catch or attempt to catch or kill, or expose for sale any speckled trout, brown trout and California trout save only from the first of May to the fifteenth day of September," Comparatively few peeple seem to understand which of the counties in the State are included in the Forest Preserve. Section 7 of the law above quoted says: "All the lands now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by the State of New York, within the counties of Clinton, excepting the towns of Altona and Dannemora, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Saraloga, St. Lawrence, Warren, Washington, Greene, Ulster and Sullivan, shall constitute and be known as the Forest Preserve." This selection of counties will surprise some of the anglers who are in the habit of fishing the Catskill and more southern streams and have not read the law. In Jefferson county or Rensselaer county, where nature rarely prepares the streams for fly-fishing before May 1, the law permits fishing April 1, and in Ulster and Sullivan, which are earlier counties, the season opens by law May 1. One can fish one part of the Beaverkill a month earlier than another part, and at the close of the season the thing is reversed just fiftcen days. It is well to paste the names of the counties constituting the from the preserve except they are accompanied by their owner. This just lets the man out who buys trout when he can't catch them.—A. N. CHENEY.

TLY-FISHING FOR SHAD.—Holyokc, Mass., June 19.— Editor Porest and Skream: There is some improvement noticed in the shad fishing this week, on the strength of which some of the fishermen are indulging in a cigarette, and others are brushing up rusty and frayed tackle in hopes of having the rust and scales brushed off their own backs. A few good shad have been taken with the fly, and the pros-pect brightens for others to follow." The Silver Sheen and the Cloud is so small that we offer no inducements to those at a distance to try pot luck with us; why it is thus is hard to explain otherwise than the United States and the State Commissioners of Inland Fisheries have turned their backs completely to the city and town of Holyoke and South Hadley Falls, and unless there is a fight in prospect over the taking a few lamprey cells from a scare-crow on the north bank of the river, we never hear of them. It did not used to be so, a few years ago they were in the habit of coming often and tarried late, their stay was interesting insounch that young shad were brought forth by the millions. Their count was instructive and reminded us of the way Pat C. divided the apples: "This is one for me, one for you, and one for me too, one for me, one for you, and one for me too," etc., until the depleted waters before unknown to shad life were filled with Connecticut river shad, and waters of Europe too, got their consignment of the gamy, toothsome South Hadley Falls now take their shad planked in the sun *nia* peddler's cart, when at the same time both places above named, as well as Chicopee and Springfield, pay their taxes, consequently their *pro-ruta* share of appropriations for fishery purposes, and of which a fair share ought to be ex-pended to maintain the fishing industries of South Hadley Falls.—Thootas Chatamers. P. S. The spasmodic efforts of a few days ago are over, cigarettes are abandoned for the old placed back in the book, and the scales are left with us.—C.

placed back in the book, and the scales are left with us.—C. VERMONT NOTES.—Post Mills, VI.—The 15th of June was the opening day for black bass and pickerel fishing in this State. The largest string of pickerel ever taken from Fairlee Lake was caught here to-day, and shows what a few years of enforcing the laws against spearing, notting and illegal fishing will do. One party of two caught 35 pounds, another party 40 pounds, and one boy, thirteen years old, the son of Thos. H. Chubb the fishing rod manufacturer, caught alone and unaided 20 pounds in one-half day's fish-ing, each fish weighing from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{2}$ pounds. Many other parties caught from 10 to 20 pounds, weight. The largest one caught weighed 4<u>1</u> pounds, and many went from 2 pounds to 3 pounds each. As usual the boys tell big stories of the large ones lost that were bigger than any ever seen before. But very few bass were taken to-day, and but little fishing was done for them, as the day was cloudy and thought just right for pickerel. But the bass fishing bids fair to be first-class, as many have been seen around the shores this spring. The lake is well stocked with perch, which fur mishes good food, and bass grow to enormous size, many caught weighing from 4 to 64 pounds each. The bass as a general thing do not bite freely until about July; then we predict rare sport for the bass angler. The bass in the lake are all small-mouths, and are game from the word go. Fairlee Lake is a most becautiful sheet of water, about three miles in length and from one-half to one mile in width, of clear, cool water, and has fine feeding grounds in all parts of the lake for both bass and pickerel. —OxromrAnoosuc.

HARD LUCK.—Brainerd, Minn., June 19.—The trout fish-crs returned from Brule Tuesday evening, but they were not so heavily loaded with baggage as when they started out. The party was composed of Fred Stanley, J. L. Smith, F. M. Cable and A. A. Green. Their tent caught fire from some unknown cause the first day out and burned everything they took with them, including a photograph outfit, two fine guns, clothing, fishing tackle, provisions, cigars and other traps. This put rather a bad aspect on to things, but they were bound not to be driven home by fire and in three days' fishing afterward they hooked 1,100 trout, Mr. Green ta king the bakery by capturing 518 of the number. In the burned tent were 300 loaded cartridges, and as soon as they got warmed up the fun began and for a half hour it sounded like a volley of artillery, and although there were many people in the vicinity no one dared to go near the fire to try and save anything on account of the shooting. The party is for the outfit as long as Barney escaped unharmed. HARD LUCK .- Brainerd, Minn., June 19 .- The trout fish-

for the outfit as long as Barncy escaped unharmed. FLY-TYING.—Athens, Pa., June 19.—" G. A. M." wants to know how to tie a 'ly. I take the hook in my left hand, and with waxed thread take a few turns around the hook; then I lay the tail on and tie that; next I take a piece of tiasel, four inches long, and tie the end of that on the tail; then I wind the thread back up the body to within a quarter of an inch of the shank. Now I take the stuff for the body and tie the end where the threads is, and wind toward the tinsel and one turn by it. Then I turn the tinsel back toward the point, and wind the body back up the shank to where I began within a quarter of an inch of the shank. That quarter of an inch I leave for hackle and wings. Now wind the tinsel up the body and tie; still keep the hook in left hand, at the shank; each the tip of hackle in same hand and wind toward the end of shak. When you get cnough on tie several times, and clip off the tip and stern. Now you can tie the wings on and shellae. The reason I wind the body once by the tinsel is that it never comes off when put on that way, and is original with me.—E. W. D. POPULAR INTEREST IN ALASKA.—Very rapidly the public

when put on that way, and is original with mc.—E. W. D. POPULAR INTEREST IN ALASKA.—Very rapidly the public interest in our new possession increases, and searcely a day passes that some journal or other does not print some scrap of information respecting this very interesting and remark-able territory. The New York *Times* of the 21st instant contains no less than three columns upon the subject, which are chiefly devoted to the possible discoveries that may result from the visit of an excursion party under Lieut, Schwatka, to be made to the St. Elias district during the present sum-mer. Mt. St. Elias and its brotherhood of mountains lie some 300 miles northwest of Sitka, and are seldom visited by excursion steamers. They are among the highest on the con-timent. Mr. Hallock's book, entitled, "Our New Alaska; or, the Seward Purchase Vindicated," which will be presently forthcoming from this office, is replete with the fullest and most reliable information that can be at present obtained about Alaska, and orders for advance copies are being rapidly received. Its appearance at this time will be most opportune, though Mr. Hallock had prepared the bulk of his material prior to January last.

Fond Du Lac, Wis.—Mr. Harvey Durand has published in the *Reporter* the following card of protest against the trout hog: "I have planted in the waters of Fond du Lac and Green Lake counties during the past four years several hun-dred thousand brook trout. They were furnished by the Fish Commissioner of the State, and were placed in the streams for the public to take, and belong to any one who fishes for them; but in some places there is a disposition on the part of a few to fish the streams in detail for the special purpose of making what has been called a 'record.' I have only to say that this is not legitimate sport. A dozen trout on a string, for one person, is respectable, if they are of ordinary size, and are sufficient for any legitimate family; but to fish steadily from day to day, for the special purpose of 'beating the record,' and take large and small, is termed by sporting men 'fish piracy.' Of course this method will ake the trout entirely from the streams in a very few days, and the work of the Fish Commissioner is nearly lost, for this year the trout will spawn for the first time in most of best fishing in Wisconsin if they will be reasonable when aking the fish and not be ambitions and angle merely to make a record. One thing more. It is against the law to ake trout from the streams until after they are two years old, and then they are six inches long.—H. DURAND."

TOOK THE PRIZE.—Two of the FOREST AND STREAM compositors went down on a tug to the fishing banks, off Scabright, N. J., one day this week and covered themselves with glory, being high lines of the party. They took seventy-two fish. Among these was the biggest one taken, for cateh-ing which the angler took a prize of \$5.

ODD SALMON CAPTURE.—In the Penobscot River a hand-some salmon was captured a few days since ou a raft which came through the sluiceway in the dam, the fish being taken up as the raft emerged from its plunge into the river.

WELD POND, ME.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am not unaequainted with Weld Pond, and while much may be said in its favor it will hardly bear out the reputation given it in the article in your issue of May 20.—PHILADEPHIAN.

TRAFFE, Wis., June 17.—Three men were arrested some time ago for fishing for trout with dynamite. They were fined \$100 each and costs.—G. H.

THE ANGLER.

The angler to the brooklet hies; Puts on his hook the tempting bait Of wriggling worms or gaudy flies And for the troutlet lies in wait.

And for the trouter lies in their Next day when by his friends besought The nature of his luck to state, He tells what heavy fish he caught, And as before he lies in weight. —Boston Courier.

Dox't twist your neck off. but use Allen's bow-facing oars. Little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, III.-Adv.

fishculture.

Address all communications to the Forest-and Stream Publish

SALMON IN THE HUDSON.

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arge upon the next Legislature the necessity of providing a way for the salmonto reach the waters of their babyhood, and while a fish chute may be made to answer at Troy, Mechanicville, Fort Miller, Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Luzerne, a fishway or ladder will be required at Baker's Falls, just south of Sandy Hill; Palmers Falls in the town of Corinth, Saratoga county and possibly at Glens Falls.

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The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

FIELD TRIALS. FIELD TRIALS. Sept. 21.—Field Trials of the Manitoba Field Trials Club. Charles A. Boxer, Secretary, Box 282, Winnipeg. Nov. 8.—Second annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

City, Mo. Nov. 8.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Fisher's Island Club, Fisher's Island, N. Y. Max Wenzel, Secretary, Hoboken, N. J. Nov. 22.—Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y. Dec. 6.—Eighth Annual Field Trials of the National Field Trials Club, at Grand Junction, Tenn. DOC SHOWS

DOG SHOWS. July 20, 21, 22 and 23.—Milwäukee Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Man-ager, Milwaukee, Wis. July 27 to 81.—Dog Show of the California Bench Show and Field Trials (lub. E. Leavesly, Superintendent, 436 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. Aug. 24, 25, 26 and 27.—First Annual Dog Show of the Latonia Arricultural Association, Covington, Ky. George H. Hill, Maaager, P. O. Box 76, Cincinnati, O. Sept. 8. 9 and 10.—Hornellsville, N. Y., Dog Show, Farmers' Club Fair. J. O. Fellows, Superintendent, Hornellsville. Sept. 14, 15, 10 and 17.—First fall dog show of the New Jersey Ken-nel Olub, Waverly, N. J. A. P. Vredenburg, secretary, Bergen Point, N. J.

A. K. R .- SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bod 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed **3810**.

PARASITIC DISEASES OF DOGS .- I.

PARASITIC DISEASES OF DOCS.-I. A six well known to the majority of breeders and large to the presence of parasites. Of these none are so trouble-some or dangerous to life as intestinal worms. One of the latest and highest authorities on the diseases of dogs eavs; "Probably no known disorder the dog is heir to is so destruc-tive as intestinal worms, it being estimated by reliable author-ties that at least three-fourths of the whole canine race are infected by the pest." Another eminent writer on parasites says: "It is remarkable to observe what a number of creatures, including man himself, are destined to play the rôle of intermediary bearer of the canine parasites

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diagnosis be at all clear, the suffering brute should be relieved from pain by a friendly shot. As to the general pathology of this disease, little definite is known; much work has been done on the subject, and various conclusions arrived at, but the evolution of the cruel Filaria is yet veiled in mist. The embryo parasite, after undergoing changes outside the body of their proper host, may be reintro-duced through food, or drinking water, or the bites of insects. As no known entozoan nor mally completes its life cycle within the body of a single host, it is certain that the adult Filaria do not propagate thread worms within the body of their canine bearer.

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PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

THE MASTIFF TYPE.

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of Caution's upper jaw is more than even he anticipated or would wish. Mr. Wade calls attention to Mr. Hanbury placing Prince Regent over Crown Prince. Many able men believe with Mr. Hanbury, that the bulldog type which Crown Prince and liford Caution represent is not the correct type, although just now it may be the more fashionable in England. We are not ultra-fashionable in this country and you will notice that our most popular judges give due consideration to heavy limbs, a fine body and legs that can be used for waiking.

Dr. Perry, by his awards, calls our attention to size in the mastiff. A small dog can hardly be long-headed, leggy and cow-hocked, while a large dog will naturally tend that way. Prizes are given undersized dogs like Homer, rather than a dog of good size and general excellence, like Boss. Again Boss deserves more credit for his good limbs than Dread, who is badly cow-hocked, yet a judge has made the astonishing blunder of placing the latter over the former. This is what you may call bad judging, because there can be no possible reason for such an unjust decision. As I said before, the wronged dog was soon given his proper place, subsequent judges giving Dread vhc, and he., after which he was withdrawn from the beauch.

for such an unjust decision. As I said before, the wronged dog was soon given his proper place, subsequent judges giving Dread vhc, and hc., after which he was withdrawn from the bench.
 We may not have many competent judges, but still we have some, enough to prevent bench show committees from making mistakes, if they keep before them a list including the names of Mason, Mortimer, Watson, Exley, Naylor, Wade, Porter and Dr. Perry. These judges will not blindly follow the head. Their records show their opinions of deformed animals, no encouragement being given to cripples, they are soon missed from the bench. A pointer's nose is a most important feature, but without good limbs to carry him over the ground, his nose would be of little use, and so it is with the mastif, a grand head is greatly to be desired, but if the animal cannot use his limbs he is useless and not even ornamental.
 The Western people are now the best customers for mastiffs, and the type they desire is the same which Eastern breeders will try to perfect. They want size, bone, muscle and courage. Give them these requisites and they will not quarrel about the extra inch on the end of the nose.
 "Ashmont" has suggested, in a contemporary, that we formulate a standard which will suit the requirments of the singestion. I like the idea of an acknowledged standard; but hope it will be kept out of the hands of the slow moving A. K. C., which it appears can no longer raise a quorum. Look at the immense amount of time and labor they have expended upon a couple of protests, out of which nothing has yet come. No, if we mean real work and business, let us keep away from the A. K. C.
 The American members of the Old English Mastiff Club should take the matter up. The English club would no doubt assist. A committee chosen from the authorities I have given above would very quickly settle the question, whether the American mastiff should be an active dog or a cripple.
 I hope those interes

VICTOR M. HALDEMAN. A GIFT TO GUIDO.—Memphis, Tenn.—Editor Forest and Stream: In March, 1885, i had a day ou suipe in Grand Prairie, Ark., with my valued friend, honest John Davidson, the bon nie Scot and stainless judge. For a while he worked a trim, wiry, eager and affectionate orange and white setter bitch named Merwin, a cross of his old native stock on the imported English blood. When she shot away like an arrow from a steel cross-bow, I thought it was the spurt burst of speed of the wire edge, but her obedience, turns, bounding pace and noble carriage of head and merriest tail action I ever saw, charmed me like a new revelation. Merwin, in action, is the distilled essence of the poetry of motion, a delight to see. Wishing to buy a scion of this strain as a rare and very valua-ble acquisition, John said, 'wait a wee," so after a year's waiting a lovely pair of Merwin's babies have reached me, snow white, with black, drooping ears, both boys, and have been christened Walter Scott and Robert Bruce. I confidently look for Merwin's sons to be among field dogs what Lexington was among horses and Bobbie Buns among poets, incompara-ble and peerless, the sire being equal. And they were giftst none were ever more valued.—W. A. WHEATLEY.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DOGS.—Mr. Chas H. Mason in-forms us that he has decided to retire upon his laurels and that in fature he will not exhibit at dog shows, and that his entire kennel will be sold. We are somewhat surprised at this decision, as Mr. Mason has been uniformly successful as an exhibitor and doubtless has won more prizes since 1880, his first appearance here, than any other exhibitor in this country. We are still more surprised that he should dispose of Beaufort, as he is undoubtedly the best pointer in America if not in the world. We have no doubt that the majority of exhibitors will share the hope that he will reconsider his decision and that in the future as in the past he will be seen well to the front with a string of good dogs.

THE WAX TREATMENT.—Editor Forest and Stream: A neighbor has given me the following invaluable cure for dis-temper; he tried it on a dog that he says was apparently dead, and what was his surprise to see him walking about quite well the next morning. He showed me the dog to prove his statement. The remedy is a simple one: Take a little sho-maker's wax, put it on the end of the dog's nose and he will quickly recover. Another esteemed friend informs me that the first litter of pups are liable to go mad and therefore should be drowned. He actually did drown a fine litter of collie pups last year for this very reason.—V. M. H.

DEATH OF BELLISSIMA.—Lancaster, June 15.—Editor Forest and Stream: On Saturday last I had the misfortune to lose my celebrated bull bitch Bellissima. She died while whelping. She had thirteen pups, the largest litter, I think, oi record for one of her breed. Her loss is great. I not only feel that I have lost one of the best bulldogs in the world, but a faithful and affectionate friend.—John E. THAYER.

THE MANITOBA FIELD TRIALS.—The field trials of the Manitoba Field Trials Club will commence on Sep. 21 with the annual Derby for pointers and setters whelped on or after Jan 1, 1885; entries close July 1. There will also be an all-aged stake for which valuable prizes will be offered. Blanks may be had by addressing Chas. A. Boxer, Secretary, Box 283, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SAN FRANCISCO DOG SHOW.—The California Bench Show and Field Trial Club will hold a dog show at San Fran-cisco July 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, in Platt's Hall. Entry blanks can be obtained by addressing the Superintendent, Mr. E. Leavesly, 436 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Charles H. Mason has been invited to judge the classes.

NASO OF KIPPING.—Westminster Kennel Club, Babylon, L. I., N. Y., June 25.—Editor Forest and Stream: Our new purchases, Naso of Kipping and Glauca, arrived in good con-dition per steamship Hodand of the National line.—JAS. MORTIMER, Supt.

THE AMERICAN SPANIEL CLUB.-Mr. J. F. Kirk, the president of the American Spaniel Club, has appointed as secretary of the club Mr. A. C. Wilmerding, Bergen Point, N. J.

KENNEL NOTES. NAMES CLAIMED.

127 Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

ET Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks. Lady Mac. By Coffin, Zimmer & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y., for stone fawn, black points, mastiff bitch, whelped Nov. 28, 1885, by McMabon (A. K. 559) out of Lady Nevi-ou (A. K. R. 3123). Bob Niz. By C. K. Wakefled, Baltimore, Md., for liver and white pointer dog, whelped Nov. 5, 1855, by Joker, Jr. (Beaufort-Nymph) out of Lady Mac (Baust-Gertrude). Cat-foot. By Max Wenzel, Hoboken, N. J., for red Irish setter dog, whelped March 10, 1885, by Chief (Berkley-Duck) out of Fashlon (Arlington-Flora). Fluck and Rusk. By W. R. Gifford, Skowhegan, Me., for red Irish setter dogs, whelped March 22, 1885, by Tim (Biz-Hazel) out of Florid (Chief-Becky). Blue Cap III, Madcap, Mabel, Harebell and Blue Bell II. By Coffin, Zimmer & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y., for two white, black and an beagie dogs and bree bitches, whelped April 29, 1886, by Blue Cap II. (Blue Cap-Blue Bell) out of Constance (A.K.R. 2912). Dido, Inca and Doc. By John G. Tod, Harrisburg, Tex., for two red Irish sctter dogs and one bitch, whelped April 29, 1886, by Rufus (chamjon Rufus-Clars) out of Fluen (Yon-Flors). Paris, Jr. The sire of Parls, Jr., is Count Gladson instead of Count Gladstone, as was publisbed June 10. BRED. BRED

BRED. BRED. Well-Glen, F. Miner's (Haverhill, Mass) Irich setter bitch Nell ('nipe-Nell) to H Flind's Glen (Glencho-Lady Edith), May 7, Ruby-Glen. F. Miner's (Haverhill, Mass.) Irish setter bitch Ruby to H. Flint's Glen (Glencho-Lady Edith), May 10. Sal-Glen. J. Ford's (Haverhill, Mass.) Irish setter bitch Sal to H. Flint's Glen (Glencho-Lady Edith), Irish setter bitch Sal to H. Flint's Glen (Glencho-Lidy Edith), L. dite-Boss. Coffin, Zimmer & Co.'s (Glens Falls, N. Y.) English mastiff bitch Lillie (A.K.K. 2931) to J. L. Winchell's Boss (A.K.R. 2213), June 7.

Litte-Boss Conn. Jiminer & Co.'s (New York) rate, M. (J. 2006).
mastiff birch Lillie (A.K.K. 291) to J. L. Winchell's Boss (A.K.R. 2218),
June 7.
Belle Valentine-Prince Leopold. Coffin, Zimmer & Co.'s (Glens Falls, N.Y.) B-lle Valentine to their Prince Leopold (Mount Lion II.
Beauty II.), June 14.
Hecla-Prince Leopold. Coffin, Zimmer & Co.'s (Glens Falls, N.Y.)
St. Bernard bitch Hecla (Chamountx-Nameless) to their Prince Leopold (Mount Lion II.-Beauty II.), May 22.
Nell Gwynn -Prince Leopold. Coffin, Zimmer & Co.'s (Glens Falls, N.Y.)
St. Bernard bitch Hecla (Chamountx-Nameless) to their Prince Leopold (Mount Lion II.-Beauty II.), May 23.
Nell Gwynn -Prince Leopold. Coffin, Zimmer & Co.'s (Glens Falls, N.Y.)
St. Bernard bitch Heid Gwynn (champion Trojan-Evelino) to their Prince Leopold (Mount Lion II.-Beauty II.), May 23.
Lady Athol-Apolto. J. S. Sheppard's (New York) rough-coated St. Bernard bitch Heady Athol (Cadwallader-Cora) to W. W. Tucker's Apollo (Medor-Blass), June 10.
Dido II.-Bonivard. J. S. Sheppard's (New York) rough-coated St. Bernard bitch Dido I. (Cooper's Barry-Dido) to E. R. Hearn's champlon Bonivard (Souldan-Myzar), May 28.
Huck-Duydale Joek F. Hoey's (Long Branch, N. J) fox-terrier bitch Pluck (Dudley Crash-Cabal) to Mr. Powell's Dugdale Jock (Dugdale Joek F. Hoey's (Essex, Mass.) English setter bitch Bessie (A.K.R. 3276) to D. A. Goodwin, Jr.'s Premier (Dashing Monatch-Prince). A Stower's (Burlington, Ia.) smooth St. Bernard bitch Laone (A.K.R. 2116) to W.W. Tucker's Apollo (Medor-Blass), May 28.
Bella Aly 28.
Bella (Alp II.-Alma) to W.W. Tucker's Rigi (Apollo-Bernice), May 89.

Blasy), may 20. Bella-Rigi. Geo.W. Schenk's (Burlington, Ia.) smooth St. Bernard bitch Bella (Alp II.-Alma) to W.W. Tucker's Rigi (Apollo-Bernice), May 8.

May 8, May B.-Gus Bondhu. D. A. ('oodwin's (Newport, Mass.) English setter bitch May B. to A. M. Tucker's Gus Bondhu, May 20.

WHELPS.
 WHELPS.
 WOIes must be sent en the Prepared Blanks.
 Constance. Coffin Zimmer & Co.'s (Glens Falls, N. Y) beagle bitch
 Constance (A.K.R. 2912), April 29, eight (four doge), by their Blue Cap
 II. (Blue Cap-Blue Bell).
 Zitta. F. F. Harris' (Portland, Me.) pointer bitch Zitta (A.K.R. 1355), June 10, ten (five dogs), by Graphic Kennels' Graphic (A K.R. 2411).
 Judg, H.B. Breachath, Me.

1355), June 10, ten (five dogs), by Graphic Kennels' Graphic (A K.R. 3411). Judy. H. B. Bracketi's (Littleton, N. H.) bull-terrier bitch Judy (A.K.R. 3318), June 12, five (three dogs), by J. W. Newman's Hector Richmond Jewel. Fred Hoey's (Long Branch, N. J.) fox-terrier bitch Richmond Jewel (Corinthian-York Jess), June 18, four (two dogs), by Kelly & Hoey's Khovel (Spades-Roseleat). *Peep o' Day*. Glencoe Collie Kennels' (East Bethlehem, Pa.) collie bitch Richmed Jewel (A.K.R. 3353), March 20, five dogs, by owner's Scot Free (A.K.R. 3632). Judith. Glencoe Collie Kennel's (East Bethlehem, Pa.) collie bothai sheep-dog bitch Juditi (A.K.R. 3164), June 13, seven (five dogs), by owner's Sir Lucifer (A.K.R. 3678). Zula. Glencoe Collie Kennel's (East Bethlehem, Pa.) collie bitch zula (A.K.R. 3363), May 19, two (one dog), by James Lindsay's strephon (A.K.R. 7300). Bo Peep, A. M. Tucker's (Charleston, Mass.) English setter bitch Bo Peep, June 11, nine (five dogs), by his Gus Bondhu. BALES.

SALES.

SALES. 137 Notes must be sent on the Propared Blanks. Sank. Red Irish setter doz. whelped April, 1884, by Dan out of Ruby, by Max Wenzel, Hoboken, N. J., to J. Fisher S. Banks, New York city. Blue Cap 11. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped April 29, 1886, by Blue Cap 11. out of Constance, by Coffin. Zimmer & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y., to Fred. D. Howland. Sardy Hill, N. Y. Laone. Orange tawny and white St. Bernard bluch, whelped 1882, by Chamounix out of Nameless, by Coffin. Zimmer & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y., to Geo. W. Scheuk, Burtington, Iowa. Blue Beil II. White, black and tan and blue ticked beagle bltch, whelped April 29, 1886, by Blue Cap II. out of Constance. by Coffin, Zimmer & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y., to Fred. D. Howland, Sandy Hill, N. Y.

whelped April 29, 1836, by Blue Cap II. out of Constance. by Coffin, Ximmer & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y., to Fred. D. Howland, Sandy Hill, N.Y. Dick Ranger C. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped Jan, 20, 1836, by Ranger Croxteth out of Trix Royal, by S. B. Dilley, Rosen-dale, Wis, to W. J. Wilhi e, Modesto, Cal. Bob-Judith whelps. Black and white English bobtail sheep dog hitcnes, whelped Nov, H. 1835, by Bob (A. K. 8, 3163) out of Judith (A.K.R. 3164), by Glencoe Collie Kennels. East Bethelhem, Washing-ton county, Pa., one to Harvey Hill, Beallsville, Pa., and one to E. B. Cock, Brownsville, Pa. Black Sis. Black cocker spanlel bitch, whelped May 23, 1885 (A.K.R. 3165), by Lynn Kennels, Lynn, Mass, to H. T. Drake, St. Paul, Minn. Zennita. Black spanlel bitch, whelped Oct. 17, 1834 (A.K.R. 1986), by Lynn Kennels, Lynn, Mass., to H. T. Drake, St. Paul, Minn. *Courtel*, Waterbury, Conn., one to C. H. Slade, and a bitch to C. G. Carter, Cambridge, Mass. *Courtel*, Waterbury, Conn., one to C. H. Slade, and a bitch to C. G. Courtel, Waterbury, Conn., one to C. H. Slade, and a bitch to C. G. *Courtel*, Waterbury, Conn., one to C. H. Slade, and a bitch to C. G. *Courtel*, Waterbury, Conn., one Collin, K. Tucker, Charlestown, Mass., to F. Stingler, Jr., Hartford, Conn. *Drucy*. Black and white English setter bitch, date of birtb not given, by A. M. Tucker, Charlestown, Mass., to F. Stingler, Jr., Hartford, Conn. *Drucy*. Black and white English setter dots, whelped Feb., 1834, hy Dasn III. out of Model Druid, by A. M. Tucker, Charlestown, Mass., to F. S. Fleet Speir, Brookyn. N. Y. *Bounce* (A.K.R. 2456)–Atlas (A.K.R. 1217) whelp. Sable collie hitch, whelped Dec. 12, 1885, by Glencoce Collie Kcnnels, East Bethelehem, Washington county, Pa., to D. R. Hartley, same place. *Sport-Nell whelpe.* Black and tan Gordon setter dogs, whelped April 30, 1886, by W. J. Geary, 231 Silver street, South Boston, one to Dr Esthook, South Boston, one to John Hill, 195 E. street, South Boston, and one to

Flash. Returns wenzel, Hoboken, N. J., we start and the second se Toria, of gan, Me. *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Bit March* 22, *Bit March* 22, *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Tim-Florid whelp.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, *Tim-Florid whelp. Tim-Florid whelp. Tim-Florid whelped March* 23, *Tim-Florid whelp. Tim-Florid wh*

1886, by Max Wenzel, HOUGKEN, N. 54, 55 22 N. Y. *Alice D.* Black and white English setter bitch, date of birth and pedigree not given, by A. M. Tucker, Charlestown, Mass., to W. W. Reed, Lexington, Mass. PRESENTATIONS.

Inca. Red Irish setter dog, whelped April 29, 1886, by Rufus out of Flame, by Joba G. Tod, Harrisburg, Tex., to Samuel Miby, Austin, Tex. Tex. Doc. Red Irish setter dog, whelped April 29, 1886, by Rufus out of Flame, by John G. Tod, Harrisburg, Tex., to Charles H. Milby, same place. place. Dido. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped April 29, 1886, by Rufus out of Flame, by John G. Tod, Harrisburg, Tex., to R. H. Hanna, Aus-tin, Tex. DEATHS.

Macbeth. Black and ton setter dog (A.K.R. 3056), owned by C. S. Fitch, New York, from distemper. Harry Malcolm. Black and tan setter dog (A.K.R. 3055), owned by C. S. Fitch, New York, from distemper.

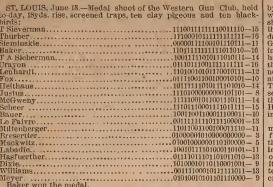
Bifle and Gray Shooting.	NEWARK, June 19,—The 100 shot match, which was to have been shot between Hayes and Dorrler to-day, was postponed to next Sultrday. William Hayes, of this city, scored 72 out of a possible 75 on a Half-inch center at the Washington Schuetzen-Fest on the 175 on a Balf-inch center at the Washington Schuetzen-Fest on the 176 on a Bower
Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co. RANGE AND GALLERY. MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION. BOSTON, June 17.—The annual spring meeting of the Massachu- setts Rifd Association began to-day at Walnut Hill. There was a crowd of riflemen present, and they had a tough time fighting a tricky wind, blowing from 6 to 8 o'clock. The militia was well repre- sented. The scores:	winning first prize.
Boston Herald Cup Match. C M Jewell63 59 60 61–243 A Gould (mil)50 48 47 50–195 R Reed63 63 68 59–243 A Clark51 47 45 50–195 E Ricbardson96 57 62 60–283 Benjamin (mil) 41 47 47 42–177 F Austin55 57 57 55–287 C Parker (mil)42 43 43 56–174 J Francis76 56 55 62–225 L Grant (mil)42 43 43 56–174 J Francis64 56 54 50–219 Erickson (mil)42 42 42 43–169 E B Souther55 55 24 56–216 R V P Ames38 84 54 42–168 A Low,56 50 54 54–206 C Cook (mil)34 32 39 89–144 G H Peirce50 48 49 50–197 Shippard (mil)29 43 36 30–138 W Henry (mil).61 44 48 45–157	Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re- puested to write on one side of the paper only.
SWilder	Budd, of Des Moines, who twice recently defauted Mr. Sitce, of Jack sonville, II. Mr. Budd waived any claims for special prizes which would have failen to his lot. The management desire to thank the matches and scores: Shoot No. 1-At 10 Macombers, Isyds. rise. First money won between Abercromhie and Judy, third C. W. Budd, second divided between Abercromhie and Judy, third between Keating and T. Hayson, fourth to Minton:
$ \begin{array}{c} {\rm C\ D\ Palmer, \ldots, 62\ 57\ 54\ 55-216\ A\ C\ Gould(mil).47\ 48\ 50\ 60-195\ \\ {\rm J\ Malden\ \ldots, 53\ 53\ 54\ 56\ 5-235\ W\ Henry\ \ldots, 94\ 94\ 94\ 48\ 48-195\ \\ {\rm E\ B\ Souther\ \ldots, 55\ 55\ 56\ -219\ G\ A\ Parker(mil).64\ 34\ 34\ 64\ -173\ \\ {\rm J\ M\ Fry\ \ldots, 55\ 55\ 55\ 57\ -219\ B\ Grant(mil)\ .41\ 47\ 47\ 42\ -177\ \\ {\rm C\ A\ Hinds\ \ldots, 55\ 55\ 57\ -219\ B\ Grant(mil)\ .40\ 43\ 45\ 45\ -173\ \\ {\rm C\ M\ Hinds\ \ldots, 55\ 55\ 57\ -219\ B\ Grant(mil)\ .40\ 43\ 45\ 45\ -163\ \\ {\rm A\ B\ meket\ \ldots, 56\ 51\ 53\ 53\ 53\ -217\ \ P\ Ames\ \ldots,\ .83\ 84\ 42\ 45\ -163\ \\ {\rm A\ D\ Eliot\ \ldots, 48\ 51\ 55\ 56\ -210\ \ E\ H\ Green(mil)\ .32\ 22\ 33\ -316\ \\ {\rm A\ B\ M\ B\ M\ M\$	Hower: 1110111011-7 Fbudu. 11111101-7 Fbudu. 11111101-7 Fbudu. 11111101-7 Fbudu. 11111011-7 Fbudu. 1111101-7 Fbudu. 1111101-7 Fbudu. 1111101-7 Fbudu. 1111101-7 Fbudu. 1111101-7 Fbudu. 111110-7 Fbudu. 11011110-7 Fbudu. 10010100-5 Fbudu. 101000011-5 Fbudu. 11110011-7 Fbudu. 101010100-5 Fbudu. 101010101-5 Fbudu. 101010100-7 Fbudu. 101010100-7 Fbudu. 101010100-7 Fbudu. 10111100-7 Fbudu. 10111100-7 Fbudu. 10111100-7 Fbudu. 10111110-7 Fbudu. 10111110-7 Fbudu. 11111100-7 <
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ton, Nunamaker, Judy, Gratz and Moonlight divided tbird, and Thos. Hayson wor fourth: Bisig
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hurt
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	*Hinton
G H Pierce	Higge
H J Crabtree 42 44 46 48-181-25= 200 W Catchon	Jddy Information 6 Lander. 011101001 7 Hinsdale 001011100 1 Redression SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., June 15Match at 20 halts: W. Ford
THOMASTON, Conn., Junc 12. — Telegraph match with the flaver- hill (Mass.) Ride Club, teams of 6 men each, 10 shots per man, 200 yds., off. hand, Hinman target. Weather conditions were a bright light, with a light 4 o'clock wind. Subjoined are the scores of Empire team: 76589957000 - 7465889957000 - 746567000 - 7465670000000000000000000000000000000000	Bachanan
WILMINGTON, Del., June 16. – Hune rule Inductors which needs der the management of the Wilmington Rifle Club at Schucizeu Part this afternoon. The matches were visited and taken part in by Wm H. Haines, of Dougdale, Pa. First match, Creedmoor target, 200yds off-hand, prizes divided by score classes. First Robert Miller; sec ond, Howard Simpson; third, Charles Heinel, Sr.; fourth, William H Haines. The following is the full score out of possible 25 points:	Rohh .0101011000-4 Fenn. .010101000-4 H. W. Webber. .22 75 V. D. Kennerson
Robert Miller, R. S	Essig. 0110010101-5 George. 010000011-5 McGee. 0110111001-6 Beightele. 010101000-4 McGee. 0110111001-6 Beightele. 010101100-4 McGee. 0110111001-6 Beightele. 010101100-4 McGee. 011011001-6 Beightele. 010101100-4 Mensing. 1111101110-8 Robb
W A Bacon	Numanaker
NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—Score of the Stevens and Miller rifiteams made to-day at the range of the Louisiana Gun Club on Polan street: Stevens's Team. Miller's Team. C C Heyl. 220 F D Charbounet	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Olson. Paul Pfister

d sailing. Pris

iŝ

35



 Erger
 .0101001001101110000-9

 Baker won the medal.
 .0101001001011010000-9

 Baker won the medal.
 .0101001001011010000-9

 CALLFORNTA, June 6.—The pigeon shooting tournament at Elk rove to-day was very interesting, and brought together several of the best shots of the State. After two pool shoots, the main match, or prizes of \$100, \$75 and \$50, respectively, was commenced, and seulted as follows, Bassford's tenth bird falling dead out of bounds: arrott, Sacramento.
 .01111111011011111111-9

 Tassford, Yacavile.
 .11111111011011111111-19

 touter, Rontier's Station.
 .11111111011101111111-19

 tourt, Eld Grove.
 .1011101100111111-19

 tart, Eld Grove.
 .1011101100111111-19

 tobinson, San Francisco.
 .111111110011011111-19

 deller, Sacramento.
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 deller, Sacramento.
 .0111111100111111111-19

 un tub Chanlter won both the Macomber and elub bdges.
 The cores of the several contestants were: Macomber badge, 15 metal inde; Chandler 14, Oken 18, Pflster 12, Cummings 11, Wilson 11, M.

 <

ALLEN's how-facing oars can be attached to any hoat in 5 minutes. Try them. Little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmo uth, Ill.-Ado,

Hachting.

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THE JUNE REGATTAS AT NEW YORK.

HE-promised competition of the four new boats has given a special interest to regatta week this year, it being generally expected t they would make their first trial at that time, as they have done, are seeing the three contests, unsatisfactory as they were, it is im-sible to look back even a very few years at the regattas without ling very strongly how much yaehing has been advanced, and w very far the cracks of to-day are from the old time favorites of wy years since. Several of the latter here sailed during the past ek without attracting any special notice, nor was there any reason in their angearance or performance why they should a new nor was there ny they show beauty, and their day is

rse the chief interest centers in the large single-stickers, large schooners, especially in the East, claim a part of it. elass is small this year, Bedouin and the rebuilt Gracie being competitors. Bedouin has had a new mast since last season, teeded improvement, her copper has been partly renewed, Galatea, she carries a lighter boom and laced mainsail. Her nee has certainly been far above that of '85 and more like ious year, when she swept the field. The race she sailed on r, though hardly noticed in the daily papers, was a wonder-a of work, and though she gained on Priscilla at time_g

tery fast at many times during rter, was never far from her. On Sat rear division, and was not in with the s, and with a liberal allowance for fluk cie, Fanny and Thetis, miles astern. (roved in looks, but thus far little can b been beaten by Thetis twice, and com-been based by no mean by luck, she fairly won her pla went very fast at many tim tracte, Fanny and Thetis, miles astern. Gracie is certainly greatly improved in looks, but thus far little can be said of her speed, as she has been beaten by Thetis twice, and compared with the pack in the three races has by no means done well. However, she is virtually a new boat, and when in shape may justify the expense of her alter-ations, though we doubt it very much. Fanny sailed a race on Thursday, the first for two years, and in her wind and water only served to show how easily a good cutter of 17t1, less length and less than half her beam, can heat the old type of sloop in light weather. Her day as a racer has pussed away, and there were more of the tribo in last week's races that can go on the same list. From the tone of the daily papers, as well as some whose judg-ment should be of a little more value, one would have supposed last fall that the "cntter eraze" had come to an untimely end, and that the voice of the Gats, all cutter rigged, and three with lead keels, it still seems as though the enter was a pretty lively corpse, and apt to give trouble yet to some of the voltater mounters who wept croedle tears over Genesat's last race. Certainly Bedouin has opened the season with a boom in her class, outsailing it so far that times are hardly worth taking. She was simply ahead, the rest nowhere, while she played with all but Pris-cilla on Thursday. This is a good deal, but not all nor half of it. What she has dome speaks in a measure for beam, but there is a narrow boat still to be heard from, oue of the narrowest of her kind. Undoubtedly the honors of last week heding to one boat, though one may look in wan for any mention of if in the daily papers of New Yerk and Boston, except a few find noties and a live fn while she times. No big type and headlines call attention to ber work, but to any one who reads the times carefully it speaks for itself, thus: Theseday. Thursday. Statrady. Char be said of her speed, as she pared with the pack in the Howver, she is virtually a the expense of her alter-. Fanny sailed a race on her wind and water only of 17th less length and less of sloop in light weather, there were more of the tribe me list.

Clara..

Thetis. Gracie. Fanny. Athlon Thistle

Bertie. Cindere Vivid

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	00 61 6 16 00		1.4
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lla		6 49 48	7 45
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	9 10 45	7 09 16	11 40
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NEW YORK Y. C., JUNE 17. The second great race of Regatta week was served as badly as the first, as far as weather goes, while it was no more of a real test, though the prizes were fairly won in spite of all fluking. With 35 cn-tries there were enough good boats in each class to make an inter-esting fight, and nothing was lacking but wind. Boston was well in their class. The entries with five yachts, three of them the finest in their class. The entries were as follows: KEEL SCHOONERS. Sailing Time Al-

Time Al-lowance. Allows 6 37 7 01 7 13 14 11 Sailing Length. ...112.60 ...97.06 ...96.23 ...94.50 ...81.38 Caldweil H. Colt... William F. Weld... Wright Duryea... H. S. Hovey..... H. W. Collender ... Dauntless.... Gitana Republic.... Fortuna.... Speranza. Montauk.... Ruth..... Grayling.... Allows 1 39 5 54 Atlantie..... Allows. 1 17 1 20 2 16 Puritan.... Mayflower Allows. 0 08 1 29 3 55 Graeie..... Bedouin... Fanny Thetis..... Whileaway. Vivid, Atblon, Cinderella... Gaviota.... Clara..... Baphne, Baphne, Allows. 1 05 1 28 2 09 2 32 3 30 6 06 7 56 9 02 Bertie.... .47.08 11 33 remeasurement proves ss limit of 70ft, as made lass with the big boats ere her grand sailing al

elass

lickers, shore, about one-quarter of a mile south of buoy No. 18, and a mark to to the desing outside of south of fit; thence to huoy No. 10, passing to the west and season, newed, il. Her relike the same ecourse to the westward of the home stakeboat, which will be anchored abreast of and to the eastward of buoy No. 15. All yoachs must past to the eastward of west bank buoys No. 5, 11, 13 and 15, both going and returning.

In case the judges' boat, from any cause, is not back at the finish-ing line in time to act as stakeboat, yachts will passhet ween a stake-boat flying the club flag anchored there and buoy No. 15. The usual prizes were offered in each class. Espirito being the only boat in the fourth class, entered the third at the minimum mea-surement to make a race. The morning was cool and cloudy with a S.W. wind, b.t. by 10 A. M the sum was shining. The Luckenbach was at the start at 10:40 with Messrs, E. E. Chase, A. M. Cahoone and F. T. Robinson, of the re-gata committee on board. When the while belw at 10:50 there was



 Cinderella
 11 08 12 Gaviota
 10 7 52

 Fanny
 11 08 13 Gaviota
 11 08 53

 Gittaica
 11 04 33
 Mortana
 11 06 30

 Citazia
 11 04 33
 Permasa
 11 06 10

 Citazia
 11 04 33
 Permasa
 11 06 10

 Citazia vasi first boat and began to get to windward in the light
 Permasa
 11 06 10

 Inter soon mada a casi fit toward Fort Hamilton, but most of the fitted key and a data and bown to the light cance Gueman, foldment, boat at casi at toward of the gan. The wind held light, but it was actonishing to see Clara, off for buoy 10 and far to windward in the social states of the buoy to be data state of lose first place at the buoy to be dotted, set to lose first place at the buoy to be dotted, set to buoy 10 and far to windward in the social state of the light, but it was actonishing to see Clara, off for buoy 10 and far to windward in the light bace at the buoy to be dotted, light, but it was actonishing to see Clara, off for buoy 10 and far to windward in the light bace at the buoy to be dotted, light, but it was actonishing to see Clara, off for buoy 10 and far to windward in the light bace at the buoy to be dotted light, but it was actonishing to see Clara, off for buoy 10 and far to windward in the light bace at the buoy to be dotted light, but it was actonishing to see Clara, off for buoy 10 and far to windward in the light bace at the buoy to be dotted light, but it was actonishing to see Clara, off for buoy 10 and far to windward in the light bace at the see clara, off for buoy 10 and far to windward in the light bace at the seat the at the the light bace at the see clara, and the light bact

Carried In C					
			SCHOONERS.		
		art.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected
Dauntles	ss	06 50	6 09 45	7 02 55	7 02 55
Republic	3	06 12	6 10 03	7 03 51	6 57 11
Gitana.		04 33	6 01 28	6 56 55	6 49 54
			5 51 29	6 46 20	6 89 07
	a11		Not timed.		0 00 01
-			LASS SCHOONERS		
Montauk		08 42	5 48 34	6 39 52	6 39 52
Ruth		8 89	5 57 57	6 49 18	6 47 39
Grayling		5 51	5 45 39	6 39 48	6 33 54
			LASS SLOOPS.	• • • • •	0 00 01
Mayflow	er	07 51	5 42 22	6 34 31	6 34 81
Atlantic		6 50	5 2f 02	6 14 12	6 12 55
			5 04 09	6 01 05	5 59 45
Puritan.		1 52	5 26 08	6 24 16	6 22 00
			CLASS SLOOPS.	0 101 10	0 202 00
Graeie			5 50 42	6 46 09	6 46 09
			5 09 25	6 07 27	6 07 19
			5 50 57	6 46 28	6 44 59
			5 48 27	6 47 59	6 44 04
			CLASS SLOOPS.	0 11 00	O XX OI
Whileaw	ay	5 12	Not timed.		
Vivid		3 12	Not timed.		
Athlon		4 34	6 07 46	7 63 12	7 01 44
Cinderell	ia	3 12	5 53 00	6 49 48	6 47 49
Gaviota.	11 0	7 52	Disabled.		0 11 10
Clara		0 27	5 33 09	6 32 42	6 29 12
Bertie		5 34	Not timed.		0 40 10
Regina		5 24	Not timed.		
Daphne.		2 32	6 11 48	7 09 16	7 00 14
Espirito.		0 30	Not timed.	1 00 10	1 00 13
			not timeu.		

ie case of the victor in a great race there may be some excuse, but r a beaten boat at the finish or for a boat turning Buoy 10 far stern of her class it is utter folly. A long suffering humanity has at neght been blessed by the invention of the dumb plano; now will not me genius confer an equal boon by inventing a noiseless steam histle, a string that steamboat captains and budding yachtsmen n pull on all day with satisfaction to themselves but without any und following? All the whistling needed is a short blast from the dges' tug as each yacht is timed at any mark, then those on the rrounding boats can take all the times. On Friday Puritan went on the sorew dock and was cleaned and t-leaded below, towing down in the evening.

SEAWANHAKA C. Y. C., JUNE 19.

pot-leaded below, towing down in the vening. SEAWANHAKA C. Y. C., JUNE 19. Net a full appreciation of the important issues at stake between the four big boats, and the furtherance of the general desire to see whether the Boston boats would come to New York, the Seawanhaka C. Y. C came forward with a most timely and substantial induce-ment to them to strain every point to be ready in time. The sum of one thousand dollars was subveribed by members of the large raches in the June regats of the club, and in order to make the race of grader risers the sailing rules of the club were wired so as to allow professionals at the wheel and the order to make the race of grader risers the sailing rules. The ordering of the cup and the solution of the design has been mainly in the basis of ex-Comm-phases a cup to be receded for hy not less than three of the large praches in the June regats of the cup and in order to make the race of graders would have been lost. The ordering of the cup and the selection of the design has been mainly in the basis of ex-Comm-phases would have been lost. The ordering with his cution and contracturing Company; the meive of the design being to an accordance with the name of the cup rules of the extra-soluting Manufacturing Company; the meive of the design being to an accordance with the name of the cup rule of the extra-fortune and Ruh, did not start, leaving walk hyster from grading days race, and no others were forticouling. Good prizes were for the set filler well. all four starting and sulling as pool ap-phies allow profession last deve failer denome set. The rem class filled well. all four starting and sulling photo-the the set he farship beates, they have everything to be provided by the manner in which her Corinthian owner sailed her all through the set and a careful drilling were evidenced in every. Maneever, the sense to be that Priscilla has been the beats would do the there are sto the seven the royone the working obseconds, extra the there are sto

is a matter of years of training and practice, the latter requires only a comparatively short period of careful drilling under a capable master or mate. As usual of late years Bedouin and Gracie have had to carry the honors of the second, late first class. Fanny, Hildegarde, and for this season Mischief, are out of racing. Wennah is laid up (owner gone into steam), and lheen the same (owner abroad), and nobody seems anxious to build for the class. Thetis was at anchor, but should have been in for the honor of Boston Corinthians, if nothing else, while with Huron and Stranger here the Hub might have hoped to capture comething, but the two preferred a duel at home. It is in the third class evidently that the prime sport of the season is to be found, except that Clarrix wins are rapidly becoming monot-crones. This year she salled her first Seawanhaka race, handled by Mr. C. S. Lee and Oriv's crew, doing splendidly, as usal. It seems a great pity to see the latter fine ship moored stem and stern in the onsin, with spars stored and bottom foul, when one thinks of the work she did two years aco, or again latr on "that pleasant day in the early fall," when cutter stock rose so hk2. The fourth, late third, class had only one representative, Rival. Both Vixen and Fanita belong bere and have old reputations the mail class came out very well with six entries, all well known when it is stated that is event were well with six entries, all well known when it is stated that level is the present name of the old Romaine and Mariota is not the rew hoat of that name last year, but has raced before over the Shawanhaka course as the Happy Thought, a keel sloop of New Haven now owned at Larchmont. The full entries were:

early fall," when cutter stock rose so high.	
The fourth, late third, class had only one representative, Rival. Both Vixen and Fanita belong here and have old reputations to	Pu
Both vixen and Falita being here and have our reputations to maintain, which they can only do by hard sailing in view of the new	Pr
advant of a smaller-sized (1878.	SEAWANHAKA Y. C. CUP. WON BY PURITAN JUNE 19.
	SEAWANHAKA Y. O. CUP. WON BY FURITAN JUNE 10. AU
when it is stated that Iscult is the present name of the old Romaine	Artails the man is best described by a summary based on a view of the
	details, the race is best described by a summary based on a from of
and darlots is not to the havanhaka course as the Happy Thought, a keel sloop of New Haven now owned at Larchmont. The full entries	the whole day's performance.
keel sloop of New naven now owned at Datenmont. The full entries	for the old ones, the dest actual saming was probably doe by high we
were: SCHOONERS-SECOND CLASS.	
Length. Allowance.	
Graving, L. A. Fish	At the start she was terribly hundicanned being almost the last 1 sa
FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.	over, her spinnaker not being set in time to bring her down, while uto
Atlantic, L. A. Fish and others 85.15 Allows	she lost time when just over in shifting it for a larger one. She made
Arlantic, L. A. Fish and Onter S	up her loss at times in a wonder in mainter, hotably in counting to out the
Mayflower Charles J. Paine	Driggilla while third place was fairly hers had she held her Spinna- 1 40
stoops and cutters - Second CLASS.	ker from Buoy 10 to the finish.
SLOOPS AND CUTTERS-SECOND CLASS. Bedouin Archibald Rogers	Puritan sailed hetter in Crocker's hands than on the previous days, he.
Gracie, Joseph P. Earl	
SLOOPS AND CUTTERS-THIRD CLASS.	as was to be expected, but she was greatly and struck in and later has hy cff Norion's Point, when the south wind struck in and later has when bound out of the Hook, and again above Buoy 10 bound in, having a greater sbare of luck than the others.
Cinderella, William E. Iseiin	having a greater share of luck than the others.
Clara, Charles Sweet	
Daphne J Rogers Maxwell	from Coney Island to Buoy 10, and later on when she went for the fin
Athlon Dr. J. C. Barron	from Coney Island to Buoy 10, and later on when she went for the ship, working out to windward of Puritan very fast.
Cinderella, William E. Isein 57.69 Allows Clara, Charles Sweet 57.22 0.29 Regina, Ralph N. Ellis 54.90 256 Daphne, J. Rogers Maxwell 51.91 6.21 Athlon, Dr. J. C. Barron 51.49 6.51 Stoores AND CUTTERS-FOURTH CLASS. 51.49 6.51	
	and in fact all the windward work, sagging off to leeward, while the did
SLOOPS AND CUTTERS-FIFTH CLASS.	and in fact all the windward work, sagging on to letward, while the monkeying with jibtopsails, large and small, with the entire crew on inj the run about the deck, made matters worse. She prefited most of tor all worsholv by wards mildress working the point of the Hook, that the
Iseult, C. W. Wetmore 37.03 Anows	
Nomad, H. C. Winterlightam	the probability of good where the start of t
Nymen William Ouinn	ting the last inch of tide, while the wind too helped her there a
Elephant, Henry J. Meyer	good hit. With lifted sheets she did far better than to windward, as Gr
Mariota, Edwin C. Van Wart	on previous days, but as some of her sponsors very truly remarked Me
The lengths given are the club sailing lengths. The usual club	At
courses were sailed as follows: For schooners and lifst, second and	There was some hald fluking in the smaller classes and Gracie Pr
Isouit, CC, W. Wetmore	There was some bald fluking in the smaller classes and Gracie Pr came in for the worst of it, as did Athlon, but viewed together with Pu
Wedeworth to buoy No. 10 on the Southwest Spit, keeping it on the	the other two races, Bedouin and Clara earned all they won (and much
committee's steamer Lickenbach and the north Jastion of Folt Wadsworth, to buoy No. 10 on the Southwest Srit, keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around buoy No. 8½, keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around Sandy Hook lightship, keeping it on port hand; thence to and around Sandy Hook lightship, keeping it on	the other two races, bedouin and clarate acneu an they won kat and inclu- more than they got from the daily papers). Bedouin was far astern of the big ones this time, but when together in the light wind at the start hour, left her for the day after that and found more cougenial con- ternation of the day after that and found more cougenial con- berry with Graving. The latter had no competitor, and between big Ci.
port hand; thence to and around Sandy Hook lightship, keeping it on	the big ones this time, but when together in the light whild at the start of
the starboard haud, and return over same course to buoy No. 15,	hour left her for the day after that and found more cougenial com- At
the starboard hand, and return over same course to outly No. 10, keeping to the eastward of buoys Nos. 8, 11, 13 and 15, on the West Bank, and outside of buoy 5 on the point of Sandy Hook rolng and returning. Distance, 37 miles. Course for the fifth class sloops and cutters from the same starting line to buoy No. 10, on the Southwest	and little it is hard to place a value on her performance.
Bank, and outside of buoy 5 on the point of band, firok course and	and little it is hard to place a value on her performance.
cutters from the same starting line to buoy No. 10, on the Southwest	The programme sold 11 A. M for the start, but although the sailing be committee are well known to be men of their word, there was not a De
Spit, keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around buoy No. 814,	
Spit, keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around buoy No. 5. on the keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around buoy No. 5. on the point of Sandy Hook, keeping it on the starboard hand, and return over the same course to buoy No. 15, keeping to the eastward of the	Yacht hear the une when the whist before, the which was very light R freehad been mear the line shortly before, the which was very light R from above the line, and the last of a goed flood would have held them well placed to windward, hut all seemed to find some attraction El
point of Sandy Hook, keeping it on the starboard hand, and return	from above the line and the last of a good flood would have held
	them well placed to windward, hut all seemed to find some attraction El
across an imaginary line between the committee's steamer Lucken-	up near tompkinsville. Again the whistle sounded at 11:05 for the Ist two larger classes, but it was evident that none could cross in time. Or
bach or station boat and buoy 15.	two larger classes, but it was evident that hone could cross in time. It
The new classes and the prizes were as follows: Schooners	All had spinnaker booms to port, the big four with headsails (or down, and balloon jibs and spinuakers aloft in stops. Priscilla broke hers above the line, and Paritan going over with 3 seconds Ny broke hers above the line, and Paritan going over with 3 seconds Ny
Second class, all measuring 85ft. and less than bort. load water	broke hers above the line, and Puritan going over with 3 seconds N
bach or station boat and buoy is. The new classes and the prizes were as follows: Schooners,— Second class, all measuring 85t, and less than 55t, load water line length, Value of prize, \$150. Cabin Sloops and Cutters.—First class, all measuring 7ift, load Cabin Sloops and Cutters.—First class, all measuring 7ift, load	
water line length and over. Subscription cup; value, \$1,000. Second	spinnaker in stops, breaking on line, then Priscilla and Atlantic, the ca
class all measuring 55ft. and less than 71ft. load water line length.	latter to the eastward, and about 50ft, ahead, drifting in a flat canit. Dapane was next over, then Elephant, while for once Clara was
Value of prize, \$150 Third class, all measuring 45ft. and less than	fairly caught napping above the line, and carried a handicap. Al-
55ft, load water line length. Value of prize, \$125. Fourth class, all	most last of all came Mayflower, with a spinuaker set, but she took Pr
measuring 35ft, and less than 45ft, load waterline length. Value of	is in on the line, and shortly after set a much larger one of a curious pattern—the tack was cut off so as to make a fourth side about St. A
prize, 5100. Filth class, an measuring less than out, toat which men-	pattern-the tack was cut off so as to make a fourth side about Sft. A
how of the winning Corinthian Crews.	long, to which a club was laced, while the outhaul was fast to the
After Thursday's disappointment, Friday came in cool, with a fine	middle of the club. The times were:
N. W. breeze, promising a rattling run out and beat home; but alas	Puritan
for the uncertainties of yachting. Saturday was just such a day as	Grayling
comes only too often, and shows at its very work the tortuous, land-	Priscilla
locked, tide-beset course common to New Tork's in ger clubs. The	Daphne
steamer Cygnus: a very light air from the north, but it soon died	Elephant
Cabin Sloops and Orders. "First Class, all Messions, "In the source of the state of the length and over. Subscription cup; value, \$1,000. Second class, all measuring 5515, and less than 11ft, load water line length. Value of prize, \$125. Fourth class, all measuring 4515, and less than 5517, load water line length. Value of prize, \$100. Firth class, all measuring less than 5517, load water line length. Value of prize, \$100. Firth class, all measuring less than 5517, load water line length. Value of prize, \$100. Firth class, all measuring less than 5517, load water line length. Value of prize, \$100. Firth class, all measuring less than 5517, load water line length. Value of prize, \$100. Personal prizes were given to members of the winning torinthian crews. After Thursday's disappointment, Friday came in cool, with a fine N. W. breeze, promising a ratilug run out and beat home; but slass onnes only too often, and shows at its very work the tortuous, land-loaked tide-best course common to New 'York's larger clubs. The day was fair and bright air from the north, but it soon died out, only to be followed by calms and then streaks of wind from the south, dealt out mevenly and robbing the race at line treest, while to tell its story exactly as difficult if not impossible task, owng to	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
south, dealt out unevenly and robbing the race of all interest, while	Nomad
to tell its story exactly is a difficult if not impossible task, owing to	Nomad 11 20 Ny ssa 11 88 12 in Cincerella 11 20 00 Ny ssa 11 88 12 in Yseult 11 20 51 12 10 11 10
the many different breezes served to the yachts at the same time,	The starting time for the two large classes was 11:05 to 11:10; for D
The clear weather made it possible to pick out pearly the entre here,	the others 11:10 to 11:15.
what wind any given one had was another matter. Before going into	Once outside, the fleet scattered in the slack tide and calms, most a
Witten unter auf, Eilbit and mid unter and the fight for the	



SEAWANHARA Y. C. CUP. WON BY PURITAN JUNE 19.

of them working. In toward Gravesend Bay. Indications of a wind were seen below, and at 11:40 Puritan's spinnaker came in, she then heims between Buoy 16 and Dix Island, and 34 inite ahead of Triscilla and Atlantic, with Graying midway between her and them. Down opt tack, the rest still hecalmed. Soon after the wind reached the other ladders and they filled away, all but Atlantic on starboard tack in to Concy Island, At 11:55 Atlantic bauled down her jih, set a large jibtopsail, hauled up her jib, rea up a small jibtopsail to windward of the big one and bauled down the latter, her crew running hack and forth on deck for nearly 16 minutes. At 11:55 Puritan went on starboard tack, Atlantic following. At the same time Clara felt the wind reached the wind of the dig one and bauled down the latter, her crew running hack and boald down starboard at 12:14 the three were standling to the eastward, Atlantic and Priscilla very near the Coney Island shore. At 12:07 Priscilla went on port tack, soon after crossing under Atlantic's stern. At 12:12 Puritan tacked, and at 12:14 Atlantic, just before was Puritan, Priscilla, Atlantic, Graying, Cinderella, Daphne, Clara, May, Mower, Nomad, Bedouin, Gracie, Athlon, while Iscult was further to the westward in the middle of the Bay. Priscilla held her big jibtopsail and Atlantic, while the latter was sagging of to each after star. Of Buoy 11 Puritan was nor woing well up with the others. At 13:08 atlantic is an up around work on the starboard tack, Mayflower went on starboard tack, puritan following at 13:38 Atlantic while feature and priscilla work on all four the latter was sagging of to tack at 12:15 and was nor woing well up with the batters. Bow, and adding on her and Atlantic, while the latter was sagging of to tack at 12:16 and was nor woing well up with the batters as assessed and the priscilla and that the same starboard tack may fouver went on starboard tack priscilla and the same sagging of to tack at 13:28 Atlantic was arout 300 the starboard tack may fouver went for bu

 Priscilla icr 1 also, going away with no jibiopsail, while Atlahue

 was in trouble lowering hers. Both she and Mayllower soon setsmall jibiopsails, like Puritan, and went away as the breeze caught them.

 Tk was a good reach out to the ship, with more wind than they had bad yet, and though not able to catcu Puritan, Priscilla went to windward of her and gained a good deal. Puritan tack-d at 3:05 crossing Priscilla's bow and making a good turn. Priscilla tacked at 3:10 and made a fine turn, her balloon jibiopsail breaking out in good style. Mayflower followed her about and hoisted her ballooner in stops, breaking it prettily on rounding. Atlantic had dropped well astern, and it was 3:16 when she went about, with spinaker boom ready, small jibiopsail set, and ballooner in stops, breaking it prettily on rounding. Atlantic had dropped well astern, and it was 3:16 when she went about, with spinaker boom ready, small jibiopsail set, and ballooner in stops aloft, breaking out at the mark. The times were:

 Priscilla
 3 11 :20 Atlantic.
 3 28 03 All went merrily in with hooms to starboard, and at 3.45 Puritan was just off the Hook, Priscilla 's mile astern, Mayflower about 1 mile, and Atlantic 2 miles from the leaders.

 The others had been timed at Buoy 10 as follows, and were now met coming out.
 2 28 25 32 Cind-relia.
 2 28 40 Graging.

 Clara.
 2 24 27 Bedouin, Rival and Cinderella. Gracie and Ath'on, last down the Bay, had to anchor off Buoy 10, and the latter finally turoed back.

 At 4 P.M., off the Look, Mayflower and Priscilla, close in shore, seemed to gain on Puritan, buiwsted time in a luffing match, the two latter setting spinnakers, but Priscilla, earrying them in, the thow shile threacher scurgut ther and starby, ca

the file and to the Arrow of the fook and sharing the folde, carry-ing spinnaker until 4.36. Now coming up to Buoy 10 May flower suc-creded in blanketung Friscilla, but the latter was first to pass. The times were: Puritan 4 33 12 Elephant. 4 42 09 Priscilla. 4 41 13 Iseuit. 4 45 30 The small class had turned huoy 5 and were bound in now with the others. Puritan and Priscilla set spinnakers to starboard at the same moment. At 5 P. M. there was no wind, hut Mayflower bad ranged up alongside of Priscilla. At 5:30 the three were nearly even, when a breeze came up the Say and struck Puritan first, sending her away, then Priscilla, and last Mayflower, the latter with her club spinnaker set, all staying their spinnakers well forward. At the same inmeet at 5 P. M. there was no wind, hut Mayflower bad ranged up alongside of Priscilla at Mayflower, the latter with her club spinnaker set, all staying their spinnakers well forward. At the same time Grayling was seen coming u the Hook. Within five min-utes Puritan had sprunaker full, while booth the leaders had theirs very far forward, Priscilla finally trimming hers aft. At 545 Mayflower set her small spinnaker full, while booth the leaders had theirs very far forward, Priscilla finally trimming hers aft. At 545 Mayflower set her small spinnaker, but it was too late to save or for the line bow and bow. Within 150yds. Mayflower took ther. The latter had her boom square off and spunaker full, while booth the leaders her. Puritan finished first with Priscilla finally trimming at and and leading her in hy a few feet amid chearing, stamping of feet and clapping of hands by the spectators. Next came Elephant, then Mariotta and Iseult, making a very close finate, then Culprit fay and Graviling, the latter with the infant pheromenon, Clara, still pegging away at her bets, Bedouin followed, then Cunderella, Daphne and Graveling, the latter with the infant pheromenon, Clara, still pegging away at her bets. Bedouin followed, then Cunderella, Daphne and Graveling, the latter

The actual saming titles ofter the correct on the detuning the principal of the second of the second

NORTH END Y. C.—On June 19 the North End Y. C. raced for two pennants offered hy J. T. Gallagher, the course heing from off the Cunard wharf. East Bo-ton, down the bay to the whi-tling buoy, thence around Boston light and the Brewsres, and back to the start-ing line. Wanderer went over first at 11:09, followed by Morseman and Lizzie F. Daiy, the two masing a close race throughout. The Daly won ho 5n, 16m, 15s., with Wanderer at 5:31 and Norseman 6:12, No others finished. The judges were James Lawior, James Butler and J. T. Gallagher. Ed. Gagan, of Charlestown, was timekeeper.

HULL Y. C. OPENING REGATTA, JUNE 19.

HULL Y. C. OPENING REGATTA, JONE 19. THE Hull Y. C. sailed its first regatta of the seador on June 19, in a good S. E. wind and pleasant weather. There were 18 entries the 6 classes, but 2. Crussder and No Name, were ruled out, having rofessional crews. The courses sailed were as follows: First and second classes—Across the line between the judges' yacht ind flaeboat, leaving judges' yacht on starboard, through Hull Gut, arding's hell hoar, leaving it on port, around Martin's ledge buoy, aving it on port, then leaving the port, around Martin's ledge buoy, aving it on port, the leaving Shag rocks on starboard and Toddy lock on port, to and across line between judges' yacht and flagboat. Istence, il miles; limit of time, 4 hours. Third class—Across line between judges' yacht and flagboat. leav-

nce. 11 miles; limit of time, 4 hours. td class – Across line between judges' yacht and flaghoat, leav-idges' yacht on port, around Black Bush Buoy No. 1 (haf a mile of starting line), through the west gut, around Wreck Buoy (off end of Petrick's Island), leaving it on starboard, around Wisco's buoy, leaving it on starboard, through Hull Gut, to and across etween judges' yacht and flagboat. Distance, 6 miles; limit of 8 hours.

ime between judges' yacht and flagboat. Distance, 6 miles; limit of time, 8 hours. Fourth and fifth classes-Across line between judges' yacht and flag boa', leaving judges' yacht on port, around Hull Yacht Club barrel (off nortbweet end of Bunkin Island), leaving it on starhoard, around Hull Yacht Club barrel (off Harry's rocks, near Prince Head), leaving it on starboard, around Hull Yacht Club barrel (off nortbweet end of Bunkin Island), leaving it on starhoard, around Hull Yacht Club barrel (off Harry's rocks, near Prince's Head), leaving it on starhoard to and across line between judges' yacht and flag boat. Distance 6 miles, limit of thus 2 bours. At 3:06 the firstigun was fired and at 3:20 the first and second classes were started, Atalanta going over first with Nimbus second and Carmen third Five minutes later the third class, led hy Posey with Sea Bird second, crossed Ibe line, and at 3:20 the first and second and Carmen third Five Regasus and Imogen. Minhus and Alalanta each had a walkover, Carmen broke her gaff and witoherw. After leading for a while Posey was overhauled and finally passed by Sea Bird. Thishe led the fourth class and Letta sailed over. The full times were: EIRST CLASS CENTERDARDS. Lencit. Elapsed. Corrected.

FIRST CLASS CENTERBOARD	s.	
Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Nimbus J. J. Souther	2 05 32	1 39 23
SECOND CLASS CENTERBOAR	DS.	
Atlantic, J. B. Thomas	2 13 32	1 41 37
SECOND CLASS KEELS.		
Carmen, B. L. M. Tower		
THIRD CLASS CENTERBOARD	8.	
Sea Bird, C. L. Joy	1 17 30	0 57 35
Posey, R. G. Hunt 22.06	1 22 31	1 01 03
FOURTH CLASS CENTERBOAR	DS.	
Imogen, B. T. Wendell	1 41 50	1 17 43
Myrtle, R C. Poor	1 41 30	1 18 00
Thishe, S. A. Freeman	1 23 15	
No Name, Dr. C G. Weld	1 20 00	Ruled out
Crusader, A. Wilson	1 32 10	Ruled out
FOURTH CLASS KEELS.		
Letta, H. E. Fowle	1 40 35	1 17 32
FIFTH CLASS CENTERBOAR	DS.	
Rocket, H. M. Faxon	1 36 53	1 10 19
Pegasus, F. M. Isham (yawl)		
The result in class 3 cannot be decided until	Thishe is	remeasured

result in class 3 cannot be decided until Thishe is remeasured, ther prize pennauts were wou as follows: Nimhus, Atalanta, ird, Letta and Rocket. The judges were: B. W. Rowell, chair-J. B. Forsyth, Otis A. Ruggles and Peleg Ahorn.

DORCHESTER Y. C. 94th REGATTA, JUNE 17: THE Dorchester Y. C. sailed a very successful regatta on June 17, 40 yachts enternng. As the club had selected the same date as the N. Y. C. Thetis was not present, while her rivals, Stranger and Huron, elected to stay at home and race rather than try their for-times in New York, so that the interest was divided. A light S W. wind blew all day, freshening at times into a good salling breze. The classes were 40t, and over, 28 to 40tf. 21 to 28tf. Some small hoats entered at a rating of 21tf. in order to get in. The courses were for the first and second classes, from a starting line, leaving Shag rocks on the port, outer buoy off Pig rocks, on port, Halfway rock on star-the dirst and second classes, from a starting line. Justing Shag rocks on the port, outer buoy off Pig rocks, on port, Halfway rock on star-the dirst and second classes, from a starting line. Justing Shag rocks on the port, outer buoy off Pig rocks, on port, Halfway rock on star-the starting point off Natant, leaving Winthrop har buoy on port, Graves' whisting huoy on port to starting line. Distance, 10 miles; the line, 13th hours. The schoners Gevalia and Meta. The first white blew at 11:35 with a second at 12:10 and a starting signal at 12:16 for first and second-classes. Huron went off with a good lead, hut Stranger was bouncered by the small fry. As soon as she was clear of them, however, she closed up and passed Huron, finally leading her a long distance at the finish. Maud won ensly in the second classes keels and Nimbus in second classe therito wensly in the second classes and Echo in hers, Fearless and Black Cloud were in collision and a protest ensued. The time were: BERT CLASE DORCHESTER Y. C. 94th REGATTA, JUNE 17

FIRST CLASS.		
Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Stranger, G. H. Warren 67.07	3 27 30 1	3 09 40
Huron, William Gray, Jr	8 82 09	3 12 43
Gevalia, W. C. Winslow	3 56 28	8 24 18
Gevana, w. C. willslow	3 58 10	3 31 18
Meta, A. A. Lawrence		9 21 18
SECOND CLASS (CENTERBOARI	DS).	
Nimbus, J. J. Souther	4 27 35	8 39 13
Violet, H. J. McKee	4 85 06	3 46 20
Magic, E. C. Neat	5 31 49	4 49 19
SECOND CLASS (KEELS).		
Mand Comust Treed 00 07	4 45 29	8 56 43
Maud, Samuel Wood	5 08 56	
Æolus, Jacob Rood		4 10 52
Breeze, Charles Paget	5 23 10	4 28 08
Carita, C. P. Curtis	Withdrey	٧.
Fiona, Frank Gray	Withdrew	· ·
THIRD CLASS (CENTERBOARDS)-START	AT 12:25 P.	
Atlanta, I. H. Thomas	2 04 56	1 35 06
Blools Cland Draws & Wheeler 90 11	2 18 02	1 43 33
Black Cloud, Brown & Wheeler	2 10 0.2	
Thisbe, S. A. Freeman	2 22 09	1 46 10
Posy, R. G. Hunt 21.08	2 23 17	1 47 12
Sea Bird. C. L. Joy 22.08	2 22 23	1 47 35
Expert. L. Whitcomh	2 24 23	1 50 18
Myth, J B. Farrell	2 30 49	1 54 17
Greta, W. S. Hill 23 01	2 29 05	1 54 48
Nicho I D Chodmiels 01.00	2 32 53	1 55 54
Niobe, J. R. Chadwick	2 33 22 4	1 56 23
Fancy, C. P. Flagg		
Herald, F. Smith 21.00	2 33 25	1 56 26
Mascot, G. F. Burkhardt	2 37 04	2 00 45
Cooper, T. Scannell	2 40 12	2 04 52
THIRD CLASS KEELS.		
Ecbo, Dr. W. H. Litchfield	2 15 17	1 43 29
Lizzie F Daly, William Daly. Jr26.04	2 14 26	1 43 46
The That, willam Daly, Jr	2 21 27	1 47 34
Kitty, E H. Tarhell		
Majel, W. H. Wilkinson,	2 21 38	1 52 03
Gem, H. W. Savage	2 22 47	1 52 25
Lizzie Warner, T. Lutted	2 24 23	1 52 17
Saracen, W. P. Fowle, 23.08	2 28 55	1 55 20
Thelga, B T. Hall	2 32 38	1 56 33
Norous W T. Nichols 91.07	2 33 30	1 57 18
Wonde (1 W (1) Wa	2 33 52	1 59 47
Wanda, G. W. Griffis		
Optic, G. L Hutchinson	2 30 49	2 00 54
Vera, J. G. Farrell	witbdrew	
Fearless, F. G. Coolev	withdrew	

CRUISE OF THE COOT.

XXIV.

THE exit from North River into Alhemarle Sound is through a nar row faire x, leaving the North Fiver screw pile lightbouse developed by the times. It is not intended to cover the starboard hand. The least water shown on the chart is 63/tt, but from 7 to 8 can usually be counted on, especially if the wind has from 7 to 8 can usually be counted on, especially if the wind has been in the tout for some time. There are no tides in the Sound, but the wind has an appreciable effect in driving out or pling up the water, its influence heiging noticeable in an hour or two. During the water, its influence heiging noticeable in an hour or two. During the water, its influence heiging noticeable in an hour or two. During the water, its influence heiging noticeable in an hour or two. During the water at in and were blowing with great force five days out of six. This made a cruise up the northern shore of Alhemarle a rough und detrataking, as a heavy sca was continually pouring in on the beach and up the hroad rivers which bad to serve as harbors. In general in the shoul hand steep, breaking with a violent onward throus here grey short and steep, breaking with a violent onward throw here grey short and steep, breaking with a violent onward throus here how asside a last of is to 18 feet forming the pent up Stout. To a small hoat this was very trying. The inflowing rivers forming the only accessible harbors varied from two to three miles in width

<text>

WEST LVNN Y. C. REGATTA. - This club sailed a race on June 19 in a very light wind, 19 yachts entering in the 3 classes of 20 to 27ft. W. L., 17 to 20ft. and 12 to 17ft. The times were: FIRST CLASS.

Blanche, Ricbard Hobbs 1 28 4	7 58 20
Laura, Edward Wyman 1 39 5	60 58 41
Lark, Sproule & Burrill 1 30 2	10 58 41
Nordeck, Brown, Walsh & Co 1 30 5	0 59 38
Contest, Charles Morton 1 24 0	0 1 04 54
SECOND CLASS.	
Flying Yankee, Sawyer & Ricb 1 15 0	5 54 45
Alice L., P. Lynch 1 17 0	0 56 30
Inez, Goodrich Bros1 17 1	2 57 02
THIRD CLASS.	
	0 1 01 40
Crescent, T. M. Alley 1 19 2	
Florence, J. White 1 28 5	5 1 11 03
Annie S., G. Parker	0 11750
The prizes were \$10 and \$5 in each class. The judy	ges were M. H.
Pratt, J. E. Eldred, H. A. Hanson. Regatta Committe	ee, Commodore
George A. Goodridge, Vice Commodore E. F. Rich,	Fleet Captain,
William R. Hunt, Walter S. Sawyer, William Sproule.	. P. S. Rideont,
T. M. Alley, James Lawson, William E Walsh, S. V. M	lansfield.
SANDY BAY Y. C. JUNE 19 - The third race for	

SANDY BAY Y. C., JUNE 19 - The third race for the Clunnin ham Cup was sailed on June 17 off Squam over the following cours: starting between judges' hoat and stone pier, thence to and b tween 'Squam bnoys to Essex outer black buoy, leaving on sta board, to boat, sailing north northeast, leaving on starhoard, th was repeated, coming hetween 'Squam buoys, and finish hetwe judges' hoat and stone pier. The wind was fresb from the south. The times were as follows:

l	I	ength.	Elapsed. C	corrected.
	Alpine	16 7	2 21 35	2 1 21
	Tyrant		2 16 3	2 4 45
R	Silver Cloud		2 16 11	2 5 41
	Louette		2 17 13	277
	Sassacus		2 28 36	2 8 56
	Kittiwake	21 7	2 21 10	2 10 25
ľ	White Wings		2 23 15	2 12 54
	Spark.		2 32 10	2 14 57
	Petrel		2 26 35	2 16 5
	Hestia		2 31 33	-
	Eurynome		2 32 40	2 18 40
	DITIONAL OF A LANDING TO DECL		- Desetalo W	G

 Perel.
 21
 9
 226
 236
 216
 5

 Hestia
 19
 8
 231
 23
 19
 0

 BUFFALO
 Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA.
 The Buffalo Y. C. sailed

 a very successful regatts on June 12, eight yach's competing. The

 entries were Alarm, Lily R., Jewet, Sylvia and Vera in first class,

 per foot. The start was made at 2:3; the yachts going over as

 follows: Alarm, 2:2410; Lily R. Y. 2:44:25; Turk, 2:24:35; Arrow, 2:24:45;

 Curlew, 2:28:40. Alarm led at first buoy, with Jewett and Arrow

 next, At P. M. Alarm was Simile abead, with Jewett, Arrow, Vera,

 Sylvia, Turk, Curlew and Lily R. in order. Half an hour later the

 wind fell and the call lasted for as hour.
 At 305 of When Vera finished ber

 first round, with Sylvia, Lily R., Curlew, Jewett, Turk and Arrow in
 order.

 order. With more wind the last round was sailed in better time,
 Yera

 vera finished at 6:00:10. The clasped times were:
 40 for

 Alarm wins first prize, a pair of marine glasses. Two protests have
 to be decided the trace at 500:15. It was 504 when Vera finished ber

 Matm.
 3 60 0
 Turk.
 84 2 10

 Sylvia.
 3 80 01
 Turk and Arrow in

 yera.
 3 80 01</

and Treasurer; Dr. A. E. Cleappol, riede Surgeol; E. C. Day. Meas-turer; George Gascoyne, Assistant Measurer; George R. Ketergen, Surveyor. AMERICAN Y. C. CRUISE AND REGATTA.—The programme for the races and cruise of the American Y. C. next month is as follows: One of the Iron Steamhoat Company's hoats will accompany the yachts. The third annual regata of the club will take place on Thursday, July 16, over the club course, from Larchmont to New London. In addition to the cournodore's cup, which will be awarded to the yacht making the shortest time over the course, irrespective of time allowance, other cups will be competed for by yachts and launches not exceeding 50th on waterline, in the run from New London to Shelter Island. In the afteriono of the same day, at shel-ter Island, there will be cuiter, gits and dingey races for badges and also for the Buteman eballenge cup for cutters, now held by James A. Baker, Esa, The respective prizes offered are open to all steam yachts enrolled in any yacht club; and owners, whether members of the American Y. C. or not, are requested to enter their yachts as soon as possible by notifying the chairman of the regata committee, Mr, Seaver street, New York. YAVIS IN NEW YORK WATERS.—The full British yawl rig is a directed novelty in American waters, Cythera being, we helieve, the bandsone stoer, high sides and shipsbape look hare won favorable comments from almost oil who have seen her. Near why her is anchored a similar vessel, an English yawi, Xarifa, titely artived from England is an board. She is a foot where avery pleasant cruise, having is on board. She is a foot where avery pleasant cruise, having is on board. She is a foot where avery fleasant cruise, having is on board. She is a foot where avery fleasant cruise, having is on board. She is a foot where avery fleasant cruise, having is on board. She is a foot where avery fleasant cruise, having is on board. She is a foot where avery fleasant cruise, having is on board. She is a foot where

of the Royal Thames Y. C. DELVIN.—Clara has already made a reputation here for "young Will Fie," the third of the name so well-known among the success-ful builders of the nortb country, but beside her there are now here two others of the same family, which promise to add to the fame of their designer. In the Tompkinsville hasin is the 10-tonner Uldia, owned by Mr. E. M. Fadelford, just fitted out after her trip across, while heside her lies a smaller sister, Delvin, owned by Mr. M. Koose-velt Schnyler. The latter, which arrived in the City of Rome, is 38ft. In L. W., 5ft. 6in. heam, and 6ft. 2in. draft, with 58i sq. ft. In lower saits. In 1884, her first year, she took 18 firsts and 2 seconds out of 17 starts. Last year she only raced during the first of the season, teing beaten by Doris. She will sail here under the Larchmont burgee.

SEAWANNAKAC, C. Y. C. —The fourth regular meeting of the S. C. Y. C. while he held at Delmonico's on June 25, at 5 P. M. The following gentlemen are proposed for membership: Messrs, R. B. Roosevell, Jr. R. B. Hartshoru, Wendell Goodwin, M. Morris Howland, R. M. Appleton, Thes. Dunnell, J. M. Clark, W. Lloyd Jeffries and B. Spaulding de Garmedia.

BEVERLEY Y. C. 107TH AND 108TH REGATTAS.—On July 3 the B. Y. O. will sail its 107th regatta, an open sweepstakes for all cat-boats, off Monument Beach, starting at 1 P. M. The entrance ice is \$2. On July 5, at 1 P. M., the 108th regatta, first race for Buzzard's Bay championship, will be started. It will be open to club yachts only.

only. EAST RIVER Y. C., JUNE 21.—The seventh annual regatta of the E. R. Y. C. was sailed on Monday, 20 yachts starting in a light southerly wind, the course being around the Gangway buoy. The winners were Fly, Maud M., Lydia F., Thetis, Pirate and Lone Star. COLUMBIA Y. C., JUNE 21.—The winners in the nineteenth annual regata of the Columbia Y. C. were Emma and Alice, Henry Gray, Unit, Henry Fisher and A. W. Trankle. The full details will appear next week.

GALATEA.-The latest advices by cable are that Galatea will sail on Saturday for New York.

ALLEN'S how-facing oars, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, 11.--Adv.

FAILING POWERS IN MIDDLE AGE are best provided against by ar endowment policy in the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn. At age 30, an endowment for \$1,000 maturing at 50 costs but \$39.70 a year.—Adv,

Canoeing.

Secretaries of cance clubs are requested to send to Forest AND STREAM their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc., of heir clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and eports of the same. Cannocists and all interested in cancoing are equested to forward to Forest ANN STREAM their addresses, with ogs of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, trawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating o the sport.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES. tohican Races every Thursday through the seasou, une 20-N.Y. C. C., 2d Race Commodore's Trophy, uly 3-5-M.Y. C. C., Trials International Races. uly 10-Brooklyn C.C., Paddling Race, uly 10-N.Y. C. C., 6d Race Commodore's Trophy, uly 24-N.Y. C. C., 4th Race Commodore's Trophy, ug. 7-B. Trooklyn C. C., Paddling Race, ug. 13-27-A. C. A. Meet, Gründstone Island, ug. 71-B. Trooklyn C. C., Paddling Race, ug. 13-247-A. C. A. Meet, Gründstone Island, ug. 71-B. Trooklyn C. C., Paddling Race, ug. 13-247-A. C. A. Meet, Gründstone Island, ug. 71-B. Trooklyn C. C., Paddling Race, pt. 4-B. Nroklyn C. C., Padling Race, pt. 11-N.Y. C. C., 6th Race Commodore's Trophy, pt. 18-Brooklyn C. C. Challenge Cup. 25-N.Y. C. C., frall Regatta, 25-N.Y. C. C., Fall Regatta, Juna July July July July July Aug.



A SUMMER'S SAIL.

OUT of the dusty city and its cares O Bear me, my bonny boat, Beneath the azure canopy of heaven, Where fleecy cloudlets float.

Where fresh sea breezes whisper in mine ear,

Adown the echoing strand, And laughing wavelets fling their diamond shower Upon the golden sand.

How sweet to listen to the ocean's voice,

Singing its censeless lay, And watch the white-winged vessels speeding on

Across the sunlit bay.

And sailing on sweet mem'ries of the past Blend with the summer wind, And present cares of life for once are left In taucy far behind. F.G.

THE HUDSON RIVER MEET.

CODDINGTON'S DOCK, the scene of the Hudson River River spring meet of 1886, was well chosen and admirably adapted for a cance camp. Here the river is wide and the hils not so high as to make squally winds. The beach is all that could be desired with camping sites on the hill in the shade or on the saudy beach. The first comers, the Dock Rats, of Newburgh, artived Friday night, coming to Rondout by steamer Mary Powell (Captain Anderson, of the Powell), five miles away, under convoy of three R. C. C. cancers the same evening.

is an active member of the Rondout C. C.) and padding up to camp, five miles awar, under convoy of three R. C. C. cancers the same evening. Saturday morning dawned bright and fair with a lively breeze from the south, bringing with it Tramp (Stevens), of New York, who had harbored at Rhineelff the night before. During the morning the Shattemucks arrived from the north, hawing run by the camp at two bells in the morning watch. Presumably the watch ou the t'gal-lant foc'le was asleep, and booms being off the port the man at the wheel did not see the camp as the passed by. They made land a mile north and beat back Saturday morning in time for breakfast. Later the Mohicaus arrived via Barrytown and also Captin Ruggles, of Rochester. Saturday was agreeably passed in getting up tents, over-hauling gear and grub chests, and in the afternoon the satiling cracks were out for a maske. A number took a sail over to Barrytown, two miles away, for ship stores, with a quartering threeze, a delightful run and an exciting beat back. By evening the camp was completely settled and locided like a miniature Grindstone, for the point some-what resembles that renow alcan and on the ridge between the Rond-out club and ou the extreme end were the headquarters. Sunday was quiedly spent. The fresh breeze from the south side, the north shore the Statemucks, and on the ridge between the Rond-out due asling devoters and the broad river was dotted with sails. Tramp with her dott, storm lug sail only did some remarkable wind-ward work. Slippery Thetis fiashed in and out here and there, and Pregry. Grant Edgar's new boai, bitted about under a cloud of sail, presided over by the doughty Dock Rat. — Two new boats by new builders are here and so are their respective by her fine lines and a future of glory is predicted for her. Caro, by

Buckhout, the son of the ice yacht builder of Poughkeepsie, shows herself worthy of notice and consideration and looks as if there was no end to her capabilities in a seaway. During the atternoon a shower swept the river and caught a number unprepared. Thetis and Caro were far away from camp to the south, so took sheller with a shad fisherman, and after the blow and rain had a little skirnish to see who would get home first, Thetis came in first, but Caro is a good boat just the same. In the evening the camp-fire melodies were interrupted by a terrific shower and the campers were wooed to sleep by the patter of the rain on their canvas tents. The races were set down for Monday, and in the early hours of the morning heads were protuding from tent openings inspecting the weather and taking notes of the prospect for wind. No one was dis-appointed in the wind, it was out from the north and coming but end first.

morning heads were providing espect for wind. No one was dis-appointed in the wind, it was out from the north and coming butt end first.
The Regatta Committee had settled upon seven races, the first to start at 9.3, providing the committee had breakfasted and washed up their dishes at that hour. They did not come to time, and it was 10 A. M. before the first race, Class A, saling, was called, Won by Peegy, Grant E. Edgar; Helena, Grant Van Deusen, second.
Commodore Bartlet, of Newburgh, had arrived previous to the race and acted as judges' boat and life-saving station, lending assist-ance to four consized mariners.
IL-Class B, Satling-Won by Caro, Grant Van Deusen; Peggy, Grant E. Edgar, geneond.
Before this race and at the start the wind was heavy and a high sea running. Theis, Tramp and Iris went out under storm sails, other-wise the result might have been different.
III.-Onsolation, Sailing-Won by Caro, Grant V. A. Stephens.
IV.-Consolation, Sailing-Won by Yatic, W. A. Stephens.
V.-Paddling, Class 4-Won by Mystic, W. A. Stephens.
VI.-Paddling, Class 4-Won by Mystic, W. A. Stephens.
VI.-Paddling, Class 4-Won by J. S. Poyntar and Grant Van Deusen in Niké.
During the three days meet the wind was all that could be desired.
the water not too lumpy, and the temperature just right. Firty men with thirt, five cances camped during the three days, and though there was a good hotel just over the river at Barrytown, not a mem-ber of the races a general moving took place. The little village of Arter the naces a general moving took place. The little village of Arter the naces a general moving took place. The little village of Arter the naces a general moving took place. The little village of

ber of the camp took a meal that he did not assist in some way in preparing. After the races a general moving took place. The little village of canvas quickly disappeared, and like the Arab, the cauceist quickly folded his tent, but not like him did he quictly steal away, but amid the din of steam whistles, the toot of horns, and to the tune "We part to meet again" the Mohicans paddled to Rondout to ship their cances the following day by steamer. The Shattemucks departed by special steamer for Sing Sing, and the Dockrats by Commodore Bartlett's steam yacht for Newhurgh, and when night had sattled down scarce one was left to tell the tale.

THE NEW NAUTILUS AND PEARL.

one is founded on the lues of the 1882 Pent, published the formation of the first of the properties of the the states of the states of the properties of the the age states of the properties of the the age states of the properties of the the age states of the properties of the the states of the the age states of the properties of the the age states of the properties of the the states of the the age states of the the states of the the age states of the the states of the the age states of the the states of the the age states of the the states of the the age states of the the states of the the age states of the the the the the the the states of the the the the the states of the the states of the the states age as in the 1882 model, but the midship body is longer. As most of the tages are sailed in narrow smooth waters, the after center plate, which is chiefly useful to steady the boat in a seaway, may be an its the state and quicker in stays, but not so good for rough water cruising, in which the after plate is very useful. The base is further state state and bene timbers are of as the state of the the state age of the the state age the the state of a state is the state of the the state age with the the the the state and the state and the state age of as the state. There are therefore the state add the state and the state and bene timbers are of as the state of the the state age of the the state age with the state and the state as the state age of a state of the

Pearl. The design has been carried out with the ntmost care and exacti-tude by the builder, Mr. R. J. Turk, leaving uothing to be desired in these respects, and it is a great satisfaction to see the work so thoroughly well done. [We may mention that we saw this cance in frame last Saturday, and thought it one of the cleverest specimes of the shipwright's craft we had ever seen.—En. Field.]

Ave never salled a cance before this year.-WiLG McKENDRICK, Secretary T. C. C. ESSEX B. AND C. C. REGATTA,--This club will hold their first spring regatta off their club house, north of the Erie R. R. bridge-over the Fassaic River, Newark, on June 26, starting at 2 P. M. The programme includes a padding race, as alling race for canvas cances, a hand padding race, a salling race for canvas cances, a hand padding race, an alling race for canvas cances, a hand padding race, as alling race for canvas cances, a hand padding race, an uset race and the races will be under A. C. A. rules, The committee are Messrs, George O. Tot-ten, Wm. II. Hillier and A. W. Evendeu. NEWBURG B. & C. C.-The canceists of Newburg held their first outing on June 10, when a party of 27, including a number of ladles, in ten cances and row boats, left the clubbouse at 4 P. M. and were towed by the steamer Alice to Clark's Dock, where supper was pra-red. The party rowed and paddled home by mocalight, arriving at 10 P. M.

A.C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—The following candidates have been proposed: John E. Plummer, New York: W. A. Borden, Rochester, N. Y.; W. R. Huntington, Rome, N. Y.; E. R. Perry, Albany, N. Y.; W. D. Frothingham, Albany, N. Y.; E. J. Wheeler, Albany, N. Y.; W. Wheeler, Albany, N. Y.; E. R. Cassidy, Albany, N. Y.; W. Wheeler, Albany, N. Y.; E. J. Baxter, \$1; S. J. Baxter, \$1; Chas. F. Earle, \$5.15; Frank M. Sinclair, \$1; F. D. Shiras, \$1; Geo. Burn, \$1; Previously acknowledged, \$225. Total to date, \$235.15. W. WHITLOCK, Chairman, 37 West Twenty-second street, N. Y.

CRUISES IN CONNECTICUT.-Mr. E. J. Pope, Box 784, Ansonia, Conn., would like to correspond with other Connecticut canoeists. EVERY pair of Allen's bow-facing oars warranted. Send for little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, Ill.-Adv.

Answers to Gorrespondents.

127" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

G. D. S.-See last issue for Massachusetts game law, W. H. L.-You will do well to read Dr. Henshall's "Book of the Black Bass."

W. H. S., Troy, N. Y.-We believe that there is no law in this State protecting the English sparrow.

Wart.-You will find bass, perch, plekerel and muskallonge, grouse (ruffed and pinnated) and wild fowl, in season.
 MARTER RIFLE SHOT,--Kindly linform me if there are moose, deer and fur-bearing animals in the north woods of Canada. Ans. Yes.
 H. B.,-The arms are well made and give good satisfaction. Send to the manufacturers who will supply illustrated catalogues of the different styles and calibers.
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 E. S. C., Nebraska.-I. We have heard it well spoken of. 2. Should prefer a double-barreled gun. 3. There are half a dozen or more different makes, any one of which will last you a life time and your some the refer the makes. A ground the might advertising pages, and can be had focts any dealer.
 B. H. F., Canada.-I. See mosquito preventive recipe in our last snawers to correspondents. 2 The rifls you have ought to red the obting but nothing but actual experience in the field can make you expert there.
 J. G. W., Paterson, N. J.-I. Which is the most killing fly for brook four dual black bass at this season of the year? 2. Also, which do you consider the best bait for chub? Ans. 1. There is no such fly; all are more or less good at different times of the day and on different waters. The best fly of yesterday is often refused to-day. 2. Worms and grasshoppers.
 H. M., Newark, N. J.-Is there any known rule to determine the give fail are more of the year of the day and on different waters of the day and on different waters of the day and on different waters. The best fly of yesterday is often refused to-day. 2. Worms and grasshoppers.
 H. M., Newark, N. J.-Is there any known rule to determine the give fail are more of the signed to different times of the day and on different water

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BULLETIN OF THE BROOKVILLE SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.-Published by the society, Brookville, Ind. Contains List of Fishes ob-served in vicinity of Brookville, List of Birds observed in Franklin county, prelimitary List of Reptiles and Batrachians of Franklin county, the Flora of Franklin county, Eudogens, Fossil Corals of Franklin county.

Franklin county. Southern California: Its mountains, valleys and stream animals, birds and fishes; its climate, farms and gardens. By dore 8, Van Dyke. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert, \$1.50.

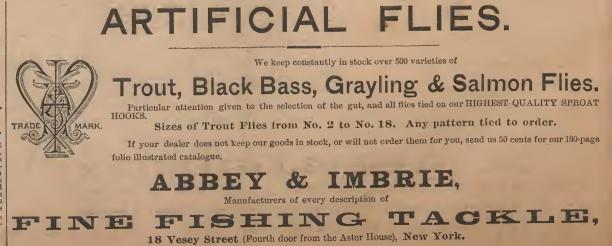
\$1.50. CANADA: Its history, productions and natural resources. Prepared under the direction of the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agricul-ture, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. IN FRUITEL LANDS, and other poems. By Minna Caroline Smith. A dainty bit of typography from the press of William B. Howland, Cambridge, Mass. How TO HANNLE AND ENUCATE VICIOUS HORSES. Together with hints on the training and health of dogs. By Oscar F. Gleason. New York: O. Judd Co. Cloth, 205 pp., price \$1.



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Wednesday, 30th June next, 1886, At Eleven o'clock A. M.

A list of said Rivers and Lakes is published in the Quebee Official Gazette of this date. For further information address the undersigned, or the office of the Forest and Stream Pub. Co. W. W. LYNCH, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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Jersey City, N. J. jei7,tf T EXPECT A LITTER OF PUPPLES ABOUT June 15, out of Morning Star (Dashing Dan-Dalsy Starlight) by Gun (Gladstone-May B.). Order now and get good selection. CHAS. YORK, 9 & 11 Granite Block, Bangor, Me.

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Rory O'More and Glencho puppy stock; also a few superb brood bitches, all of the finest and pur-est red Irish strains; full pedigreed. Address with stamp W. N. CALLENDER, Albany, N. Y.

stamp W. N. CALLENDER, Albany, N. Y. FOR SALE. – SEVEN LIVER AND WHITE pointer pupples, price, dogs §30, bitches §35, by Croxteth, dam Frank, grand daughter of Bang II. One handsome black and tan setter, partly broken; price §25, One liver and white setter, well broken, Price §100. For further information in-guire of DAVID G. HART, Sound Yiew House, Northport, Suffolk Co., L. I., N.Y. je24,4t FOR SALE – BLACK COCKER PUPS, CHAM-pion Obo II ex Altobea. These are same breed-ing as its and 24 prize winners at Boston this sea-on Price §15. Also pointer pups from first-class field stock but no pedigree. Price §10. In the stud -The best Irish setter in America for the money, §10. Send for bis pedigree. HERBERT FLINT, Haverhill, Mass. je17,4t FOR SALE.-IMPORTED ENGLISH SETTER bitch Beauty (A.K.R. 800, Irained and a good field bitch: §50. Also three of ber pupples by Lin-don II., §15 each. Also Beauty of Orleans (A.K.R. 8402), §25. HENRY STURTEVANT, Medina, N.Y. je17,4t

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50, North Andover, Mass. FOR SALE.-LEMON AND WHITE POINTER puppies, whelped March 20, 1856, out of Narcy (A.K.R. 3509), breed of Rush, by Ben (A.K.K. 1519); grand sire Sensation. For further particulars in-quire Mr. GEORGE HEWMANN, Huntongton, L. I. je24,1t

Graphic--Zitta Puppies.

I will book a few of the above puppies, whelped June 10, 1880, to be delivered in August. FRED F. HARRIS, 390 Commercial street, Portland, Me. je&Ast

FINE BLOODED SETTER PUPS FOR SALE, 5 wks. old. Address at once A. N. CUSNER, Newton, Sussex Co., N. J. j+24,1t

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[JUNE 24 1886.



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NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1886.

VOL. XXVI.-No. 23. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

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

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CONT	TENTS.
 EDFORTAL. CONVERTING & DYNAMINER. ADOISH Spring Shooting. ADOISH Spring Shooting. The National Park Railroad Job. The Woodcock Season. THE SPORTMAN TOURIST. DAYS With the Barmecide Chub. NATURAL HISTORY. The Audubon Society. Swifts, Humming Birds and Goatuckers. The Hiss of the Grouse. The Hack Railroad Bill. GAME BAG AND GYN. HOW Long Can Foxes Run? New Jersey Woodcock. Muzzle vs, Breech. SEA AND RIVER FISHING. An Outing on Nickatous. Lake Mclissa. Massachusetts Association. Gamps of the Kingfishers. Destruction of Weakfish. Murdering Baby Trout. FISHCEUTURE. 	THE KENNEL. Parasilic Diseases of Dogs. A Big Raft of Dogs. Mastiff Judging. History of the Mastiff. Warwick Dog Show. Kennel Maagement. RiftE AND TAR SHOOTING. RiftE AND TAR SHOOTING. RiftE AND TAR SHOOTING. Range and Gallery. The Trap. New York Association. YACHTING. East River V C. Regatta. Columbia Y. C. Regatta. Boston Y. C. Regatta. Boston Y. C. Regatta. Boston Y. C. Regatta. Easter V. C. The Herthon Folding Boat. CANOENG. A Dockrat Outing. The Trial Races. Sall for FOREST AND STREAM Cruiser. Brookipn C. C. Essex C. C.

ABOLISH SPRING SHOOTING.

THE sentiment against the spring killing of migratory game birds on their way north to their breeding grounds is just now on the increase. The depletion of game has had the natural effect of turning the eyes of reflective gunners to the several causes of scarcity, and the custom of spring shooting cannot but be recognized as among the most important of preventible agencies. The folly of shooting birds in the spring has perhaps been clearly enough recognized, but the practice has been defended and perpetuated by those who reason that the supply will last long enough for their own pleasure, and as for the condition of affairs after them, that is the lookout of the next generation. It has been the spirit of going in for fun while it lasts.

At the meeting of the New York Association at Rochester last week the society passed resolutions directing one of its committees to seek the legal prohibition of spring shooting in this State. An attempt to secure such a law has several times been made at Albany, but unwise counsels have so far prevailed. If the State Association should take the work up in earnest it ought to put such a law on the books at the next session of the Legislature.

THE NATIONAL PARK RAILROAD JOB.

THE debate in the Senatc on the bill granting a right of The deviation in the brack of the bin granting a right of way to the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork Railroad Com-pany is given on another page. It is instructive reading, The considerations advanced by Senator Vest in opposition to the bill are unanswerable. He denounces the enterprise as a covert first step toward gaining admittance to the Park and gridironing it with passenger railroads; points out that this will result in the destruction of the Park as a national possession of the people, and warns the Senate of the national calamities certain to follow the destruction of the forests on the headwaters of the Missouri.

These arguments cannot be refuted. But they can be ignored; and the lobby, so strenuously engaged in laboring for the railroad people, may succeed in putting the bill through the Senate. Members who share Mr. Butler's extremely myopic view of the Park may feel themselves the less re-sponsible to public sentiment on such a question as this, because, unfortunately, the public is ignorant of the interests at stake, and does not comprehend the national injury contemplated by the bill.

The proposition of Mr. Butler, that his constituents are not concerned in the protection of the Park against the schemers who would ruin it, is entirely mistaken. The citizens of every State in the Union are concerned in this. The Park is national, not less in fact than in name. The whole nation is benefited by the possession and maintenance of such a region of natural wonders and beauties set apart for a public pleasure ground. It is a possession of permanent valuc, from which future generations, as well as the present one, will receive benefit; and it is the height of presumption for any man to rise up in the Senate of the United States and say that because his constituents-meaning his individual political cronies-are not contemplating a pleasure trip this summer to the Park, the Senate will do well to hand it over to the greedy grasp of scheming railroad speculators.

THE WOODCOCK SEASON.

LAST year, it will be remembered, owing to the cold weather and late spring. the woodcock did not go as far north as usual in their migration, but sought breeding grounds in lower latitudes. The result was an unusual supply of home-bred birds in covers where formerly the shooting was confined for the most part to flight birds.

It is the belief of many close students of the woodcocks ways that on their return north in the spring, the birds repair to the particular localities where they were bred, and nest there. In confirmation of this theory it has been noticed this season that many of these grounds where the birds bred in unusual numbers last year have again been frequented by them, and so for a second time the supply of home-bred birds is larger than customary. This fact should go far toward demonstrating the economic folly of summer shooting.

July woodcock are delicious as table delicacies. That is all that can be said in their favor as legitimate game. For other reasons they should be protected at that time. The other reasons they should be protected at that time. season's birds are not fully grown and have not attained maturity of strength. They are found in the vicinity of the nesting grounds, and the broods are usually together. It is then no difficult feat to destroy the whole brood. In New Jersey and other States where July shooting is permitted, most of the birds bagged are young. Only a few of the birds escape to return to these grounds again to breed. Were the birds unmolested at this time they would in August and September separate, moult, and in the beginning of October, being then full grown, new feathered and strong of wing, return to the vicinity of their breeding and afford the best of all woodcock shooting, that of October. There is not the July certainty of destruction about the pursuit then. The number of birds that escape is much larger. And when they come back in the following spring they repair to the same grounds again, and there nest. In a country where woodcock breed, if the shooting be confined to autumn, the supply will be maintained, and good shooting may be had year after year, an occasional very dry season of course proving the exception. This is not theory. It is actual demonstrated fact, coming within the experience of more than one of the readers of these lines.

Common sense demands the abolition of summer woodcock shooting just as clearly as the abolition of all spring shooting.

POLLUTING NEW YORK HARBOR.-It is very gratifying to learn that at last some measures have been taken to stop the evil of dumping all sorts of refuse in the harbor and there is a prospect that action will be taken against the great oil works which drain "sludge acid" into the water and ruin the oyster beds and the fishing grounds. Formerly the shores of Staten Island and of Long Island Sound abounded in fish which came in to feed on the crabs and other food. The sludge acid has banished the food and the fish come no more Mr. J. W. Mersereau, who was recently appointed by Com-missioner Blackford to watch and protect the oyster beds, has arrested several employees of the street cleaning depart ment for dumping garbage in Long Island Sound, contrary to law. The captain of the dumping scows was held in \$1,000 and four scowmen in \$250 each to answer before the next Grand Jury of Westchester county. We hope to record some early action taken against the Standard Oil Company, which has been a great offender.

THE CINCINNATI DOCTOR, who has been striving to climb into a perch of newspaper notoriety by a labored defense of the milliner bird butchers, has been effectually answered by the committee of the Natural History Society of that city.

CONVERTING A DYNAMITER.

A LETTER was received at the New York post office the other day, addressed "To Some Dealer in Fishing Tackle, New York." Most of the post office employees are fishermen or gunners; they all read the FOREST AND STREAM and know where to go for their fishing kits. The letter was duly delivered to one of the large firms, and being opened, read as follows:

read as follows: UTICA May 22d 1886. DEAR SIRS—AS I would like the address of some firm that handled all kinds of Fishing Tackles I take this way to Introduce myself. Now as to the things I would like I would say that they are Torpe-does for to use in Deep watter for catching Fish now if this letter falls in to the hands of a firm that Handles those Torpedoes I would ask that you Please and send me your Prices of the same and I will try and faver you in some way hopeing to here from this letter soon Remain yours F. M. HOUSBROOKER. UTICA Vename O Co PA. emain yours UTICA Venango Co PA.

Notwithstanding that their stock would fit out a thousand ordinary anglers with every conceivable and inconceivable style of lure and device, the firm had none of the violent "tackle" longed for by Mr. Housbrooker. They sent him instead a catalogue of their goods, hoping that he might be induced to try legitimate methods of taking fish with approved tackle, and thus having proved the merits of artistic angling, put away his yearning for piscatory earthquakes. The result of this missionary enterprise will be awaited with interest. If these New York tackle dealers demonstrate the feasibility of converting a thundering Jupiter of a dyna-miter into a gentle devotee of the quiet pursuit of fly-fishing, it will be a genuine triumph of sentiment over brute instinct. But the heart of a dynamiter is stony ground.

THE LAKE GEORGE ISLANDS.-A pretty piece of pretentions audacity has been brought to public notice by the New York Forest Commissioners. Of the numerous islands on Lake George, said to be one for every day in the year, fourteen are private property, having been sold by the State. The rest all belong to the State, and individuals have no claim upon them. But many of these public islands have been seized upon by squatters, who have in some instances erected handsome cottages upon them; and year after year with a high hand and amazing assurance they warn off in-truders under threats of prosecution for trespass. When the bill creating the Forest Commission was under discussion, the Lake George island squatters attempted a surreptitious amendment exempting their little prizes from the commission's control.

MASSACHUSETTS RUFFED GROUSE.-The ruffed grouse is the chief game bird of Massachusetts. The proper protection of this game is of more importance there than that of any other single species. The new law is a great improve-ment on the old statute in securing for the grouse total immunity from lawful snaring. The old law provided that snarers might practice their art on their own lands; and the effect was that snaring was carried on without restriction, and whole covers were completely cleaned out. The close season was extended a month, to Oct. 1, but this excellent provision is in part nullified by the open woodcock season, which includes August and September. The August wood-cock market shooters will shoot chicken grouse; no excuse should be given these gunners to be out with their guns before October.

THE OHIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS announce that they propose the rigid enforcement of the laws and prosecution of offenders. The Legislature, at its last session, very wisely set apart an appropriation for the purpose, and the officials are therefore in a position to do something. One by one the several States are learning that the natural wealth possessed in the creatures of the woods and waters is worth caring for and maintaining. The recognition of this prin-ciple comes none too soon. At the last session of the Massa-chusetts Legislature, the fish commissioners of that State were made game commissioners also.

THE CROW RESERVE.-If the Interior Department does not propose to content itself with the combined admission and denial of the charges recently contained in these columns, it is to be hoped that it will make a more searching investigation than is to be had by simply communicating with its agent, Williamson. An honest special detective, going to the Crows themselves, would gather the truth, especially if, instead of confining himself to the coffee-coolers loading about the agency, he should interview such representative and leading chiefs as Plenticous, Bobtail Crow, Bear Wolf, Spotted Horse and Deaf Bull, and such talkers as Crow Davis. The Sportsman Tourist.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publish-ng Co.

DAYS WITH THE BARMECIDE CLUB. VII.

VII. How hoked the morning? Good-natured and good-humoret, and all the surroundings helped on the good feeling. The leaves were whispering soft nothings to each other, the lake was smiling, the brook was laugh-ing and a moving mosaie of sunlight and shadow was aughtily playing hide and seek on Sunday morning. The morning sun coming like a earess edged the light elouds with gold and sprend a soft warm color over the mountains. Down from the hills and through the woodland draws, thorough the tamaraek swamp and pungent odors of the forest, eame the breeze, brisk and braeing; out on the lake it hurried furrowing it with silver crowned ripples, which be and the breeze, brisk and braeing; out on the lake it hurried furrowing it with silver crowned ripples, which mather, a diapason of delight, a benediction, the club wet no line this Sabbath day. That person who rejoices in the great blessing of love for angling has a great debt to pay and for the favor granted him when he was imbued with the spirit of the gentle angler and became a brother of those who posses of thessings, and the Giver of all this, perfect and boun-ting in His love and wisdom, asks only that you think and the sum of the sum of the sum of the same done right, even

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Hatural History.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY. Editor Forest and Stream: Teeling that public opinion is being awakened to a reali-ration of the evils arising from the fearful destruction of our birds to satisfy the demands of fashion, depraved appetites; and while we deplore the too evident decrease in numbers of our song birds, the depopulating of our heronries, the alarm-ing destruction of the eggs of sea birds for food, and the in-human destroying of every nest and egg within reach of the merciless urchin who is seized with the egg-collecting fever, we are at the same time conscious that we, as taxider-mists, are looked upon with disfavor. But we desire to vindicate ourselves, and as representative is upper so the largest establishment of the kind in this country—Ward's Museum—we believe we at the same time express the wishes of every true taxidermist, every honest is upper of the art, when we express it as our desire that the wholesale slaughter of birds (for other than strictly seientific purpose) be discouraged in every way possible. We heartily favor the bird laws as proposed by the Ameri-ean Ornithologists' Union's committee, and shall do all in our power to further the protection of our birds. MAL J. CRITCHLEY, C. E. ALELEY.

WM. J. CRITCHLEY,
C. E. AKELEY,
H. C. DENSLOW,
_N. R. WOOD,
J. M. DELANEY,
GEO. B. TURNER,
GEO. K. CHERRIE,
me 21, 1886.

WARD'S MUSEUM, Rochester, N. Y., Ju

WARD'S MUSEUM, Rochester, N. Y., June 21, 1880. Editor Forest and Stream: The last Audubon meeting of our college year was held this week, and I thought you might be interested in learning the result of our spring's work. You know that our society was organized in March, and the outline of the work we then proposed for ourselves has here given in the Former Ann STREAM, so that you ar familiar with the general character of our society, and know that we have been going upon the theory that a knowled the good fortune to secure a fine adult female barn owl (Stria ramiliar with the general character of our society, and know that we have been going upon the theory that a knowled the birds themselves would be one of the most effectual checks upon their destruction for the justification of vanity. Mr. John Burroughs was present at one of our first meetings and spent several days with us, inaugurating our field work to the favorite bird hannits of the region. The size of the classes that met with him probably did more to confirm the observers into squads of from six to ten, apparent to assist them, thus canadily did mores as a sub committee of four trained nine others as a sub committee orasit them, thus enabling every one tog out as many times a week sa desirable, and, what we found most essential reducing the sections to three or six. The work has gent remity satisfactory to all concerned. Migration blanks issued by the Division of Economic Orni-

thology of the Agricultural Department were distributed at the outset and have been used for the collection of notes made in the field. Of the eighty-nine members of the society, over fifty have done field work, and twenty-three have filled out the migration blanks or given in their notes in some other

out the migration blanks or given in their notes in some other form. The data collected in this way has been collated, and the results will be sent to the Department of Agriculture, dupli-cates of all notes being kept in the annals of the society for reference in future years. Seventy-six species of birds have been observed, and fifty-six nests, of twenty-two species, have been found. Other interesting notes have been made on the songs of birds, on flowers, and on other natural phenomena, while the study of the birds has breught them much nearer to the lives and sympathies of us all. The work of Audubon proselyting has formed an impor-tant part of the society work, and we trust that our influence has not been unavailing. We have distributed 1,050 circulars on the subject of bird protection, 100 in the Northampton High School, 480 in the departments in Washington, and the rest among families and friends scattered throughout the States from San Fran-ciseo to Boston.

and friends scattered throughout the States from San Fran-ciseo to Boston. One of our most energetic workers has gone to San Fran-eiseo for the summer vacation, and promises to do good work there. Another one has started an Audubon Society in Kansas, and still another elaims forty eonvarts from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, while a great many have induced individual friends to give up their feathers. On the whole we feel very much encouraged. We have

On the whole we feel very much encouraged. We have done far better than we had hoped to in this short time, and the interest promises to be permanent. At our last meeting Mr. Burroughs was made an honorary member of our society, and we hope to get new inspiration from him and from other bird lovers next year. Blank schedules have been distributed to the observers for use during the summer months, and when college opens in the fall we hope to add new names to the society, and also new birds to our lists as the result of the summer's work, and to take up our work together with renewed enthusiasm. F. A. M.

SMITH COLLEGE, Northampton, Mass., June 19.

SMITH COLLEGE, Northampton, Mass., June 19. A matter presents itself at this time which, in view of the strenuous efforts made (and as a rule sensibly) to protect our song and some other birds, calls for consideration. I refer to the depredations of robins (*Turdus migratorius*) on the cherry trees about here. Out of ten trees that a while ago were loaded with promising fruit, not one tree but that has suffered. Eight of them have been about stripped of fine black hearts. The only tree having anything of consequence left on it is the one close by the house. Fluttering strings, rags, and even a bell fixed so as to ring when a br cze moves the limbs, are of no avail. Even if you throw a five cracker into a tree it only sends them off for a time. I am glad to see the birds protected, and I am not at all pri juliced; but in this case I think the robin ought to be forcibly invited to let these cherries alone. Perhaps the origin dors of the AuvUNDON SOCIETY or some of its members can suggest a remedy. I do not like monopolies. X. Y. Z. SALDM, Mass.

On complaint of James Anderson, agent of the Massachu-setts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal- tor the four western counties of the commonwealth, Lewis and Darwin Merrill, of Shelburne Falls, were yesterday arrained before Justice Greene, at Greenfield, for shooting robins, and were each fined \$20 and costs, a total of \$58,58. This is the initial movement of the Society under the provisions of the bird law just passed, which imposes a penalty of \$10 and costs for each robin killed.—Boston Herald, June 24.

eosts for each robin killed.—Boston Herald, June 24. "The ladies of Paris," says the St. James's Gazette, "tired of wearing dead birds, are now spending fabulous sums in procuring all sorts of creeping things—such as spiders, beetles, etc.,—with which to adorn their hair and dresses. It seems the idea originated with Mme. Judie, who during her tour in 'the Golden South Americas,' was presented by a deputation of feminine admirers in Brazil with a 'brace' or 'pair' or 'couple'—we are not sure of the technical term for two insects—of Brazilian beetles, or 'gold bugs'; which, it appears, can be trained, and are tethered by thin gold chains to a hair-pin, and are allowed to wander about her head at their own sweet wills. The idea of ladies adorning them-selves with living insects is hardly original. Not to go as far back as the Egyptians and Etruseans, we ourselves re-member seeing in the Brazils a party of ladies who, having captured a number of fireflies, inclosed them in long tubes of muslin, with which they trimmed the front of their dresses. The effect in a garden after dark was quite as pretty as the electric lights which the 'lolanthe' fairies wore at the Savoy. If Mme. Judic's beetles could speak, they would probably say, with Piscal, 'Fashion is a tyrant from which nothing frees us.' In the meantime they are the sub-ject of much comment in Paris; for, as Pope said in a famous epigram, 'Ladies will talk of what runs in their head.'"

SWIFTS, HUMMING BIRDS AND GOAT-SUCKERS.

SWIFTS, HUMMING BIRDS AND GOAT-SUCKERS.
Edior Forest and Stream:
A nonth or so ago I published in the Proceedings of the Zological Society of London, a paper illustrated by a num-ber of plates and woodcuts, treating of the osteology of swifts, humming birds and goatsuckers. My studies of the oseous system of these several forms has led me to believe that they stand sadly in need of a n classification, as well as still more exhaustive researches into their structure. Much that I saw in the organization of swifts compelled me to adopt the surnise of Hueley, presented as many years ago, that these birds would be found to be some day holhing more than profoundly modified swallows, and having no more afficity with the humming birds than these latter.
In the paper referred to. I proposed that the humming bird he awarded an order by themselves, as the order *Troebilit*, and further, that the goatsuckers or nightjars be similarly dealt with, being grouped in an order *Capruality*.
Now such a hold has the notion gained upon some minds that the humming birds and swiits are in some way related to each other, that my preliminary attempts in the P. Z. S. to throw additional light upon this important subject, have not been fully convincing. Consequently I have determined to write another paper upon this subject, setting forth the complete structure of all these forms, and such related ones as should be compared with them.
To effect this it is highly essential, of course, that I should be anoply supplied with material and alcohol specim-ms of the forms in question. At present I am in a poor locality to secture this, a fact which has impelled me to seek your as-sistance and the advantages offered through a request pub-lished in your widely circulated columns By my own efforts I have gott n together alcoholic specimens of the following birds: 1. Progne subis (purple mrrin). 2. Pretroehelidon taniforus (Cim swallow). 3. Chelidon erg/throgaster (norry the downers (Yaux's swift) 3 Cypselvi

persons to drop me a postal card, saying first that they can supply such and such birds. To this I can answer either by letter or telegraph. My present address is Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and Mr. Robert Ridgway, of the Smithsonian Institution, has also promised to send me such material as may come to his bands of the kind specificd, so if it be more convenient, in certain cases, to send it to him, it will be forwarded to me when occasion offers. The smallest size screw-top preserving jar of glass is the best recepticle to send small specimens of birds in by all odds. This should contain strong alcohol in sufficient quantity to completely cover the contents; then it should be packed in a suitable box, surrounded with paper and sent to my ad-dress by express. Three or four specimens of each species are sufficient, provided they are not badly shot. If both sexes are represented so much the better. I will gladly meet the expenses of transportation and col-lecting, and especially desire that the collector tag the speci-mens, giving dale, name of collector or donor, feex, locality and name of specimens. In cases where the material is donated, I will invariably acknowledge my indebteduess in full in the forthcoming work. Should this meet the eye of the editor of the London *Field*, I will be very thankful to him if he will briefly notice my desiderata in this direction, as there are many continental types, as *Cypselus apus* and others, which would add greatly to the breadth and scope of my paper, and largely enhance its generalizations. R. W. SHUFELDT. Fort WINGATE, New Mexico, June 18, 1886.

FORT WINGATE, New Mexico, June 18, 1886.

THE HISS OF THE GROUSE.

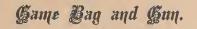
THE HISS OF THE GROUSE. The second of the strange that none of the writers on the ruffled grouse speak of one p-culiar habit of the cock bird in the breeding second wither Wilson, Bird, Hulloca nor any of the encycloo-cias mention the singular hissing that the cock grouse seems to practice as part of his love making, and it is barely possible that it may have escaped general observation. During the latter part of April and the first half of May I was greatly intrest d in watching the actions of a male grouse in my neishborhood, and for the first time in my hife had oy attention called to this peculiarity. It is apparently on the approach of the hen that this demonstration is made, and when she appears in sight the cock sidles down from the log on which he has been strutting with and or a lev-1 with his back (which has the appearance of being slightly arched), and begins to roll his head from side to side with a slow but gradually accelerated movement, accompanying each turn or roll with a distinct sparate of this sibilations he makes a semi-circular sweep of three or four feet, which bridgs him closer to the "hair one." There is probably nothing which approximates these sounds in movement and character (of course not in volume) as the scaping steam from a locomotive just pulling out from a bissing sit couch dupon the ground whine glike amother-less puppy, and approximates is only approximates the search approximates the search is familiar to every hunter and wood-man, but if so, it seams a little strange that none of the books speak of it. Jar BEBE.

A BIT OF FOLK LORE — Central Lake, Mich., June 23.— Editor Forest and stream: The other evening I heard the note of a whyppoorwill I thought, but was not positive, that I had never before heard it in northern Michigan, and asked the "oldest inhabitant" who stood near, if it was not very unusual to hear one of these birds hereabout? He re-plied that it was, but said that he had heard them before,

and added that it had been told bim that any person who on bearing the whippoorwill should immediately remove his coat, and put it on again wrong side out, keeping it thus until the cry of the bird had ceased, should ree 'ive whatever he had wished for meanwhile. The old man did not turn his coat, and perhaps his negligence in that respect may account for the exceeding rustness of the garment. These little scraps of folk-lore are often of interest, especially to students in that line, and I have thought that this might be worth the space it would occupy in the FOREST AND STREAM. -KELPIE.

MOOSE IN THE ADIRONDACKS — We have received in-formation of the killing, last October. of a young bull moose, weight about 350 pounds, in the Long Lake region, just north of Long Lake.

BOMBI, the \$5 000, 7,000lb. rhinoceros of Central Park, died last Saturday, of Ducumonia. The FOREST AND STREAM bears are still vigorous and healthy, cunning, intellectual and otherwise and attractive.



Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

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THE PARK RAILROAD BILL.

ON motion of Mr Butler, of South Carolina, Senate bill 980 granting right of way to the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Railroad Company through the Yellowstone National Park, was taken up by the Senate June 2. The discussion on it given below is extracted from the Congressional Record The bill was reported from the Committee on Territories with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

on it given below is extracted from the Congressional Record The foll was reported from the Committee on Territories with an amendment, to stike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:
That applied way is hereby granted the Chanabar and Clark's the fore Radiund - ompany, a corporation duly organized under the spectra Radiund - the rentror of Montona, acress such portions of the north-organized the territory of Montona, acress such portions of the north-organized result of the function of East Fork of said view of the Neilowstone River of the Vielowstone Plate and the form of the second of the Neilowstone River of the function of East Fork of said view of the Neilowstone River of the function of East Fork of said view of the Neilowstone River of the function of East Fork of said view of the Neilowstone River of the function of East Fork of said view of the Neilowstone River of the function of East Fork of said view of the Neilowstone River of the function of East Fork of said view of the said view of the Sector at such points not east of the said view of the Sector at such points and water or any be designed the Vielowstone River of the said view of the said the sector at such points and view of the said the sector at such points and view of the said the sector at such points and view of the said the sector at such points and view of the said the sector at such points and view of the said the sector at such points and view of the said the sector at such points and view of the said the sector at such points and view of the said the sector at the sector point of the said view of

grants and regulations as Congress may make nd the

MR. VEST-Mr. President, if I can secure the attention of the Senate for a very few moments I should like to give my reasons, and very earnestly, why this bill should not become a law

a law. To those Senators, if there be any such here, who believe that the Yellowsione Park should be destroyed and cease to exist 1 have no argument to make. I am very well aware that it is popular to assert in this country that bothing should exist in which there is not money, and any one who pro-poses to preserve the great National Park in its original grandeur and beauty, and to preserve the game, which has almost ceased to exist upon this continent, is taunt d with we the ticism and is sneered at as behind the proper spirit and ideas of the age.

with ticism and is sneered at as befind the proper spirit and ideas of the age. I am not ashamed for myself to say that my life has been largely devoted to field sports, that I have lived a large portion of my time in the woods and forests and mountains and npon the rivers of the great West. I know whereof I speak when I say to-day, without any other interest or motive under heaven than that of an American citizen and, stands in the way of one of these speculative enterprises the

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those winter months in which the range is most necessary to them. Why have the projectors of this enterprise had no pre-liminary survey of the route made? Why is it that they do not bring to Congress the best proof that the nature of the case is suscep ible of?—the r ports of engineers, from prac-tucal observation, who can tesufy to Congress that this is the cheapest and most practicable route between Cinnabar and the Clark's Folk mines? MR. BUTLER—I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri a question, if he will yield to me. Mic, VEST—C rtainly. MR. BUTLER—I ask him if in his experience he has ever known a survey to have been made before a charter has been secured? MR. VEST—This is a case in which the whole argument

MR. BUTLER—I ask bim if in his experience he has ever known a survey to have been made before a charter has been secured? MR. VEST—This is a case in which the whole argument turns upon whether a charter shall be graated uoon this par-ticular route or not. If there were a proporition here for a charter between certain points on the most practicable route, there would be something pertoent in the inquiry of the Senator from South Carolina; but here is a proportion fixing the route, and that is the remarkable fact to which I priot to-day. They d i not want a survey; they do not propose to have one, because p rhaps a survey would defeat their object, which is to get into the Yellowstone National Park, out to get to these mines, but to run up this valley of the Yellow-stone, up to Soda Butte Springs, the most wonderful springs in the contry, at which point they propose to build a depot. The real purpose is to construct a rairoad to carry passer-gers, not ore. There is the money in this entrprise, and not in going to the mines, in which they say they have already ore dumped out ready for transportation. I know whereof I speak from per-onal cbs rvation—I have been in that park and traveled over this id-nicial territory, and I am as thoroughly convinced of the truth of what I say as if it were a mathematical propositio. I know great exertions have been made to pass this bill. I know that a former officer of the Interior Department has been lobbying Congress three sessions to pass it, and he is here again for the same purpose. I know that Secontos, my-soff included, have be an attacked and besmirched in the public press, and we have been branded by the assertion that we were the to Is of the Northern Pacific R-ifrend. Ta-serth here to-day, using only such harguage as this presence ad-mits, that the assertion that I have any other object, direct or indirect, than that which is proper to a citize of this country, and a Senator representing a sover ign State, is so utterly and infamously false that the wretch who make

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then up Soda Butte Crick to the Clark's Fork mines, that it is nearer 65 than 46 miles. MR. INGALLS—Do you mean 65 miles south of the northern boundary ? MR. VEST—I mean 65 miles on this proposed route. Mr. INGALLS—Not 65 miles south of the northern bound-ary of the Park. Mr. VEST—No; the most extreme point south of the north-ern boundary of the Park to the most extreme point on this proposed route; but 1 am speaking now of the longi-tudnal distance from where it enters the Park on the north-near Cinnabar, which is the terminus of the branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad nearest the Park, up the Yellow-stone River to its eastern fork and the Soda Butte Creek to the Clark's Fork mines. That I say is 65 miles or in that Vicinity.

MIC OWARD STATES AND A STATES A the hill The report says:

the OHL. The report says: This company was organized under the laws of the Territory of Montran to construct a railroad from Cinnabar, the terminus of the Livingston branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, on the Yellow-stone River, about five miles north of the northern boundary of the Park, to reach Clark's Forks mining district, in Southern Montana, lying a few miles north of the northeast corner of the Park. Each end of this road, according to this report, is outside

lying a few miles north of the northeast corner of the Park. Each end of this road, according to this report, is outside the Park. Mr. VEST—That is true. But if the Senator from Indiana will simply look at the map of the Yellowstone Park which I have here, and which has the railway marked on it, he will see exactly where that route runs. Tor General Sherman I have very great regard, and how-ever much we may differ from him in regard to his conclu-sions, he is always frank and honest in their utterance. When General Sherman was in the Park, the year before I was there the first time, he came to the conclusion that the idea that the great game of this country, the bison, the elk, and the black tail deer, could be preserved at all was simply Utopian and ideal; but to one who has been accustomed to field sports and the habits of game it is not difficult to cou-ceive how a preserve could be created, with even imperfect guardianship, which would very soon induce the large game to congregate there and consider themselves safe from all assault. Instinct far surpasses intellect when we consider the wonderful intelligence of animals in selecting localities in which they are safe from the pursuit of the huntsman. Let there be, as there has been upon the Potomac River, a preserve like that of the Woodmont Club, with 10,000 acres

of land only, and with only three gamekeepers. In less than eighteen months after that preserve was created the deer from all the adjacent mountains, finding this a com-paratively safe refuge, when started from their covers im-mediately made this preserve the objective point, until to-day there are more deer found upon that 10,000 acres, I under-take to say, than on any other 10,000 acres in the Eastern States States

take to say, than on any other 10,000 acres in the Eastern States. Now, let me read, if the Senator pleases, while upon this idea, a letter coming from a practical hunter and woodsman whose opinion and testimony is worth all the rhetoric and all the appeals that may be made in this Chamber within the next five hours. When in the Yellowstone Park I made the acquaintanee of Mr. Hofer, one of those men fast disappear-ing now from the frontier, who live in the forest—men who, like Daniel Boone and Kenton, when their cattle mingled with those of a neighbor twenty-five miles distant, thought the towns and cities were encroaching upon the domain which they loved so well, and immediately moved further west. This man Hofer lives in the mountains. He knows by instinct almost equal to that of the animals themselves their habits. Here is his testimony in regard to the result of even the imperfect guardianship which we have been enabled under an act of Congress to put over this splendid park. Mark you, it is a part of 8,300 square miles, with such rivers and mountains and lakes and waterfalls, to say nothing of the wonderful geysers, as the whole world beside does not furnish. Mr. Hofer, writing to Mr. Hallett Phillips, says, speaking of the proposed railroad: The county which they propose to go through is about all the round that is used as a winter range or feeding ground for elk,

says, speaking of the proposed railroad: The country which they propose to go through is about all the ground that is used as a winter range or feeding ground for elk, bison and antelope, within the limits of the Park. If it is cut off and a railroad run through, you may as well kill off the game at once, for it will be driven off. The idea that teams, etc., frighten off the game is foolist. All winter elk have fed in sight and close to the wagon road. I have the Government stock now on the east fork of Gardiner. Often the clk come down among the mules and horses and teed with them. All winter elk have fed in sight and close to the wagon road. I have the Bovernment stock now on the east fork of Gardiner. Often the clk come down among the mules and horses and teed with our stock. It is the shooting and loud noises that scare off the game. A thousand teams would be hauling freight to Cook all winter and the game never leave on their account; so long all the game have no fear of teams. It is in winter that the game wants to be protected. In summer they can go any where, but in winter there is only a small portion of the Park where they can stay. The railroad would take that from them. I have been here long enough to know how it will work. All of you who are intrested in the Park know it only in summer. You should know that the sow is so deep in winter, through the Park, that game must come out to live. ie snow is out to live

that the snow is so deep in winter, through the Park, that game must come out to live. He then shows that the country through which the rail-road would ponetrate is the only locality where the game comes out to feed. He concludes by saying that the objection to a railroad across the Snow Mountains on account of the dcpth of snow, is untenable, that all the narrow gauge rail-roads in Colorado run through more snow than ever falls in the Snow Mountains; the snowfall in Colorado being from five to ten feet more. Mr. President, that letter may be roughly written, but it comes from a huntsman, a man who has lived'in those moun-tains for years, who has had charge of the Government stock during the last whiter, who testifies now that the elk and the antelope and the bison and the deer come down to feed with his stock. That is worth all the declarations of these specu-lators that could be piled on these tables until they reached the ceiling.

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r adway could easily be opened and the timber utilized in many ways. My opinion is based not only upon my own observations and the reports of my scouts, but also upon the statement of my guide, who had hunted through that region for years, that if it became neces-sary for me to go into the Park by that route, he could take me there by crossing the divide at the head of Boulder Creek, and then down either Heil Roaring or Soda Butte Creek, the latter affording the most easy passage of the two. I was informed before going into Boulder Creek, by men who claimed to have a thorough knowledge of the Snow Mountairs, that there were only two passes over them, one by Boulder Creek, the other by Clark's Fork, and the passes shown on the accompanying map confirm their statements. I return herewith the map sent me by Colouel Gregory with my proposed route marked thereon in red ink. If more definite and accurate in-

formation is desired. I am willing to make a survey of the route Trusting that information contained herein may be of service to you, I am, Senator, your obedient servant, H. K. Baltzy, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Fifth Infantry, How, GEORGE G, VEST, United States Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

HOS. GEORGE G. VEST, United States Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.
There is the statement of an Army officer who has been over the Boulder route, and who says it is practicable for the construction of a railroad. But, Mr. President, there is a feature in this bill to which I ask the attention of the Senate. MR. ALLISON—May I ask the Senator a question before he proceeds further?
MR. VEST—Certainly.
MR. ALLISON—I ask whether this bill is recommended either by the Interior Department or War Department?
MR. VEST—It is not; and upon the contrary the Sccretary of the luterior has laid before the Senate in a report here, which covers every detail of this measure, his opposition to it and his reason for that opposition.
I am authorized to say that the Secretary of War is opposed to it, and the commanding General of the Army, General Sheridan, who is familiar with that country and has been over it time and time again, is also opposed to it, and his letter—I think it should be stated in that con-

MR. BUTLER—I think it should be stated in that con-nection that the present Secretary of the Interior as a Sena-tor and a member of the Committee on Railroads reported in favor of this identical bill.

MR. ALLISON-II see by the original act that the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the control and care of this

park. MR. VEST-He is. The Secretary of the Interior has con-

MR. VEST-He is. The Secretary of the Interior has con-trol of this park under the law. In reply to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Butler] I have simply to remark that while the Secretary of the Interior was a member of that committee as a Senator, I undertake to say now, for I have it from him, that he knew nothing about this bill, that he paid no attention to it, that there were personal and family circumstances then existing which prevented his attention to it. MR. BUTLER-I am only governed by the record. MR VEST-I will explain that record, and I put against that record the official statement of the Secretary of the In-terior to-day, when he is acting as Secretary of the Interior, and by virue of that office is custodian of this park. He opposes this measure in every way possible. I undertake to say that every man who knows anything of the park and is interested in its preservation is opposed to it. Mr. Hallett Phillips, who was sent there as agent of the Interior Depart-ment, gives his reasons in opposition to it. Mr. Hague, whom I met in the park as a member of the Geological Survey, gives his reasons at length against it. The park superintendent is against it; and old Jack Barronet, the father of the guides in the West, has written me in opposi-tion to this railroad. I stand here to day and say from my own personal knowledge of that country and of the Park that the construction of this railroad is absolutely the de-struction of the Park itself. Now, Mr. President, a few words as to the extraordinary provisions of this bill. Section 4 provides: That if said road shall not be constructed and in running order within there years from and after the passage of this act, the right of way

provisions of this bill. Section 4 provides: That if said road shall not be constructed and in running order within three years from and after the passage of this act, the right of way hereby granted shall thereupon be forfeired, and this condition is expressly understood to be a condition precedent as to all rights granted hereby; and in case of a breach of the condition of this sec-tion, all rights granted hereby shall revert to the United States by Congress: Provided, That the grant hereby shall not be held or con-strued as exclusive, so as to prevent the allowance of the locating other roads along the valley or route adopted under this act, under such grants and regulations as Congress may make and provide and the courts equilably administer.

There is a function of the print hereby shall not be held of coordinate roads along the valley or route alopted under this act, under the submitted of the set of the print hereby shall not be the locating the grant and regulations as Congress may make and provide and the courts equitably administer.
Why is that provision put in this bill? Why was it necessary to suggest that other roads might be constructed along this provision of the lift that this shall not be the only rail.
The function of the bill that this shall not be the only rail.
The function of the bill that this shall not be the only rail.
The function of the print here was a bill pending here in the last four that goes into the Park?
The function of the construction of a road from Green River on the not be not been presented at this secsion. It is held in abeyance of the union Pacific up by Lewis Lake to Climabar. That bill has not be the order of the sect of speculators will come to Congress and the are estopped from denying them the right to enter the not a law, this other set of speculators will come to Congress and for myself have no more concern with that Park or any start exclusively, that is the end of the act of 1873, and for myself have no more concern with that Park or any the pertaining to it.
The resident, I have spoken emestly. I have no interest for the row sking it. If we one ther than a proper one to any the has a system of the country, that they shall the says and desires to impress it upon his fellow shall be the ast and regulated the second of the decountry in order to preserve the wild game of the West, or in order to preserve the wild game of the West, or in order to preserve the wild game of the West, or in order to preserve the wild game of the West, or in order to preserve the wild game of the West, or in order to preserve the wild game of the West, or in order to preserve the wild game of the West, or in order to preserve the wild game of the West, or in order to preserve the wild

MR. BUTLER-Mr. President, I am very sorry that I can

not sympathize entirely with my friend, the honorable Sen-ator from Missouri, in the esthetic view he takes of this case. Mr. VEST-I am past that word "esthetic." Mr. BUTLER-I say it with all respect. Of course while I have great admiration and respect for that Senator, I do not sympathize with him. He has had the good fortune to have hunted in that great Park of the West, and fished in its streams and enjoyed its magnificent scenery. I have never had that opportunity, and, as my friend from Mississippi [Mr. George] says, very few of my constituents will ever have that opportunity, and I do not know but that about the best disposition which can be made of that Park would be to do as my friend has suggested, throw it open for settlement under the land laws of the United States. I think perhaps that would be about as well as anything else. I agree entirely with General Sherman about that, whose letter I will read. I know nothing about this railroad bill except such informa-tion as I have acquired by reason of my position upon the comittee on Territories. The bill came to the Committee on Territories, why, I confess I do not understand. It had before had the unanimous report of the Railroad Com-mittee of this body, and I suppose I may refer to the other House, because their report is before us, and it has had a unanimous report from the committee of the House.

At this point the debate was interrupted by the receipt of messages from the President, and was not resumed.

HOW LONG CAN FOXES RUN?

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NEW JERSEY WOODCOCK.

NEW JERSEY WOODCOCK. Fair Forest and Stream: To prove that you will not consider me annoying, but your compilations of the game laws and your reply in your per-sonal column to my inquiry a week or two ago in regard to the legality of shooting woodcock on the first day of July has called forth the inclosed remarks which appeared in the Bridgeton Eventug News of Saturday, July 25. That from and after the pasage of this act, no person half whill, take or expose for sale, or hare unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any wood-coke except only between the first day of July and the first day of August and between the last day of September and the sixteenth day of December." If your views are in any way modified by this I hope it will call forth a prominent reply in the columns of your paper and you may possibly be the means of preventing a lawsuit which will undoubtedly occur in the volumes of your paper and you may possibly be the means of preventing a lawsuit which will undoubtedly occur in involve themselves in a legal difficulty. I remain. DAVE N. STREETS. BEDETRON, N. J., JUNE 25.

MUZZLE vs. BREECH.

MUZZLE vs. BREECH. Editor Forest and Stream: Inotice a great mistake in my article in the turkey shoot in your columns (April 8, 1856), which I wish to correct. It arose from an error in copying it for the press, and as it has called out some criti-cism on my muzzleoader shooting I wish to set matters right. My rifle in that article stands credited with shooting hut 1757 ds., which is in fact less than ouc-half the distance I shot it. It was the breech-loaders which shot 1757 ds., their longest range, while my muzzle-loaders shot 2853 ds.; neither of these distances were measured, but were so estimated on the ground. I think I shot ahout 80 rods, hut have placed it at 75 rods. The breechloaders, be it remembered, did sot get a single turkey for dinner at 17574s, hut they did get one after it was moved up nearer to them two or three times. Poor tur-turkeys at 509 ds. hy shooting at their neaks, but I took no stock in this kind of shooting-it would have been murder indeed to the tur-keys to have had my tile shot at them at this distance. To repeat, it stands thus: 1. Muzzleloader, 70 rods. 3859 ds. killed 4 turkeys.

I had obsolved and the shot at them at this distance. To repeat, it ds thus: Muzzleloader, 70 rods, 385vds, killed 4 turkeys. Breechloaders, 32 rods, 175yds, killed 1 turkey, moved up. Breechloaders, same guns, 50yds, killed 4 turkeys. Distributed and the state of the state of the state of the state and most of these shots were "feelers" among the feathers to the center of these hirds of the "order turkey shoot," "genus "," "form fasseed." The two long ranges not being given made e more difficult to adjust the rifles on their hodies, and it never be known how long the breechloaders would have here at this at turkey had remained 175yds away only. My rifle hrought out feathers 14 times in all, and if I had not here nield out on killing fourth turkey I think my turkey meat after that last shot would fourth turkey I think my turkey meat after that last shot would fourth turkey I think my turkey meat after that last shot would be the about to the centhoaders would, a discount the turkey i did not care to engage in so her ruled me and my "old Betsey" i du not care to engage the so her will the most shooting. They rounsly stated, the hreechloaders till the most shooting. They able pluck considering the difficulties they encountered in getting to rough was they had come to the shoot with the wrong kind of

nrkeys. The trouble was they had come to the shoot with the wrong kind of fles-rifles that shot very weak from shooting too little powder be-ind ponderous holts of lead, therehy imparting to the bullets but a

low velocity, thereby producing an unusual high curve or trajectory, bereby, when used as hunting rifles, shooting over and missing most if the game at and along mid-range, and under and missing all of it eyond the point blank range. They also scatter their hullets more r less wildy.

shorting order and the second and the second and missing all of the second mean second and the second secon

The short contact luming hither spratcy flicht will be more marked and of course the shots more scattering than with the long holt unlet. I leave others to explain why these things are so, and now comes up, after many long years of trial, the question, can these evils he remedied? If yes, proceed to do it at once and to issue to the public a good strong and steady shooting rifle, and it will be satisfied with it, as it was with the good muzzleloader hefore fashion and folly set it aside for the new style of rifle. The public aregeting very tired of these, as hunting rifles generally, and it only now wants a few bold and disinterested leaders to forsake them for the masses to follow them, and with a high glee at that. I presume Mr. Clapp has nevr used and thoroughly tested a good what for a century they did do before they were run down, ridiculed and ad aretised almost out of silet by monopolists, their agents and followers. The tyros of to-day's shooting should, in my humble opinion, remain silent for a time on the rifle, hut in the meantime try to learn the facts in regard to them from others of more experience and know their lessons well, then will be they proper time for them to write, and then they may rest assured that attentive readers will appreciate their writings. Let such now learn that the late trial of Forzsr AND STREAM has, under existing conditions, settled and breechloader rifle, and vasily in favor of the former. The question there do write, and then they may rest assured that attentive readers were wry flat trajectory is the result of slow velocity to the hullet. The question under another form was which type or rifles sends is hullet the swittest and therefore the straightest, provided the rifle shots stead? As a swift bullet is indicative of great prover and force in the rifle, the prover trajectory is the result of slow velocity to the hullet. The question under another form was which type of rifles sends is hullet the swiftest and therefore the straightest, provided the rifle shots stead? A

this test. 'The answer, you see, came at each shot and every trial throughout from Alpha to Omega, from the heginning to the end, in favor of the old, true and much honored muzzleloader. Then how to great

old, true and much honored muzzeroader. Then has a senter merit. Proof. See the "Tabulated Summary of Trajectory Test." in the pamphilet report of FOREST AND STREAM's trial at the Creedmoor range, Sept. 26-Oct. 10, 1885, There were in all thirty-one hreech-loaders presented by the best makers and tested at this trual; also one English-made hreechloader, presented indirectly by Mr. Bland, the maker; also two American muzzleloaders. Behold the general

the maker; also two American muzzleloaders. Behold the general result. 1. Thomas Bland & Sons' English double express, .45-cal, breech-loader, heat (aud very hadly, too) the 31 American breechloader. The shot strong, very strong, and almost equal to the two muzzleloaders. 8. But Romer's muzzleloader heat Bland's rifle ahout 15 per cent, at mid range in a 200/ds. trajectory, and also all the 31 American breechloaders, and very, very hadly, too, to wit: From 39 per cent, as the least (Remington, 32-cal, No. 9) up to 243 per cent, as the most (Stevens's hunter's pet, 32-cal, No. 25). (Special-Trajectory No. 21a, Whitney, heing atnormal, is not regarded.) 3. Merrill's muzzleloader also heat Bland's rifle (very slightly) and all the 31 hreechloaders at 50/ds. in a 100/ds. range, very, very badly (and Romer's slightly), to wit: It beat the 31 American breechloaders all the way from 38 per cent, as the least, up to 278 per cent, as the most. 4. Summary: The two muzzleloader sididical between the stat way from 58 per cent.

(and Romer's signey), to view the least, up to 278 per cent. as the most.
4. Summary: The two muzzleloaders individually heat all (32) the breechloaders individually from the beginning to the end of the trial, most wonderful.
The American rifles were, in sporting language, more than "dis-tanced." every one of them was left hehind in speed, "way out of sight" in fact, as the relative heights (Inversely as the velocities) of spond? If the trial had ren to result is score can possibly be asked of the muzzleloader? Tray tell us what more and it will re-spond? If the trial had here for steady shooting and a close target, I fed Warranted in saying that my own experience, as well as the result are made by the editor in Foreiz AND STREAM swell as in the pamphlet, that the beat of the muzzleloaders in steady shoot-here much greater than the great heat in flat curves, and not much short of 500 per cent, heat on a general average of the 21 rifles, 2003ys, range, and 250 per cent, for the 100yds, range.

ALLEN's bow-facing oars can be attached to any hoat in 5 minutes. Try them, Little catalogue free, Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, Ill,-Adv.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Salem, June 23.—Woodcock are re-ported by several parties as doing well, and I think par-tridges ought to be fairly plenty. Peeps, ringnecks and some summer yellowlegs, ought to be along in the course of a couple of weeks.—X. Y. Z.

FAIRFIELD, Nebraska, Junc 5.—The quail in this section of Nebraska, and probably in the State generally, were al-most all killed off by last winter's severe cold and abundant snow.—F. M. W.

HOPE ISLAND, as described in our advertising columns, is a capital ground for a sportsmen's or yachismen's club.

Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

AN OUTING ON NICKATOUS.

AN OUTING ON NICKATOUS. THE months of anticipation from May to September had at last passed away, and our time had come. The preparations which had been going on for several weeks were completed, and the boxes containing provisions, tankets and tent, with personal luggage, had been checked or Enfield, Maine. The preparations which had been one lady and two gentlemen. Without a northeast storm was raging, but within the com-fortable, lighted car, we gave ourselves up to the feeling of perfect satisfaction, which can come only with a release from the business and home duties of the past year, and the beginning of the fulfillment of the plans for a fortnight in the woods, which had been in view for several months. Es-pecially was this true with the lady, for this was to be her its experience in camp life. Were pleasantly surprised to find among our fellow passengers several whom we had met before on our fishing excursions, and therefore the hour or two before we turned in multiping in speculations of coming days. Arriving at the country station at 8 o'clock in the morning, we were ready for the ten mile ride. The morning was bright and clear; the atmosphere keen and bracing; the roads in fine condition after the recent storm, and our ride over the while, giving us fine views of secnery, distant mountains with beautiful lakes nestled at their feet, was full of the keenest enjoyment. Now and then, old Katahdin lifted his had away in the north, and to the west, the range of bills-while or down from the changing maples added beauty to the comerciable hote, keep ty mine host Page. Monday dawned muggy and rainy, but with that uncer-tisty which is always perplexing. If you decide to start it will certainly clear, just too late. Our baggage was loaded, with the two cances lashed over all, and we followed in an the tow cances lashed over all, and we followed in an the tow cances lashed over all, and we followed in an the two cances lashed over all, and we followed in an the two canc

Ingrice Wagon later. Not many miles had been covered be-fore the clouds disappeared and the sun came out bright and warm. Our route after a fcw miles changed into a rough tote road, used only by the lumbermen in winter to cart in supplies. Rough was no word for it; over rocks and trees, into deep mud holes we plunged, until it seemed as if every bone in our body was out of joint, and walking was much less fatiguing than riding. Reaching Gilman's at last—the only frame building for miles around—we found our guides had loaded our baggage and cances on a jumper and were ready for a three-mile carry to the river above the falls. After a half hour's rest and a light lunch we followed over a fair carry, all the way through beautiful pine woods and the for-est primeval. The river was reached none too soon, our cances launched and baggage loaded as only those experi-cneed men of the craft know how. It is surprising how much can be stowed away in a cance—boxes of provisions, bales of blankets, tent, axe, fishing rods, nets, etc., and yet room for the guide and two passengers to each cance. A comfortable seat, raised slightly from the bottom of the cance, had been arranged for my wife. At length all was ready, and taking our paddles against the strong current, we headed up stream. It was simply delightfull The con-stantly changing scene which every turn of the river brought to vicw; the brilliant coloring of the malles on the shore touched by the sinking sun; the deep dark green of the for-cst, and not a sound to break the stillness except as our voices sounded over the water. On we paddled, occasion-ally coming to the rapids, when all was excitement, as we chose the deep channels and pulled the birches against the strong water. An hour brought us to the lake, and carry-ing round the dam at the outlet, we launched upon Nicka-tous Lake, one of the pretitest sheets of water I have ever seco.

Ing Found the darm at the outlet, we hadhened upon releva-tous Lake, one of the pretiest sheets of water I have ever seen. Now we must take strong, deep strokes with our paddles, for daylight is fast passing, and camp must be pitched and made ready for night. Two miles up the lake we found a convenient camp ground, in a sheltered inlet from the shore of which a tote road had been cut, used in winter to haul logs to the water's edge. Upon high ground, one hundred feet from the shore, was a small clearing surrounded by heavy timber, out of sight from the lake, yet commanding a view up and down for several miles. Here we pitched our tent, started our camp fire, gathered browse for our beds, and had supper under way just in time, for the daylight had gone, darkness had come, and by the light of our camp-fire we ate our first supper in camp. What a world of suggestion in that expression! How it brings to of one's life. Such appetites! The slice of bacon done just to a turn, the bolled potatoes so mealy that their jackets drop off, the hot biscuit, and the cup of tea, and finally the buckwheat cakes with maple syrup to top off. All better than one's in alarm, and wonder if they will hold out. Supper over and cleared away, the fir bows laid thick for beds, everything made snug, and we are ready to sit around our fire and lay our plans for the morrow and listen to a story or two from our guides. It does not take long to get acquainted with Willis-droll fellow. He provokes many a peel of langhter with his odd expressions and funny stories, and the genial warmth of the fire (for the night is cool) is pleasant. But we have had a hard day's work, conversation

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Our neighbors were few and far between, one or two camps, perhaps, besides our own on this lake twelve miles in length, and occasionally we saw a cance or heard a rifle shot echoing among the hills. We were isolated from the world, and not a paper or a letter could reach us; and not until ten days after all bets on the Puritan-Genesta race had been paid did we learn of the result. It came to us from a party of Boston gentlemen, whom we mei just at dusk one evening an their way to camp, and our first question was, "Who beat in the race?" The answer came back, "The Puritan, by thirty seconds." And then on that lonely lake in the wilds of Maine, three hearty cheers were given for the Boston boat.

evening an their way to camp, and our first question was, "Who beat in the race?" The answer came back, "The Puritat, by thirty seconds." And then on that lonely lake in the wilds of Maine, three hearty cheers were given for the Boston boat.
In fishing, we had the traditional fisherman's luck. On a rise, and again rewarded by seeing the trout leap from the water for the favorite fly, and our rods bend almost to the dwater for the favorite fly, and our rods bend almost to the over for the full supply of our table, and as we re among those who know when they have had enough, we were control to the full supply of our table, and as we re among those who know when they have had enough, we were control the fames creep in and out among the logs, the crackling of the sticks and the sparks as they fly upward driven by the wind? What more picturesque than to go a short distance into the deep forest and look down upon the camp, brillantly lighted by the huge fire leaping ten feet into air, and all around the quiet stillness of the forest, and not a sound save the hooting of an owl or the laughing of a loor away out on the lake? These are the times when the cup of high us to the our when we must break camp. It came at length. After striking camp and loading the cances we started on our run of over sixty miles down the river. This took three days. At times our course lay through dead water, the river winding in and out through the forest, as we not her river bank showed all too plainly, that our skill and with yor 55 was nearing its end. At lat the the shore by the wind the register and so we there have a for the starts of the row of Passatines of the forest, and from being the forest. This took three days. Why hend the the energister, the river winding in and out through the forest, as we the hooties. The show approves the shore how of passating the forest. The show has showed all too plainly, that our skill and yie for 55 was nearing its end. At lat the the who of Passatines dag and the suitable outh, whe plasan

LANDLOCKED SALMON, SEBAGO LAKE.—Bill Hodgkins, the well-known guide, reports visiting the fishing grounds in Sebago Lake May 51, and boating three salmon, a total weight of 80 pounds. The Portland *Transcript* of June 16 reports: 'Friday, two Portland gentlemen fishing at the outlet of Sebago Lake caught four salmon and a dozen speckled trout." Last summer several salmon (L L) were taken in the Presumpscot River on flies. Brown hackle for artificial, and 'mill fly" for natural, proved the most ag-gravating. With the increase of fish it looks as if our salmon season would not long be restricted to the first two or three weeks after the ice leaves the lakes.—BLACK SPOT.

LAKE MELISSA.

Editor Forest and Stream: Who says fish? I do, and hundreds of them. Black bass, wall eyed pike and gigantic pickerel. A party of us, seven ambitious, emhryo fishermen, are camped here, under the shade of the graceful basswood.

ambitious, emhryo fishermen, are camped here, under the shade of the graceful basswood. Commodiously housed in a good wall tent, we can bid defiance to diurnal storms, and regale ourselve the while in the friendly "seven up" or "raise you one;" when we are not yanking the sportive fish from their aqueous element. We came here from Castleton, D. T., filled with wild ex-pectations of voluminous prey, and our wishes have been more than realized, for to say that this is the "paradise of piscators" is drawing it mild. On our arrival here, after the "stake-out" and a hearty dinner, our first thought and action was to capture minnows for our bait, and finding them plenty in one of the small connecting streams between the lake and another (Lake Sally), we soon netted a good complement and essayed our victims. Hardly had a line been cast, when "first blood" is heard from one boat and quickly followed by the cry "it is a bass." and such fun. The supple rod bends to the sudden strain, and with anxious eyes all watch the combat. Hurrah! he's landed, and a beauty he is. In quick succession the other rods have their own duty to perform, and ere long all the other boats are well stocked with prime fish of various kinds. A friendly dispute begins between two occupants of dif.

A friendly dispute begins between two occupants of various A friendly dispute begins between two occupants of dif-serent boats, and high in air is held aloft an eight-pound pickerel. "Show a better if you can," yells its excited cap-tor, and up goes its counterpart. I believe it was decided that they were twins. We have been here three days, and each a repetition of the other. Uninterrupted success, and we can tally two hun-dred and fity as fine fish as ever graced a table. The accommodations for visitors and sportsmen at Detroit are unexceptionable, and at the boat house near the village is a nice assortment of boats for hire. Be cautious whom you employ as boatmen, and select those who have a reputa-tion for a close mouth and can live on good plain food and drink, without resorting to fire water. A. T. BOND. DETROIT, Minn., June 17. DETROIT, Minn., June 17

GAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS. CARP LAKE, MICH .- XVII.

GAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS. CARP LAKE, MICH.—XVII. A FTER the first feeling of discomflure had passed off we joked and laughed_mot "voriferously," however -at our forget(filness in leaving our trolling gear in eamp, and rowed carelessly along, not caring much whether the fish preferred a glittering sham to the toothsome flesh of a speckled frog or not, for to catch fish is not quite all the good there is to be found in going a-fishing. Dan had "set" his rod between one of the rails supporting the thwart and the side of the boat, and was contentedly pufling at his pipe as he sat facing the bow, when, as we drew near the sunken reef, "whiz, bi z-z," went the click of his reel with a burst of music that fairly took our breath, and as the old pelican swung his half paralyzed old right leg over the seat, following it with the good left one, so as to face the way the line was running and grabbed the rod, I stopped the boat and gave her sternway, looking then to see a great fight, for no common fish would raise a commotion like that. But for the first time in all our varied experience of many wars together, the old veteran of many hard fought battles lost his head, and actually forgot what he was doing or how to do it. He forgot to hook his neck-strap in the screw eye in the rod, which would have given him a chance to handle he can't handle a fish at all of any size- and just held on to the cod like grim death, grasping the reel in such a way that it could't turn till the fish, which was pulling like a horse, came so very neartaking him over the stern of the boat, that it could't turn till the fish, which mow had the rod pulled down straight with the tightened line (a new F. braided lineo) how etra, saved Dan a ducking and me the pleasure of fish-ine the. A I got up to step aft and get hold of him and take the red row his head, it for the fash, which now had the rod pulled

however, saved Dan a ducking and me the pleasure of fish-ing him out. As I got up to step aft and get hold of him and take the rod from his hand, it flew back over his head, and the sudden release of the mighty strain 'disturbed his equibilerum,'' as old Dick expresses it, and he tumbled backward off the seat, flat on his back, in the bottom of the hoat. (A fact.) With the 'skipper'' it was either laugh or 'bust,'' and I let off a quiet, very circumspect, and decorous chuckle as I picked the old pelcan up and replaced him on the seat, a fcat requiring not much of an effort, as he only weighs in the neighhorhood of ninety-eight pounds. I handed him his rod, which I had caught and laid for-ward when he took the tumble, and as he recovered his pipe from the bottom of the boat, he said in his quiet way, but with a 'can't-do-the-case-justice'' sort of a look in his old cyes, ''Hickory, nothin' makes me so mad as that,'' but webere this referred to the chuckle that was still ''a agi-tatin' o' my frame,'' the tumble, or the loss of the fish, I have never had the hardihood since to try to find out. The line was reeled up to find the hook, a big, strong, No. 17 salmon trout, broken off bclow the barb, and the sudden ending of the fight and Dan's defeat was accounted for. We were satisfied it was a ''scrouger'' but whether nick-

No. 17 salmon trout, broken on below net star, accounted sudden ending of the fight and Dan's defeat was accounted for. We were satisfied it was a "scrouger," but whether pick-crel, bass or maskalonge we were unable to make out; bass from the "hustle" he developed, but then we "almost always invariably" as old Dick figures it, lose our biggest fish. The old fishhawk owned up squarely that he had lost his head and was so bewildered by the sudden dash of the fish that he never once thought what a reel was made for, but it was too late now to hunt up excuses for his temporary lack o' sense, and he was only glad that I was cheated of the pleasure of fishing him out of the lake. A new hook was tied on and baited with the choicest frog in the buckets, and we pulled along the upper side of the reef out to deep water where a turn was made up lake to make a circuit of a hundred yards or so and come back over the same water where the calamity had overtaken us. As we neared the reef again I struck a fish, which, if not quite so big as the one Dan had lost, was strong enough to break loose after a short, fierce struggle, and then the old pelican just sat there and chuckled himself into a mild "conniption." We fished around in the vicinity over ten acres of water for half an hour longer without another strike. It was clearly our unlucky day; we could not catch fish even when they were in the humor to be caught, and we headed for camp, trusting that another day would bring better luck.

At Alexander's Point we crossed over to fish past the point, near the mouth of Maybert's Creek, for we did not like to go in without a scale; but here too our unlucky streak followed us, and we pulled down to the point at the old log road and across to camp in the gloaming of the evening without once having had occasion to use our stringers. Here another backset awaited us. Old Ben met us at the landing with the information that "old Knots had skipped the ranch an' gone down to 'Cootereye's to stay all aight an' hev an early stait in the mornin' fur the down boat at Sut-ton's Bay." 4 It was clearly a case of too many girls for his peace of mind, or a sudden drought in the matter of "festivities," the latter most likely the moving cause, for old Ben said, "the ole feller looked mighty nigh fagged out, an' I reckon he's gone down to look over ole 'Cootereye's cellar an' hist in a 'rejuvenater' er two." We saw no more of him till we got home, but our good wishes went with him, and we missed him too, for a better comrade never "fit musketers or rassled with a sogry flap-jack" in a fisher's camp than old Knots. KINGFISHER.

DESTRUCTION OF WEAKFISH.

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MURDERING BABY TROUT.

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killing to a great extent. One man came in with fifty-seven p-unds of trout and none were over seven inches in length! Another had thirteen pounds of the same kind. At Ed. Wilkinson's a man brought in a creel full of babies and showed them exultingly. Mr. Stimpson, of the Mountain Home, told me that a man calling himself a sportsman wanted to know where he could go and catch babies, but got no information. Mr. F. A. Walters, superintendent of the Adirondack balchery, writes me that "a party of three took in Long Pond (near the Saranacs) in six hours on Wed-nesday last, June 29, 257 brook trout and left part of them on the shore to spoil." Yet we must stock the streams for the trout hog as well as for decent men. FRED MATHER. MOUNTAIN HOME, June 20.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION.
THE last regular meeting of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association for this season was held at the Parker House June 22, President Samuels presiding, and though many regular attendants are now on their annual pigrimages to the rivers and forests of Maine, still over thirty responded to the call. The usual routine business was ransacted, and three new members were cleated. The commutate on fiberies reported the following resolution, which as ordered sent to the Seate at Washington.
The Honorable Sente of the United States of America:
The petition of the undersland members of the Massachusetts that safrof the sale was fiberies reported the following resolution, which as ordered sent to the Seate at Washington.
The Honorable Sente of the United States of America:
The petition of the undersland members of the Massachusetts that safrof the sale was fib for quenting these coasts, and represents that the presense of the mackerel on the coasts of the United States would be preservation of the safe for quenting these coasts, and represents that the passace of the fish to our shores, and causes the sawning season broken up by law prontoting ther sale during that season. They also represent that the practice of spring selling that season to coast the during the sawning season to coast a of the coaster of the mackerel are the spawning season to coast a provent the coaster of the mackerel are the spawning season to coast a provent coast and the meretice of the mackerel are the spawning season to coast the fast throughout the fish and preservation of the safe of the safe the preserve the same set the state soft. The spawning show that the shore show the dissochuset is theremen, who ye harge nach who shows and the state soft the same the state soft the same the states of the same the stat

The latter portion of the evening was employed in discuss-ing the new game law enacted by the Legislature, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Association, the law for the protection of game and other birds, recently enacted by the Masso-chusetts Legislature, is would inadequate to secure their protection, and while the Association will labor for its enforcement while to remains upon the statute books, it will also endeavor to secure its improvement.

The FLUTTERING FLY.—New York, June 25.—Editor Forest and Stream: In answer to your correspondent on the subject of my patent fluttering fly, I would say that when about a year ago I invented this fly, although I had been engaged in the fishing tackle business ten years, and twenty-five years a fly-fisherman, I had never seen or heard of a fly tied in that manner. Still, being anxious to make sure that it was new, I showed it to a number of prominent anglers, American, Canadian and Eoglish, but none had ever seen or heard of it. I also consulted all the prominent moless to angling, both Eoglish and American, that I had access to, and failed to find any mention of such a fly. Still, allow-ing your correspondent's statement (which the public must understand comes from a rival in business) to stand, it would not affect the validity of the patent in this country.—W. HOLEBERTON. My Construction of the fly of the patent in this country. N.Y. Giles Becraft was with me, and we had excellent sport with the trout. One of the flies I used was something like the 'fluttering'' fly illustrated in Forest Ann Stream, of June 10. It was made by one of the best fly-tyers I ever knew, Robert Perric, of Utica, N. Y. It was a hackle re-vereed, and its hooking qualities were first class. I do not think Mr. Perrie claimed to have originated it, but of that I am not sure.—MILLARD (Cheyenne, Wyo.).

SHAD AND PUMPEINS.—Seneca Falls, N. Y., June 15.— Eritor Forest and Stream: Is it not somewhat singular that Washington Irving, who was so close an observer of nature and its various phenomena, should commit the error of placing "broiled shad" before the guests at Mynheer Van Tassel's quilking frolic, as duly set forth in the veracious chronicle of the "Legend of bleepy Hollow"? The story recites that Ichabod Crane rode forth to this historical sup-per, when "the yellow pumpkins were turning up their fair, round bellies to the sun," through "fragrant buckwheat fields," atc., obviously a time of the year when this tooth-some fish is out of season, at least in these later degenerate days, when they are no longer a dainty after midsummer, and, in fact, have deserted the river for their mysterious ocean home. What is the present extreme upper limit in the ludson attained by the shad on its annual migration? When a boy, living near Saudy Hill, I have seen large numbers drawn from below Baker's Falls, which point was then a barrier to their further upward progress.—L. G. S.

THE RANGELEYS. — Bethel, Maine, June 26. — Major Lovejoy and wife arrived here from their annual spring trip to Richardson and Rangeley Lakes. They had, as usual, fine fishing, and say it was still botter than last year. They brought home 10 trout, total 51 pounds, and 6 trout, total 32 pounds. The largest fish, 8 pounds 9 ounces, was caught June 5 by Mrs. L. on an 84-ounce split bamboo rod. This is the largest brook trout ever taken by a lady angler. The dimensions were: length, 264 in.; width, 24 in.; depth, 74 in. —F. H. L.

Sr. LAWRENCE MASKALONGE FISHING.—Ex-Assembly-man Robert A. Livingston came from his island in Alexan-dria Bay last week with one of the largest muscalonge that has been seen in this city for a long time. The fish, which was caught off the dock of Mr. Livingston's island, in the shoal water between it and Judge Donohue's Island, mea-sured nearly five feet in length, and weighed a few ounces less than twenty-five pounds. It was caught with an or-dinary trolling line.

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[TO BE CONTINUED.] THE HUDSON FISHWAYS.—Editor Forest and Stream: The new fishways for the tributaries of the Hudson, which were mentioned a few weeks ago as having been authorized by the Legislature to be built. I hope will be constructed in the most thorough manner. I have not seen a copy of the bill, and therefore cannot say whether they will be con-structed under the supervision of the Commissioners of Fish-eries or not, or whether the Commissioners are to be con-sulted in regard to the choice of the plans. I incline to think, however, that they are not, from the fact that the Engineers' Division of the New York State Canals seems to be in charge of this matter. There are very few fishway experts in the country, and it will injure the prospects of having fishways on all the State streams if these are not only properly con-structed, but properly situated as well. To accomplish this needs a thorough study of the details by some com-

petent expert before the construction is begun, in order that there may be no chance for error. It is also important that these structures should be made efficient and that false notions of economy should not intervene and impair their usefulness. It is not at all difficult to construct a fishway which will readily pass salmon, and some other fishes, but it is more diffi-cult to construct one which shad can be induced to enter, even though they pass up readily after once attempting to go up. It may well be questioned if the engineers of the New York State canals are familiar with the building of fishways, no matter how great their other acquirements may be, and I hope that before the contracts are given out some practical builder of fishways will be engloyed to select the proper sites for the structures. This would be an assurance that the chance of error in location would be reduced to a minimum. With these fish passes properly made, and in good working order, it will not be difficult to obtain appropriations for further work in this direction, and therefore I hope that efforts will be made to have these made in the best manner in order that they may serve as models.—H.

ALLEN'S bow-facing oars, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth

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The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS. Sept. 21 — Field Trials of the Manitoba Field Trials Club. Charles A. Boxer, Secretary, Box 282, Winnipeg. Nov, S.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 8.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Fisher's Island Club, Fisher's Island, N. Y. Max Wenzel, Secretary, Hoboken, N. J. Nov. 2.—Eighth Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y. Dec. 6.– Eighth Annual Field Trials of the National Field Trials Club, at Grand Junction, Tenn. DOG SHOWS.

Cub, at Grand Junction, Tenn. DOG SHOWS. July 20, 21, 22 and 23.-Milwaukee Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Man-ager, Milwaukee, Wis. July 27 to 31.-Dog Show of the California Bench Show and Field Trials Club. E. Leavesly. Superintendent, 436 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. Aug. 24, 25, 28 and 27.-First Annual Dog Show of the Latonia Agricultural Association. Covington, Ky. George H. Hill, Manager, P. O. Box 76, Cincinnati, O. Sept. 8, 9 and 10.-Hornellsville, N. Y., Dog Show, Farmers' Club Fair. J. O. Fellows, Superintendent, Hornelsville, Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.-First fall dog show of the New Jersey Ken-nel Club, Waverly, N. J. A. P. Vredenburg, secretary, Bergen Point, N. J.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early, Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope, Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. BoA 2832, New York. Number of entries diready printed 2920. of entries already printed 3810.

PARASITIC DISEASES OF DOGS-II.

IMPORTANT as are the diseases or block-in. I worms in the dog, the canine cestodes or tapeworms are of even greater interest, allke to the dog owner and the pathologist. Although less numerous than the *nematodcs* de-scribed in the first paper of this series, the part played by these parasites in the economy of life, as regards the propaga-tion of parasitic diseases among animals, is of the first im-portance.

scribed in the first paper of this series, the part payed by these parasites in the economy of life, as regards the propaga-tion of parasitic diseases among animals, is of the first im-portance. The cucumerine tapeworm (*Tenia cucumerina*) is found in from 40 to 70 per cent. of all dogs, and is by far the most common canine tapeworm. It is a small, almost transparent cestode, measuring from 10 to 20 in in length. The body is much elongated and composed of many segments, each seg-ment being in reality a separate individual, joining together a sort of colony of mothers and daughters, which are all pro-duced primarily from the parent head by a process of 'bud-ding," each segment springing from the one before it, but all adhere to each other, and are attached to the larva head or scolex. There is no alimentary canal, the creature subsisting by absorbing nutriment through its skin. The mature or ter-minal joints are much elongated and narrowed at both ends, and each joint is provided with two reproductive papille, one on each side of the margin. The head is furnished with suckers, by which it adheres to the intestinal mucous mem-brane, the intestines of the dog being its proper habitat. The manner in which this parasite obtains entrance into the body of the dog has been thoroughly demonstrated by numer-ous experiments by many observers. The mature terrininal segments, which contain ripe eggs, are passed per anum, and frequently sticking to the hair of the dog, the contained eggs are deposited on the coat. The common dog louse (*Tricho-dectes lalus*) for some reason eats these eggs readily, which the body cavity of the louse, and imbeds itself in the tissues, there becoming encysted and transformed into a microscopic *Cystucerous*, or "louse measle." The way in which a dog will gnaw and lick a louse or flen bite is well-known to all, and in this way 'imeasley" lice are introduced into the canine intes-tinal canal. Here the louse parasite is digested and the ani-nute *Cysticerous* set free, which, penetr

Upon their backs to bite 'ern; And little fleas have lesser fleas, And so ad infinitum/"

And nucle near invitum.¹¹ As the lice are easily passed on from the coat of one animal to another, a single intestinal tape worm of this species may infect a large number of dogs, and an entire pack or kennel will usually suffer at once if one infected dog be introduced. The prevention of cucumerine taenia disease is far mor im-portant than its cure; the method will at once suggest itself, beware of the *Trichodeotes*, and when under treatment or otherwise the tapeworms are expelled they should be destroyed by fire or boiling water. The general considerations of clean-liness, etc., will also at once suggest themselves as efficient aids. The treatment for this disease will be discussed under that proper for tapeworm infection due to other species. The largest and most formidable tapeworm inhabiting the dog is the margined tapeworm (*Tacnia marginata*). It reaches a length of eight feet, but is more commonly but five or six feet long. If is a rather abundant species, being found in 25 per cent. of all full grown English dogs, and is not at all un-common in this country. The larval form or *cysicercus* of this species is found in the sheep, and is known as the slender-necked hydatid, the meck being narrow and much elongated; the entire *cysicercus* is about the size of a large cherry. The head of this *tarnia* is armed with hooks arrayed in a double crown and also with suckers, which taken together, with the great size of the worm, serve tojidentify it,

The way in which the larvæ are introduced into the intes-tine of the dog is by the animal enting raw and infected mut-ton, and the sheep take in the eggs of the *texnia* in drinking water or from eating green food, to which some of the passed ova of this parasite chance to adhere, an infected dog con-stantly sowing the ripe eggs everywhere. The infested ova soon hatch, the embryo emerges and bores its way to a con-venient resting place within the body of its herbivorous host, and there remains encysted until devoured by some hungry dog.

The of this particle drames to adhere, an infected dog constantly solve this particle drame gegs everywhere. The infested ovariant hatch, the embryo emerges and bores its way to a conversion platch, the embryo emerges and bores its way to a conversion platch, the embryo emerges and bores its way to a conversion platch, the embryo emerges and bores its way to a conversion platch, the embryo emerges and bores its way to a conversion platch, the embryo emerges and bores its way to a conversion being the case of a multi, the cyclicarcus or immediate the sheep, and even or dman himself. In the matter condition, as found in the intestine of the dog and wolf, the git to pervent measures from twenty to fifty inches in length. So closely does it resemble in this stage the *Tenia servata* to be described for fortunately it is not by any meaus a common species, being found in less than the per cent. of English dogs, and in a yet mailer number of American animals; among well bread its dogs. The gid tapeworm gains chrance to the body by the animal eating the raw brans of sheep affected with hydrid of the torun, "gid baseac," or "stardy." The photoring a mature bydraid it merican animal set is not the end of the sheep, and the anive and should the dog entra point with what around the aniv, and should the dog entra point with the doub any measure should be any or the way, the with the hole way not end its body arran of the sheep and the anive appear. The embryo increases in size, the holes are cast, and the outer wall develops into a rather bydraid of the bearer, and now a methy on the way, the with the hole way and the anive appear through the targe in ward indices the anive by a sheed of the solution of its body armed with sharp the starts of the extenses with a constant set of a phenomena appear. The embryo increases in size, the holes are cast, and the outer wall develops into a rather bydraid of the torus wall develops into a rather bydraid of a bearer and on the same and of the acture structure of this "vestimate ano

six-hooked embryo emerging from the egg when hatched, boring through the tissues, and cstabilishing itself in the periodical strength, they will certainly a meal of its long-eared bears.
Mothing could be simpler than the prevention of infection by this ternia. If dogs are never allowed to eat uncooked hare or rabbili, they will certainly not suffer from the invasions of this species of parasite. The importance of specify curing any dog of tarnia disease and destroying the passed parasites is evident.
The symptoms caused by tapeworms of various species in the dog are by no means positive or diagnostic. Disturbances of digestion, nutrition in general, and symptoms referable to the nervous system are common. Emaciation without obvious cause, and in spite of a voracious appetite, always suggests the presence of parasites; the finding of segments in the faces is of course positive evidence of the purposes of diagnostis, as the segments of some species are rarely passed spontaneously. After the administration of the medicine the faces must be watched for a day or two for worms. By placing the color, as an ordinary red glazed terra cotta dish, as the taring them up with a small stick the examination is easily and theory, but it must be remembered that unless the "head" or scolar is expelled that the parasite will be speedily reproduced. The most scientitic method is to carefully examine the passages for the heads after the administration of veroifuges. The animal should be prepared for treatment by being if ed only on a solution to for the treatment by being if ed only are support. The dose of the dises of the parse of the sease and hour easily and theory is an addition to the other treatment by being if ed only on solution to the other the passages for the heads after the administration of verifuges. The animal should be prepared for treatment by being if ed only on a small amount of brow the two or three drams; it is given in dose of one of the administer or an the dose of the drive bayes





MASTIFF DOG "BOSS"-The property of Mr. J. L. Winchell, Fair Haven, Vt.

and under the immediate eye of a skilled veterinary surgeon. If the bowels do not move within three hours after the ad-ministration of any anthelmintic, a full dose of castor oil should be given

The after treatment consists in the giving of only broths and milk as food for a day or two; often tonic treatment and careful attention to exercising and general health will be required after the expulsion of tapeworms to bring the dog up to perfect health.

to perfect health. Tapeworm infection is a disease of adult life, pupples but seldom having access to butchers' offal or the like. They may, however, suffer extensively from the cucumerine species, and the importance of having breeding bitches free from lice at once suggests itself. The prevention of tænia infection has been treated of at length when speaking of the different species. R. W. S.

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judge should commit its teaching to memory: "But all the contrarieties and difficulties of breeding weigh nothing (or at least, should not) with the judge who awards prizes at ashow, for if he acts as a man of honor, he is bound to award the prizes (to the best of his ability) to the specimen approaching nearest all round to the standard, and any consideration as to what dogs are likely to be the most useful for improving or preserving the breed, etc., is quite foreign to his commission and simply opening a way for the judge to please his own fancies, and virtually amounts to morally swindling the pub-lic."

and simply opening a way for the judge to please his own fancies, and virtually amounts to morally swindling the public."
Thisten to what Mr. Wynn says on page 218 of his "History of the Mastiff": "The scale of points may give the reader a more general idea of the correct figure of a well reared, typical mastif, but such essentials as activity and symmetry, comjuned with a typical head, a well formed, long, low body and generally heavy animal, should never be lost sight of, either to obtain color, vast height, or grand head with deformed body and weak limbs, or a well grown body with defective head, plainly departing from the true type, which, if the reader has not thoroughly learned from the historical facts which I have laid before his or her notice, I feel it will be a hopeless task to enlighten them."
Then read the standard as amended, that Mr. Wynn appends to his history, and note that every change be has made from the old one is in the direction of adding goodness all over, and remembering that Mr. Wynn is *par excellence* the enthusiast on head among English fauciers, ask yourself if our judges have been right in giving wretched snub-nosed cripples, or contemptible little dwarfs the premier positions? Of course, this presupposes that you have a cory of Mr. Wynn's book, if you have not, send to FOREST AND STREAM for one at once, or resign any consideration or right to have any opinion as to mastiffs. A mastiff man who has not read the book, hasn't got out of his primer, and until he grounds himself in the first principles of mastiff lore, ought not to speak out in meeting. I hope that I may be permitted to add that I have received fully a dozen letters from mastiff nue, all supporting the position I have taken on this matter.
Mr. Haldeman's list of mastiff judges has two very important be solved. Have, the section is that of Mr. W. H. Lee, of Boston, Mass, long the owner of Old Turk (Turk II, A.K.R. 2222) and the importer of Ilford Crouvel. It was Mr. Lee's concurrence that Ilford

HULTON, Pa., June 18, 1886. A ST. BERNARD CLUE. A MEETING will soon be called for the purpose of forming a St. Bernard Club. All who are interested in the breed should at once communicate with Mr. W. W. Tucker, 84 Broad street, New York, who has consented to take charge of the preliminary arrangements. We have no doubt that with the material at hand, an association of the fanciers of the breed will accomplish much of good, and it is to be hoped that every lover of the magnificent animal will lend their influence to make the proposed movement a complete success.

THE ENGLISH FIELD TRIALS.—In our issue of May 20 we published a summary of the English Field Trials which was compiled from an English paper. The report was incom-plete as to the Acton Regnald Stakes. According to the Ken-nel Gazette the winners were: D. R. Scratton's liver and white bitch Hero, 5yrs. (Bang—Hebe), won first in pointers and prize for best of either breed; J. L. Anthony's liver and white bitch Lass of Bow (Braphic—Climax) won second in pointers, and A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale's black and white dog Jovial, 2yrs. (Baron—Joan), won first in setters, and M. A. Richards' black, white and tan bitch Rose, 2yrs. (Diamond—Minnie), won second.

BOSS.

THE mastiff dog Boss, owned by Mr. J. L. Winchell, Fair Haven, Vt., was whelped July 20, 1884. His sire, im-ported Zulu, was by champion Colonel out of champion Diana His dam, Monmouth Meg, was by champion Salisbury and out of Tigress II. (champion Colonel-Lufra). His winnings are very high com., puppy class, New York, 1885; second, Boston and New York, 1886.

<section-header>of Figures II. (champion Colonel—Lufra). His winnings are and New York, 1885. "HISTORY OF THE MASTIFF."* "HISTORY of the Mastiff," by Mr. M. B. Wyns, will be fladly welcomed by all lovers of the breed. The author has made careful research along the records of the distant past of colore that is astonishing. The book is repiete with quotations from the writings of the desting the transformation of the verticings of the desting the transformation of the writings of the destings of modern times. Mr. Wynn has extended his re-back is repiete with quotations from the writings of the dees not tell us in so many words that the mastiff was coveral authors of modern times. Mr. Wynn has extended his re-back is protectives a place so far back in the remote ages prince in pre-historic time waging indiscriminate and bloody warfare upon the formidable edentate and more dreadful saturins. The chapters devoced to the mastiff of modern the single of mastiff type Mr. Wynn says: "In all animals, and even in the races of man, the most distinctive feature forme in the races of man, the most distinctive feature hydrogeneral form of the shull containing the brain, is formed either primarily or most gradually from the continued hydrogeneral form of the shull containing the brain, is formed either primarily or most gradually from the continued hydrigeneral form of the shull containing the brain, is formed either primarily or most gradually throm the continued hydrigeneral form of the shull containing the brain, is formed either primarily or most gradually throm the continued hydrigeneral south as but a portion of the skull torm of the carces and limbs; nay, *ez pedel Herculeen*, insonuch if airly skilled anatomis thas but a portion of the skull torm of the draces south conformity of type, diametrically or-rest indicity to intensity correct idea what the re-ming therefore, on a faily correct idea what the re-ming therefore, on a sait is sometimes incorrectly and pedantically termed, the molossian group, belong

*The "History of the Mastiff," gathered from sculpture, pottery, carvings, paintings and engravings, also from various authors with remarks on the same. By M. B. Wynn, honorary secretary and treag-urer of the late Mastiff Club, and breeder and exhibitor of many prize mastiffs. For sale by the Forest and Stream Publishing Co. Price \$2.50.

WARWICK DOG SHOW.

WARWICK DOG SHOW. The fourth annual exhibition of sporting and non-sporting dogs was held at Warwick on April 28, 29 and 30, in the large exhibition hall belonging to the society. This year the total entry amounted to over 1.600, which is the largest ex-hibition we have attended, and, taking the quality of exhib-its into consideration, the best show we have seen. Yet in a number of instances some of the varieties were not equal in merit to some other shows which have been held; for in-stance the pointers and setters were not equal to what we have seen at Birmingham and other shows, while the quality of the St. Bernards and collies were quite beyond the average. The building is the best adapted for a dog show we know of, with plenty of ground for exercise, and as it is only a three days' show, with a very obliging committee, who allowed all exhibitors at a distance from Warwick to leave on the last day at an early hour to enable them to get home the same inh tor, in the case of Scott and Iris exhibitors, early the following morning, we never heard exhibitors express so much satisfaction with the management of any show; and we believe, from the feeling of all classes of exhibitors, the Warwick show is likely to hold its present position as the sorry to say resulted practically in a failme: The judging was carried on in nine judging rings, under for the classes were judged in the open, so that with so many classes judged at once it was difficuit to see half that was going on. However, as the person leading each dog had a ard with the official number of the dog attached to the from sorry to say resulted practically in a failme: The judging was carried on in nine judging rings, under for the construction was difficuit to see half that was going on. However, as the person leading each dog had a ard with the official number of the dog attached to the from sorty to say resulted practically in a failme: The judges were judged in the open, so that with so many classes judged at once

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her head, which is too short, but she is good in body, feet and legs and general character; her condition might have been better. In the challenge class for English setters there were only two. Count Howard, looking well, won easy. We have always spoken well of this dog and, bar nis being small, we think him about the best all round we know. In the open class Prince Rupert, the Birmingham winner, wou. This dog has had a very up and down career since his first appearance at Birmingham. He is rather leggy and his feet Light be better, yet when in condition, he is a dog possessing a good deal of quality. Cobalt, second prize, is too heavy in head. Sir Talton, he., bar beirg small, was about the best setter in the class. The winning bitch is only moderate. Her coat is rather curly. She was catalogued at 420, more than her value we think. Second prize is too small. Black and tan setters were a bail lot. In puppies equal first went to Ulverston Don and Yankee Chief, the former rather leggy, the latter a good made one, full of style, misch possess more quality in head and ears. He was claimed by a well-known fancier who con-siders him a bargain at 220. The Palace winner, Eden Rock, getting whe here. Melle, shown in high condition, won in the challenge class for Irish setters. In open dogs Grouse XIII, the dog we noticed at the Palace where he had slipped his collar and was trying his utmost to get it on again) was first; heis plain in head, good in body, legs and feet, with good coat. color and style. She is full of quality but small. Mulfett and Mrs Evish-moran might have been given vhe. The winner in the puppy class is promising and may render a good accourt of himself again. Mr. Wilson's team of Irish setters won the team prize, with Mr, Shirley's retrievers getting the reserve number. In the challenge class for Irish watter spaniels we found Lady and Hilda again, but on this occasion the property of Capt Thomas. Lady won; we always fancied Young Hilida as best. In the open class, dogs and bitches, Capt. Thomas w

Capt Thomas, Lady work, we avery tableted four, thomas won first and second with two specimens above the average of what is going these days, and the class was also better all through. In the challenge class for Clumber spaniels, Psycho, now about ten years old, won, and he is, in our opinion, the best type of Clumber going. Second went to Boss II., who is plann. We preferred Tower, who is looking rather seedy. In the open class Home's Honesty won well. He is good in head, low on the lecs, with a good body which might be longer. We thought the same gentleman's Hotpot, equal third, the second best, being of the correct type, but not properly furnished at present. His coat and feather was rather better than the winner's. In the otich class we could not follow the idog, but the class was very poor. Bar bedrag small, we thought the same gentleman's Hotpot, equal third, the second best, being of the correct type, but not properly furnished at present. His coat and feather was rather better than the winner's. In the otich class was we could not follow the idog, but the class was very poor. Bar bedrag small, we though the year of the second was the test in the class. Mather, hc., is another good one. In the next class Rastle is short in body First went to Bridford Naomi, the best we have seen for years. The same remark applies to his kennel companion Victor, whe Abot Darkie won. He is long and low with crooked legs, The same remark applies to his kennel companion Victor, whe the scaten's Bruce, low on leg but coarse. Franciful, the next class for black bitches, Boverley Mhea, equal third, is a very nice pupy by Keno. Newton Abbot Princess, winner of second, is bad in legs.

thick-set, proverful animals, deviving their food naturally more from bold attack of larger animals, and tearing the flesh from and gnawing the bones of dead carcasses than on their speed or hunting powers. Their limbs are characteristically short and stot, with powerful muscles to move such powerful short levers. * * * * All mastiffs should be more or less heavily wrinkled about the face, the lips pendulous and having a cer-tain amount of dewlap; the ears, although they should not be set so low as in the heund and should be free from any folding, needine-sized or even thick, heavy ear, is not at variance with purity of mastiff type, and when the face is heavily wrinkled, dewlap pronounced and lips characteristically pendulous, the ear will generally be larger and have more leather about it than modern farcy dictates. Of late years the pendulous, the majority of breeders; in fact, some who set the mselves up for judges, have condemned this oft-mentioned characteristic of the ince, which has been very much lost through the intro-duction of vertracal blood through the boarhound ero s. The stern in the mastiff need not necessarily be carried down, as the modern fancy dictates. for, although a decided improve-ment, we see in the Assyrian sculp ures the tail crooked over the English mastiff. * * * The coat of the mastiff varies greatly according to climate and housing and sooner marks the country the animal belongs to. The colors vary, and formerly the hered ran all colors. It will readily be seen mere height is at variance with the true type: weight and general massiveness being far truer characteristics."

A BIG RAFT OF DOGS.

general massiveness being far truer characteristics." A BIC RAFT OF DOCS. The New York San of June 24 reports: The Year and how's outside the door of Police Headquarters. A moment latter a queer, elderly little worran burst on his vision, and he rubbed his eyes to make sure that what he saw was not the baseless fabric of a nichtmare. The presence of Police is a provide the mark of the structure of the structure of the saveless fabric of a nichtmare. The presence of Police is a provide the mark of the structure of the structure is a provide the mark of the structure of the structure and he rubbed his eyes to make sure that what he saw was ner Corroy and Dunn reassured the Vergeart - Following stee, muzzled and unnuzzled, attached to a stout coid which is he held in her right hand. On one arm she carried a water-ing care also, holding a bag and an apromful of yelps and dates and on her other arm two satchels. Her left hand was ing care also, holding a bag and an apromful of yelps and dates and the there arm two satchels and the thirteen dops immediately surrounded them. Then she turned the bag vers fast shut, colled out and over one another like a lot of mosquide down and ten more chunky little fellows, with the world on the way. She had missed the train for Eastport, i. I. whither she intended togs as she said, had come into the world on the way. She had missed the train for Eastport, i. I. whither she intended tog on ad lispose of the pack of stress, for such she declared the pack to be. The Sergenal stress, for such she declared the pack to allow the dogs to re-mark whither and the dorg in the word dispose of the pack of the specified this she put the dups away in bag and aprop whithe she intended to go and dispose of the rule dup aprop and in the corridor without pay, and whee he learned that as he said she though the station house would be the sation and in the corridor without pay, and whee he learned that and in the corridor without pay, and whee he learned that as he s

The New York Times, of June 25, throws additional light on the case: "Long Island City talk-d about nothing yesterday except the strange Loutta J. Whitham and her tribe of twenty-nine dogs, which created a profound sensation Tuesday night, and afforded widespread amusement on the following day. About seven weeks ago Dennis McMahon, a lawyer, of No. 261 Broad-way, was info mcd by a former neghbor that a strange-look-ing woman, accompanied by a number of dogs, had been making inquiries about him in Morrisana, where he formerly lived. Mr McMahon was somewhat surprised, but soon dis-missed the matter from his mind. One evening a few days later, while he was taking his ease at home, his son told him Mr. McMahon could not remember any female acquaintance who was largely addicted to dogs, but he decided to see the Wound.

Mr. McMahon could not remember any female acquaintance wine was largely addicted to dogs, but he decided to see the woman. "He found at the door a slender woman, not very young, but not il-looking. She was surrounded by thirteen dogs. She looked hungry, as did the dogs. Mr. McMahon, being a practical philanthropist, took the woman and the dogs into his house and feet the lot. He learned that his principal guest was Loutta J. Whitham, the daughter of a woman who some years before had been employed at his summer home in Southern Vermont The mother was somewhat demented, of Mr. and Mrs. McMahon from her mother, and had deter-mined to visit them. Neither Mr. McMahon or his wife were willing to turn the woman out of doors, so they had confort-able quarters prepared for her and her dogs. The next day Loutta assisted in the household duties, and proved herself very u-etul. She was an intellizent woman, but on the dog metsion she was evidently a little off. "Mrs. McMahon determined to keep the women and get rid of the dogs, but she was soon convinced that Rachel weeping for her children would be a cheerful person in comparison with Loutta J. Whitham weeping for her dogs. Mr. Mc Mahon. They arose early in the morning and howled and then sate up late at night and howled. This an-noyed Mr. McMahon. They had the impudence to bark at their benefactor in his own house. Mr. McMahon said this was unkid. Finally the belie of the trob gave birth to a litter of nine pups. Mr. McMahon said this was past endur-ance.

htter of nine pups. Mr. McMahon sad this was pare chain ance. "H told the dog-loving Loutta that the dogsmustgo, either with or without her, as sue might elect. She wept and said that she could not part with her family. Mr. McMahon gave her S5 and told her she could go to a little place of his near Eastport. Long Island, and hve there with her dogs. On Tuesday Loutta and her c ravan set out for Eastport, where they are probably now enjoying themselves. Mr. McMahon says that when Loutta left his house he took a census of her dogs and found the sum total to be thirteen more or less grown animals and nine blind pups, and he does not know how she managed to swell the number to twenty-nine on her way to Long Island City.

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PEDIGREE WANTED.—Bangor, Me.—Editor Forest and Stream: I wish to cnange the name of my black and white setter dog Foreman's Boy, formerly Count Berwick, to Fraud. He was sent to me when a pup by Mr. A J. Calahan, of New Haven, Conn., in part payment for Jody Nell, which I sold him. I was to have a pup the irst time bred. He wrote me the pup was by Foreman out of Jolly Nell, whiched June 14, 1885, name Count Berwick. I sold him to Mr. D. A. Goodwin, Newburyport, Mass., who this spring sold him to Dr. Hay-ward, of Taunton, Mars. Soon after Mr. Calahan wrote Dr. Hayward not to register him as a Foreman—Jolly Nell. As a nat'rral consequence the dog has been returned to me. If any of the many readers of this paper can give me the dog's true pedigree, they will oblige H. W. DURGIN.

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTES. KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.-For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound, for retaining duplicates, sent postpaid, 30 cents. 30 cents. NAMES CLAIMED.

a) of any one form, bound, for retaining duplicates, sent postpaid, 30 cents.
NAMES CLAIMED.
JC Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.
Adois, Andy. Ajara. Addet. Alpha. Alice. Actress, Ainee. By Vio for M. Hald-man, General Wayne, Pa., for three fawn, black mask and arr maxif dogs and five bitches, whelped June 8.18%, by Hero III. (A. K. R. 17-5) out of N-11 (A. K. R. 867).
Bround Steve bitches, whelped June 8.18%, by Hero III. (A. K. R. 17-5) out of N-11 (A. K. R. 867).
Bround Dido II. By J. L. Modt y. Danville, Va., for black, white, and and une be from English setter dog, whelped Argon 23.18%, by Bonaparte (Royal B-ue-Hodo) and Status and the bitch and the bitch of the setter bord. Ack.R. 2165.
Panet. By J. L. Modt y. Danville, Va., for blare befrom English setter bord. Whelped March 23.18%, by Bonaparte (Royal B-ue-Hodo) and April 2, 185%, by Dashing Royal (Dashing Rover Lize) out of his Little Kate (Dash III.-Kary Did).
Panet. By J. Motley, Danville, Va., for lemon belon English setter bord. April 2, 185%, by Dashing Royal (Dashing Rover Lize) out of his Little Kate (Dash III.-Kary Did).
Pandto Gomer J. By J. Whotley, Banville, Va., for blank for tawny and while st. Bernart bitch, whelped Act. 14, 1854, by Anollo (Medor-Blass) out of Breite (Medor-Dian).
Post By D. W. W. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., for black cocker spairel dog, whelped March 9, 186, by Obo II. (A.K.R. 423) out of torses B. (A.K.R. 3817).
Post B. G. K.R. 3817.
Post B. G. K.R. 2017.
March B. Forder, Muth. Stracks, Norvice, Conn. for black cocker spairel dog, whelped March 9, 186, by Obo II. (A.K.R. 432) out of the five ponter dog and white otten, whelped April 24, 1886, by Obo II. (A.K.R. 432) out of the five ponter dog and white otten, whelped April 24, 1886, by Obo II. (A.K.R. 432) out of the five ponter dog and white otten, whelped April 24, 1886, by Obo II. (A.K.R. 432) out of the five ponter dog and the five ponter. So th

English and Gordon setter dog, whelped March 8, 1386, by Snap (Kent -Flora) out of Belle (Spot-Bella). BRED.

Apa June – Duty H. J. Clapham's (Flemingville, N Y.) smooth-coated 8L Bernard bi ch Apa June (Dora II. – Alma II.) to his Duty (Sirius – Therai, April 27, Blackie III. – Oho II. J. P. Willey's (Salmon Falls. N H) cocker spuniel Blackie III. (A K.R. 428) to his champion Oou II. (A. K.R. 432), June 15. Blackle III, (M. K. & 435) to lis champion O.ou II. (A. K. 432), June 15
 Dinah.-Obo II J. W. Kelly's (Woodstock, Can.) cocker spaniel Dinah.-Obo II J. W. Kelly's (Woodstock, Can.) cocker spaniel Dinah to J. P. Willey's champion Obo II (A. K. R. 432), May 14.
 Helen-Black Pete. W. O. Partridge's (Boston, Mass.) cocker spaniel champion Helen (A. K. R. 654) to J. P. Willey's champion Black Pete (A. K. 8070, May 12.
 Orgx-Bluck Pete, F. L. Weston's (Boston, Mass.) black spaniel Onyx (A. K. 8175) to J. P. Willey's champion Black Pete (A. K. R. 8070), May 18
 Bessie C. Black Pete, F. Cullen's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spaniel Possie (C. (A. K. B. 3145) to J. P. Willey's champion Black Pete (A. K. 8070), May 12
 Daisy W. -Black Pete, J. P. Willey's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spaniel Possie (C. (A. K. B. 3073) to his champion Black Pete (A. K. 8071), June 1;
 Becardy W.-Black Pete, J. P. Willey's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spaniel Basky W. (A. K. 8073) to his champion Black Pete (A. K. 8071), June 1;
 Becardy W.-Black Pete, J. P. Willey's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spaniel Beasty W. (A. K. 1472) to his champion Black Pete (A. K. 8071), June 1;
 Becardy M. June 1;
 Becardy M. June 1;
 Becardy A. June 1;
 Bernard Ap disma (formerly Tony) (Apollo -Bernlee) to their Oth (A. K. R. 483) June 21;
 Berlie-Tammany, Fred Bolleyt's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) polnter Bertie (A. K. 8, 2885) to F. R. Hitchcock's Tammany (Terry-Moonstone), May 10
 Darkie-Obo II Patrick Cullen's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spaniel Back (A. K. R, 250) to J. P. Willey's Obo II. (A. K. R. 432), Jan. 18
 Taronzes-Apollo. Burna Vista Kennels' (Kensico S'ration, N. Y.) St. Bernard Baronese Barry-Mont Centis' to W. W. Low Ya Apollo

epaniel Darkie (A.K.R. 200) to J. P. Whey's 0.00 H. (A.R. R. 10.9, 0.1., 18) *Paroness-Apollo.* Burna Vista Kennels' (Kensico Station, N. Y.)
St. Bernard Baroness (Barry-Mont Cenis) to W. W. Tucker's Apollo (Medor-Blass), June 1,
Stella - Apollo. Buena Vista Kennels' (Kensico Station, N. Y.)
St. Bernard Stella (Thor-Agusta) to W. W. Tucker's Apollo (Medor-Blass), June 8,
Lady Athol - Apollo J. S. Sheppard (New York) St Bernard Lady Athol (Cadwallader-Cara) to W. W. Tucker's Apollo (Medor-Blass), June 14. *Norah-Apollo.* Geo. Von Stal's (New York) St Bernard Norah (A.K. 700) to W. W. Tucker's Apollo (Medor-Blass), June 14. *Diana-Kiri* W. W. Tucker's Apollo (Medor-Blass), June 14. *Diana-Kiri* W. W. Tucker's (New York) St. Bernard Dana to his kigi (Apollo-Bernec), June 4.
WHELPS.
WT No'es must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

WHELPS.
 WHELPS.
 Works must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.
 Queen Bess. Progressive Kennels' (Flatbush. L. I.) mastiff Queen Bess, June 22, eight (two dozs), by owner's Luit II. (A. K. 2418).
 Apa June Pr gressive Kennels' (Flatbush. L. I) Sr. Bern ird Apa June (Do II - Alma II.) June 22, by owner's buty (Sirus-Thora).
 Miss Ob' II. J. P. Willey's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spanlel Miss Ob' II. J. P. Willey's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spanlel Singer (N. K. R. 3071).
 Wannie W. J. Furness's (Ordensburg, N. Y.) black cocker Fnanie (Sam-Snip-), June 14, five (four dogs), by his Ranger (Blanchard's Yarra Neile).
 Black Dina. Chas. F. Hamilton's (Philadelphia, Pa) cocker spanlel Black Dina. (A.K. R. 3679). June 18, five (four dogs), by American cocker Kennels' King Coal (A.K.R. X. 2855). One dog and hich smoc dead.
 Darkie- Obg U. P. Cullen's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spanlel

dead. Darkie- Obo II P. Cullen's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spaniel Darkie (A.K.R. 250), March 24, six (five dogs), by J. P. Witley's cham-pion Obo II. (A.K.R. 433), SALES. SALES. Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks,

BALES.
Wotes must be sort on the Prepared Hlanks.
Monarch—Old Gold whelp. Lemon and white Englisb setter bitch. whelped April 22, 18%, by J. L. Motley, Danville, Va., to E. School-fleb, same place.
Theron. Hiack cocker spaniel doz, whelped March 9, 1880, by Obo II (A K. R. 432) out of Topsy B. (A K. R. 317), hy Fred Bollett, Brooklyn, N. Y. to Chas X. Wallace, same place.
Roz Obo Black cocker spaniel doz, whelped March 24, 1886, hy Obo II (A K. R. 432) out of Topsy B. (A K. R. 3317), hy Fred Bollett, Brooklyn, N. Y. to Chas X. Wallace, same place.
Roz Obo Black cocker spaniel doz, whelped March 24, 1886, hy Obo II (A K. R. 432) out of Darkie (A K. R. 256), by Patrick Cullen, Salmon Falls, N. H., to C. L. Hopkins, Norwich, Com.
Daty. Orange tawny and white smooth-coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped Dec 27, 1884, hy Don IL out of Alma IL. by H. J. Clapham, Flemingville, N. Y. to L. Brandeis, Flatbush L I.
Apa Juae. Tawny and white smooth coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped Dec 27, 1884, hy Don IL out of Alma IL. by H. J. Clapham, Flemingville, N. Y., to L. Brandeis, Flatbush, L I. *Harduita*. Orange tawny and white smooth-coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped July 29, 1884, by H. J. Clapham, Flemingville, N. Y., to L. Brandeis, Flatbush, L I. *Lady Arline*. Orange tawny and white smooth-coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped March 14, 1886, by Duty out of Orgar, hy H. J. Clapham, Flemingville, N. Y., to L. Brandeis, Flatbush, L. I. *Marquis of Montserrat*. White and orange tawny sonoth-coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped April 27, 1886, by Duty out of Girols (A. K. R. 1606) by H. J. Clapham, Flemingville, N. Y., to L. Brandeis, Flatbush, L. I. *Marquis of Montserrat*. White and orange tawny sonoth-coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped April 27, 1886, by Duty out of Girola (A. K. R. 1606), by H. J. Clapham, Flemingville, N. Y., to L. Brandeis, Flatbush, L. I. *Marquis of Montserrat*. White and orange tawn sonoth-coate

PRESENTATIONS.

Duke. Black cocker spanlet dog, whelped March 9, 1886, by Obo II (A K R. 432) out of Topsy B (A.K.R. 3317), by Ur. W. W. smith, Broaklyn, N.Y., to Cant. Wm. J. McKelvey, same place. Woodcock (A K.R. 3781). White, chestnut and tan English setter deg, whelp-d Dec. 14, 1885, by L. Gardner, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., to Adolph Sander, Dayton, O.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

1287" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

KENNEL MANACEMENT. BY No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents. J. W.E., Cohoes. — My pointer has a sore on her shoulder, the hair faile off it i-oks raw and is spreading. A friend of mine has a sister which broke out the same way, and ran at the nose, and finally of fowler's solution of arsenic three times daily. Wash the sores is that and morning with warm water and castle soap and dress with balan of Peru ointment. M. H. Pi itad-iphine... Them fra powfer, and, as I always do, a disinfect int in my kennel. Is there any liquid preparation I could safely use for six weeks old colle pupples that would need the irritation or pimples and kill the vermin at the same time? Would it be safe, while they have the pimples, to pass a fine comb wet with kerosene, through the hair's Ans. Put a half grain of corroive sublimite to eight ounces of water for a wash. Do not use the comb and kerosene. G. S. D. Philad-phin...-I fave a spaniel pun (King Charles and cocker, who-e case p-iz2les m+. She appears to b-sizk at her som-ath eal the time. The matter she throws off is hime slime, always filter cating. Itas heen so about six weeks. Have treated her for worms with fluid extrace spigelis and senna, but witbout benefit. She has nad sever 1 fits, only severe on one occarlo, and those I arribute to excitement, as I had her on the street the first day and she was very much excited previous to attack. She has had inward lis getting, very each each boiled files. She soboers continue dy and is getting very mach case subjects and medical. Give as ittle to at woode, the case subjects at match and medical. Give as ittle to at some subject on the subject form. Give milk with lime water, Valentha's one deform chronic gastrifis. The causes are very pumerous. The treatment is directed and medical. Give a slittle food as possible and in a concentrated form. Give milk with lime water, velantha's one deform of Fowler's solution of systeric three times daaly mised in milk. The trouble may have something to du

Atong THE NORTHERN LARES of Wisconsh, Minnesota and Jowa, are bundreds of deligntful places where one can pass the summer months in quiet rest and enjoyment, and return home at the end of the heated term completely reluvenated. Each recurring season brings to Oconouowoe, Waukesha, Beaver Dam, Frontenac, Okoboli, Minnetonka, white Bear and innumerable other charming localities with romantic names, thousands of our best people whose winter homes are on either side of Mason and Divon's line. Elegance and comfort at a moderate cost can be readily obtained. A list of sum-mer homes with all necessary information pertaining thereto is being distributed by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKER & ST. PAUL RAUWAY, and will be sent free upon application by letter to A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.-Adv.



Bifle and Tray Shooting.

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

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION.

NEW YOKK ASSOCIATION. THE twenty-elghth annual convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game began in Rochester June 21, at the Brackett House. The Prevident James H. Brown, of Rochester, presided at the business meeting, and the fol-lowing named clubs wire represented hy del-sates: Genosee Sports-men's Club, Irondequoit; Monroe County Sportsmen's Club, Atoches-ter; Onoudga County Sportsmen's Club, Syracu-e; Buffalo Atdu-bon Club, of Buffalo; Oneida County Sportsmen's Association, of Uticas; Queen Citz (Luh, Buffalo; Nagara River Shooting Club, La safle; Nortbern Wavne Gun (Lub, of Wolcott. The Ontarlo Gun Club, of East Kendell, and Lakestie Gun Club, of Geneva, appled tor admission and were accepted. — John B. Sare, R-cording Sceretary, who had been appointed at the previous convention to get the consent of Henry A. Richmond, of Buffalo, to shoot at other than It's pigeons for the Deau Richmond tup, reported that Mr. Richmond would not consent to a change. — The following, offered by W. J. Babcock, was adopted: "Belleving that the killing of game during the breeding season is in direct orposition to the true principle of game protection, therefore, — Resolved: That the committee on game laws of this Association be directed to prepare an amendment to the game laws of this State prohibiliting the killing of wild ducks, geese, brant and snipe, between

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Feb. 1 and Sept. 1 of each year, and to urge upon the Legislature the adoption of the same," It was resolved that the word amateur included all who never won a prize at any previous State convention where inanimate targets were used.

The meeting adjourned to Tuesday night, when it reconvened, and veral clubs in arrears two years were dropped from membership. letter from L. O. Smith, offering to present a cup to be shot for unally, was read, but as the association had some years ago re-lved to receive no more trophies to be shot for perpetually, the fer was declined and the secretary directed to inform Mr. Smith of e circumstance.

A letter from L. C. Smith, offering to present a cup to be shot for lounally, was read, but as the association had some years ago re-solved to receive no more trophies to be shot for perpetually, the fifter was declined and the sceretary directed to inform Mr. Smith of the circumstance. Utica was chosen as the place to hold the convention of 1887, and t will be under the auspices of the Oneida County Sportsmen's Association. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows; President, Wilbur H. Booth, of Utica: Furst Vice-President, James H. Srown, of Rochester; Second Vice-President, A. Ames Howlett, of Syracuse. Recording Sceretary, Jobn B. Sage, of Puffalo. Corres-onding Sceretary, M. Brunner, of Utica: Treasurer, A. G. Court-rey, of Syracuse. The targets to be shot at in the trap shooting next year can be chosen by the club holding the convention, but they are required to ive reasonable notice of what it shall be to the sportsmen of the State. The business meeting adjourned witbout day. The scores at the trap shooting, which began Tuesday morning on the Driving Park and continued to Friday afternoon, were as follows: Thesday, June 22, Contest No. 1, 12 Porina blackthirds; purse \$250. --F. M. Eames 9, L. M. Le Fevere 11, A. Howlett 6, E. Smith 8, J. G. Stacey 8, J. S. Harnes 10, A. G. Courthey 6, A. Baker 12, W. M. Rich-nond 11, A. E. Babcock 7, A. Evershed 9, A. Riekman 4, O Besser, Jr. 0, C. Ditmer 8, G. W. Crouch, Jr. 1, H. B. Whitney 7, C. Wagner 11, S. Hudson 11, M. M. Brunner 9, H. H. Fleischer 10, C. Ohmig 8, G. Chuther 11, C. Walters 9, J. York X, J. Hill 7, C. Green 9, J. H. Brown (M. J. McIntyre 9, B. Catchpole 5, Mason 6. Baker wins first in Class A. All ties were shot off at strings of 6 izes. Ties of 11: Lefevere 4, 24; Richmond, 2, w.; Crouch 4, 3; Wagner 50, Mith 5, Richmond 11, Ditmer 10, Whiting 9, Hudson 12, Baker 10, Eaker wins first in Class A. All ties were shot off at strings of 6 izes. Ties of 10: Lefevere 4, 24; Richmond, 2, w.; Crouch 4, 5; Wagner 16, Jonnig 1, York 7, Brown

nessenger 10. 129107 9, Mason 8, Morris 6, Le Fevere 11, Vork 4, Wold 2.
Ties on 11: Earnes 3, Evershed 4, 5, 6, 5; Montgomery 4, 5, 6, 2; Le Fevere 2. Evershed wins first in Class A. Ties on 10: Fleischer 5, 5; Andrews 4. Wagner 6, Barnes 4, Baker 1, Reissenger 5, 111 b, 6; McIntyre 3. Wagner wins first in Class B. Hill second. Ties on 9: Toisma 5, 4; Hudson 5, 6; Besser 0, Taylor 2. Hildson wins first in Class C. Ties on 8: Ditter 5, 6; Stacey 1, 5; Harris 3, Courtney 5, Crouch 5, 4; Halfs, 4; Smith 1, Greeu 6, Mason 4, Jersey 8, Brown 1. Green wins first, Ditter second, in Class D. Ties on 7: Kendall 8, 8; Goodrich 3, 4. Goodrich wins. Contest No. 4, 12 Peoria blackbirds, purse §355.—Baker 8, Fleischer 5, Wagner 10, Evershed 9, Hudson 10, Tolsma 5, Reissenger 6, Ditmer 9, Whitney 10. Gee 7. Crouch 8, Green 8, Goodrich 4, Hill 8, Ditmer 9, Whitney 10, Gee 7. Crouch 8, Green 8, Goodrich 4, Hill 8, Wason 8, Courtney 9, Peek 7, Kendall 9, N. C. Smith 6, Harris S, Rich-mond 8, Besser 11, Le Fevere 10, Eames 19, Hall 7, Taylor 9, Dann 9, Vork 8, Jackson 7, Babcock 7, McIntyre 9, Crothers 6, Porter 10, Lan-sing 6, Lewis 4. Besser wins first prize, Class A. Ties on 10: Wagner 6, 6, 6, Hud-son 6, 5, Dearnes 3, Andrews 6, 6, 1, Smith 0, Whitney, Le Fevere 1, Barnes 0, Peertshed 0, Montgomery 5, Dutmer 4, Crouch 4, Green 9, Stershed 9, Moliney 7, Class A. Ties on 10: Wagner 6, 6, 4, Hud-son 6, 5, Garnes 3, Andrews 6, 6, 1, Smith 0, Whitney, Le Fevere 1, Barnes 0, Better 1, Wagner wins first, Andrews second, Class 8. Ties on 9: Evershed 0, Montgomery 5, Ditmer 3, Courtney 6, Kendall 3, Taylor 1, Dann 4, McIntyre 0. Courtney wins first, Macomer 3, Class 6, Ties on 8: Baker 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, Crouch 4, 4, Green 8, Hill 3, Mason 5, Harris 2, Richmond 5, York 4, Baker wins first, Class C.
Thursday, June 24–Contest No, 5, amateur shoot, 12 Peoria black-birds purse, 8, 278; first brize, 1, Lefaver hamediese B, H. on w. Wo

Thes on 9: Lyershell 0, Millay Mey O. Courtney with first, Montgomery 2d, Class 6. Thes on 8: Baker 5. 5, Luther 5, 5, 4, Crouch 4, 4, Green 8, Hill 8, Mason 5, Harris 2, Richmond 5, York 4. Baker wins first, Class C. Thursday, June 24—Contest No. 5, amateur shoot, 12 Peoria blackbirds; purse, 379; first prize, 1 Lefevre hammerless B. L. gun.—Besser 9, Emmes 10. Dinmar 7, Moris 5, Grover 7. Montgomery 8, Howlett 5, Barnes 11. Crouch 11, Esac 7, LeFevrer 6, 9, Harris 8, Jones 6, Vine 3, Richman 5, Stovell 10, Porter 6, Frost 4, Babcock 8, Brunner 5, Taylor 5, Ford 7, Coates 7, Reissenger 1C. Downes 7, Jackson 6, McInty 7, Teson 11: Barnes 5, Crouch 6, Toisma 1. Crouch wins first prize in Class C. Ties on 10: Eames 4, Hall6, Stowell 3, Reissenger 4, Mentry 10, Peer 5, Reed 6, Kendall 10, Gee 7, "Carver" 7.
 Ties on 11: Barnes 5, Crouch 6, Toisma 1. Crouch wins first prize in Class 4. Ties on 10: Eames 4, Hall6, Stowell 3, Reissenger 4, Mentry 6, Barris 3, Babcock 4. Montgomery wins first, Bahcock second in Class B. Ties on 9: Besser 4, Evershed 5, 4, 5 5, 4, 3, 4, 5, Vork 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 3, 4, 4, York wins first prize in Class C. Ties on 8: Rorris 1, Montgomery 5, Harris 3, Babcock 10, Duwnes 0, Esac 0, Gee 0, Carver 0, Mason wins first in Class D. Ties on 7: Ditmer 3, Grover 4, LeFevere 6, Gray 4, Mason 10, Richmoud 10, Luther 3, Koch 5, Storer 8, Evershed 10, Whitney 9, Tolsma 8, Babcock 10, Ditman 9, Hudson 11, Courther 9, Orter 7, LeFevere 6, Montgomery 5, Green 11, Reissenger; 10, Brunner 8, Goodrich 4, Whitney 6, Goodrich 6, Storer 4, Storer 4, Courtney 1, Polsma 8, Babcock 4, Du, Ditmer 3, Mason 4, Courtney 10, Porter 7, LeFevere 6, Montgomery 9, Green 11, Reissenger; 10, Brunner 8, Goodrich 4, Whitney 6, Goodrich 4, Whitney 7, Brunner 8, Goodrich 4, Whitney 6, Goodrich 4, Storer 4, Tolsma 5, Bacer 8, Taylor 8, Devend 4, Courtney 1, Evershed 3, 6, 1, Babcock wins first, Mason second, Class C. Tries on 8: Flaischer 6, A, 4, Whitney 7, Brenne 6, Stower 4, Fleischer 5, Brown 4, Hudson

A Down W Schei O Besser

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OTTAWA GUN CLUB.—Ottawa, Ont., June 23.—Clay-pigeonsfrom 2 traps, 18yds. rise. Dr McPbee, who makes the highest possible, is a new shooter, having only faced the trap three or four times: W H Tracy...00011101000-9 W H Baldwin..000110111000001-9 H B McIntosh..1111001110101-11 A Stwart001112101100011-8 Geo Lang....1110001010101-7 Dr McPhee....,1111111111111-15 B Bathwell.....10110111111111-13

TAMATOA DE AIN Mass June 17 The Investor Disin Cup Club	PROOFF VALUE AND
JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass., June 17,Tbe Jamaica Plain Gun Club held a shoot on their grounds at Clarenden Hills, June 17. The boys are somewhat out of practice, but managed to crowd in considerable fun for the time, notwitbstanding the poor scores.	BROOKLYN, June 24.—Notwithstanding the bad weather to-day, more than two hundred friends and members of the Glemore Rod and Gun Club assembled at Dexrer's Park, Oppress Hills, L. I., to witness the regular monthly shoot of the club. The big event of the day was the contest for the Midas diamond badge. Joseph Oc's held the badge during the last year, and made a good fight this time. The shoot for the badge was a handicap, with 80yds, boundary, 10 birds each:
are somewhat out of practice, but managed to crowd in considerable	and Gun Club assembled at Dexter's Park, Cypress Hills, L. I., to
	day was the contest for the Midas diamond hadge. Joseph Ochs
Brown	held the badge during the last year, and made a good fight this time.
Charles	birds each:
Infacta at b dats. .10111-4 Hutchins. .0100-1 Brown. .10110-8 Ingersoll .00111-3 Boothby. .0101-4 Bradstreet. .1111-5 Cilley. .0111-4 Bradstreet. .10111-4 McKay. .1011-4 Amsden. .1011-4 Ties-Bradstreet first, Brown, Cilley and Charles divided second, Boothby and Incorsoll divided thred	W D Selover, 27yds
Ties-Bradstreet first, Brown, Cilley and Charles divided second,	Benj Rausch, 24yds
Boothby and Ingersoll divided third. Match at 5 clay birds:	J Vreeland, 27yds
Brown	birds cach: W D Selover, Tryds. 10 J Beck, 21yds. 5 J K Powell, 27yds. 5 Benj Rausch, 24yds. 7 H Schluchtner, 21yds. 7 J Vretand, 21yds. 10 F Sackman, 21yds. 5 M C Earl, 21yds. 3 J D Bennett, 21yds. 8 J Oseph Ochs, 27yds. 7 H Kalison, 27yds. 8 G D Short, 24yds. 6 J U Mc2 Hars, 21yds. 8 G D Short, 24yds. 7 H J Bookmen, 27yds. 7 G U Forbell, 27yds. 9 G Bass, 24yds. 7 G U Forbell, 27yds. 9 G S A Livingston, 27yds. 8 J F Walsh, 27yds. 8 J C Craft, 27yds. 8 J Y Walsh, 27yds. 8 J Y Walsh, 27yds. 8 J Y Walsh, 27yds. 8 Messrs, Selover, Vreeland and Madison having killed all their birds Messrs. Selover, Vreeland and Madison having killed all their birds
Boothby	H Kruckman, 24yds
Bootboy	H F Boehme. 27yds
Amsden first, Charles second, McKay third,	G U Forbell, 27yds
Amsden first, Charles second, McKay third. Match at 5 blackbirds:	W Von Dreele, 24yds
Brown	C Craft, 27yds
Bradstreet	Messrs. Selover, Vreeland and Madison having killed all their birds and tied, it was resolved to shoot off at 3 birds each. Selover and
Iugersoll	Madison tied again, and Madison withdrew in favor of Selover.
Ingersoll and Charles divided first, Boothby second, Amsden and Lombard divided tbird.	SAN FRANCISCO, June 13The Amity Gun Club had a shoot at
	clay-pigeons to-day resulting as follows: George Watson
Brown11 11 10-5 Amsden10 10 10-8 Boothby 00 11 10-8 Ciller 10 10 01-8	Clay Chipman
Bradstreet	Charles Burnham
McKay10 10 10 10-3 Ingersoll	FFTebbets
Brown first, Boothby second, Bradstreet third.	Wm Osborn
Index notes 11 11 10-5 Ansden 10 10 10-3 Brown 11 11 10-5 Cilley 10 10 01-3 Bradstreet 00 10 -2 Hutchins 00 00 -0 McKay 00 00 01-1 Chales 10 10 10-3 Brown first, Boothby second, Bradstreet third, Match at clay birds, 21yds, straightaway; 10111-6 Brown 10111-5 Incersoll .111111-6	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Caty-pipeons to-day resulting as follows:} \\ \text{George Watson.} \\ \text{Clay Chipman} \\ \text{Clay Chipman} \\ \text{Charles Mack} \\ \text{Charles Mack} \\ \text{Clay Chipman} \\ \text{Charles Burnham} \\ Control of the set of $
nation at chay ofros, 21 yes, straight way: 11111-6 Brown .01111-5 Ingersol .11111-6 Bradstreet .00101-3 Cliley .00101-8 McKay .00101-3 Cliley .00101-8 Ingersol first, Charles second, Celley tbird. .10111-5	Watson and Seymour shot off their tie, the former winning.
McKay	ST, LOUIS, June 19The following are the scores of to-day's shoot of the Excelsior Gun Club:
Ingersoll first, Charles second, Celley tbird.	First shoot-Pigeons, 26yds. rise:
Match at 6 blackbirds, straightaway: Brown	Shoot of the Pelgeons, 20yds, rise: First shoot—Pigeons, 20yds, rise: T Rick. 00101-2 J W Fisher 01010-3 P Krueger 0110-3 W Benzen 0100-2 Second shoot—Pigeons: 1111 5 Disblot 1111
McKay	Second shoot—Pigeons:
brown 11011-5 Charles 11100-4 McKay 10011-4 Amsden 10111-5 Cilley 01110-4 Hutcbins 01000-1 Bradstreet 10010-4 Boothby 11010-4 Ingersol.	G Tinkle 1111-5 P Krueger 1111-5 J Weiber 1011-4 F kohn 0110-3 W Benzen 1111-5 C Rathborn 1111-5 J W Fisher 1111-6 C Rathborn 1111-5 T Rick 1111-6 Loerkie 1111-5 T Rick 1111-6 I Rick 1111-6 J Weiber 1111-4 J N Fisher 0111-4 J Weiber 11110-4 T Rick 1111-5 W Benzen 0110-3 Forth shoot-Pigeons, 26 and 31yds, rise; 11011-4 F Krueger 1111-5 C Rathborn 11011-4 F Krueger 1111-5 C Rathborn 11011-4 F Bohn 1111-5 C Rathborn 11011-4 F Ktohshoot-Pigeons: T Rich 11011-4 1111-5
Amsden first, McKay second, Bradstreet third.	W Benzen
Medal match at 10 blackbirds and 10 bats: Brown	T Rick
McKay	G Rinkle
Cilley01001/0110-5 0000100001-2 Bradstreet	J Weiber11110-4 T Rick11111-5
Interint interint of the controls and no bals. 0111111001-7 Brown	Fourth shoot—Pigeons, 26 and 31yds, rise;
Charles	P Krueger
Hutchins,	Fifth shoot-Pigeons:
Boothy	T Rich
fourth, Match at alow pigeopgi	F Bohn
Match at clay-pigeons: 01011-3 Bradstreet 00110-2 Boothby	Fifth shootPigeons: 1010-3 J W Fisher
Boothby	F Bohn
Amsden	P Krueger
Amsden Ingersol	Clay hirds 21 and 26vds, rise:
Novelty match at 6 blackbirds: McKay011010-3 Ingersoll001010-2	
Boothby	J Weiber
Brown	J W Fisher
Novelty match at 6 blackbrids; 001010-2 McKay,	J W Fight
Match at 5 blackbirds: McKay 10011-3 Bradstreet01110-3	W Wiggins0111100001-5 Peoria hirds 21vds rise
Boothby	
Ingersoll	T Welber
Instende 5 of accurate 10011-3 Bradstreet 01110-3 Boothby 00111-3 Amsden 01001-2 Brown 10110-3 Hutchins 0110'-2 Ingersoll 01110-3 Charles 0110'-2 Cilley 0110-3 Charles 0110-3 Cilley 00001-1 Brown and Charles divided first, Hutchins second, Cilley third.	I vertoer 00000-0 Benzeu 01000-1 Gross 0001-2 Rick 00000-0 Pettker 10011-3 Rick 00000-0 Pettker 10011-4 Rick 10010-1 Peoria blackbirds, 2lyds, rise; 10011-9 1101-4
Match at 5 clay-pigeons:	Peoria blackbirds, 2lyds. rise:
Match at 5 clay-pigeons: 1011-4 Bradstreet 1011-4 McKay	Weiber 01110-3 Pottker 10011-8
Brown	Weiggin
(10)	Joseph R. Rope referee, Excelsiors will hold a regular shoot at
Brown and Charles divided first, Cilley second, Boothoy third.	Binkle's Park every Thursday during the summer. June 23,—The match between the Western Gun Club, of St. Louis, and the St. Clair Gun Club, of East St. Louis, took place to-day on the grounds of the former and under their challenge. The weather
Match at 6 blackbirds: McKay101001-3 Ingersoll	and the St. Clair Gun Club, of East St. Louis, took place to-day on
Match at 6 blackbirds: 101001-8 Ingersoll 111110-5 Bootbby 101011-4 Bradstreet 110100-8 Brown 0010110-8 Charles 111100-04 Collar 0000113-8 Hutchins 000000-0	the grounds of the former and under their challenge. The weather was fine and the conditions were: 10 Peoria blackbirds and 10 clay
Colley001011-3 Hutchins	was floe and the conditions were: 10 Peoria blackbirds and 10 clay pigeons, 18yds, rise each, sbooting at two consecutive birds. The
Brown	score was as follows: St. Clair Gun Club.
Match at 6 bats:	Peoria Blackblrds. Clay Pigeons.
Incr.all Introduct Introduct Introduct Boothby 11111-6 Hatchins 001010-2 Ingersoll 11011-5 Brown 11011-6	11101110000110 110000110
Boothby	Levi Baugh
Cilley	Hester
Bradstreet first, Brown second, Cilley third, Match at 5 straightaway clav birds:	Thormton 11001100 110001101 120001101 Levi Baugh 10111101 101011001 14 Jarvis 110111000 110111001 110111001 Hester 111111011 111111011 111111011 Braband 01111101 111111011 11111111 Braband 01111111 10111101 111110111 Peoria Blackbirds. Clay Figeons. 11000100110-11-16 Hill 10011111 0101011001-013
McKay	Western Gun Club.
Bradstreet	Peoria Blackbirds, Clay Pigeons, Hill
Match at 5 straightaway clav birds: 01001-3 MoExay 01000-1 Brown 01101-3 Ingersoll 11100-3 Tbanisch 10011-3 Bradstreet 11111-5 Boothby .00001-1 Cilley 11111-5 Charles .10000-1 Cilley first, Thanish second, Boothby third. .10000-1 .1111-5 Cilley first, Thanish second, Boothby third. .1111-5 .1111-5	Hill 10011111 100011001-13 Raker 10011111 010011001-13 Crayon .00111011 1111111-15 Le Faive .00111011 01011011-15 Wilnams .11110001 11111111-17 Thurbor .11111001 .11111111-17
Match at 5 blackbirds:	Le Faivre1011111011 0110111-15
Cilley	Williams. 111100011 11111111-17 Tburber 111111111 11111111 11111111
Cilley .00111-3 Brown .1111-5 McKay .0011-2 Boothby .1111-5 Bradstreet .1110-4 Thanisch .0011-3 Ingersoll .0011-3 Charles .0011-3 Outhby .0101-3 Charles .0101-3 Outhby .011-3 Ingersoll .001-3	Siebenman
Boothby and Brown divided first, Bradstreet second, Ingersoll	
third	Six clay-pigeons-Wilson first, Shumway second. 2. Six blackbirds
Match at 5 blackbirds: Mckay01100-2 Brown	Adams first, Shumway second. 3 Six clay pigeons-Wilson first, Pond second, 4 Six bats-Shumway first, Wilson second, 5 Three
Match at 5 blackbirds:	WELLINGTON, Mass., June 26.—The regular weekly shoot of the Wellington Gun Club was held to day, with the following result. 1. Six clay-pigeons—Wilson first, Shumway second. 2, Six blackbirds Adams first, Shumway second. 3 Six clay pigeons—Wilson first, Pond second. 4. Six bats—Shumway first, Wilson second. 5. Three pair blackbirds—Wilson and `now first, Shumway second. 6. Six blue rocks—Warren first, Shumway and Pond second. Sanborn and Durand third. 7. Six clay pigeons—Pond and Snow first, Wilson and Shumway second, Adams and Sanborn third. 8. Three pair black- birds—Snow, Warren and Wilson first, Sanborn and Shati ucksecond, Shumway third. 9. Six bats—Wilson, Pond and Sanborn first, Snow and Short second, Shumway and Russell, third. 10. Six blue rocks—
Bootbby	Durand third. 7. Six clay pigeons - Pond and Snow first, Wilson and
Brown first, Charles second, Cilley third. Match at 5 blackbirds:	Shumway second, Adams and Sanborn third. 8. Three pair black-
Match y	Shumway third, 9. Six bats-Wilson, Pond and Sanborn first, Snow
BradstreetBloth Bootboy	and Short second, Shumway and Russell third. 10. Six blue rocks-

Mat Mcka Thani Brads Bootb Brads McKay Bradst Cilley. Thaniss Brow

Smith and Jenne withdrew. TROY, N. Y.—Central Gun Chub medal shoot, 10 glass balls, Card trap.18763; S. Goggins, J. Titcomb and G. Buesser tied on 10 straight. Shoot-off deferred. Match at ten Peoria blackbirds, 187ds.; A Paul 9, J. Titcomb 8, J. Hauwk 8. Ties of 8 divided. Match at 5 blackbirds; Goggins, Buesser, Patten and Titcomb tied on 5 and divided, Paul, Curley and De Golyer tied on 4 and divided. Match at 10 glass balls; Goggins and Paul divided ties of 10; Titcomb and Buesser Ides of 9; Patten 7. Match at 20 glass balls; Goggins 19, Buesser 18, Dunn 10,

Shnunway and Snow first. Warren second, Wilson and Sbattuck third. 11. Six clay pigeons-Wilson and Pond first, Adams and Sanborn second, Shunway third. 12. Six blue rocks-Wilson first, Adams and Snow second, Pond and Durand third. Bradstreet and Tribble fourth. 13. Six clay pigeons-Wilson and Pond first, Shunway and Shattuck second. Tribble and Short third. 14. Five blueourds-Adams first, Bradstreet and Pond second, Wilson third. second. Tribble and Short third. 14, Five blueords-Adams first, Bradstreet and Pond second, Wilson third. A POINT OF DOG LAW.-Henry Albach is a good-natured saloon-keeper in the Sixth Ward, and has a pretty wife. He always thought that when she stood behind the counter more beer was sold than when more awkward hands than hers spun the schooners on the bar. As she was always timid in his absence, a savage poolle of the Scotch terrier breed was kept as her protector, and, as the dog rested his head upon the saw-dust-covered floor, he dreamed of nothing but making a fierce attack upon a burglar. John Ally is a carpenter and lives on Twelfth istreet, New York. John has always dropped into the saloon on his way home to get some beer and ex-change a plessant word with the saloon-keeper's pretty wife. Monday evening John came as usual, and, while standing at the end of the bar drinking his beer, he slyl stole his arm around the waist of the handsome barmaid. The dog not hav-ing tasted the flesh of a burglar for a long time decided not to be conservative, and although the calf of the leg began to worry his lower limbs until he was beaten off. Yesterday John applied to Justice C. J. White for a warrant to kill the dog and after hearing the circumstances the Court denied the application, saying that as he was a treepasser while hugging the saloon-keeper's wife no warrant could issue. The dog's nose still rests upon the sawdust, and he is still watching for burglars.-*Philadelphia Times*.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WERE LOST by men who were accidentally injured in 1884, and not insured in The TRAVELERS, of Hartford, Conn, The wise ones insured and drew \$950,000 in cash benefits.—Adv.

Hachting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

FIXTURES.

<text>

EASTERN Y. C.

EASTERN Y. C. [By Telegraph to the Forest and Stream.] BOSTON, June 29.—The regatta of the Eastern Y. C. at Marblehead to-day was a most successful one, wind and weather being fav-orable for a real test of the craft. There was a whole sail breeze all day. The great event was the contest of the three sloops, Puritan, Prisella and Mayflower, twice over the 15 mile course. The yachts crossed the line as follows: Prisella, 12:05; Puritan, 12:12:45; May-flower, 12:14:30. Wind over starboard quarter to southerly stakeboat, which was rounded as follows: Prisella, 12:35:30; Puritan, 12:39:30; Marflower, 12:30:30; Puritan, 15:07:46. Ou the beat to windwards stakeboat, the three rounded the mark as follows: Prisella, 1:30:45; Marflower, 1:07:32; Puritan, 1:07:46. Ou the beat to windwards to starting stakeboat the Puritan worked ahead, the boats rounding as follows: Puritan, 1:23:50; Priscilla, 1:53:30; Puritan, 1:23:50; Priscilla, a, 32:05; Priscilla, 2:21:15; Mayflower, 2:54:94; the northern stakeboat, the was crossed as follows: Puritan, 8:30; Priscilla, 3:36:30; Augitower, 3:37:00. The official summary of the trace stress the record: The official summary of the trace stress the record:

The ometal summary of the race gives the r	ecord:			
FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.				
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Mayflower			28	
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Gitana			52	
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Stranger			54	
Bedouin		3	51	40
HuronDisabled				
SECOND CLASS SCHOONER:	3.			
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Gwalia 4 28 30		4	16	29
Meta 4 45 20		4	36	25
THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.				
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FOURTH CLASS SLOOPS.	• • •	ч	1~	00
Shona				
No competitor.			**	••
no componitor.				

COLUMBIA Y. C. 19TH REGATTA.

COLUMBIA Y. C. 19TH REGATTA. The columbia Y. C. held a very successful regata on June 24, being favored with a good breeze all day. The course of the cub is a peculiar one, but possesses a great advautage in that it is within view of the club house and Riverside drive, so no steamer was beeded. From the club house the yacbis sail up the river to a mark boat on the east shore, thence across to a mark boat on the west shore, thence directly across the river, turning the home mark, thence out around the second mark, and down diagonally across the twice. The mark bides give a variety of courses and his ure some windward work with every wind. The crews were limited to one man per 4t of length and sailug master, the latter being a club prizes a champion penant was given for the boss elapsed time. The undwarf rom 8, to 8, E. during the day, blowing nicely in the after-nom. The summur: CLASE ACABIN YACHS.

Emma & A Eldıva.... Trio..... Venture... Flirt.....

Henry Gray Troubleson Martha Mu Unit..... Curlew...

Emma..... Gannett.... Defiance... Anna Belle Daisy..... Minnie Kine Hen. Fisher

A. W. Tran Tallie

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KNICKERBOCKER Y. C. CRUISE —The K. Y. C. will start on July 8 for a short cruise, the rendezvous being at City Island. A meeting will be held on board the fingship to decide on the course for the 4th and 5th. The club will start on a longer cruise on July 17 at 4 P. M., returning on July 27.

BOSTON Y. C. REGATTA, JUNE 23.

BOSTON Y. C. RECATTA, JUNE 23. THE first of the two champion cup regatas of the Boston Y. C. was sailed on June 23. For two sensors the Pfaff Cup has been raced for, Edna winning two, and Kity, Frolic and Seabird each one, of the three required to bold it. This year, in addition, two new sil-ver cups are offered by Vice Com. John E. Meer, one for schooners and one for first-class sloops, two wins being needed to hold either cup. The classes and prizes are as follows: — These classes and prizes are as follows: — These classes and prizes are as follows: — The classes chooners.—Measuring 33ft. and more sailing length. Yachts 30ft, and under 37ft, may sail in this class by calling them-selves 53ft, sailing length. The prize is a solid silver champion cup, presented by Vice-Com. John B. Meer, a second prize of \$20 will be given. No prize will be given any yacbt that has not defeated a com-petitor. Mr. N. L. Stebbns, the weil-known photographer, will pre-sent each of the first class cup vaniors a large photograph of his yacbt as a special prize. — Trist Class—Sloops.—Measuring 33ft. and more sailing length. Yachts 30ft. and under 33ft may sail in this class by calling them-selves 33ft, sailing length. The prize is a solid silver champion cup, presented by Vice-Com. John B. Meer; a second prize of \$20 will be given. Mo prize will be given any sail in this class by calling them-selves 33ft, sailing length. The prize is a solid silver champion cup, presented by Vice-Com. John B. Meer; a second prize of \$20 will be given. Second class—under thirty-three feet, sailing length. The prize is

elves 33ft, sailing length. The prize is a solid silver champion cup, presented by Vice-Com. John B. Meer; a second prize of \$20 will be given. Second class-under thirty-three feet, sailing length. The prize is the solid silver Champion Cup, presented by Commodore Pfaff. In addition, a second prize of \$10. The course for first class was from off the club house through the Narrows, leaving Sound Point beacon on port; Spectacle Island, Nix's Mate bell-buoy, Galley's Island, George's Island and buoy No. 7, east of George's Island, on starboard; Toddy Rocks buoy and Point Allerton buoy on starboard; Moding's bell-boat, whistling buoy off the Graves, Egg Rock and Ram Head buoy, on the port; Fawn Bar buoys on the starboard; Sound Point beacon on starboard, Spectacle Island on the port, to the judges' hoat, passing between it and the flag-boat. For second class: From off the club house, through the Racrows, leaving Sound Point beacon on the starboard; Nix's Mate bell-buoy, Galloy's Island, Gorge's Island, duay No. 7, Toddy Rocks buoy, and Point Allerton buoy on the starboard; Harding's bell-buoy, on the port; Point Allerton buoy on the port; Bisland, Galloy's Island, Graye's Island, buy No. 7, Toddy Rocks buoy, and Point Allerton buoy on the port; Bisland, Galloy's Island, Galloy's Island, Mix's Mate bell-buoy on the port; Sound Point beacon on the starboard; Spectacle Island on the port, to the udges' boat, passing between it and the flag-boat. The start was called for 10:30 A. M., all yachts to have headsalis Iowered. Anchored uear Thompin's Island were Eva, Eccho, Kity and Majel, of the second class, outside were Shadow and Nimbus, and sulf inchier on the case, hour was second boat, but Adricone passed her; she beat Nimbus badly, however. Majel led her class, but took the ground hear Sunova Point heacon, Iring there from 11:29 to 11:39. Evaluation and spin the cont on the starboard. Encovered Leveth. Engeth. Corrected.

FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS		
Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Gevalia, George M. Winslow	4 45 52	4 15 30
Adrienne, C. B. Lancaster	4 57 14	4 23 17
FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.		
Shadow, Dr. John Bryant	5 02 58	4 04 18
Nimbus, J. K. Souther	5 31 22	4 81 57
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.		
Eva, Daniel Sargent	4 14 20	3 24 44
Echo, E. L. Burwell	4 81 02	3 39 16
Kitty, E H. Tarbell		3 40 27
Majel, W. H. Wilkinson ,		8 48 22
Gevalia wins a leg for one Meer's cup and	Shadow fo	
Eva wins a leg for the Pfaff cup and Echo	wins secon	d prize, \$10
Kitty claims a remeasurement, but it will not		
bird and Frolic being sold forfeit their wins	for the Pfa	ff cun The
second race will be sailed on July 22. The re-	gatta com	mittee were
Messrs. J. P. Phinney, John A. Stetson, S. L.	Jordan G	en R Howe
and W. L. Wellman. The judges were Mess	ars. Thos	Dean Ener
Denton and Coolidge Barnard.	10. 1000.	
a second a second a second a second		

EAST RIVER Y. C. SEVENTH REGATTA.

O^N June 21 the E. R. Y. C. sailed its seventh regatta over a course to and around Gangway Buoy, starting and finishing off Pottery Beach, Greenpoint. At 11:30 A. M. twenty yachts started, with a flood tide and a light south wind, which blew fresher as the day ad-vanced. The times at the outer mark were.

,	vanced. The times at the outer mar.	k w	ere:						
	Avalon, 1 56 50 A	lice						2	12 50
	Wacondah,	ippl	le					2	16 00
		one	Star.					2	18 45
•		dK	earney	7				1	19 50
		vdi	a F					2	23 25
		ene						2	26 15
		ilia						2 9	23 20
	The summary was as follows;							~ '	** ***
	CLASS A-CABIN	I SL	OOPS.						
		inis		El	aps	sed.	Cor	rec	sted.
	Avalon	22	00 *			00	3	34	00
	Fly11 48 30 3	27	45	3	39	15		33	
	Favorita	39			48		3	41	25
	Sorceress								
		00		4	10	45	4	03	15
	CLASS B-CABIN Maud M11 49 30 3	SL	OOPS.						
	Maud M				47		3	47	05
		42		- 3	54	50	3	51	30
	CLASS C-CABIN	SL	OOPS,						
	Lydia F 11 52 00 4				17			12	
	Julia11 58 45 4	11 :	17	4	18	02	4	18	02
	CLASS D-OPEN								
		47 :			01			01	
		04 .		4	16	46	4	11	21
	CLASS E-CAT-				~~	-		~~	
	Pirate				06			00	
1	Ripple				06			06	
		29 (4	46	02	4	39	42
	CLASS F-CAT- Lone Star11 44 15 3	ETGI	GED.	4	40	30		10	00
	Ed Koornov 11 44 45 4	01 -	40	4	10	00	4	10	20
ł	Trene 11 19 45 4	00 7	20 05	4	19	00	4	19	08
	Ed. Kearney 11 41 45 4 Irene 11 42 45 4 Nettie 11 45 00 4 Nettie 11 45 10 4	10 1	15	4	40	20	4	01	00
ł	Aida 11 44 15 4	10 1	10	4	04	90	4	24 00	20
1									
1	coll three years since a deen-keel hos	t	('locy	B	M	and l	M C		nus-
	coll three years since, a deep-keel bos Lydia F.; Class D, Thetis; Class E, Pir lost her topmast. The judges were M field and Aloring Lamb	nto.	· Clas		T	ono	Ston.	Ids	sulio,
1	lost her topmast. The judges were M	PECT	E E T		Bro	wn	T D	Sr	vall
ł	field and Aloysius Lamb. The Cygnu	e f	ollowe	d.	th	B 790	o wi	th	the
1	guests of the club.	0 1	.onowe	u	otto	o rac	WI O	un	ene
- E	0								

THE PILGRIM CHALLENGED. BY DR. W. H. WINSLOW.

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We recognized that it was a challenge to a race, but we were too much interested in the pretty cottages, the bold, pine-covered head-lands and the beautiful coves of the shore to pay particular attention to the sailing, and when we had reached Hugh's Head, that barred our progress four miles from our starting point, the sloop had crept up almost upon our beam, and it was evident that sile was faster than the Pilgrim with a boat in tow, and a free sailer before the wind.

our progress four miles from our starting point, the sloop had crept up almost upon our beam, and it was evident that she was faster than the Fligrim with a boat in tow, and a free sailer before the wind. Then the cutter was turned around, the boom jibed and the sheets trimmed flat down for a course along the island and nome. The sloop went past, and I thoughts the did not wish to race after all. The next moment she trimmed in sheets, went square across our stern and made a rapid run with the wind a little free in toward the shore till she was upon our weather quarter, when she went about and struck a parallel course with us, naving gained by the Yankee trick about quarter of a mile the weather gauge of us. Now the contest became interesting. The wind had been freshening as the sun went down, and the strong puffs from the northwest heeled the Pligrim to her rail, and she edged up into it and shot ahead like an arrow. The crew laid himself down flat alongside of the house, racing style, the ladies sat down in the bottom of the cockpit, and I braced my feet against the lee side of the cockpit, and I braced my feet again immediately with a shiver of the managed the tiller and kept the jib sheet ready to let, swo thought the cockpit staving and the water were getting a little too well ac-quainted, but I hauled in again immediately with a shiver of the manasil and then looked over to see my oppment almost upon her beam ends, the malnasil flapping and the jib bellying and shakine. We were both carrying too much sail, but I knew we could stand it, and the stranger was not going to set an example. So we bowled along up the eastern channel, the Pligrim hurging the wind and show as do projecting reeds, the stranger doing nobly, but slowly and surely sag-ging to leeward unt is he was first astern, then upon our lee quarter, while the little Pligrim was dancing away toward Belfast and eating up to the very wind's cew with her joyous excursionists. The all doubt of the effort of the stranger to test speed vanished, for sh

CORINTHIAN Y. C.-Fifth regatta, first championship, June 26, 1886. Wind strong W. S. W., course first and second classes, 10 miles; third class, 6 miles. Courses were Nos. 1 and 3 of the regular club courses:

FIRST CLASS CENTERBO.	ARDS-SLOOP	8		
Racing	length. Act	ual. Co	rrecte	d.
Eugenia, J. S. Palmer	5.10 2 0		09 29	
FIRST CLASS KEELS	-SLOOPS.			
Echo, E. L. Burwell	.01 2 0	3 00 2	04 54	1
Bessie, C. P. Curtis	8.02 2 14		14 25	
Gem, H. W. Savage	.11 2 1		15 44	
SECOND CLASS CENTERBO	ARDS-SLOOP			
Louette, L. M. Haskins	0.09 2 1		11 44	
Petrel, H. H. Paul).06 Dis	abled.		
Expert, L. Whitcomb	3.03 Did	not finish		
SECOND CLASS KEELS	- CUTTERS.			
Witch, B. B. Crowninsbield	2.08 2 17	7 09 2	16 42	
Saracen, W. P. Fowle	.07 2 18	3 53 2		
Annie, J. B. Rhodes	2.10 Did	not finish		
THIRD CLASS CENTERBO	DARDS-CATS			
Fartar, F. L. Dunne,	$).11 11_{\circ}$	1 45 1	14 36	5
Myrtle, R. C. Poor	9.01 11	8 35 1		
Dash, A. S. Browne	0.01 1.2		22 40	
Pixy, F. W. Chandler	1.10 1 2		24 53	
Psyche, H. M. Sears 17	.07 Did	not finish		
Jomus, John Newcomb	.01 Did	not finish		
scamp, Frank Gray	.04 Did	not finish		
duna, Wm. H. Davis 18	.01 Did	not finish		
THIRD CLASS KI	CELS.			
Vera, cutter, Paine & Randall	.09 1 20	45 1	19 44	
Inique cat Geo A Stewart 10	10 1 97		01 96	

GREENWICH Y. C. PENNANT REGATTA, JUNE 26.—Ten yachts started in the third pennant regatta of the Greenwich Y. C. on Satur-day, the course being from the steamboat dock at Greenwich to a buoy off Great Captain's Island, thence S. E to a stakeboat, thence buoy off old Flat Neck Point, thence home to start, two rounds, mak-fs miles, with an allowance of 1½min, per foot. The wird was strong from N. W., some of the yachts being glad to reef. The full times were:

	I - CABIN SLOOPS.	
Start.	Finish. Elapsed.	Corrected.
Alcedo	2 25 40 2 11 45	2 11 45
Volusia	2 32 40 2 19 40	2 16 40
Gracie T	2 47 58 2 35 01	2 28 16
CLASS NO.	2-CABIN SLOOPS.	
Nellie 12 12 40	2 50 58 2 38 13	2 38 13
Empress	2 50 04 2 35 51	2 32 51
Ama D	Did not finish.	
CLASS NO.	3-OPEN SLOOPS.	
Sirene	2 38 25 2 25 55	2 25 55
Brahmin	2 59 50 2 46 55	2 40 33
CLASS N	0. 4-CAT RIG.	
Zelda12 12 12 12	2 54 53 2 42 41	2 42 41
Nellie12 12 17	Did not finish.	10 ANO 11

The winners were Alcedo, Nellie, Sirene and Zelda. Nellie protests against Empress on the ground that she did not sail the course. QUINCY Y. C.—The first regatta of the season was sailed off Hough's Neck on June 22 in a light S.E. wind. The summary was:

FIRST CLASS.						
Len	gth, E	laps	sed.	Cor	rec	ted.
Echo, E. L. Burwell	.05 2	02	17	1	56	56
Thistle, S. A. Freeman	03 2	07			37	
Posy, R. G. Hunt	.01 2	10			42	
SECOND CLASS	s,			-		
Tartar, E. L. Dunne	11 1	49	45	1	22	47
Nereid, C. F. Colby	.07 1	52	55	1	26	37
Diadem, L. Hayward	.06 1	59	30	1	30	59
Undine, H. French 18.	11 Î	59			31	
Pet, J. W. McFarland	01 1	58			31	
Elf, W. P. Barker	02					
Cosy, George Crane	05					
THIRD CLASS.		•••			* -	••
Rocket, H. M. Faxon	07 1	57	40	1	31	19
Fury, J. H. Putman	09 1	58			32	
Flora Lee, D. H. Lincoln	03					
Elsie, C. F. Hardwick	10				••	

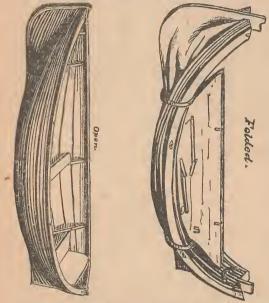
Each of the winners takes a leg for the championship besides the rizes. The judges were Messrs, G. W. Morton and H. H. Sheen. priz

A, J. Fostermann, M. 49 12 405 30 , 5 16 15 [[ROYAL CANADIAN Y. C.—The R. C. Y. C. held an important meeting on June 19, at which twenty-five members were present. Besides some minor changes in the by-laws, the club resolved to abolish their existing sailing regulations and to adopt those of the Lake Y. R. A., the principal difference involved being the question of shifting ballast, which is henceforth prohibited in the R. C. Y. C. By-law No. 17, admitting junior members without entrance fee was changed, making the limit of age 25 years in place of 21.

THE BERTHON FOLDING BOATS.

THE BERTHON FOLDING BOATS. "HE Berthon hoats are well known to persons familiar with Eng-lisb yachting and navical matters, but only a few have found er way to this country. The toats have been manufactured for "ten years, and more than 6,000 are in use in all elimates. Of sizes naing from large ship's boats to the little 'ft oingby. The com-uy has a l-ree factory in operation in the pertty little town of charge t the invertor of the boats, Rev. E. L. Berthon, Vicar of user, who divides his attention between his factory and the care a large grafts with a beautiful old Abby Church. The Rev. Mr, rthon is a great admirer of Yankee mechanical skill, and his work urs close "resemblance to our best examples of lictness and end h, whil- combining with these qualities the best English ideas to thoors ghess. The large war-rooms of the company heug Lord meany, and directors capt. Price, R. N., M. P., Col, Colgethorn and the advertion.

Note that the set of t



el like the leaves of a hook when closing. The ribs are thin but veral inches deep, leaving a space between inner and outer skin nch, reing divided off by the ribs, furnishes tight absolutely water-th compartments capable of floating the boat when the latter is lof aster, also rendering the puncuire of the skin in any one see of litle consequence. Each rib, as also the keel, stem and armost and gunwales, is composite, being built up of thin strips of mada elm, steamed, het that divited througn, making ope manent. If but elastic curve. There are no transverse ribs, but a bottom ard, jointed longitudinally down the middle and hinged by two ribs, vers the bottom. The leves on each side extend from this board under the g.nwale and hold the boat open. They are rapidly set and genged

juited longitudinally down the middle aud hinged to two rbbs. the bottom. The leves on each side extend from this board er the genwale and hold the boat open. They are rapidly set clamped wins are of the best long flax canvas, carefully water-proofed wered with a flexible paint. Cracking or jeeling are unknown, their durability, the agents in New York have an 1^oft, boat has been in active use on board a m-rchant vessel for over their durability, the agents in New York have an 1^oft, boat has been in active use on board a m-rchant vessel for over tears, and is as good and serviceable as when new. This board ed at a trial in January last at the Bookton navy yard. She umg from the davits, opened, lowered with a few men, then of fifteen men boarded her an: pulled around the basis. This sordered by the navy department and was held before a board serve appointed to examine the boats. This board basis made a row as lerport, and recommends the boats highly. The boars easily and rapidly repaired. A rent in canvas can be quickly up or patched, and when painted with the special preparition of a snew. The excellence of the boats highly. The boart exploit in anal step numbers as a in use in landa and Central . As to thick seaworthness, in September, 1882, Capt. Harvey, with a crew of four hands, sailed a 28tt. Berthon boat trons finistere to the Scilly Islamis and thence up the channel to impton, a distance in all of 700 miles, in six days sailing. All clain transports, several steamer lines, and nearly all the tor astand sail to step in forward thwart. The shooting and fish-ats are made lighter and leves beamy. They claim to excel all in strength and carrying power. The Berlan decked cance opened up, and is an excellent sailer, fast and safe in rough the strength and earlying power. The Berlan decked cance opened up, and is an excellent sailer, fast and safe in rough They are sure to become popular in this county. The in strength and carrying power. The Berlan decked cance opened up, and is an excellent sailer, fast an

LIGYDS' YACHT REGISTER. - This valuade using the adjust rear in a still greater siz - han hefore, the regular lists being fuller ind more complete: while several interesting and valuable tables are here added. The most important of these gives tounage, de-cription and nationality of all use yachts on the register, a total of R40 vessels of 167.343 tons. Of these 907 are steam and 2.943 are alling craft, the tounare of the former being 66.407 and of the latter works are included in the list. Another similar table gives a list of rachts are included in the list. Another similar table gives a list of rachts are included in the list. Another similar table gives a list of rachts are included in the list. Another similar table gives a list of rachts are included in the list. Another similar table gives a list of rachts are included in the list. Another similar table gives a list of rachts are included in the list. Another similar table gives a list of rachts are included in the list. Another similar table gives and the racht classified according to their tomage, which gives some inter-sting figures. The largest private yacht is the Alva, now building for Mr. Y anderbilt, 1238 tons, while the next is also an American racht, a Bootch yacht of 812 tons, then Nr. Bennett's Namouna of 740 tons. All these are steamers, but the largest sailing yacht is also an American, a Matassaferes, 406 tons, while the divers and designers, with names and none go of yachts built by them. The list of yachts is larger and more companiand and ever before. The book is bound and printed in the same handsome siyle as usual and is in every way a credit to the great society which if represents. Now that the Y acredit conserve to society which is the proces. Now that the Y acredit conserve to a code, the dimension given con-regys no idea of the aize of a boat, as waterline length does, and sim-larly septh of hold shows hitle as to dract of water, and these latter ingures are the ones that yachtsmen need.

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sorps and cutters—Betoum, ex Com. A chibaid Rogers, Seawanha's a C. Y. C. Third class sloops and cutters—Clara, Mr. Charles Sweet, N. Y. Y. C.
 NEW STEAM LAUNCHES.—Chas. P. Willard & Co., of Chicago, who make a specialty of fast sream launches, have recently shipped to J. R. Purchase, Minneapolis. Minn. for use on Lake Minnetonka, a 3th launch with vertical boll-r 6x8 high speed engine and 36° wheel, and to Gro, E. & Chas. A. P-inter, of Pitrsburgh, Pa, a 25th. Jaunch with vertical boll-r 6x8 high speed engine and 36° wheel, and to Gro, E. & Chas. A. P-inter, of Pitrsburgh, Pa, a 25th. Jaunch with vertical boller, and 445×5 engine for use on the Monougahela River. They have in process of construction, among other work, a 45th, Jaunch for Messrs. E. & J. C. Covert, of Parmer Village, N. Y., for use on Caynga Lake, Messrs Willard & Co helieve in ample power, where high speed is the desiderarum, and some of their Jaunches now in progress develop over 10 indicated horse power for each ton of displacement of the Hull.
 NEW YORK TO MARBLEHTEAD – On June 22 both Mayflower and Purlian arrived at their muorings at Boston, the two sailing in company from Sand's Point, which they left about 2. N on June 20. Warch Hill was passed at 6 A. M. on the 21st. Bedonin, Clara and Uhidia hee also gone around, and on Friday Priscilla towed up through the Gate with Con, Canfield on board. Mr. Tams joined her at Whitestone and she made sail for Boston. Cyther is also cruising to the eastward, and only little Delvin Is left about New York. If any of the sloops have ventured around Cape Cod it has been done doe on Tue 649.
 COOPER'S FOINT CORINTHIAN Y. C.—The second series of races of the Consert's Doint Construction. Tue of the sume construction of the construction of the bard and they have not wet been reported. Clara hashaled ot ta leverley for cleaning. Uhidia will sail her first race in America.

Other berger by for cleaning. Ulidia will sail her first race in America on Tuesday.
 COOPER'S POINT CORINTHIAN Y. C.—The second series of races of the Cooper's Point Corintian Y. C. took place on June 15. The Norcross, first class, wins the champion flag twice. The Charles Anderson, there consecutive times to make the possession permanent.
 SEAWANHAKA C. Y. C.—Yo quorum was present at he regular meeting on Friday night, as the commodore, secretary and most of the yacht owners were off for Boston. The matter of a squadron the hoats drifted later on.
 NEW HAVEN Y. C. REGATTA.—The race of the New Haven Y. C. was started on June 22, but failed for lack of wind. It was late catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, IL—Adv.

Canoeing.

Secretaries of cance clubs are requested to send to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc., of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Cancei-us and all interested in canceing are requested to forward to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with logs of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

	FIXTURES.
nie	an Races every Thursday through the season.
y	2.5-N. Y. C. C., Trials International Races.
v	8-24-W. A. C. A. Meet, Lake Erie.
	10_Brooklyn C C., Paddling Kace,
J VT	10_N V. C. 3d Race Commodore's Trophy.
3 87	MAN V C C. 4th Race Commodore's Trophy.
VYYYYY.	7-N. Y. C. C., 5th Race Commodore's Trophy.
	7-Brooklyn C. C., Paddling Race.
g Sont.	18-27-A. C. A. Meet, Grindstone Island.
5' 0'	21-Lake St. Annual.
b.	4-Brooklyn C. C., Paddling Race.
t.	4-N.Y. C. C., International Cup Races.
ot.	11-N. Y. C. C., 6th Race Commodore's Trophy.
t,	18-Brooklyn C. C., Sailing Races.
ot,	25-Brooklyn C. C. Challenge Cup.
ot.	25-N. Y. C. C., 7th Race Commodore's Trophy.
	2_N V C C. Fall Regatta.

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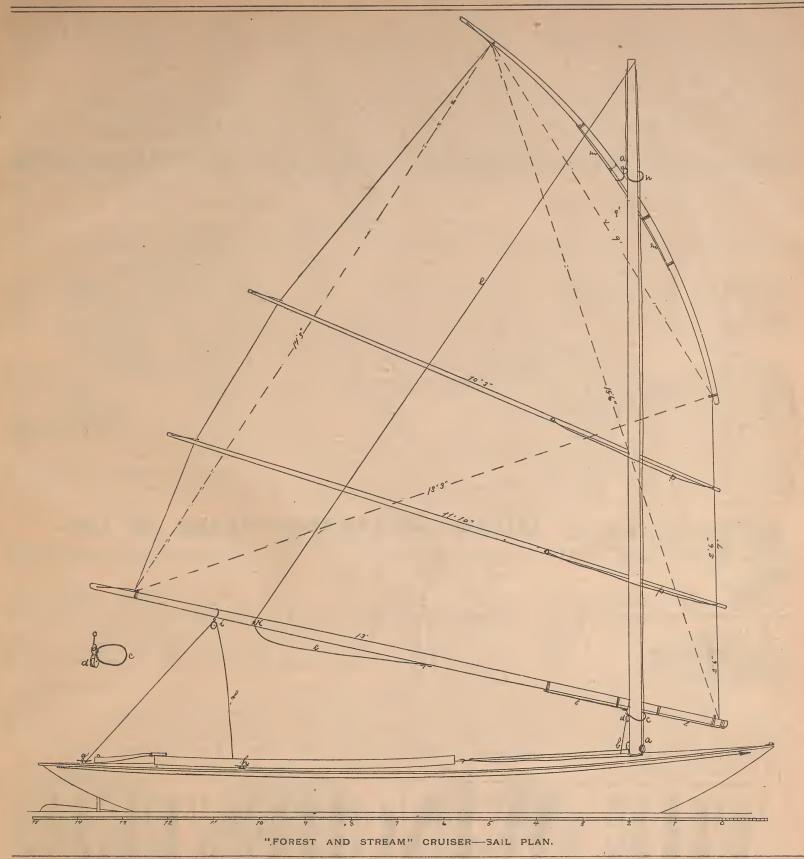
the strap on yate beld in to the mast, whether full same track tackle carried. A lug sail can hardly he set taut by a halliard, but a tack tackle must be employed, and a very powerful one is rigged as follows. On the mast is another ring to which is lashed a brass block (d). On decl is a deck pulley, at pot side of mast. The tack line (b) is made fast to the deck baft the pulley, the end is rove up and forward through th the deck baft the pulley, and aft through deck pulley to cleat at for in the deck about the pulley. The end is rove up and forward through the the deck baft the pulley. The set of the deck pulley to cleat at for the deck pulley. The deck abaff the pulley, the end is rove up and forward through the block (d) thence down and aft through deck pulley to cleat at fore end of well. In setting sail the mast is stepped, hook on boom is snapped into the eye of block (d), the two partels on the bottom are tied, the hallnard is passed from aft forward through the strap on yard and hooked to upner ring (d); then the sail is holisted as high as possible, after which, when the halliard is belayed, the tack is hauded down until the sail is perfectly flat. In reefing or lowering it is best to start the tack first, then when the halliard is set up the tack is hardened down again. A toppingiff (e) is thus fitted: The line is double, running from masthead nown each side of sail and splving into one just below hoom, leaving enouch slack to lower the latter. On the boom is a fairleader (k) lashed flat, and through this the toppingliff is rove, theuee to a cleat on boom. It may thus be easily racende for a pull at any time, even with boom hard off. In boisting or reefing the toppingliff, the fore end 3, cast off and the lift remains on the mast. In setting sail the latter is first dropped into the hight of the toppingliff, the fore end of spars on deck at port side of mast. The sampted on, and all is ready for holisting. On each batten a parrel is made fast, to hold the sail to the mast on the starboard tack. There are small lines about 2½(1, long, the fore ends fast to the battens, while the after cuds are tied or hooked into rung lashed to the battens. The check in a strain logal hoat all saways a trouble, wherever it may be

ift is func-mapped on, and all is read-napped to the batters. The sheet in a small boat is always a trouble, wherever it may be made to the batters. The sheet in a small boat is always a trouble, wherever it may be made is pirmaps as good as any. The sheet runs through a block (i) as is pirmaps as good as any. The sheet runs through a block (i) as to pirmaps a good as any. The sheet runs through a block (i) and one (g) just abatt the rudderhead, and the others (h) on each ide of well. When on the wind the atter cy of sheet is block over the after cleat (g) while the sheet is lated in the hand or belayed over the after cleat (g) while the sheet is alwad or belayed over the after cleat (g) while the sheet is act off from the sheet sheet of many the boom is of the sheet is act off from the sheet sheet of many the boom is of the sheet is act off from the sheet sheet of the sheet is a sheet of the sheet is act off from the sheet sheet of the sheet is a sheet of the sheet is act off from the sheet sheet of the sheet is a sheet of the sheet is act off from the sheet sheet is a sheet of the sheet is a sheet of the sheet is act off from the while a good purchase may

sailor. Fitted as described the sail will be found a very effective one, and once accustomed to it there is no difficuly in heading it quickly, while it is much less troublesome and cumbrous than a main-ail and jub. If for any reason the latter must be used it can he fitted on a stay, the luff of the sail heing cut down as much as possible, so as to allow room for the jib, nut in almost all small boats the single sail will be found best.

BAYONNE C. C., FIFTH ANNUAL REGATTA.-On July 5 this club will hold their fifth annual spring regata on Newark Bay. The races are open to all, and members of neighboring clubs are invited to enter. The races are as follows: I. Salling. 2. Salli's gadding. 3. Double padding, junior, 4. Double padding, centor. 5 Single padding, junior. 6. Single padding, sentor. 7. Standing padding. 8 Hand padding. 9 Upset. 10 Tuh race. Suitable prizes awarded to winners. A place has been provided for any who wish to get their boats to Bayonne before the 51h or may wish to leave them after that date until such times as may be most convenient for their removal. A place also will be provided for the fricnds of the cisitors from which they may have a full rise wof the races. First race to start at 10 A. M. sharp. Committee: Robert Peebles, T. B. Collins, Ed. R. Smith. Tnose intending to take part will please send eutries on or before the 3d to Ed. R. Smith, Com. B. C. C., Box 49, Bayonne, N. J.

SAIL FOR "FOREST AND STREAM" CRUISER.



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The whole race was well managed and carried out with much en-thusiasm, and gave the greatest satisfaction to all the particip uns and the numerous friends who were present watching the efforts of the contestants. The little misunderstanding in regard to the dine in which the sailing race was to be sailed was of but trilling monent, and will be arranged without doubt to the satisfaction of all by the Regatta Committee.

The the saining race was to be sailed was of but truling modeled, the saining race was to be sailed was or but truling modeled, the saining race was to be sailed was or but truling modeled and the saining race was the regression of the saining race was the saining race was sailed was solved and sarge number of the filends of the club on were name and the sain saining race was the saining race was saining race for cances, any class, with the following races and the sain saining race was the saining race for cances, any class, with the following race and the sain saining race was the saining race for cances, any class, with the following race was a paddling race for cances, any class, with the following race was a paddling race for cances over \$300 stores, \$200 stores, \$200

 THE TRIAL RACES.

 The three trial races to select competitors to meet the English at anoeists, who are to attemnt, in September, to capture the New York Caroe Club International Challenge Cupy are to be sailed on startard with e3d and Monday the 5th of this monta.

 These races are open to all active members of regularly organized to be as the english in the United Startard at 330 o'clock P. M., and will be sailed or attemnt, in September, to Capture the New York Canoe Club International Challenge Cupy are to be sailed or the regular New York Canoe Club Course which is soften a starting from an imaginary line drawn from the inner corner of the club house bulkhead to a stake boat, and asfling down the say, to and around a mark off the house of the Cliftou Nowing Club, there to and around channel buoy No. 18 off Bay Ridge, and there are will be called prompty at 10 o'clock in the morrary stakes will be marked by the club flag, ared while and red hurgee. The second race will be called prompty at 10 o'clock in the morrary the baseled over the club course. In this hast race three shall he to the selected by the judges from amore the sailed over the club course. In this hast race three shall be used at 2.30 o'clock Monday attermoor, and the sailed over the club course. In this hast race there shall be the to a select by the judges from amore at the sailed to work the called prompty at 10 o'clock in the morrary the sailed over the club course. In this hast race there as the sailed over the club course. In this hast race three shall be the select the by the judges from amore the to the regular work of the club holding the called the select of the club holding the course. The race saile have the right to select the competitors of the club holding the course of the club holding the called the two free shall be oblighted the cup. Third, should the two decisive races be won by merin the intermational the sailed ore the cup tho t

The kind evel witherson, and an automatic and the club house, to Entries can be made to the regatta committee, at the club house, to within an hour of the time of calling either the first or second race. Com. C. K. MUNROE, R. B. BURCHARD, C. L. NORTON, Regatta Committee N. Y. C. C.

BROOKLYN C. C., JUNE 26. THE race was for the challenge cup of the Brooklyn C. C. The cup was last won by M. V. Brokaw, of the Minx. J. F. Newman, commodore of the club, had challenged for the cup, and half a dozen of the club members had manned their craft to take chances of cap-turing it. The club house was filled with the sound of preparations early in the afternoon, but the heavy squall and shower that came up the astop to the proceedings for awhile. Then the sun shones there are mass twice over a triangular course, a total of three miles. The vind was light at the start and the litle racers slipped along what stops to more a triangular course, a total of three miles. The wind was light at the start and the litle racers slipped along where forced over the line first with "Tom" Budiugton's feet stowed away in the forecastle, his head and shoulders only showing over the guowale. She slipped along as if propelled by auxiliary mosquito power and gained perceptibly on her pursuers. Next came Commo-

HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics for HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY. Used by U. S. Governm't. ARY 50⁵⁶ Chart on Rollers, and Book Sent Free. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.



3-picce Fly Rod, 25yds. Click Reel, 25yds. Old Bilk Line, six Flies, six Hooks to gut and Leader complete by express. \$4.00. Post paid, \$4.50. Two Sample Flies by mail, post paid, 15 cts.; per doz., 75 cts. One 3 piece Trout Rod, Reel, 100ft. Linen Line, six Hooks to gut, one Sinker, one Leader and one Float. complete, \$2.00. Post paid, \$2.50. Send for our new catalogue, 330 large pages, over 5,000 illus-colors, sent hy mail for 25 cents.

PECK & SNYDER, 126 Nassau St., N. Y.



dore Newman in the Sunbeam with a life-preserver and a dozen begs of hirdshot tor ballast. The Kelpie came third, with R. G. Blake for cook and captain bold. Close on his heels was the invincible 'Mart' Brokaw in the Minx, followed by the Guenn, whose helm was in the firm grasp of Vice-Commodore Whitlock, who has the reputation of being able to cut closer to a turning stake than any other canceman lying. The savey little Tip-top, with ber turn up nose and her zebra stripes danced along with Robert Wilkin aboard, and the Edna, Cap-tain Balmano, brought up the rear. Bradually the little sails faded into the distance in the direction of the first turning buoy. They rounded it in the following order: Whitlock, Budington, Blake, Wilkin, Balmanne, Niewman, Brokaw. The hreeze had freshened and sent the Guenn to the front. It was a beat to windward for the second buoy, which was rounded by Whit-leck, Budington, Newman and Blake. All the others had carried away something and were disabled. The third side of the triangle why something and were disabled. The third side of the triangle whitlock rounded the third buoy in good shape and stretched a way on the second lap. Budington carried away his steering gear and concluded to quit. The Sunbeam jibed in a heavy breeze and sea, fouled her boom, and was bottom side up in ahout two seconds, with Skipper Newman in the loving embrace of his life-preserver. Whit lock number the breeze dropped to a calm again.

TORONTO C. C. RACES.—On June 19 three races took place, the sailing challenge cup, novices tropby, the two sailing together, and the padding challenge cup. The entries in the sailing races were the Mac, W. G. McKendrick; Alouetta, W. H. Lys; Boreas, "Hugh Nellson; Kate, Colin Fraser; Wanda, W. H. P. Weston; Sapphire, J. W. Bridgeman; Firedry, W. Cooke; Madge, Chas. Baird, and an un-named cance, A. Shaw. Messrs. Shaw, Baird, Leys, Weston and Cooke are novices. The Mac won the cup, and has been challenged to sail on July 10. Alouette, a new Rushton cance, won the novice trophy. The entries in the padding race were: Alouette, Leys, whi-ner; Mac, McKendrick, and Wanda, Weston.

ALBANY BI-CENTENNIAL REGATTA.—There will be canoe sail-ing races at Albany. on Monday, July 19, at 3 P. M., on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundreth anniversary of the founding of the city. A handsome piece of plate and flags are offered as prizes and all canoeists are invited to compete therefor. Entries will be made in writing to the chairman of the committee before noon of July 19. A. C. A. rules to govern. The races will be under the aus-pices of the Mohican C. C., who will welcome most cordially all A C. A. brethren who may visit the city and compete in the races.—Ros-ERT MULLENNCE URD. New York Level of Micro Multiperson

THE CHALLENGE CUP.—New York, June 20, 188, —Editor Forest and Stream: I heg to acknowledge as follows, further contributions to the A. C. A. International Challengre Cup; Jas G. Knap, Ogdens-hurg, N. X., \$1; E. D. Wetmore, Warren, Pa, \$1, Previously ac-knowledged, \$335,15. Total to date, \$337,15,—WM. WHITLOCK, Chair-man (37 West 22d Street, N. Y.).

A. C. A. PROGRAMME.—The programmes for 1586 have been sent out in the form of a neat circular, as was done last year. Commo-dore Rathbun calls attention to an error in the classification, Rule 1, on page 10-Class B, in which the limit of length should be 17ft, and not 16, as printed.

So easy to row with Alleu's bow-facers. Catalogue free. Oars complete, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, III.-Adv.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents. H. T. B. Hamilton Club-Neither

W. G. S., Marydel, Md.-Train oil is whale oil procured by boiling the blubber or fat.

W. O. S., Maryoer, Md. – Frain oil is whate oil precured by boiling the blubber or fat.
Z., Yonkers, N. Y. – A little white is admissible on the breast of the red Irish setter. The coat grows dark with age.
G. H. P., Middletown, Conn. – The New York woodcock season will open Aug. 1. We cannot advise you as to the locality named.
S. E. B., Boston – Ooly a very few deer are left in Massachusetts. They are protected at all times, the penalty for hunting, chasing or killing one being \$100.
W. N. S. Winchester, Ind. – If you will send your name, we will take pleasure in giving you such assistance as is in our power. It is quite impossible for us to correctly address communications to persons whose names we do not know.
ANCLER. – Where can I find trout streams within fifty miles of New York' Ans. As you no doubt mean streams which are open for free fishing we cannot promise you many fish within that distance. Try Baldwin's, Long Island; Newton, N. J.; Milford, Bushkill or Shohola, Fa.

Pa. W. O. W., Charlottesville, Va.—It is possible that the black bass may occasionally eat its own species, but, as a rule, it prefers soft-finned fishes, minnows, etc., flies, worms and insect larvæ. It is safe to say that the bass does not eat its own kind to any great extent, and we do not remember to have seen a small black bass taken from the stomach of a large one, as is often seen in the case of the pike or nickerel. pickerel

pickerel. C. A., Cambridge, Mass. -1. Could you kindly inform me of the real distinction, if any exists, between a lake and brook trout. 2. Is it possible that there can be lake trout on the Nepissiquit, 70 miles from mouth. in very quick water? 3. Has a prize heen offered by you for a brook trout of 5 pounds or over? Ans. 1. By "lake trout" we understand the "togue" of New England, the "lunge" of Canada and Maine, the "salmon trout" of Western New York, and the "Mackinaw trout" of Mich., the Salvelinus fontinatis, also called speckled trout, mountain trout, etc. 2. No. 8. No. _____

A citizen of Arrowsmith, Ill,, recently captured two young mockingbirds and put them into a cage and hung it on the outside of the house, where the mother bird fed them until one day last week, when a meadow sparrow whipped her away and has since taken maternal care of the little fellows, feeding them as her own.—*Chicago Times*.

A man in Lawrence, Kan, has been arrested for burglary He attempted to prove an alibi by declaring that he had been out fishing, and he couldn't produce any fish and was held for trial. Here is a state of things. A string of fish absolutely necessary to prove that a man has been fishing! This is against all precedent.—Kansas City Journal.

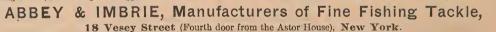
In a garden at Caledonia, N. Y., a bed of flowers has been laid out, twenty-two feet long, to represent a huge trout. The gills, fins and eyes are represented by different colored flowers.



PATENTED MAY 4, 1886.
 With the exception of our Patent Compensating Reels and Section Bamboo Rods which we introduce to the public, the state ever made. The chief points of manifest superiority of this method of tying flies over the old-fashioned way are: If the wonderfully life-like and fluttering motion this fly has when moved on the water.
 Ba-Any of the present favorite combinations of color and form can be tied in this way. Thus, those who believe that fish are attracted by particular colors of fly, can have their old patterns in the patent style.
 The FLUTTERING FLY.
 THE FLUTTERING FLY.
 The fourthand the time and a second provide the summa of the protection of our patents and copyrights, is monosed on the protection of our patents and copyrights, is monosed on the summa of any letters from well-known and expert anglers if we were willing to drag the names of private gentlements.
 Stentific American:: "When so arranged the wings offer less resistance to the art in casting. As the fly is slowly drawn toward the angler the wings offer less resistance to the art would be size will still be pursued by this flat.

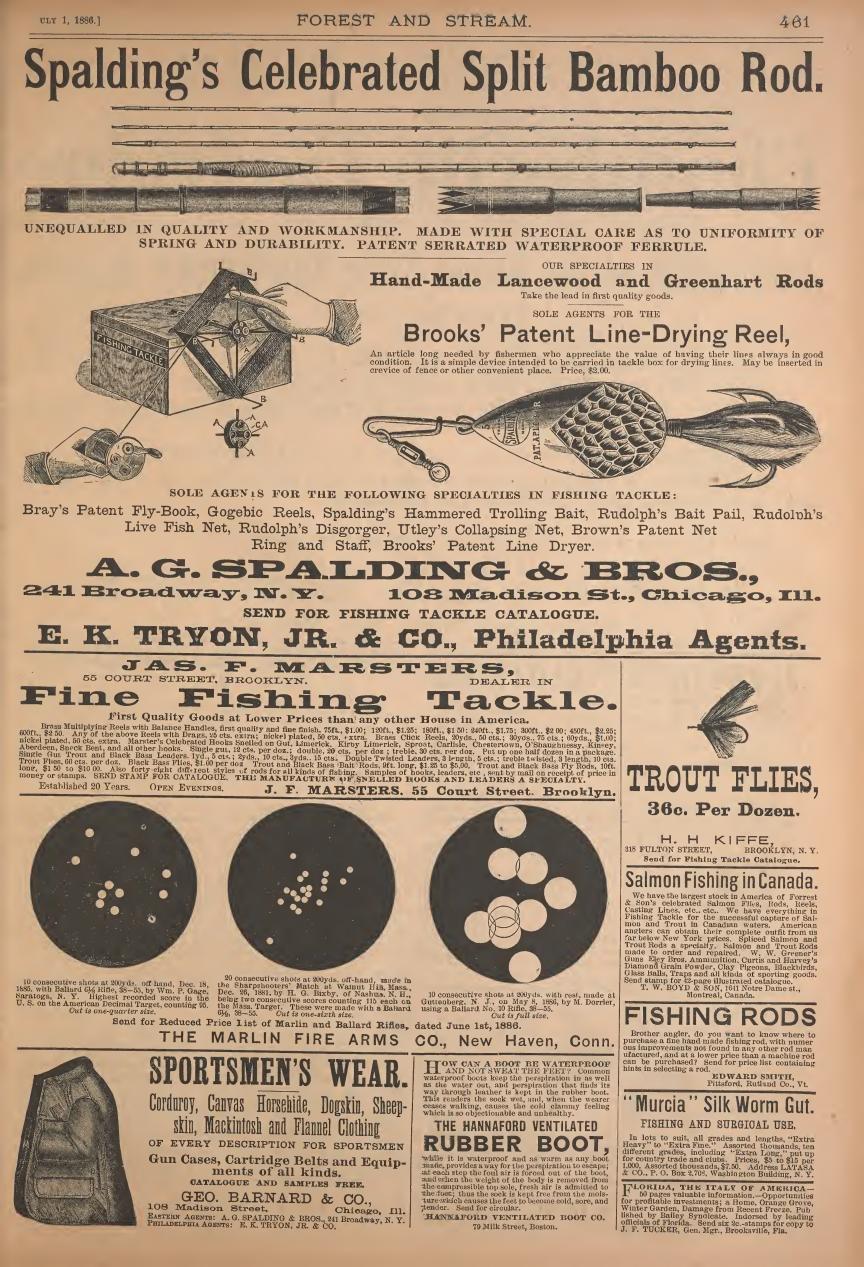
Scientific American: "When so arranged the wings offer less resistance to the air in castlag. As the fly is slowly drawn toward the angler the wings expand, and give it a fluttering, life-like motion, much more alluring to the fish."

Expand, and give it a littlering, intering motion, inter more altering or uses. Forest and Stream: "*** more like a natural insect than the old patterns whose wings close when being drawn through the water. *** Great merit lies in its superior hooking qualities. A fish cannot nip at the wings or tail, but swallows the hook before any part of the fig." American Angler: "There is no question as to the killing qualities of this fiy. All fish are attracted more by the action of the fly than by color or form. * * This fly will certainly, when drawn against the current or over a placid pool, seam the surface with an attractive wake, and its expanded wings will create a fluttering motion, assimilating the struggles of a live insect. * * * We are told that few fish are lost by those who use this fly. We do not doubt it."





HAVEN, CONN. NEW





JULY 1, 1886.]

FOREST AND STREAM.







A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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

NEW YORK, JULY 8, 1886.

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Nos. 39 AND 40 PARE ROW. NEW YORK CITY

CONI	TENTS.
EDITORIAL.	SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Concerning Consistency.	The Muddy Potomac.
A Racing Classification.	Trout and Bears.
A Consideration of Dollars and	Camp of the Big Six.
Cents.	FISHCULTURE.
June Deer Floating.	The American Fisheries Societ
Celebrating the Fourth.	Salmon in the Hudson.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.	The Mackerel Season.
Days With the Barmecide Club.	THE KENNEL.
Hunterberg Castle.	Parasitic Diseases of Dogs.
The Magalloway of To-Day,	A Fraudulent Mcdal.
NATURAL HISTORY.	Kennel Notes.
Domestication of the Buffalo.	Kennel Management.
Two Hints in Taxidermy.	RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
The Audubon Society.	Range and Gallery.
New York Song Birds.	The Trap.
Moose Measurements.	YACHTING.
A Proposed Desecration.	Beverly Y. C. Regatta.
GAME BAG AND GUN.	New Jersey Y. C. Cruise.
Open Seasons.	"Loyalty" on Deck Again.
Dakota Game and Resorts.	Boston City Regatta.
On a Runway.	Eastern Y.C. Regatta.
Hunting Rifle Sights.	Larchmont Y. C. Regatta.
Transplanting Quail.	A Song of the Sea.
June Deer Floating.	CANOEING. The A. C. Meet.
The Prairie Chickens.	
How Long Can Foxhounds Run? SEA AND RIVER FISHING.	The Canoe Exhibition, New York C. C. Trial Races.
A Hunt for a Trout Stream in	Cruise of the K. C. C.
Alaska.	Royal C. C.
Camps of the Kingfishers.	ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Camps of the kingusters.	ANGUMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONCERNING CONSISTENCY.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY for the protection of birds was founded by the FOREST AND STREAM, a sportsmen's journal. That is the alleged paradox which in this present year of grace is vexing the souls of certain more or less wellmeaning men and women. The editor of an obscure religious paper in Chicago is grieved because a letter received by him from this office relating to the AUDUBON SOCIETY was written on a sheet of paper bearing at its head the pictured rod and gun-implements of bird destruction. A Cincinnati doctor, who has entered the lists as the champion knight of befeathered Duleineas, wants people to go on killing song birds because the AUDUBON SOCHETY was founded by a journal devoted to the interests of a class of men who shoot birds for sport; and the good doctor is also apprehensive lest the wicked journal should actually be given some credit by the public because of these bird protective undertakings.

The worthy individuals are unduly perturbing their spirits in this warm July weather. There is nothing inconsistent in the attitude of FOREST AND STREAM toward song bird destruction. It represents the general sentiment of sportsmen,

Simply because a man pursues and kills game birds and animals which, so far as we may reason from analogy, were created expressly for men to hunt and kill, it does not follow that he is bent on the foolish and wicked extermination of other birds which were created to gladden the world with their beauty and song and to wage their warfare upon the noxious insect hosts. As a matter of fact, the average sportsman recognizes more fully than the average non-shooting man, the economic value of such birds as the AUDUBON Socierry is concerned with. The sportsman, through his elubs and journals, has secured many of the best bird protective laws now in force, and he has secured them, too, in the face of stupid opposition and in spite of the lethargic indifference of just such individuals as are now fault finding because the Audubon movement was not put in motion by themselves

It is always easier to stand out one side and carp and and intelligence of American yacht clubs.

whine than to put one's own shoulder to the wheel; and after a thing has been done in one way it is always easy to gain passing notoricty by loudly proclaiming that it might have been done better in some other way.

The friends of song bird protection invite the co-operation of all sincere workers in the cause. They ask for honest, united, and, if honest and united, effective working together for the common end.

To ask that there should be absolute unanimity of opinion among those who are honestly concerned for the success of the campaign against the song bird feather fashion would be seeking too much from human nature. Differences, misunderstandings and dissensions have been the attendants of every laudable public movement. The cause of the Ameri-can Colonies was hampered year after year by the want of harmony between the American representatives in Paris. But Lee and Deane and Franklin were patriots, and, though they could not understand each other and worked at cross purposes, all had at heart the interest of the Colonies. It is to be hoped that the several individuals who have criticised the AUDUBON SOCIETY because of its origin in this office are sincerely interested in securing the objects sought by the Society; and more than this, it is already an established certainty that the movement, critics or no eritics, is a successful one.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

A PART from the barbaric noise inseparable from the occasion, the distinguishing and suggestive feature of the Fourth of July has come to be the variety of outdoor sports on that day, and the numbers of people who, as participants or spectators, are interested in them. The bare eatalogue of these pastimes discloses the place open-air amusements occupy in the public taste. First and foremost, of course, were the base ball matches innumerable, witnessed by hundreds of thousands of spectators; with lacrosse, cricket and lawn tennis matches; Scottish and athletic games; rowing, yachting and ennocing regattas; horse races and bicycle races; polo; whippet racings; rifle and trap-shooting matches; each engaging its special share of public attention and demanding full reports in the morning papers of the next day. The anglers were out in force, and July woodcoek shooters sweltered in the covers.

The old style of celebrating the national holiday is gradually giving away. In its observance of the day society may be divided into two classes, the first of those who try to get away from the noise and heat, and pass the hours in quiet; and the other of those who seek amusement. The latter is rapidly learning that more satisfaction is to be derived from some form of outdoor sport, than in the aimless methods of celebrating once in vogue, when a big crowd and a big noise, with a spice of patriotic spread-eagleism, furnished the regular programme. The day s a holiday gives more satisfaction because of these regularly organized forms of entertainment. It is more of an event to look forward to.

There are not wanting those who decry the new form of holiday, and who would restore the patriotic programme of earlier days with orations and public reading of the Declaration of Independence. It cannot be said, however, that the Fourth does not accomplish its purpose, even though there be no such formal public recognition of the event it commemorates. The day, even though wholly given over to sensible forms of amusement, has an educational influence of incalculable value, and its influence is to stimulate patriotism none the less, though the direct appeal to that sentiment once so common be now omitted.

A YACHT RACING CLASSIFICATION.

O^N another page we touch on the question of classifica-tion, a subject that is made still more emphatic in the race at Larchmont this week. Here the classes are based on sailing length, namely, a length taken parallel with the load waterline and at a certain distance above it. By this rule Cinderella and Clara, 52 and 53 fect waterline, are classed with Gracie, Bedouin and Fanny of 70 feet load waterline. Ulidia, 42 feet load waterline, goes in with Athlon, 51 feet load waterline, a boat of double her beam. As it happened, none of the 70 feet class were in, and Ulidia was too late to enter formally, so the evils were of no great consequence for the time. They suffice, however, to prove the imperative need of a concerted and intelligent action on the part of the leading clubs. There may be some excuse in the past for the growth of such a faulty and unjust state of affairs, but its continuance is little credit to the enterprise

VOL. XXVI.-No. 24. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

A CONSIDERATION OF DOLLARS AND CENTS. THE woodcock season in the vicinity of Saratoga and Newport and other great pleasure resorts opens in June. This is in conflict with the general laws of the States, but the average landlord of a big hotel is beyond, outside of and above the law. His back door is always open to the furtive or brazen entrance of the market shooter, and his guests cat what is set before them and pay the bill. Publie sentiment in the neighborhood of summer resorts is made by the hotel keepers; if the hotel wants June woodcock, the general sentiment is that June woodcock are quite the corthing. The birds have been potted in the vicinity of Saratoga this year, and are now pretty well exterminated.

In Rhode Island there are many square miles of cove admirably adapted to ruffed grouse. Were the birds given anything approximating a fair chance the State would afford the best grouse shooting in the country. But the covers are depleted by the market-shooters. Woodcock shooting is in order in July; and the multitude and variety of game birds that pass muster as woodcock at the hotel back door are not by any means limited to the species usually recognized as game. These market-hunters kill almost every feathered creature that comes in their way, robins, thrushes, and whatever flies. They cut down great numbers of chicken grouse, and by this constant slaughter of immature birds for the hotel kitchen the grouse covers are made lean and barren by the time decent and law-abiding citizens are ready to go shooting.

If spring and summer shooting could be done away with thoroughly and universally, the supply of legitimate game in legitimate season would furnish a permanent source of pleasurc to sportsmen and of revenue to the citizens of the State. The annual profit from birds killed out of season and covertly smuggled into hotel back doors, does not equal one-hundredth part of the revenue these same birds would bring if preserved for sportsmen who would pay stage fares, board bills, guide fees and other expenses for the privilege of shooting game in season.

JUNE DEER FLOATING

A SUGGESTIVE communication is printed in our Game A Bag and Gun columns, where a Keene Valley, New York, correspondent eites the case of a local great man who has been floating for deer in June. This is a typical case of the corpulent and lazy nabob, who finds it in his power to use indebted employees as tools in his illicit sport. There are many such men in the Adirondacks; they are hotel keepers upon whose nod depend the fortune of guides and oarsmen; or manufacturers who conceive that when they hire men to work for them they may also demand of them complicity in violating the game laws.

These men have about had their day. Their extraordinary position of defiance to the legal restrictions upon shooting and fishing eannot be maintained in the face of the new sentiment forming in many localities in the North Woods. An encouraging sign of the growth of such a sentiment is afforded in the formation of guides' associations for the enforcement of the game laws and the punishment of offenders, be they big or little. Such insubordination on the part of guides naturally provokes the choler of many of the hotel keepers, who toady to the local great man as well as to city guests in quest of June venison. The landlords announce that as retaliatory measures they will prevent the law-abiding club members from obtaining employment as guides. Such tactics may be temporarily successful; but if the guides have pluck enough to fight the contest through to the end, they will be supported by visitors and in time by the hotel keepers themselves.

It happens in the present instance that the June floater is one of the persons active in securing the repeal of the New York hounding law last spring. The advocates of the re-peal, it will be remembered, made a great deal of noise over the enormity of the abuses attendant upon floating. This June floater is a fair specimen of the hounding advocates; his June floating is a fair sample of the actual practice of the hounders who harangued the loudest and longest against deer floating.

"GALLI MULES" are included in the birds not protected in New York by one of the new laws. The galli mule is a woesome fowl and ought to have fared less harshly at the hands of the Albauy politicians.

BETS are not decided by the FOREST AND STREAM. It is taken for granted that those who bet will have intelligence to determine the winner and loser without taxing the ingenuity of newspaper men,

The Sportsman Tourist.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publish DAYS WITH THE BARMECIDE CLUB.

VIII.

FOR several days there had been a soft dampness which portended rain. The new moon, with its sou'east end sticking down so a powder horn could not have been hung on it, was what the old-fashioned farmers of the Mohawk sticking down so a powder horn could not have been hung on it, was what the old-fashioned farmers of the Mohawk Valley would have called a wet moon. And the rain came. A thoroughly bad day, where everything out of doors is dis-mal and all the comfort one can find is inside the shanty, has its place in the angler's calendar. There might be too many of them, enough to make the thing monotonous, but when they happen along not too frequently, they add a wonderful variety to the charms of forest life. They give outers a rare chance to become acquainted, for they must be-come intimate, being housed up in a seven by nine house or thereabout for so many hours. It is generally much pleas-anter to hear the patter of the rain upon the shingles, than upon the broad bark roof. There is the faint sense of pleasant days, and do not have to chalk up one against the glorious life in the woods the first time some rain cloud strikes a mountain peak and springs a leak. We encountered one of those days, but as we were here first, we made it welcome with our most cordial greetings.

Drizzle, drizzle, driz, O'er forest and plain, Scatter thy wetness Gent, gentle rain,

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C / B MAN A

"The straight line is the course of the bullet, the crooked line is the track down which the deer ran. A is where he was when he received the first lead, and B C D are where the deer followed the trail and met the bullet, E is where he finally fell and died." "Tll give you a turkey story," says Roy, the facts of which as related to me occurred on the Big Muddy in Southern Illinois, and well worthy of the Yahoos of the American Egypt, and quite equal to any of the remarkable catches of the silver hook fishermen in the stalls of the public market. Of course, Of course,

I cannot tell how the truth may be, I say the tale as 'twas told to me.

I say the tale as 'twas told to me. "A party of four or five were hunting on the Big Muddy in (I think) Jackson county, and making their headquarters with one of the Hill brothers. They had met with varying success, and all of them had killed ducks, geese and swao, and all but Doctor G. had killed one or more wild turkeys. The doctor was bound, as events proved, to either kill a turkey or have the credit of so doing. "Pete Hill came in early one morning with a large fine turkey. No one had seen him with it but the doctor, and he bribed Pete to give him a chance to shoot it over again. The next morning Pete was to leave early with the turkey, shin up a certain tree where he could hide himself from the rest of the party, and at a given signal from the doctor who was then to fire, to drop the turkey to the ground. Part of the scheme worked first rate. The doctor hunted over the grounds apparently very carefully until he approached Pete's tree. When the signal was given, the doctor fired and down

came the turkey. All excitement, the doctor ran to it, closely followed by another of the party, but the cat was out of the bag, for the turkey's legs were tied together with Pete's red bandanna handkerchief, and the doctor's companious in-spected the tree closely enough to find Pete who had then to come down. He was ignorant of the doctor's predicament until he saw the red handkerchief which he had used for convenience in carrying the turkey, but had forgotten to take it off. Bandanna was a name which still clings to the doctor."

That was surely a pretty bad break, but fortunately "That was surely a pretty bad break, but fortunately it ended without loss of life and must have been a good lesson to the doctor. Though entirely different in every respect, it somehow reminds me of a story I heard about a Missourian, who was visiting friends in Posey county, Indiana. They, to make his stay as pleasant as possible, got up all kinds of entertainments for his benefit, and among others was a coon hunt. The night selected was a moon-light one, and before starting the hunters partook of several stratght and mixed. The natives, accustomed to the parti-cular brand of whisky, seemed well able to resist its effects, but not so the Missourian, who was taken in, which how-ever was not strikingly apparent until they were to cross a stream which ran through the woods. The home boys led the way, most of them jumping it clean, as it was quite a nar-row stream, while a few touched the water on the opposite side. The visitor came to the water's edge and refused the jump, but seeing what he supposed was a fallen tree across it, he made an effort to walk the shadow of a large tree which stood behind him. 'Old Mis—hic—sou forever. Hic don't have to tumble into stream where hic there is a log to walk on him,' The first step put a damper on his confi-dence. 'Old Mis—hic—sou forever, Mis—hic/-kersplash. The boys fished him out none the worse for his ducking. In fact it did him good. ''I'd have got over all right if the bark hadn't slipped,'he exclaimed, and he was none the wiser regarding the substance and shadow of that tree.'' ''It's your turn, guide. Give us a fish story now.'' ''To tell you the truth, gentlemen, I never told a lie in my life.'' ''It does not necessarily follow that one must lie to tell a

life." "It does not necessarily follow that one must lie to tell a

"To tell you the truen, generating and the second handed one, "It does not necessarily follow that one must lie to tell a fish story." "Such being the case, I'll tell you a second-handed one, and if it is not true no blame or charge of falsehood can attach to me, besides, as most fish stories have to do with large fish, this one deals in smallones, which is also a point in its favor. It was related in my hearing by Judge French, better known for his strict veracity off the bench as he was respected for his legal acumen when presiding in a court of justice. It ap-pears that some years ago, when the present system of cheese making was introduced in the central counties of New York, a factory was established in the town of New Hart-ford, and the farmers around either brought or had their milk taken there daily and credited to them. This was be-fore the lactometer had been invented or at least before this certain factory had commenced its use. The consequence was that there was some cheating, for the quantity of cheese was not in average proportion to the quantity of cheese was not in average proportion to the quantity of hease Deacon Page. There was discovered one morning in the cans of milk from his farm several small fish, which the deacon was called upon to account for. 'Why I'll tell you all about that. Yesterday my cows broke through the pas-ture fence and drank in the Saquoit creek, a ways bove Mr. Richardson's mill dam, and must have swallowed some of the fish. It is strange my hired girl didn't notice it when she was milking, I'll speak to her about it.'" "Did I ever relate to you," said Storm, "the adventure my grandfather had with the bulhead in the Mohawk River morning when we get up a little earlier than usual, I'll try and tell it. It's a long story and needs an early start in the day." MILLARD.

CHEYNNE, WY

HUNTERBERG CASTLE.

HUNTERBERG CASTLE. THE day of this history was the Fourth of July; the scene, a beautiful valley in Middle Park, Colorado. In the early morning, in remembrance of the nations natal day, a pole was raised, the stars and stripes were flung aloft, cheers were given, a short address was delivered, and thus the ever-glorious was celebrated by a little gathering of strangers far out in the Rockies. There was no booming of cannon, no ringing of bells, no popping crackers, no burst-ing of bombs, nothing but simple recognitions of the day, heaty observance as far as circumstances permitted, and the soleun attention of the glorious mountains. The abode of Reflection. My comrade wanted to do some the abode of Reflection. My comrade wanted to do some my own trout rod, I turned the latter over to him, and sad-ding my pony, determined to spend the day hunting and ambling. The curve later here was only a stout bass rod besides

trout fishing, and as there was only a stout bass rod besides my own trout rod, I turned the latter over to him, and sad dling my pony, deternined to spend the day hunting and namiling. The course taken led me to a mountain six or eight miles southeast which, in the mellow distance, looked like the captol of some undiscovered country. Viewing it as I rod was a natter of increasing interest, and though a grouse with a large brood of little chicks in one place, two small coyotes playing like puppies in auother, and flocks of sage chickens attracted passing notice, the mountain loomed more trandly as I slowly neared it and held studied attention. From the midst of great wings, steep rcofs and many pir hackes, rose a principal dome and two smaller ones, where there were columns and pillars and doorways, and vertica and horizontal seams like the lines of mascorry in a reas structure. With the figure once established, further study brought out more striking semblances and apparent proof of the genuineness of the building. How could a mountain distant from the center, and arrange terraces and steps and rehitectural embellishments? It certainly is the ruin of some temple of the sun, some amphitheatre or forum of an ancient people. The pircets of the Gelousal Survey of my great di-covery. By the right and privilege of discoverer l'II name it Hunterberg Castle, or the Sportsmer's Pantheon, or the Anglemere Coliseum, something grand, something to com-memorate and give even greater renown to the world-wide itater ity of good felows. While gazing and giving rein to fancy and conning names

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and cedar trees on it, and great detached rocks, which, it pase of the dome, where I could certainly get close to the game. Turning the pony's head I put him on the gallop to the place where the ascent was to begin. The ridge was not out making too much noise, and in due time reached the upper portion of the slope, perhaps four or five hundred yates back of the rocks where the sheep was seen. There I tied my steed with the lariat and went on foot. There was much to interest any one in the mazes of rocks where the sleence was as impressive as the mountains were sublime, and I was half inclined to let the sheep go and Caste, looking northwest, and not far from the pedestal where the sleence was as impressive as immense split in the gay granite, one of the door ways I saw from the valley, into which I went stealthily, stepping upon a wide manel or architrave that provided comparatively easy passage to the outer side. Going slowly, scanning the projections and cornices beyond as they came in view, barely moving as I reacted the free opening, the sheep studenly came into my listrace that brought him into clear range. I was stopping low, and for a few moments remained so, breathless, motion-less as the rock by my side, then cautionsly raised the rife and fired. A million echoes and reverberations awoke the while softitudes, hammering the walls where I stood, and then sist is could not be seen, but passages and more distant and such lite-like effort I thought the bullet had missed. But the lap was followed by a thump which meant that feet and bored form was down there somewhere. The next task was to recover the game. From my lofty outlook it could not be seen, but passages and pathways were visible, made by wild animals, and all about were ugly-looking crevices and caronies. The sheep set here so the was not receasary to retrace my steps almost to the point where the sheep was first discovered. Relative positions of rocks and trees were noted, the "marking down" method of the hunter, and then the return was in order

"Half dust, half deity, allke unft To sink or soar." The figure was strikingly beautiful, and I thought as I gazed, if the Iztaccihuatl of Mexico, the woman in white of the Aztecs, is more beautiful than that, it is worthy its re-nown, and worth the journey to see it. I was loth to leave the high veranda. The beautiful sweeps of alpine scenery. the regal mountains in their robes of white and purple, the flowery meadows, the shining river and many small streams hurrying to it, the dark green forests, the columns of smoke here and there like incense from sylvan altars, made pictures of enchanting beauty. "My mother earth! And thou fresk-breaking day, and you, ye mountains, Wby are ye beautiful?"

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THE MAGALLOWAY OF TO-DAY.

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LANCASTER, N. H.

Matural History.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

DOMESTICATION OF THE BUFFALO.

DOMESTICATION OF THE BUFFALO. Editor Forest and Stream: Most of your readers are aware that Mr. Hornaday, the favore for the National Museum, was sent out this spring to procure, if possible, a few skins of the American buffalo (Bison americanus) to be mounted for the museum. Recently Mr. Hornaday returned, practically empty-handed. The melancholy interpretation of this fact is that the buffalo at last has gone forever. These facts, I say, are pretty well how to most of your readers, and to these it will be, I be-lieve, a glad surprise to know that this magnificent species is not doomed to extermination after all. The small herd of domesticated buffaloes kept by Mr. Bedson at Stony Mountain, Manitoba, has contrived to thrive and multiply and the four calves of 1878 are now represented by 18 bulk, 25 cows and 18 calves; these, I learn from a recent article in Science, are to become the stock of a Mani-toban company for the breeding of buffaloes. The great value of the buffalo is now fully recognized, and the various ways in which its physical powers and material products are to be turned to account are set forth at some length in an article by the writer, published in Transaction No. 28, of the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, 1886, entitled "The Mammals of Manitoba." When this was written the fate of the buffalo was trembling in the balance and I took the opportunity of urging its claims on our attention as an animal that would be an invaluable addition to the stock super disce then the matter has been pretty thoroughly ad-vertised among the Manitoban business men and projects of domestication favorably received. And I am sure that now all who are interested either in the stock farm or the chase, will be glad to learn that after all the buffalo has not "gone forever," and since it is proposed to introduce the species on the prairie ranches of the North, it is not unlikely that ere many years have gone we may once again see the American uson feeding and clothin

New York, June 20, 1836. New York, June 20, 1836. W. T. Hornaday, chief taxidermist of the United States National Museum at Washington, was in the city yesterday wisiting friends. Mr. Hornaday has just returned from Montana and other portions of the West, where an effort was made to secure for preservation some specimens of the buffalo, which is rapidly disappearing. To a *Heradd* re-porter Mr. Hornaday pesterday made the following state ment: "On the 3d of May a party consisting of George H. Hedley of Medina, an assistant and myself left Washington for Montana in search of buffalo skins and skeletons for preservation in the National Museum. We arrived in Mon-tana about the 10th of May, and until the time we left, June 15th, we were continually on the lookout for the object of our search. We were told that it would be impossible to find buffaloes there, but after diligent search for a number of days we were fortunate in securing two large bulls and a mea calf. The latter was captured alive with the lasso and was sent immediately to Washington. The skins of the bulls were found to be almost worthless for the purpose in-tended, as the animals are now shedding their thick coats of hair. The skeletons, however, where animals are not allowed to be killed, there are approalby twenty-five buffaloes and in other Territories there are even less than that number. In Yellowstone Park, however, where animals are not allowed to be killed, there are about 200 buffaloes and 5,000 elks. A fine of \$50 and is months imprisonment is imposed for violating the law in this matter. Small herds of buffaloes are reported to be in the British possessions, but the species are rapidly becoming extinct. In October I shall go West again, prepared to secure at least twenty-five skins and skeletons; he case Mr. Hedley does not accompany me in October, Henry L. Ward, son of Professor Ward of this city, will go

out with me. This work should have been done some years ago, when the plains were frequented by the buffalo. Vast herds of cattle are now seen in place of buffaloes. Large quantities of buffalo bones are being collected and are shipped to Eastern factories for the manufacture of fertilizing ma-terial." Mr. Hornaday left for Washington last evening.— *Rochester Herald*.

TWO HINTS IN TAXIDERMY.

The network of the second provided the second provided the second provided the second provided prov

This cotton possesses great advantages over orunary cor-ton batting, and is better to use than plaster, corn meal or sand, which would form a cake not easily removed from some parts of a bird without pulling feathers out or going to the trouble of moistening it. W. E. B. OARLAND, Cal., June 24, 1886.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY. A Garden City, Kansas, correspondent, commenting on the Florida man's queer notion of killing off the mocking-birds because they eat strawberries, says: "If Sam J. Kin-nard, of Waldo, Fla., could be transported from his shady nook in Florida to these vast, treeless prairies, destitute al-most of feathered songsters, how his heart would leap for joy at the sound of the first note of his much-despised mock-ingbird, just as the writer's did lately on discovering that the sweet-noted, restless, chirping robin redbreast and Sam's nightingale had actually found their way this far west, and were visitors, if not residents. I was born in the woods of Ohio, where the scareity of song birds is not known, and in a region where small fruits and berries are the farmer's main sustenance and his pride to protect, and where, too, it is not an uncommon thing to see the birds feeding from one stake while the pickers gather their share from another; and there seems to be enough for both. It was with a thrill of pleasure that I discovered a mockingbird here only last week, hopping about in the few stunted trees that are scat-tered about the city, and how he makes the welkin ring.— Burba.

A Rutherford, N. J., observer estimates the work of a band of four boys in that town in 1885 to have been the destruction of between seven and eight hundred birds' eggs and nearly five hundred old birds.

The observant Orillia Packot says that "this summer, hum-ming birds are few and arrived quite late. Can it be that the lessening in number of the little beauties is caused by the freaks of fashion in ladies' attire?" There is not a doubt about it, and as our able contemporary has joined the Aupu-Box Socierry, he cannot do better than exert the influence of his journal in disabusing the fair sex of a craze that carries such carnage into the ranks of the beautitul birds of our woods roods

A Westerville, O., correspondent says: "I feel a deep interest in the welfare of the birds, and have beheld with astonishment their unwarrentable destruction. I discovered that in this community about thirty young boys were engaged in the work of destroying birds' eggs, or rather gathering and shipping them to a taxidermist of Geneva, N. Y. I found upon investigation that they had gathered no less than 14,000 eggs, and I immediately, through our local newspaper, made a complete exposure of who they were, and which resulted in putting a stop to the business.— M."

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN-hurchased-2 red bellied squirrels (Sciurus aureogaster), 2 yellow-inged sugar birds (Garoba cyanea), and 4 crowned pigeons (Gowa oronata). Presented-1 opossum and 10 young (Didelphys virgini-nus), 1 acreech owl (Scops asio), 2 allignors (Alligator mississippi-nis), 1 acreech owl (Scops asio), 2 allignors (Alligator mississippi-nis), 1 acreech (Heloderma suspectum), and 50 horned lizards Phrpnosoma cornutum). Born in Garden-2 fallow deer (Cervus amo), 2 elk (Cervus canadensis), 2 buffalo (Bison americanus), 1 Irginia deer (Cervus virginianus), and 6 red-beaded ducks (Fuligula erina americana).

MEN HAVE NO RIGHT to expose their families to the risk of being thrown helpless on the world when they can prevent it at small cost by taking a policy in THE TRAVELERS, of Hartford, Conn.-Adv,

MOOSE MEASUREMENTS.

MOOSE MEASUREMENTS. Editor Forest and Stream: The of your correspondents asks about the height of mose. I measured five bulk moose in the last three years, a majority of which I killed, and found their height to be for the shoulder and by simply straightening the height from the shoulder and by simply straightening the height from its tread, as if the animal were standing. I was interested in getting accurate measurements and these can be relied on. If I had made one of my Indians pull on the foreling as hard as he could, and then had measured from the point of the hoof to the top of the hair on the back, I could have added a few inches no doubt, but my stories about ag ood maay other measurements of these moose, but only prive the particular one as to which inquiry was made. I ear interested to do so, nor would I place any reliance on simple statements of such Indians as I have had hunting which me, as to the dimensions of moose, unless I could have dood a provide one of feet 6 inches, Aleck said, "I When we got one next year 6 feet 10 inches, he said, "I tell you he's a big one, for sure." The measurements I have have be the statement be have found the size of his considerably larger than the largest thave seen, made by moose as yet unseen, I can imagine that there are old what your correspondent wants, however, is facts, and the size of his considerably larger than the largest thave seen. Weat Wasterstors, D. C., July 5, 1832. Editor Forest and Stream:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1886.

NEW YORK SONG BIRDS.

CHAP. 427. An Act for the preservation of song and wild birds. Passed May 20, 1886. The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

as follows: SECTION 1. No person in any of the counties of this State, shall kill, wound, trap, net, sanze, catch with bird line, or with any similar substance, poison or drug, any bird of song or any linnet, blue bird, yellow hammer, yellow bird, thrush, woodpecker, cat bird, pewee, swallow, martin, bluejay, oriole, kildee, snow bird, grass bird, gross beak, boholink, phacbe bird, humming bird, wren, robin, meadow lark orf starling, or any wild bird, other than a game bird. Nor shall any person purchase, or have in possession, or have for sale any such song or wild bird, or any part thereof, after the same bas been killed. For the purpose of this act the following only shall be considered game birds; the Anatida, commonly known as swans, greese, brant, and river and sea ducks; the Rallidae, commonly known as rails, coots, mud-hens and galli mules: the Limicolae, commonly known as hore birde, plovers, surf-birds, snipe, woodcock, sand pipers, tatlers, and carlews; the Gallinae, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges and unit.

wild furkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, placeauer, plant, (nai), § 2 No person shall take or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any song or wild bird. § 3. Section one and two of this act shall not apply to any person holding a certificate giving the right to take birds, and their nest and eggs, for scientific purposes, as provided for in section four of this act.

5 Section one and two of this act shall not apply to any person and olding a certificate giving the right to take birds, and their nest and eggs, for scientific purposes, as provided for in section lour of this act.
6 A Certificates may be granted by any incorporated society of natural history in the State, through such persons or officers as said society may designate, to any properly accredited person of the sace of eighteen years or npward, permitting the holder thereof to collect birds, their nests of eggs, for strictly scientific purposes only. In order to obtain such certificate, the applicant for the same must present to the person or persons having the power to grant said certificates, written testimenials from two well known scientific men, certifying to the good character and fluess of said applicant for the same must powerly executed bond, in the sum of two hundred dollars, signed y two yell known clitizens of the State as surelies. This hond shall be foreited to the State, and the estimates a surelies or officers a by two yell known clitizens of these thas surelies. This hond shall be foreited to the state, and shall he further subject for each such offense.
5. The certificates:
5. The certificate atthorized by this act shall be in force tor one year only from the date of their lisue, and shall he further subject for one there and incur of their fusue, and shall he in the certificate taxe.
5. The certificate yilly of a misdemeanor, punishable by the stransferable.
6. The neglish or European house-sparrow (Passer domesticus) is not nellouded among the hirds protected by this act shall be the soft and the ereminity of a misdemeanor, punishable by the eros one than thirty days, or to a line of not less than the remainder shall be paid to the county yilly of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or genes by of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the county where the offense is committed, exceet if the offense be countit

HABITS OF MOUNTAIN SHEEP.—Yellowstone National Park.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* One of the Park guides, who cared for the Geological Survey party's horses in Cin-nabar Basin, National Park, last winter, says that from their camp the mountain sheep were seen almost every day all winter; and he tells me he went from the Springs here down to the Basin on the 10th of May, and on that day he saw a flock of sheep and three lambs, and the next day the party caught a young elk. He says they spoke about the lambs as being the first that had been seen; and so from that I take it that from the 5th to the 10th of May is about the time of their birth. My informant says that the summer and winter ranges of the sheep arc not different, except that they may range wider in summer than in winter. They stay on the east and south sides of the ranges the most when undisturbed in winter. In summer they are generally found on the higher benches or mesas of the hills and on all sides. Their food is mostly bunch grass and the mountain clover. The quadruped that is their greatest enemy is the mountain lion. They are also subject to a kind of scab disease that is very bad occasionally.—OLD FAITHFUL.

PROGRESS AT WASHINGTON.—In the Senate, June 10, 1886, Senator Warner Miller, of New York, introduced an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill creating in the Department of Agriculture an independent "Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy, for the promo-tion of economic ornithology and mammalogy; an investi-gation of the food habits, distribution and migrations of North American birds and mammals in relation to agricul-ture, horticulture and forestry." The amendment passed both Houses of Congress June 29. It has received the Presi-dent's signature and is now a law. Dr. C. H. Merriam has been appointed Chief of the Division of Economic Ornithol-ogy, and Prof. Walter B. Barrows, Assistant.

KINGSNAKE AND ADDER.—While crossing the Grand Prairie of Arkansas in the latter part of April, my attention was called to what seemed to be an immense coil of snakes lying in the grass apparently lifeless. My companion and I were surprised to find it one kingsnake in the act of swallow-ing another snake. After killing the kingsnake we separated them with little difficulty. The one the kingsnake had killed we found to be a species of the adder, commonly known as the blowsnake. Very little difference could be noticed in the size of the two snakes, but the kingsnake had wrapped himself about the body of his unfortunate victim and had his teeth imbeded in its neck. It would writhe and twist and try to get away, but its antagonist would only loosen this hold to get a fresher one nearer is head. The kingsnake finally succeeded in getting his victim by the head and commenced slowly to swallow it. The battle was now about over and he gradually leosened his hold from around its body and swallowed the entire snake.—L. JAY (De Witt, Ark.).

ROBINS AND CHERRIES.—In your last issue "X. Y. Z." complains bitterly of the depredation of robins in his cherry trees. If he will suspend a mounted hawk with wings spread in his orchard, or will put stuffed cats in the branches of the trees, moving them from day to day, the loss of cherries by birds will be likely to decrease.—C. H. M.

A PROPOSED DESECRATION.

A PROPOSED DESECRATION. The proposition to authorize the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Rail road Company to enter the Yellowstone National Fark with their tacks is again before Congress. It is one of those jobs which, lississipti, is alluring enough to keep appetite and effort spurred despite discouragement and obstacle, It has already been repulsed under circumstances that would have definitely disposed of any incompany to enter the Yellowstone River has been by act of Congress reserved for the use of the National Park. The peculation definitely disposed of the Yellowstone River has been by act of Congress reserved for the use of the People, set aside as public poperty which shall under no circumstances be opened to private speculation-kept, as it were against the day when population shall hark will be of a value heyond computation. By the terms of the act reacting this reservation the people are promised that the valuey shall have overrun the country, and when a magnificent tract such as the peculation kept, as it were against the day when population shall have hey not computation. By the terms of the act reacting this reservation, the people are promised that the people kept in a state of nature, sacred against the invasion of settlers, is reandeur unspotted, its beauty unsmirched. And as the people aver grandeur unspotted, is beauty unsmirched. And as the people aver grandeur unspotted, is beauty unsmirched. And as the people aver grandeur unspotted, is beauty unsmirched. The mais and that its promises to them and to posterity, the National Park has taken a strong hold upon them, and estalished itself firmly in their appro-ments.

The provided and the posterity, the National Park has taken a strong hold upon them, and established itself firmly in their appro-bation. Against this universal public sentiment, as against the more clearly defined and explicitly expressed opposition of every official of the government in any way connected with the Park, the Chinabar and Clark's Fork Bailroad Company are obstinately and resolutely pressure to be contrary in the park of the Chinabar and Clark's Fork Bailroad Company are obstinately and resolutely pressure with effortery enough to suggest that public interests will be promoted, however infinitesimally, by the construction of the rail-tor with effortery enough to suggest that public interests will be promoted, however infinitesimally, by the construction of the rail-tor and with effortery enough to suggest that public interests will be promoted, however infinitesimally, by the construction of the rail-nation, and with exclusive reference to the enrichment of a few specu-lators at the expense of the people of the United States. The passage of the bill will violate all the essential features of the plan on which the National Park was originally ordained. It will desirey, and per-vancity, to giving it to this private corporation as the reward of a subtrom importunes of a few spece. The private corporation as the reward of the subtrom importunes of a few spece for used the states. The passage of the bill will violates of a future benefit the Park, and will amount, practically, to giving it to this private corporation as the reward of the subtrom importunes of a few spece for a servery quarter of the world, the refuge for the big game which is being so rapidly exterminated extend. Every year attaches the people more deeply to a scheme which is the disting store and Clark's Fork Railway Company propose to destroy. They ask the privilege of invading the Park with their tracks, establishing shops and station houses wherever they see fit, and aspire generally to nullify the whole plan of the national

Game Bag and Gun.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE FIRSTER AND STREAM'S INCOME THE FOREST AND STREAM'S INCOME THE STREAM'S INCOME THE STREAM'S AND STREAM'S INCOME THE STREAM'S AND STREAM'S INCOME THE STREAM'S AND STREAM STREAM'S AND STREAM STREAM STREAM STREAM'S AND STREAM

OPEN SEASONS.

DATES BETWEEN WHICH IT IS LAWFUL TO TAKE FISH AND GAME

Arkansas.

Deer, Sept. 1-Feb. 1. Wild turkey, Sept. 1-May 1. Pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, Sept. 1-Feb. 1. Quail, Virginia part-ridge, Oct. 1-March 1.

Deer, elk, reindeer, caribou, hare, Sept. 1-Jan. 10. Grouse, partridge, prairie fowl, quail, snipe, robin, meadow lark, Sept. 1-Feb. 1. Wild duck, Sept. 1-March 1. Pheasant protected to Sept. 1, 1886.

California.

Quail, partridge, grouse, rail, Oct. 1-March 1. Doves, June 1-Jan. 1. Male deer or buck, July 1.-Nov. 1. Antelope, elk, mountain sheep, female deer protected at all times. Speckled trout, salmon trout, any variety of trout, April 1-Nov. 1. Salmon, Oct. 1-Aug. 3.

Canada-New Brunswick.

Canada—New Brunswick. Moose, caribou, deer, Aug. 1-Feb. 1. Lawful number killed by one person or hunting party, three moose, five caribou, five deer. Use of dogs forbidden. Partridges, Sept. 20-Dec. 1; exportation forbidden. Snipe, wood duck, teal, Sept. 4. May 15. Non-residents must take out license (fee \$20), at office Chief Game Com., J. de Wolfe Spurr, St. John, N. B.

Canada—Ontario.

Deer, elk, moose, reindeer, caribou, Oct. 15-Dec. 15; may not be killed for exportation. Grouse, pheasant, prairie fowl, partridge, Sept. 1-Jan. 1. Quail protected to 1888; wild turkey, to 1889. Woodcock, Aug. 15-Jan. 1. Sinjee, rail, golden plover, Sept. 1-Jan. 1. Swan, goose, Sept. 1-May 1. Ducks and all other water fowl Sept. 1-Jan 1. Hares, Sept. 1-March 15.

Salmon trout, whitefish, Dec. 1-Nov. 10. Fresh-water her-ring. Dec. 1-Oct. 15. Speckled brook, river trout, May 1-Sept. 15. Bass, maskinonge, June 15-April 15. Picherel, doré May 15-April 15.

Canada-Quebec.

Moose, deer, Sept. 1-Feb. 1 (female moose protected until Oct. 15, 1888). Caribou, Sept. 1-March 1. Hares, Sept. 1-March 1. Woodcock, snipe, Sept. 1-Feb. 1. Wild ducks, teal, Sept. 1-May 1. Grouse, partridge, Sept. 1-Feb. 1. Non-resi-dents must take out license from Commissioner of Crown Lands. Exports of deer, wild turkey and quail forbidden. Fishing seasons same as in Ontario.

Colorado.

Elk, deer, buffalo or bison, Oct. 15-Jan. 1. Mountain sheep protected to 1895. Partridge, pheasant, prairie hen, prairie chicken and grouse, Oct. 1-Nov. 15.

Connecticut. Ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock, Oct. 1-Jan. 1. Wildfowl, Sept. 1-May 1. Sora, rail, Sept. 1-Jan. 1. Trout, April 1-July 1. Florida.

This State has no game law.

Maine.

It is state has no game law.
Maine.
Moose; deer and caribou, Oct. I-Jan. 1 (forbidden to hunt with dogs, unlawful for one person to take more than one moose, two caribou, or three deer in one season. Mink, beaver, sable, otter, fisher, muskrat, Oct. 15-May 1. Wood-duck, dusky, black or other sea duck, Sept. I-May 1; law does not apply to seacoast. Ruffed grouse (patridge), woodcock, Sept. I-Dec. 1. Pinnated grouse, Sept. I-Jan. 1. Woodcock and ruffed grouse may be killed only for consumption within the State.
Salmon, July 15-Sept. 15; angling within 100yds, fishway, dam or millrace forbidden. Smelts, April 1-Oct. 1. Black bass, Oswego bass, white perch, July I-April 1. Landlocked salmon, trout, togue. May 1-Oct. 1; in St. Croix River and tributaries, May 1-Sept. 15; during February, March and April lawful for citizens to take "and convey the same to their homes, but not otherwise." Unlawful to take landlocked salmon trout to gue may for the velokennebacook lakes and tributaries, between Feb. 1 and May 1; unlawful in said waters to use spawn balt in September. Unlawful to take the sud diverse the sum of the Sutemath of Kennebago stream from July 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic, y or at the South Bog stream from July 1 to May 1, or in the Bemis stream from July 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic stream from July 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic stream from July 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic stream from July 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic stream from July 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic stream from July 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic stream from July 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic stream from July 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic stream from Sept. 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic stream from Sept. 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic stream from Sept. 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic stream from Sept. 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic stream from Sept. 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic stream from Sept. 1 to May 1, or in the Cup-suptic stream from Sept. 1 to May 1. Or in the Senoleago.</

Manitoba. Deer, cabri, or antelope, elk or wapiti, moose, reindeer or caribou, Oct. 1-Jan. 1. Ruffed grouse, pheasants, partridges, prairie chickens, Sept. 1-Jan. 1. All kinds of wild duck, sea duck, pigeon, teal, wild swan, or wild goose, except the variety of wild goose commonly known as the snow goose or the wavy, Aug. 15-May 1. Otter, fisher or pekan, beaver, muskrat and sable, Oct. 1-May 15. Mink and marten, Nov. 1-April 15. Ex-portation of game forbidden.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts. Woodcock, pinnated grouse, Aug. 1-Jan. 1. Ruffed grouse, partridge, Oct. 1-Jan. 1. Quail, Oct. 15-Jan. 1. Wood duck, summer duck, black duck, teal, any of the duck species, Sept. 1-April 15. Plover, snipe, sandpiper, rail, shore, marsh or beach birds, July 15-May 1. Wild pigeon, gull, tern, Oct. 1-May 15. Gray squirrel, hare, rabbit, Sept. 1-March 1. Deer protected at all seasons. Speckled trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon, April 1-Sept. 1. Salmon, May 1-Aug. 1. Black bass, July 1-Dec. 1. Smelt, June 1-March 15. Michigan.

Michigan.

Deer in Lower Peninsula, Oct. 1-Dec. 1; Upper Peninsula, Aug. 15-Nov. 15. Elk protected to 1880. Kuffed grouse, Sept. 1-Jan. 1. Quail, Nov. 1-Jan. 1. Woodcock, Aug. 1-Jan. 1. Finnated grouse, Sept. 4-Nov. 1. Wild turkey, Oct. 1-Jan. 1. Wildfowl, Sept. 1-May 1. (Wood, mallard, teal and gray ducks, Sept. 1-Jan. 1.) Saipe, Sept. 1-May 1. Exportation of deer, ruffed grouse, quail, prairie chicken, wild turkey, for-bidden. Trout. May 1-Sept. 1. Graving. Luce 1 Notes

Trout, May 1-Scpt. 1. Grayling, June 1-Nov. 1. New Hampshire.

New HampSnire. Plover, yellowlegs, sandpipers, ducks, rails, Feb. 1-Aug. 1. Ducks on sea coast may be shot in February, March and April. Woodcock, ruffed grouse, partridge, quail, Sept. 1-Jan. 1. Deer, moose, caribou, Sept. 1-Dec. 1. Raccoon, gray soquirrel, Sept. 1-Jan. 1. Hares, rabbits, musk rats, Sept. 1-April 1. Landlocked salmon, speckled trout, May 1-Sept. 30. Lake trout (taken with hook and line), Jan. 1-Sept. 30. Lake trout (taken with hook and line), Jan. 1-Sept. 30. Pike-perch, white perch, July 1-May 1. Black bass, June 15-April 30. Muskallonge, pickerel, pike, grayling, June 1-April 1.

White perch, July 1-July 1. Jula Data Data, Jule 1-April 1. Muskallonge, pickerel, pike, gravling, June 1-April 1. New Jersey. As given by New Jersey Game and Fish Protective Society: Ruffed grouse, Oct. 31-Dec. 31. Quail, Oct. 31-Dec. 31. Wood-cock, July 1-Aug, 1 and Sept. 30-Dec. 16. Prairie chicken, Oct. 15-Dec. 1. Upland plover, July 31-Jan. 1. Summer duck, Aug, 31-Jan. 1. Keed bird, marsh hen, Aug. 25-Dec. 1. Rail bird, months of Sept., Oct. and Nov. Gray, black, fox squir-rel. Aug. 31-Jan. 1. Rabbit, Oct. 31-Dec. 31. Salmon trout, last day of Feb-Oct. 1. Brook trout, last day of Feb-Oct. 1. Black or Oswego bass, May 31-Nov. 1. Non-residents must take out license. New Jersey Fish and Game Protective Society has jurisdiction over entire State; lee, \$2; secretary, Wm. L. Force, Plainfield. N. J. Or, non-residents to shoot or fish in Camden, Gloucester, Atlantic, Sa-lem, Cumberland and Cape May counties, may obtain mem-bership certificate of West Jersey Game Protective Society; fee, \$5 first year, \$2 annually thereafter; secretary, William T. Miler, 106 Market street, Camden, N. J.

New York.

New York. Deer, Aug. 15-Nov. 1. Dogging permitted, Sept. 1-Oct. 5, except in St. Lawrence and Delaware counties. One person may kill only three deer; may transport one carcas. Deer in Suffolk and Queens counties protected to 1891. Hare, rabbit, Nov. 1-Feb. 1. Black, gray squirrel, Aug. 1-Feb. 1; in Dutch-ess county, Sept. 1-Feb. 1. Wild duck, goose, brant, Sept. 1-May 1; in Long Island waters, Oct. 1-May 1; in Chautauque county, Sept. 1-Feb. 1. Bay snipe, sandpiper, shore bird, plover, in Queens and Suffolk counties, July 10-Jan. 10. Rail bird, meadow hen, in Queens and Suffolk counties, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; in Columbia county, Nept. 1-Dec. 1. Quail, Nov. 1-Jan. 1; in Columbia county, Nov. 1-Dec. 1. Ruffed grouse, partridge, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; in Suffolk and Queens counties, Nov. 1-Jan. 1; in Columbia county, Sept. 1-Dec. 1. Woodcock, Aug. 1-Jan. 1; in Columbia county, Sept. 1-Dec. 1. Woodcock, Aug. 1-Jan. 1; in Columbia county, Sept. 1-Dec. 1. Woodcock, Aug. 1-Jan. 1; in Columbia county, Sept. 1-Dec. 1. Kobins, meadow license from justice of peace to shoot game in Richmond county (Staten Island. almon, April 1-Sept. 1; in Forest Preserve, Adirondacks

ON A RUNWAY.

etc., speckled, brown. California trout, May 1-Sept. 15; sal-mon trout, landlocked salmon, May 1-Oct. 1. Black bass, Oswego bass, muscalonge, June 1-Jan 1. Black bass in Col-umbia county, Lake Mahopac, Schroon Lake and River, Para-dox Lake, Friends Lake, July 1-Jan. 1; in Lake George, Brant Lake, July 20-Jan 1. Black bass, nuscalonge, in St. Lawrence, Clyde, Seneca and Oswego rivers, lakes Erie, On-tario and Conesus, and Niagara River above the Falls, May 20-Jan. 1. Lawful weight black bass, ½ pound; lawful length, S inches. In Lake George waters, bulhleads, July 1-April 1; pickerel, June 15-Feb. 15.

Ohio.

Quail. prairie chicken, Nov. 10-Jan. 1. Wild turkey, Nov. 1-Jan. 14. Ruffed grouse, pheasant, blue-winged teal, Sept. 1-Dec. 31. Mallard, wood duck, other wild duck, April 11-Aug. 30; between Sept. 1-April 1 no killing permitted on Sunday. Monday and Tuesday of each week. Woodcock, July 4-Dec. 31. Turtle dove, Aug. 2-Dec. 31. Squirrel, June 2-Dec. 31. Rabbit, Oct. 2-Jan. 31. Deer, Oct. 16-Nov. 19. Dates are in-clusive.

Texas.

Deer, June 1-Dec. 1. Wild turkey, Sept. 15-May 15. Ruffed grouse, July 31-March 1. Quail, Sept. 1-March 1.

Utah.

Quail, partridge, grouse, Aug. 15-March 15. Wild ducks, Sept. 15-April 15. Quail and other imported game protected to 1887. Deer, Sept. 1-Dec. 1. Campers in the mountains may in July and August kill sufficient of the males to supply them-selves with food in camp. Elk, antelope, mountain sheep, protected to 1890. Trout, June 15-March 15; lawful size, 6in.

Vermont.

Deer protected to 1890. Quail, ruffed grouse, Sept. 1-Feb. 1. Woodcock, Aug. 15-Feb. 1. Wild geese and ducks, Sept. 1-May 1. Exportation forbidden.

Washington Territory. Deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep, Aug. 15-Jan. 1. Wild-fowl, Aug. 15-April 1. Prairie chicken, sage hen, Aug. 15-Jan. 1. Grouse, pheasant, quail or partridge, Aug. 1-Jan. 1.

TRANSPLANTING OUAIL.

TRANSPLANTING QUAIL. Editor Forest and Stream: Several years ago myself and brother bought in the New York market three dozen live quail in January and sent them to our old home in Connectieut, placing them in charge of a friend competent to care for them, to be kept till the cold, rough weather was over and then liberated. They were kept confined till early in March, only one dying, while the rest were all healthy and in good condition, when they were taken out and let loose, a pair in a place, in localities affording excellent cover and feeding ground. We expected to have a few days shooting the succeeding fall, but on tak-ing our annual trip to the old stamping ground and working thoroughly the entire section where the birds had been placed, we did not find a single quail. We were told that the birds had frequently been heard calling early in May, but after that time they were neither heard nor seen. Is it prob-able that they returned to the country from which they were captured? I do not know whether the birds we purchased were from the South or West. This being uv only experience in this line, I have oftem were drow user the memo of the birds. I thile now network

were from the South or West. This being up only experience in this line, I have often wondered what became of the birds. I think now, perhaps, a mistake was made in assuming the responsibility of mating the birds, it might have been better to have turned them loose in a bady and allowed them to have "managed their domes-tic affairs in their own way." Will others which are tried similar experiments with this lively game bird rell us of their success through the pages of FOREST AND STREAM? Was the effort to introduce the Mes-sina quait in this country an entire failure? A.

DAKOTA GAME AND RESORTS.

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MR. GRIFFIN SMITH, of Longmont, Colo., claims to have shot a mountain lion on the Little Thompson which meas-ured nine feet from the end of its nose to the tip of its tail.

ON the old dirt road that runs down from Minden to Conshata Chute along the eastern borders of Lake Bistenau, in Northwest Louisiana, twelve miles from Min-den and one mile and a half from where the road crosses Brushy Bayou, at the foot of the old mill dam, and just as you reach the high lands ascending from the bottomsthrough which flows the bayou, lived, in 1862, and still lives for aught I know, Green Mays, one of the greatest hunters of the Southwest.

brusny hayon, it the foot the ord min using using has a symplex each the high lands ascending from the bottoms through which flows the bayon, lived, in 1862, and still lives for aught 1 know, Green Mays, one of the greatest hunters of the Southwest. A man of powerful frame, of untiring energy, passion-tely fond of the wild sports of the woods, he had settled here, in the midst of an extensive forest abounding in wild game, for the enjoyment of the great passion of his lattes. Around him stretched an almost unbroken forest, where the antiered monarchs paid court to the meek-eyed does in unitant were of Brushy Bayon, filed with jack and bass and other fish, where he could, after a few hours' sport with rod and line and hook, supply his table with a luxury a king might enty; while two miles distant, nested among the hills, was Lake Bistenau, a very paradise for wildfowl, whence might be heard in the still mornings the distant houk, hour of show of second or the fors time. I can almost see the fook of green-headed mallards disporting themselves in the shallow water at the foot of the old descreta and broken milddam, just above the ford, as we approached the bayou on our way down form Minden. Oht how I wanted a gun. I was young then and had inherited a love for sport. I did the best I could with a little .22 caliber Smith & Wesson parlor pistol, the most formidable weapon we could muster, but did no harm to the ducks, other than to cause them to seek other haunts for their aquatic sports. A mile and a half beyond on the brow of a hill we canne to acan and and the house, that formed a sort of rack, upon which were piled the horms of mary an oble buck. They were the trophies of the hunt, which the great hunter had captured and out of which he arest of maxima and the fitter of a set and out of which the great hunter had captured and out of which the great a monument to his provess. I needed no one to tour destination, about eight miles further down the odd mass on or to cur destination, about eight miles further down t

and when the hour for retiring came, I went to sleep to dream of a wild and incongruous mixture of antlered bucks, screeching wildcats and baying hounds. By daylight the next morning we were through with breakfast and by sunrise we were in the saddle, with the and to take part in the hunt. My experience in the chase was very limited. A few years before I had enjoyed the pleasure of a camp hunt with some skillful hunters in South Alabama, but only got one chance to shoot at a deer. I boldly laid claim, however, to exemption from the initiation act, a ceremony customary among the old deer hunters of the Southwest and enjoyed very greatly by all except the "blooded" to entitle him to be recognized as a sportsman. If unsuspicious, the older hunters make him believe that his assistance is very important in skinning and dressing the deer he has killed. He is put to hold a leg or some import-ant part while the dressing is going on, and while his atten-tion is thus engaged, one of the hunters with bloody hands wipes them over his face, and this is the signal for a burst of merriment. It is useless to be offended, and he soon recognizes the situation and makes the most of it. Though poorly equipped for the purpose, I felt confident I could do the shooting, if I only had a chance. Guns were scarce in that region at that time, and I had to contend my-sely with an fawkward old blunderbus, with a home-made it at all. It was the best to be had. Arriving at our desti-nation, I was told to stand at a certain spot, and there I was let, with the assurance that a deer would be certain to come out at that place. The dynem in the forest I stood around for a time and di-rectly began to get tired of the monotony. I saw no reason why a deer should come to that particular spot more than anywhere else, and seriously doubted whether he would. The uubroken woods extended all around as far as I could see, and one place looked to me as favorable as another. I swe a log about thirty or forty yards away that was much more tempting to

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JUNE DEER FLOATING.

NASAWILE, Tenn.
JUNE DEER FLOATING.
Editor Forest and Stream:
The fishing about here has been unusually good so far this season, the trout running larger and more of them, and not the least good thing about it is that it has convinced the natives that it is a good thing to have protection. Two years ago for the first time in this section, a number of the streams and ponds were restocked, and last season the six-inch limit was very generally observed, and the gain is so apparent that the guides are anxious now to have the law observed more strictly. And most of them regret that the hounding bill was repealed. They see that if protecting the torut results so well, perhaps the deer would survive the loss of a few hounds. There is one man in this place who used to be a good still-hunter and thought it the manly way to hunt. But he has grown older and developed a "bay-window," and consequently cannot travel the woods as easily as in the old days, and finds it much easier to have the deer driven to him. It has a business in which he can employ a good many men. Most of them are constantly in his debt, and therefore will do his bidding, and are ready to "put out the dogs" for him in season or out. He used his influence to get the hounding bill repealed, but laughs at the stupidity of the legislators to be fooled by the arguments that were presented to them last winter. But he is now at the lakes, the Ausable, with two others, floating for deer in June.
Meede, Ed. Phelps, the three Turnbull boys, Frank Parker and one or two more have men now out watching the above-in amed party, and hope to get evidence to convict some of them, are very much opposed to the movement, and say they will do all they can to prevent members of the club from getting work as guides. But I think most sportsmen will have intelligence enough to employ them in preference to lawbreakers. The club secured the conviction of a number for fishing on Sunday recently. They are doing a good work and should have the bujot all

pany will pay into the treasury of the club \$25.] SOUTHERN QUALL GROUNDS.—Elizabethtown, Tenn., 'June 21.—This beautiful little town lies in the forks of the Wata-gua and Doe rivers, close up in the great Smoky Mountains. Quail are abundant; no jend to them. Stopping as we have been in towns of from fifteen bundred to four thousand inhab-itants, it has been a surprise to me to hear the notes of Bob White almost every waking hour for the past two months, and on our drives to see them as they rise by the roadside and once or twice in the garden. Where is this, do you ask? Anywhere along the Western & Atlantic Railway from Ma-rietta, Ga., to Dalton, Ga., and from there along the line of the East Tenn., Va. & 'Ga. Railway to Johnson City. Eliza-bethtown is said by knowing ones to have the best bass fish-ing in the South, and we are told that within twenty miles of here is as finc trout fishing as any one need ask. We hope to try it, and then to be able to tell your readers how the bass fishing compares with the St. Clair Flats, Kelley's Island and the Potomac, and how the trout fishing will com-pare with our Northern streams,—V. 'A. T.

THE PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

THE PRAIRIE CHICKENS. Editor Forest and Stream: While raking hay this week I ran over the nest of a prairie chicken. She was just hatching; had eleven that were able to get out of the nest and skulk, and one that was wet. She fluttered around on the ground with her feathers ruffled and tried to get me to follow. On my next round she appeared as a male, with head and tail up, and walked into the grass as if she did not have any claim on the peepers. After din-her I went back and re had removed all the young but the helpless one. That she had killed, I suppose; anyway, it had its skull crushed. A queer freak of a mother. I agree with "M. H.," of Champaign, that the law ought to be changed from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15. They would be grown by that date and would all fly up at once, and the dude could not bag the whole covey. BHEFFIELD, III. SHEFFIELD, III.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have never seen so many young chickens, and many of them are half grown and more. W. BISMARCK, Dak.

BISMARCK, Dak. Editor Forest and Stream: Sept. 1 is still the legal time to commence killing prairie chickens in lowa, and it is to be hoped that the law will be better observed than it was last season. The weather has been evcrything that could be desired for hatching. Unfortunately a good deal of the prairie grass was not burned until May, which destroyed a great many eggs; but there are still enough left to afford good shooting if let alone until they are ripe. A covey of fitteen is the largest number I have seen together yet. I heard the shrill call of Bob White to day, it being the second quail I have ever seen in this little prairie village. I see a solitary woodcock every summer, never varying forty rods from the spot where first seen three years ago. It must be the same bird, and I think I shall eat him this year if he puts in an appearance. RAND. appearance. LATIMER, Franklin County, June 80.

HOW LONG CAN FOXHOUNDS RUN?

HARME, HARME COURT, JUNE 30.
HOW LONG CAN FOXHOUNDS RUN?
A register of those sweeping dogs he mentions that don't that one of those sweeping dogs he mentions that don't follow the track, but grab on when they get a hot seen and then dry up, are generally here in Massachusetts swept off dogs to take their trail in the morning, start their fox and follow him till shot or holed, and only a first-class dog will do t; no sweeper nor grabber can do it alone; perhaps twenty or thirty of these sweepers might, but it looks to me a little more sportsmanlike to swindle one out of his life with a charge of shot with only one or a pair of dogs to follow him. If "Hounding," of Pine View, will wisit me next November I should be heartily glad to see him and a pair of his best words, and when he has proved them able to catch an old dog fox. I will be glad to acknowledge it through the columns of Forkest AND STREAM, and he can if he so pleases sell his dog fox. I will be glad to acknowledge it through the columns of boxes for a good.
The forkest AND STREAM, and he can if he so pleases sell his dog fox. I will be glad to acknowledge it through the columns of boxes for a good.
The forkest AND STREAM, and he then as representative Southern hounds. I noticed them spoken of and recomplication of his bliches and breed them to a good.
The forkest action of his bliches and breed them to a good.
The my opinion the difference is not so much in the hounds and was going to start a good pack. I would send to him and they have been bred-in too much. But if lower can to flow how was able to catch an old be they have been bred-in too much. But if lower at the bounds have hounds that they are, and lotten read of their they are, and lotten read of their they are, and lotten read of their they are a well bred hound, though I think they have been bred-in too much. But if lower at the bounds and was going to start a good pack I would send to him and they have been bred-in too much. But if lower at the bo

ASHBURNHAM, Mass.

HUNTING RIFLE SIGHTS.

Editor Forest and Stream: 1 have intended for some time to say a few words on the subject of hunting sights, but have waited, hoping that some one of more experience would do it for me. Perhaps if I start the subject some one will take it up and finish it more

one of more experience would do it for me. Perhaps if 1 start the subject some one will take it up and finish it more ably than I can. Your trajectory test has given all your readers the advantage of knowing what different rifles will do, and if we could have a good argument on the sight question through your columns I think it would help many a young hunter to decide what is best. My own experience is that most hunt-ing rifles, as they come from the factory, are not sighted to perfection by any means, and that open sights of any pattern are only reliable when used by the coolest of old hands. In quick shooting, shooting in dim light or at a dim object, it is extremely hard to draw just the right amount of front sight every time. More than half the misses that I have made at game were made by not having a plain view of the front sight because the notch blurred, or from drawing too coarse when in haste. With a peep sight all this is avoided. You cannot draw too coarse, and if you will use a large aperture, say one-tenth of an inch, you will never have any trouble in finding game through it. Many people think that a peep sight must be made with a very small aperture to be accurate, but this is a fallacy. The light is stronger in the center of the aperture than near the rim, and for that reason the eye finds the center. It is very hard to convince some people of this, because in aiming the aperture looks so large and they can see so much ground around the target and so much of the barrel. The only renson that peep sights have not been used for general hunting is because they have been made with too

much of the barrel. The only reason that peep sights have not been used for general hunting is because they have been made with too small apertures, the effect being to darken the mark too much. The common peep sight put on target rifles is of little use in hunting, as one can never find the game through it; but if the peep hole is reamed out to one-tenth of an inch it will be found to be the quickest sight that can be used. I prefer the Lyman sight to any other because it is so small, compact; but as far as the sight itself goes, I should think that any tang peep would do as well. The plan advised by Mr Van Dyke would be excellent if the stopping place was put at point blank.

I think that a bead front sight is much better than the cone-shaped ones now put on all hunting rifles. An open bead, such as is made by Mr. Wm. Lyman, is the best I have seen. The end of the bead being tipped with ivory, shows well on any object except pure white. Ivory, more-over, does not shine or glitter in bright sunlight. A sight of white (?) metal is so nearly the color of a deer that it does not show on one's body at all on a cloudy day. A black sight shows well on game in a good light, but if used with an open rear sight it does not give contrast enough, and therefore gets lost in the notch. With a peep rear sight it does very well, but is not near so good as ivory. The globe sight is a bead sight almost as old as rifles, but it is not of much use in hunting, as it is too hard to find game through it. I have very freely used the ideas and even the exact lan-guage of Mr. Lyman, Mr. Van Dyke and others, and I ought to add several lines of quotation marks to be distrib-uted through the letter. Fore Chark, Teras. Edilor Forest and Stream:

Boght to add several mes of quotation marks to be distributed through the letter.
C. L. S.
Forr CLARK, Texas.
Edilor Forest and Stream:
Now that the trajectory test as given by FOREST AND STREAM has passed and time elapsed for all to have given its record sufficient study to enable one to make a choice out of all the different makes and styles of arm most suitable for each hunter in bagging his game, whether it be on the Western plain or secreted in dense thickets of the Eastern States, I may suggest for the benefit of the latter class, that one essential point must ever be kept in mind, i.e., that their guns are usually sighted for only fifty yards, instead of two hundred. One may look upon the record and feel proud that he is the owner of a gun that makes a trajectory of only eight or ten inches at two hundred yards, and flatter himself that any deer showing up to him within that distance is bound to get hit. If a deer could be made to sit deliberately erect upon its haunches like a woodchuck while the hunter took his own time to hunt a dead rest for his gun, the probability is that the deer would receive a wound some two or three feet below the point aimed at. But few such chances, however, are likely to occur to most of men in a lifetime. One-half of the game will be shot within the fifty yards, and a large percentage of the rest seen will come within seventy-five or one hundred yards, so that the sights set at fifty are about the best that can be half or all-around shooting. One may chance to see a deer at two hundred yards to fire at off-hand occasionally through the open season, will be found to afford good practice. A few shots at each with a stationary sights, no matter whether the rifle carries forty, seventy-five or one hundred grains of powder, will fully satisfy most of hunters that good engineering, even with an inferior weapon, will secure more game than the best of guns in the hands of a novice. CAP Lock.
FREMSERGA, N.Y.

BEARS IN COLORADO.—Berthaud, Col., June 21.—Two weeks ago Mr. O. E. Rhodes, a young man who is herding my cattle some thirty miles up in the mountain, killed a large female cinnamon bear. While out on his horse looking after the cattle he discovered her down the mountain root-ing over stones after ants. He left his horse and boots, so as to make as little noise as possible, and with his .40 90 Ballard crept softly down through the rocks and trees to within about 100 yards of her. At this time she had got up on her hind feet and was ceratching the bark off of a small pine tree, as you have seen a cat do. He gave her a shot plump through the heart. And yet she got down and started off, and it was only after giving her three more shots and having his dog knocked some thirty feet down the mountain that he secured the old lady. She was large, but poor. He loaded her on his pony from a boulder and then the pony got the wind of her and ran away, got fast in an aspen thicket, and finally arived safe at the cabin. Mr. Rhodes says that bear sign is plenty. Blacktail deer are also plenty; he says he could kill one or more any day if he wanted to.—ELK.

MUZZLE VS. BREECH. —Jamcstown, N. Y., July S. — Editor Forest and Stream: I wish to call the attention of Mr. Napo-lcon Merrill to the fact that in your test of hunting rifles there was not a muzzleloading hunting rifle in the contest, the nearest to it being the one fired at the 100 yard range, and that one was beaten in regularity of bullet flight, *i. e.*, in accuracy, by twenty-seven of the thirty-three breech-loaders in competition. At 200 yards the muzzleloader tar-get rifle, with all the appliances of a target rifle, beat all of the breechloading hunting rifles in the regularity of shooling, the nearest one to it being the Maynard .40-cal., which was just four-thousandths of an inch behind the Romer muzzle-loader, the difference in elevation at 100 yards of the five shots being: Romer, .292; Maynard, .296; difference, .004 of an inch. The work of the breechloader is selling it. —R. H. BURNS.

PRINCE LEOPOLDO AUGUSTO, of Brazil, who is a midship-man on the Brazilian sloop Almirante Barroso, now in New York harbor, went woodcock shooting in New Jersey last Thursday. The party went to Fanwood, where they secured the services of Robert Walpole as guide. The day's bag for three guns consisted of eighteen woodcock, one hawk and a mud turtle, which the Prince took back to the ship with him.

WHAT GAME WAS BENJAMIN AFTER IN JUNE?—A late issue of the Utica, N. Y., Observer reports: "While Benja-min Hartman, of Oriskany, was out shooting birds with sev-eral companions yesterday morning, about two miles above Oriskany, he chanced to be near a tramp when the gun acci-dentally went off. The charge of shot passed through the foot of the tramp, injuring it very badly."

So easy to row with Allen's bow-facers. Catalogue free. Oars complete, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, Ill.-Adv.

AMONG THE NORTHERN LAKES OF Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa are hundreds of delightful places where one can spend the summer months in quiet rest and enjoyment, and return home at the end of the heated term completely rejuvenated. Each recurring season brings to Coconomovoc, Walkesna, Beaver Dan, Frontenac, Okoboji, Minnetonka, White Bear and innumerable other charming localities with romantic names, thousands of our best people whose winter homes are on either side of Mason and Dixon's line. Elegance and distributed by the ChrcAco, Minwatusze & St. Patu. Raitway, and will be sent free upon application by letter to A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Miwaukee, Wis.—Adv.

Sea and River Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publish-ng Co. A HUNT FOR A TROUT STREAM IN

ALASKA.

A HUNT FOR A TROUT STREAM IN ALASKA. A LITTLE more than a year ago, April 9, 1885, there appeared a communication in the Foreser AND STREAM over the signature of "Reel Plate," of a wonderful catch of your in a stream near Wrangell, Alaska. In our work of yunters, Shortly after our arrival from the south I began to make inquiries as to the location of this trout stream, and I have taken the stream on Prince of Wales Island, and I have taken to the south I began thout streams are scarce in Alaska, but I love to verify for myself what I read from others. I have taken seventy-five trout of an afternoon from a stream on Prince of Wales Island, and I have taken thirty from one pool on Revillageido Island without moving except to take the fish from the hook. All of these were caught with the fly, too, but the sport was been here ever since, told me that "it was down there, this stide of that mountain, where the Wachusett's officers went to fish." He pointed to a mountain, south of Wrangell, which slopes down to a point projecting into Zimovia Strait, and distant about the went there but did not find the stort at the open left for us before we got half way back. Marken the welk around by way of the rocky beach was boot the a companion and I went there but did not find the the short a companion and I went there but did not find the theta. The walk around by way of the rocky beach was boot the a been left for us before we got half way back. Marken hyse miles, and we were tird enough to take the provide the miles, there could not be a better stream for how then the one we found there, broad, rapid, full of deep pools and dark holes, but somehow we could not furct there boot the miles. There could not be a better streams of how the one for the rabin and on pains (muscular) for using be the reason for the trout not biting on the unitains this season, and here the high mountains are close out the one we found there, broad, rapid, full of deep pools and dark holes, but somehow we could not be a better stream for how the so

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[JULY 8, 1886.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS. CARP LAKE, MICHIGAN. - XVIII.

THE next day was Bob's birthday, and as a birthday is not an every-day affair, it was resolved to give Miss "Brown Eyes" a good send-off into her seventeenth year in the shape of a picuic, to be given under the management of the "Jones Family," aeross the lake at the "North Pole Events"

The shape of a ploud, to be given under the management of the shape of a ploud, to be given under the management of the "Jones Family," across the lake at the "North Pole Spring." Jim and I had discovered this spring while wandering around on our first unsuccessful hunt for Maybert's Creek, and, as we afterward learned, it is only about five rods from the creek, at the end of an old shingle cutter's road leading off from the main road, and about three-quarters of a mile from the lake. I note this spring because it is the best one anywhere along the lake or near it, and if any thirsty brother ever chances along the road near this little trout spring it will pay him, if it be a hot July or August day, to trudge down to it and slake his thirst with a draught of as pure, spark-ling, icc-cold water as ever welled up from the boson of Mother Earth. Then, when he has covered about half the distance back to the road, it will pay him to trudge back again and do it all over, for it is a rare spring. Hyperboler was elected master of ceremonies, and by 10 o'clock a big lnneh and all the party, except the skipper, who was indisposed, were off across the water for the spring and a good time. As old Dan can handle a rod with more comfort than he can the demoralized old right leg on a three-quarter-mile walk, and as there was no conveyance at hand to take him to the spring and as old Hickory was laid up in camp for repairs (I have carried the old fishhawk on my back on more occasions than one to a desired spot he could not reach alone, where he wanted to sit and fish), he and Muller spent the day fishing till the picnic broke up in the evening with somewhat better results than had attended us the day before.

where he wanted to sit and fish), he could not reach addie, somewhat better results than had attended us the day before. When all were back in camp the birthday festivities wound up with a supper by candle light, and I venture that did there in the Michigan North Woods, surrounded by her new made friends, "the Joneses." As I lay awake a while that night after the camp was at rest I tricd to figure out the reason for the indifferent sport forts, we had been sleeping too late in the mornings and failing during the wrong hours of the day. Before daylight in the morning I was out and half a mit-down shore in a boat, without having disturbed the slum bers of the girls or caused a break in the rythm of Muller's sonorous snore, and long before smoke curled out of the storey samal school of bas that were biting as if they wanted to make up for lost time. Now and then, too, a but always with disastrous results—a stroke of the gaff and a whack of the club ending the controversy in one round. The at last the goggle-eyes began tampering with the frog and it was time to rele up and by 9 o'clock for a late breakfast, with a whock of the club ending the round at twitchin' at yer at the down shore in a boat withing the more a stroke of the gaff and a whack of the club ending the controversy in one round. Then at last the goggle-eyes began tampering with the frog and it was time to rele up and by the rol in the boat, for as then durued red-eyed suofish a nibbin an' a twitchin' at yer at the day in the relevent the same of the solat, with a whock of the club ending the controversy in one round. Then at last the goggle-eyes began tampering with the frog and it was time to rele up and by the rol in the boat, for as then durued red-eyed suofish a nibbin an' a twitchin' at yer at the durued red-eyed suofish a nibbin tan' a twitchin' at yer at the down and a solat and 'ole quintessence' and started out the water by daylight next morning to beat James Mackeree's too dist boad and 'ole quintessence' and started out the transthem to it

a match, and was soon lost in a cloud of solace from the brar root. Next morning with all the good resolutions as to early rising, old Ben was the only one out before daybreak, and going over to call Bob, who had promised to go along if he would awake her, they were soon ready, and as they left the landing I heard him say, "Now, Bob, ef there's anything in airly fishid' yer uncle 'Il show ye how to ketch'em," and then the regular dip of the oars shortly took them out of hearing, past the point a couple of humared yards below. None of the rest had energy enough to get out, and the sun was well up before the camp was astir. When break-fast was ready an hour or two later and the mists had lifted from the water, they were discovered quietly fishing in the first little bay below camp, and the breakfast call on a fry-ing pan soon brought them in hungry and happy. "Look at them fellers, will ye?" said Hyper, as he dragged a fine string of fish to the edge of the water, twisting and thopping and throwing spray over him in small showers, "when Bob at' me go afishin', we go afishin', an' don't ye forgit it; hey! Bob?" But Bob had found the breakfast table, where she was distracting the philosopher with orders, and trying to convince the other girls that her appetite was failing her. It

turned out that Bob had taken ten of the thirteen bass brought in, and Ben had besides taken a pickerel and two "red eyes," but he didn't step quite so high over the achieve-ment as he did when he "ketched James Mackerel's trout." The old cowboy said in explaining how Bob came to lay him out, "Td a felt kinder mean to beat my own niece a-fishin', so I jest fished most o' the time without ary bait on my hook an' she a thinkin' all the time that I was a doin' my level best;" but Ben was used to wriggling out of tight places in fish stories, and it was not to be expected that he would be caught napping in an easy case like this. Bob was highly pleased over her catch, but was content after the first experience to let some of the others do theearly rising, while she found sport enough in late evening fishing, which, after all, was good enongh to satisfy any reasonable angler. We had at last, however, struck the key to the sport—early morning fishing—and those who could muster resolution to be out and on the water before san-up were sure to return before the forenoon was half gone with more fish than we could possibly use, and our neighbors were kept busy "sort-in' bones" during the rest of our stay. So the days passed on toward the end of our vacation, each full of its own pleasures and happiness without a cloud to mar the good feeling of the camp, and it was with many regrets that we looked forward to the breaking up of the happy family to go back to the noise and bustle and drudg-ery of the old life. We, the "old fellers," were getting young again and we hated to break off and take a backset for an-other year. There were some days left yet and each one was worth a

ery of the old life. We, the "old fellers," were getting young again and we hated to break off and take a backset for an-other year. There were some days left yet and each one was worth a whole month on the 'farm, in the sanctum, or in the office, whether we fished early or fished late or fished not at all; each one was to be enjoyed as though it were to be the last. The next morning some of us were awake before day for an early start, but on getting out, a fog so white and dense covered lake and land that it was impossible to see the "bennery" from our tents, and we could barely distinguish the outlines of the kitchen fly not more than a couple of rods away. The philosopher was roused out to get break-fast while we studied over this unlooked for "category." and soon the girls were awake and came filting over, one and two at a time, like shadowy spectres out of the sur-rounding mist, to huddle around the glowing stoves and wonder if this were a sign of another change of weather. Everything exposed was dripping with moisture, and the prospect was not a cheerful one for early sport; but Jim and Ben concluded that they could find their way to a certain strip of promising water above Horton's Bay, where they had made up their minds the night before they wauted to bish, and when Ben had once "set his head" to go they were soon ready and off. They were cautioned as they pulled away from the landing to follow the "synopsis"—as old Dick M. says—of the shore and bay, and keep the line of bulrushes in reach of the oar, lest they get lost in the fog and fail to reach the spot they were searching for, but Ben sid, "Shucks! I reckon I kin row straight across to the pint up yander, an' then we kin find the place slicker 'n grease." Two strokes of the oars hid them in the bank of fog, and we saw no more of them till it lifted, near the middle of the forenoon. The others of us had not "set our heads to go a lishin'," and we decided to stay in camp till the sun drove the mists from the wate. When the fog lifted so we could s

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that pole? our own camp, by the jumpin' jehossafat!' and then it all flashed into our empty pates instantly; there were Horton's barn and house, and the familiar fields and the camp, all looking as natural as life, and just then some one touched off the frying-pan, and here we are, but we don't want any more early fishing in a fog, even if we catch a string of fish as long as the boat." A few mornings after we were treated to another fog even heavier, but the experience of Ben and Jim had made us wise and no one ventured to explore its mysteries outside of a convenient hail.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE MUDDY POTOMAC.

THE MUDDY POTOMAC. The angles in this part of the domain are in a state of chronic despair. Most of the time since the latter part of April the water in the Potomac River and tributaries has been as rolly as the muddy Missouri, and now, when much preparation had been made for an outing on the Fourth, there is a deluvian down-pour, and the jig is up again. Good fishing was had during two or three weeks in April, but since then and all through spawning time hardly a fin has been taken. This has probably been fortunate for the fishes, as they were certainly not disturbed while nesting. Tou ably advocate the abolishment of spring shooting; would it not also be well for all concerned to discontinue spring fishing? I think it would. Large numbers of bass and other game fishes are taken in the spring just before and draing spawning time, and the streams are thereby robbed of vast numbers that would come in the order of nature. We all angle in the spring. It would be hard to forego the pleasure; but would it not be wiser? There has usually been fine sport catching striped bass with the fly near Little Falls, and in the tributary streams between this place and salt water, but this season was a blank on account of the condition of the water. There will be excellent black bass fishing in the Potomac in the fall, provided the water is clear, and persons wishing good sport can confidently seek it at any point on the river from the mountains to tide water. WASHINGTON, JULY. TROUT AND BEARS.

TROUT AND BEARS.

TROUT AND BEARS. I ARRIVED at Rawley Springs, in Rockingham county, Virginia, at nightfall on yesterday, June 29, and found the excitement of the hour to be a 164 inch trout killed by Mr. Pearson, the resident superintendent of the Springs property, in Dry River, about a half a mile from the hotel. This morning, while a small company of guests wcre watching the curious gambols of a small boy, a Newfound-had dog and a pair of bear cubs of about fifty pounds' weight, a stalwart mountaineer galloped into the midst of us astride of a mountain nag, calling for the loan of an axe, saying that he had killed a large bear and had two cubs treed about a mile up the river. Thereupon an adjournment was had to the new scene of action and these cubs also cap-tured. tured.

The bear excitement being over, this afternoon I got out my tackle and went down the river to try the trout. In a short time I killed six very fine ones, and hooked but re-turned to the water divers fingerlings. I found the killing fly to be coachman as I tie it, and typical professor. The

by tot down in the office extends. The way of preaty by not down in the office extends. They on a No. 3 Sproat, this same fly sometimes kills bass better than some of the regulation sorts. The rod I used this afternoon is one I made last year of the bois d'arc, or so called Osage orange wood, which I think superior to any rod I have ever handled. Thave found it to be an admirable working rod in bass fishing, but never tried it before on trout. I have no doubt is my own mind that this is by far the best wood in the world for rods. It is little heavier than red cedar, excessively strong and tough with more pliancy and spring than any other wood. The color is a beautiful orange, requiring no stain, receiving the highest polish and curving beautifully. I have rods of ash and ancewood, of bethabara and hornbeam and cedar, and have tried every known material for tips, and I would choose a bois d'arc rod over and above all other known material. The rod I have is rather short, only nine and a half feet; I prefer a rod of ten and a half feet, and I see no sort of occasion for having one rod for bass and a different one for trout. I think everything in excess of ten and a half feet is in the way in a trout or bass rod, under ten feet they begin to get too short. Nevertheless I have a cedar and hornbeam rod only eight and a half feet long I made about twelve years ago and with which I sometimes cast a bait à la Henshall and often use also as a fly-rod on difficult water to cast over. I have killed mary bass and trout with it at long range. RAWLEY SFRINGS,Va. M. G. ELLZEY, M. D.

CAMP OF THE BIG SIX.

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CAMP MEDICINE CHEST.—"Kingfisher" writes of camp medicine supplies: "The following is an excellent remedy in case of cramps, colic and ailments of like nature: B

Tinct. Zinglb Tinct. Menth. pip. Spts. Vin. Gal. Sig. Take at once. Mix.

SUBPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., July 2.—Inclosed I send you clipping from Collingwood, Ont., Weekly Enterprise. The editor is a fisherman and would not tell a lie. The clipping reads: "Messrs. Frank Nettleton, Will Begg, Jas. Stone, W. W. Nettleton and W. Watts were out at the river fishing on the first of the week, and while trolling near the mouth suc-ceeded in catching an immense muskulonge. It took the combined efforts of F. Nettleton and Begg to haul the huge fish into the boat. They brought their prize to town and placed it on exhibition at Stone's hotel. The fish measured 6 feet three inches and weighed 128 pounds. It was the largest caught for some years in these waters."

THIS IS VOUCHED FOR BY THE CORRESPONDENT WHO SENDS IT.—Reading Centre, N. Y.—A novel mode of fish-ing has been employed by a resident of Penn Yan, N. Y., who some time ago, while out rowing in Keuka Lake, had occasion to bend over the side of the boat. No sconer had his face come in close proximity with the water when his nose was seized by a large pickerel. The possessor of this delicate organ having resisted his antagonist, he succeeded in landing him in the boat and rowed ashore, proud of both wound and fish. This is not what is generally known as a "fish story," but an actual case of live bait fishing.—A. T. GESNER.

THE BIGGEST BROOK TROUT.—We have to record the capture of a brook trout weighing 124 pounds, by Mr. J. Frederic Grote, of 114 East Fourteenth street, New York city, in Mooselucmaguntic Lake, Maine, on June 11. The fish was a female, and Mr. Grote kept it in a car for one week, when it died. It was weighed several times at the Mooselucmaguntic House, in presence of Mr. John Schultz, of Philadelphia, and the proprietors, Messrs. Crosby & Twomley. It was 264 inches long, 174 in girth, 74 deep and was 4 inches thick through the back. The guide was Jerry Ellis, and they were trolling with a live minnow in 40 feet of water with a 74-ounce bass trolling rod. The trout was brought to New York and shown to Mr. Blackford, who decided that it was a *fontinalis*. It had been proposed to send it to the Smithsonian Institution to have a plaster cast made of it, but there were doubts as to its standing the journey as it was beginning to soften. It is now in the hands of Mr. Wallace, the taxidermist, and will shortly be on ex-hibition at Mr. Grote's place of business. We believe this to be the largest brook trout yet recorded.

MAINE SPECIAL SALMON LAWS. — Trout and salmon fishers are having a good time this season. Landlocked salmon are being caught in Cathume Lake. One weighing six pounds was caught in Denny's River on a salmon fly flast week. Cathume Lake empties into Denny's River. Poachers have ruined Denny's River for salmon. This is one of the best rivers in Eastern Maine for salmon. Ut it is under a special law, which means, in Maine, no law at all. If our commis-sioners had it under State law it would be fine in a few years. All the special laws for salmon streams in Maine should be abolished at once. It is proved in every case that towns and corporations will not protect. Let this thing be fixed next winter. There is a big scramble for the last lobster, herring and mackerel.—H. (Machias, Me., June 28).

DYNAMITING TROUT.—A gentleman who has recently re-turned from Chatham, N. H., reports that some mean speci-mens of human beings have made use of explosives in Moun-tain Pond, and that "its shores are wind-rowed with small dead trout, suckers, etc." A party (from Maine, we are sorry to say) who camped there about June 10 arc suspected. The matter, our informant tells us, is in the hands of the proper authorities and is to be vigorously pushed. We hope the perpetrators of this meanest of all mean ways of poach-ing will get the full length of the law.—BLACK SPOT (Seba-go Lake, June 28).

MAINE WATERS.—North Bridgton, Mc.—The black bass season in Maine opened July 1. The prospect for fishing in Long and Highland Lakes, Bridgton, was never better, A New York party have boats engaged on both lakes dur-ing the opening week. Our bass fishing attracts more attention each year, situated as we are at the head of the Sebago Lake route, one of the most charming steamboat trips in New England, and in the midst of beautiful drives and fine scenery our location is especially inviting to those seeking rest from the hurry and bustle of city life.—J. C. M.

NEW RICHMOND, Que., July 2 — The salmon fishing, which has been hitherto very poor on the neighboring rivers, has much improved of late. Lord and Lady Lansdowne, who have been camping out on the Cascapedia, have made several fine catches. Mr. R. G. Dun, of New York, fishing in the same stream yesterday, caught a salmon weighing fifty-one pounds, which he has shipped to the Merchants' Club of New York.

THE HULLISTON PRESERVATIVE Co., New Haven, Conn.-Gentle-men: Being a habitual fisherman, and having caught some fine specimens of trout, (on the farm of Charles Parker) one of which welghed over two pounds. I had a desire to preserve them In order to show them to the many callers at my office, and procuring some "Vlandine" at your works. I treated three of them, and I am pleased to report, that after cyhibiting them In my office for four weeks, I then sent them to a friend in Waterbury, where two weeks later I saw the lish, and found them still sound and good, with no indications of decay. It is a wonderful thing, and one of the most importance in the commissary outful for sportsmen and tourists.-FIRED A. DURANT (Durant Hotel, New Haven, Conn.),-Adv.

ALLEN's bow-facing cars can be attached to any boat in 5 minutes Try them. Little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, Ill.-Adv

fishculture.

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THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY.

[Discussion following the paper of Mr. John H. Bissell, entitled "Fishculture a Practical Art," published in Forest and Stream, May 20, 1886.]

Discussion following the paper of Mr. John H. Bissell, entitled "Thickulture a Practical Art," published in Forssr AND STREAM, May M, 1880.] M. R. BOOTH-I would like to state for the benefit of some of the gentlemen here, to show the enormous results to be derived from lishculture, that at the cannery I am interested in on the Columbia River, in the State of Oregon, they pack 600,000 cases of salmon per annum. It is worth four to five dollars a case on the ground. Now you can readily see that is \$5,000,000. It takes three fish to the case. That is less than 2,000,000 of fish. Now the salmon there produce, I understand, from 15,000 to 20,000 fry, so you can readily see it doesn't take many salmon to ree-supply by artificial propagation the salmon that are taken from that river to produce \$3,000,000 per annum. In other words, we catch 3,000,000 of fish which produce \$3,000, 000, and they can be replaced by artificial propagation for at least \$10,000 in money. Now if there is anything in this world you can speak of that will produce so much for so little invest-ment I should like to know it. M. BISEELL-Mr. Booth have stated in outline in my paper just what my conclusions are, drawn from a great many facts and a great deal of thought and consideration of the subject. It is true that artificial propagation, if carried on on a proper scale, can be done very cheaply. I made some figures for presentation to the committee by our register two years ago, and if I remember rightly it was something like this: That if way that we were then and are now doing it, that the cost per think it was that—one-third of a cent, or less, per thousand. I think it was that—one-third of a cent, or less, per thousand. I think it was that—one-third of a cent, or less, per thousand. I think it was that—one-third of a cent, or less, per thousand. I think it was that be cost of proper policing, inspection and regula-tion of the fisherles will not cost what Mr. Booth seems to in-dicate. We asked the last Legisla

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to use canvas if they please to catch them. How long would it be if you put in fish at one cent a thousand in the waters— these small fish are comparatively worthless—before they

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THE MACKEREL SEASON.

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Indeed there are plenty of thinking men, thoroughly conver-sant with the fishing business, and who have given the sub-ject a good deal of thought, who are convinced that this early fishing for mackerel with seines is a most prolific cause of the departure of mackerel from our coast. It is certainly admitted by all that larger and fatter mackerel would result to the trade were the early seining stopped. But it is understood that the Fulton Market fresh fish trade is to oppose the passage of the anti-early-seining bill in the Senated and it may be defeated.

protective measures is the worst enemy to fish and game protective measures. It is also understood that the "Botton fresh fish trade is inimical to the measure. What means a dollar to the market dealer must not be touched by legislation, be the value of fish and game protection never so great to the rest of the world. The right to buy and sell at all seasons regardless" of results is being fought for with all the force money can buy, and all the foolish sentiment about the sacreo rights of trade that can be gathered up with which to frighten the markets he gislator. The spawning is over by the last of June, and the mackerel then begins to improve in condition as well as size, but the fresh fish dealer is not willing to wait. He must have his prey at all seasons not absolutely prohibited by an edict of nature which cannot be overcome. Specifical

SALMON IN THE HUDSON.

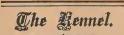
SALMON IN THE HUDSON. SALMON IN THE HUDSON. The conded in our columns, are very encouraging. The most doubting of "Thomases" must admit that these fish are the re-sult of the plant of 1882 by Prof. Baird. In former times an occasional stray salmon has been taken in this river, but it has been at intervals of some years. Now, however, we have and others seen just at the time when they naturally would be looked for after the first planting. In former experiments in the Hudson, we think that to only the quinnat salmon of the Pacific coast were planted, and these fish have failed to re-turn to waters on the Atlantic slope. The salmon put in the Hudson by Prof. Baird since 1882 have all been of the Atlantic species, the Salmo salar, from the rivers of Maine, and there is positive proof that the trout streams of Warren county, New York, afford them food during their early life. Last October we reported the capture of yearlings from Clendon Brook, and now we are permitted to publish the following letter to the Superintendent of the Long Island Hatchery, where the fish are brought to life: This morning's mail should deliver to yon a couple of young salmon. Yesterday editor Harris, of the Glens Falls *Republican*, and I wento ut to try for trout, and our labors ended at Clendon Brook. I fished the brook but a short time, for fifty salmon would rise to one trout, and I did not wish to run the risk of injuring the salmon. Every pool or 'hole'' contained them, they were on the riffs, in fact, they were everywhere. They are so much brighter colored when seen in the water than the trout that they are easily distinguished. I injured two and therefore kept them, and just had time last night after I re-turned to get them in the midnight mail. You will see that they are in good condition, better even than those I sent last type. At four months younger they seen fully as large as the sample I sent last. October, and they are certainly fatter. I think you will call these prety fair yearlings. I

sent you was six, which is about the size of last year's plant that I saw. The plant of 1884 seem to have all gone to sea.— A. N. CHENEY. [We have seen the specimens sent, and they are exceed-ingly plump and well fed. The fact that adults have returned from the light plantings of 1882 shows that they will push through the impure waters of the lower Hudson, as the shad do, and seek the spawning grounds above. The tributaries of the upper river are all that can be desired as salmon nurseries, and we hope to see this good work go on until "Hud-son River salmon" are quoted in the market, and anglers are to be seen whipping the pools above Troy if the proposed fish-ways are properly built.]

ways are properly built.] THE TROY DAM FISHWAY.—Glens Falls, N. Y., June 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Correspondents of Forest and Stream recently questioned the existence of a fishway in the dam at Troy; and in commenting thereon I stated that I had supposed that the law providing for a fishway had been com-piled with, and the the chute now to be seen in the dam was the result. This evening I notice that Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan "has completed the reparts to the old fishway in the State dam at Troy." This seems to settle the question of the fishway's existence, and let us trust that it permits the salmon, lately known to have returned to the Hudson, to ascend another stage on their long journey to the other obstacles are as speedily removed, Hudson River salmon may in a few years become as well known as Hudson River shad.—A. N. CHENEY. CARP CULTURISTS are to have a special journal to be

CARP CULTURISTS are to have a special journal to be called the *Journal of Fishculture* and Rural Hydrauhics. It will be edited by Mr. Milton P. Fierce, and published by the Rural Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, under the patronage of the American Carp Cultural Association.

ALLEN'S bow-facing oars, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth



FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS. Sept. 21.—Field Trials of the Manitoba Field Trials Club. Charles A. Boxer, Secretary, Box 282, Winnipeg. Nov. 8.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abliene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas Citty, Mo. Pisher's Island, N. Y. Max Wenzel, Secretary, Hoken, N. J. Nov, 92.—Eighth annual field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y. Dec. 6.—Eighth Annual Field Trials of the National Field Trials Club, at Grand Junction, Tenn. DOG SHOWS.

DOG SHOWS. July 20, 21, 22 and 23.—Milwaukee Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Man-ager, Milwaukee, Wis. July 27 to 81.—Dog Show of the California Bench Show and Field Trials Club. E. Leavesly, Superintendent, 436 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. Aug. 24, 25, 26 and 27.—First Annual Dog Show of the Latonia Agricultural Association, Covington, Ky. George H. Hill, Manager, P. O. Box 76, Cincinnati, O. Sept. 8, 9 and 10.—Hornellsville, M. Y., Dog Show, Farmers' Club Fair. J. O. Fellows, Superintendent, Hornellsville. Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.—First fall dog show of the New Jorsey Ken-nel Club, Waverly, N. J. A. P. Vredenburg, secretary, Bergen Point, N. J.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. A K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-listed every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blacks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries birthplace to breed, then the result of this early seining of mackerel is plain—the utter driving them from our coast.

PARASITIC DISEASES IN DOGS .- III.

PARASITIC DISEASES IN DOGS.-III.
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PARASITIC DISEASES IN DOGS.-III.
There are a provided in the dog a very small tapes, thus of deally are the ravages of the larval form of this parasits in other animals, that a full understanding of its life instant is most important to the dog owner and stock-raiser. The ommon hydatid tapeworm (*lania echinococcus*) in its double coven of hooks, there being from thirty to forty hook. There are four suckers, behind which the head segment is much elongated, forming the so-called "neek." The fund is armed with a pointed rotellum and a double coven of hooks, there being from thirty to forty hook. The reproductive papilla is situated on the segment when mature equals in length the three exterior ones, there being the intervention of this segment or proglotitis somewhat below the central line. This minute cestode inhabits the intestinal canadicate the dog and wolf, probably causing but trifling inconvenience to its canine bearer, but a dog infected by hydatid tape ince to its canine bearer, but a dog infected by hydatid tape ince to its canine bearer, but a dog infected by hydatid tape ince to its canine bearer, but a dog infected by hydatid tape ince to its canine bearer, but a dog infected by hydatid tape ince to its canine bearer, but a dog infected by hydatid tape ince to its earner bearer, but a dog infected by hydatid tape ince to the harboring one of these tenna is continually pass. The the adult parasite. The eggs are diffused through water, specially by diseased dogs swimming through it, so vashing of the ova which have adhered to the har around the anasy inder the set of draidenee to the data and the adult approxement. This larks now broke and there here the favorite situations. The embry on whore the average is a minute exployed by any herbivorous animal, a most wonder, these again "grandbar researchere". The speceasity does and the search and eggin. The search approxement is a data the search and eggin an indeget the buy diveres animals, as *H*

The serif the following characters: They measure about 1-80 inch in length, the body is divided by an hourglass-like constriction, the anterior portion being armed with rostellum and hooks.
Should any part of an hydatid cyst containing one or more brood capsules be swallowed by a dog or wolf—as often happens when dogs have access to butcher's offal—the cyst walls are digested, and the heads set free. These soon attach the meelves, and rapidly develop into adult tapeworms within the alimentary tract, and the cycle of development goes on, the teenia again producing eggs, to again cause hydatid disease in some unfortunate runninant or in man himself.
As fully twenty-five per cent of all human victims of echinococcus disease die from its ravages, and as it is a very fatal disease among domestic runninants, the importance of this paraits is very great. There are few reliable statistics in regard to its prevalence among dogs, the cestode being of such small size that the most careful observer may miss it even when several are present in the intestines of the dog under dissection. The highest authorities state that this tenia occurs in at least one per cent. of all English and Anerican dogs; in Australia it is quite common, and in Ireland it is reported as being exceedingly abundant, quite a percentage of the human population and many domestic animals succumbing to echinococcus disease. Hydatids are found in all species of our domestic herbivora, although fortunately but rarely, and it is therefore evident how assily dogs may become infected by eating raw butcher's offal.
This simfletent here to say that hydatid disease in man is not excessively rare in the United States, and is a most dangerous and intractable affection. Among our domestic herbivora the disease is a most serious cause of loss of condition, and often proves fatal.
Hydatid cysts may cause death in man or animals by mechanical pressure on vital organs, or by ulcerating or bursting into the body cavity or into almost any of

given rise to inflammation and the consequent formation of baseesses. Its average size was about one-fourth of an inch in ength. This species has since been found to be common among dogs in India. The dog fluke is clothed with minute spines, which been abundantly on its outer surface. Although the average ength is but one-quarter of an inch, specimens one-half of an inch in length have been found. The eggs are oblong, nar-rowed at the anterior pole and are furnished with a sort of id to facilitate the escape of the embry o when hatched. The occasionally been the cause of death, as in a case reported by Professor McConnell. The symptoms caused by the presence of this fluke in the bile ducts are those of inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)-iregion, and at times enlargement of that organ. The syste-mic symptoms may be very profound. The prognosis of both acute and chronic hepatitis in the dog from any cause is very unfavorable, the acute form, whether parasitic or other-wise, usually proving fatal. But little if anything can be done for this affection; tonics, stimulants and nourishing food with possibly a muster plaster

or mustard poultice over the region of the liver are indicated. Opium to allay pain may be required; the dose must at first be small and gradually increased as the symptoms demand; the dose of the sulphate of morphia for a foxhound or pointer is from 1-12 to $\frac{1}{5}$ of a grain, to be repeated as often as neces-care.

is from 1-12 to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain, to be repeated as the sary. It is very important that dogs dying of *hepatitis*, especially in tropical countries, should be "posted," and the liver care-fully examined for flukes; the parasites being preserved if found, and the lesions produced noted. More knowledge on this subject is much needed by comparative pathologists and veterinarians. The winged fluke of the dog (*Holostoma alatum*) is of but little clinical importance. It inhabits the small intestines and is rare.

The development of the *trematoda* is even more complex than that of the hydatid tapeworms. The life history of the conjoined fluke has not yet been fully demonstrated, but doubtless it closely resembles the other flukes in its meta-

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A FRAUDULENT MEDAL.

A FRAUDULENT MEDAL. Editor Forest and Stream: A very glaring fraud has lately come under my notice. The fate Pittsburgh show offered silver medals as second prize in several classes. I recently had one of these analyzed, and it contains no silver whatever, being principally tin and lead! This is the most palpable, outrageous froud I have yet met with. To offer a silver medal which would be worth probably \$250, and give a pewter one worth two cents, is abominable. The recipient of this particular medal had to pay 35 cents expressage on two cents worth of metal. Of course the soci-ety may be a victim and may have paid for real silver medals; but in that case they owe it to themselves and their exhibitors to bring the swindler to justice and get thereal thing. If they are not the victim, then I am sorry to say that somebody is in a very unenviable position. I may say that I am convinced disclosure as you will be. That you may have the evidence of your eyes on this matter, I send you the medal in question. W. WADE.

HULTON, Pa., June 26.

IWe have examined the medal sent us by Mr. Wade, as well as others sent us by winners at Pittsburgh, and find them all alike. The metal of which they are made is very similar to pewter. It consists of lead, tin, zinc, with a slight trace of copper.]

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—Editor Forest and Stream: I had a little experience with my house dogs this evening which struck me as rather curious. My cocker bitch Dottie Stubbs has been boycotted for a season, and to-day was brought into the house for the first time in four weeks. During her ab-sence we have placed in the library a red foxskin, mounted as a mat. She immediately took her position beside it and guards it most carefully, never taking her eyes from it if one of the other dogs comes into the room. My black cocker jobo and she have always been great friends; but it is no use, if he shows his head in the room there is trouble. Thinking it stood on end, and I saw prospects of a fight in the near future; so I let them out again. While I am writing this letter she is lying beside the mat, with one eye on the black dog in my easy chair. If she lay on the skin, I should think she was cocker bitch that took a pair of beagle pups under her care and would allow no dog near them. But this is my first expe-rience with a common mat. Is it because of its resemblance to a dog? I wonder if any of your readers have had a like experience.—C. S. D. (Warren, R. L). THE MILWAUKEE DOG SHOW.—Milwaukee, Wis., July

experience.-C. S. D. (Warren, R. I.). THE MILWAUKEE DOG SHOW.-Milwaukee, Wis., July 1.-Editor Forest and Stream: Entries for the Milwaukee bench show are coming in apace. They close on the 10th inst. The secretary requests residents to send in their entries at once, in order to avoid the inevitable rush after July 5. Milwaukee is noted for having the best class of non-sporting dogs of any city in the West. A fine special prize has been contaibuted to the club to be awarded to the best pit bull-terrier, Class 104. This class will be judged by a resident of Milwaukee. Great praise is due to Mr. John D. Olcott for his admirable management of our last bench show, as well as for his efforts in engineering the coming one. Mr. Olcott is never so happy as when ministering to the enjoyment of others, and he has made sacrifices of time and money in getting up and conducting those popular shows, which entitle him to the gratitude of all who love and admire that most faithful of all animals-the dog.-M. J. EGAN.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

125 No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents. Drog, Philadelphia.—A pointer pup has a very ugly looking skin over his eyes. The eye is red close in and gradually turning to white; it is the same in both eyes. Ans. Drop a few drops of solution of sine sulphate in the eye (strength, two grains to ounce of water) each horning. If not well in a week write again. KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.-For the convenience of breeders we bave prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound, for retaining duplicates, sent postpaid, 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

IT Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks. Jefferson, Gold Medal, Vixen, East Lake Beauty, Red Stocking and East Lake Flora. By Geo. Gillivan, West Jefferson, O., for pugs, two dogs and four bitebes, whelped April 20, 1886, by Bradford Ruby out of Flosey (A.K.R 2250). Tinfoil, Gold Nugget. East Lake Lilly and Pride of East Lake. By Geo. Gillivan, West Jeffersen, O., for pugs, two dogs and two bitches, whelped May 29, 1886, by Treasure (A.K.R. 472) out of Peggie (A.K.R. 1904).

Infold, Gold Avlaget. East Lake Lake and Fride of East Lake. By Geo. Gillvan, West Jeffersen, O., for pugs, two dogs and two bitches, whelped May 29, 1886, by Treasure (A.K.R. 472) out of Peggie (A.K.R. 1894).
 Toney and Lillie, By Frank F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., for white bull-terriers, dog and bitch. whelped May 29, 1886, by Count (A.K.R. 3178) out of White Violet (A.K.R. 3799).
 Countess. By Frank F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., for white bull-terrier bitch, whelped April 2, 1886, by Count (A.K.R. 3178) out of Young Venom (A.K.R. 2789).
 Countess. By Frank F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., for white bull-terrier bitch, whelped April 2, 1886, by Count (A.K.R. 3178) out of Young Venom (A.K.R. 2789).
 Lady Isabelka. By C. W. Littlejohn, Leesburg, Va., for lemon and white pointer bitch, whelped May 27, 1886, by Fritz (A.K.R. 1351) out of Virginia (A K.R. 1357).
 Wordeck. By Hervey E. Parker, Groveland. Mass., for lemon and white pointer bitch, whelped April 7, 1886, by Toots (A.K.R. 21) out of Peg (A K.R. 3479).
 Glenmore. By Dr. D. S. Woodworth, Fitchburg, Mass. for reduction of Lady Norah (Rorv O'More-Norah O'More).
 Judy Ob. By Geo, E. Browne, Dedham, Mass. for black cocker epuniel bltch, whelped Oct, 17, 1884, by Oho H. (Farrow's Obo-Chloe II.) out of Daisy Zulu (Zulu -imported Swee).
 Ranarchog, By Mrs. C. E. White, Cleveland, O., for white, black and tan bacils better bitch. Whelped May 24, 1886, by Rex Gladstone, May 24, 1886, by Rex Gladstone (Koryal Gladstone-Molle Druid) out of Pride of Delaware (Carlowitz-Olle).
 Mite dual tane Englisb setter bitch. Whelped May 24, 1886, by Memmon (Carliph-Polly) out of Stealing Away.
 Middlennarch and Mentor, By Terra Cotta Kennels, Toronto, Ont, for black and white goritor and Mentor, By Terra Cotta Kennels, Toronto, Ont, for black and white greyfound dog, whelped Feb. 28, 1886, by Memmon (Caliph-Polly) out of Stealing Away.
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12 Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Syren-Glen. J. H. Thomas's (Haverhill, Mass.) Irisb setter bltch Syren (Elcho-Rose) to Herbert Flint's Glen (Glencho-Lady Edith), June 27.

June 27. Mcg-Rockingham. P. K. Dumaresq's (New York) English setter bitch Meg (Tramp-Nina) to F. Windholz's Rockingham (Belthus-Bess), June 19. Beldame-Bang Bang. Rutherford Stuyvesant's (New York) pointer bitch Beldame to Westminster Kennei Club's Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394), May 16.

bitch Beidame to Westminster Keinfer Club's Daily Bang (A. K. 334), May 16.
Bessie Hazel-Bang Bang. W. C. Hazel's (Washington, D C.) pointer bitch Bessie Hazel to Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang (A. K. 394), May 26.
Brie-Bang Bang, T. F. Rivers's (Bridgeport. Conn.) pointer bitch Erie to Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang (A. K. R. 394), April 1.
Happy Medium - Bang Bang, F. R. Hitchcock's (New York) pointer hitch Happy Medium (Croxteth-Van Fan) to Westminster Kennel (Club's Bang Bang, K. R. 394), April 2.
Luckgstone-Bang Bang, Westminster Kennel (Club's (Babylon, L. 1) pointer bitch Luckystone (Tory-Mooustone) to their Bang Bang (A. K. 394), April 16.
Countess-Bang Bang, Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. 1), pointer bitch Countess (Sensation-Lass) to their Bang Bang (A. K. R. 394), May 10.
Pocalionitas-Bang Bang, F. R. Hitchcock's (New York) pointer

A. May 10. Onlocase (Sensation-Liss) to then Blag Date (A.K.K. J., May 10. Onlocase Bang Bang, F. R. Hitchcock's (New York) pointer to Pocahontas (Tramp-Grace) to Westminster Kennel (Llub's Bang ung (A.K.R. 394), May 2. Lalla Rookh-Bang Bang, Luke W. White's (Mahwab, N. J.) pointer ten Lallah Rookh (Sensation's Son-Grace) to Westminster Kennel Ub's Bang Bang (A.K. 394), June 18. Moonstone-Bang Bang, Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, I.) pointer hitch Moonstone (Bag-Luna) to their Bang Bang (K.R. 394), June 2. Pearl Blue-Grac. Chas. York's (Bangor, Me.) English setter bitch and Elue-Grava U.S. York's (Bangor, Me.) English setter bitch and Elue-Grava B.

Pearl Blue-Gran. Chas. York's (Bangor, Me.) English setter bitch Pearl Blue (Royal Blue-Dryad) to bis Gun (Gladstone-May B.), June 24.
 Nettlez-Scot Free. Glencoe Collie Kennels' (East Bethlehem, Pa.) collie buch Ida Nettles (A.K.R. 2533) to their Scot Free (A.K.R. 2635.), June 21.
 Scotter Blue, Geo, Chillas's (Toronto, Ont.) Clumber spaniel bitch Jeass-Johnny, Geo, Chillas's (Toronto, Ont.) Clumber spaniel bitch Jeass (Jack-Jill) to F. H. F. Mercer's Johnny (Gen-Joan), July 1. Heather Luss-Jargus H. A. H. Aldrich's (Meirose, Mass.) Gordon setter bitch Heather Lass (Jack-Glipsey) to Geo, E. Browne's Argus 11. (Argus-Thayer's Beauty), July 1. Jady Obo-Shady. Geo, E. Browne's (Dedham, Mass.) Corker span-iel hitch Jeasica (Doane's Torn-Cremorne) to his Argus H. (Argus-Thayer's Beauty), June 13. Lola-Spark Noble. A. E. Burche's (Washington, D. C.) English setter bitch Lola (Rake-Fanny) to bis Spark Noble (Count Noble-Spark), May 15. Victoria-Spark Noble. A. E. Burche's (Washington, D. C.) English setter bitch Victoria (A.K.R. 1823) to his Spark Noble (Count Noble-Spark), May 10. Grace-Lava Rock. M. Bell's (Washington, D. C.) English setter bitch Cinca to A.E. Burche's Lava Rock (A.K.R. 360), May 10. Jennie-Lava Rock. M. Bell's (Washington, D. C.) English setter bitch Cinca to A.E. Burche's Lava Rock (A.K.R. 360), May 10. Jennie (Dashing Laddie-Diasy) to A. E. Burche's Lava Rock (A.K.R. 369), May 18. Jill Acgent Yozk. Surrey Kennels' (Ellicott City, Md.) fox-terrier bitch Jill (A.K.R. 529) to A. Belmont, Jr.'s, Regent Vox (A.K.R. 347), May 26.

Jill-Regent 1 520 to A. Belmont, Jr. e, and May 26. Surrey Nan-Stableford Joc. Surrey Kennels' (Ellicott City, Md.) fox-terrier bitch surrey Nan (A.K.R. 1902) to F. Hoey's Stableford Joe (Corinthian-Jenny), May 26. Surrey Clover-Micture, Surrey Kennels' (Ellicott City, Md.) fox-terrier bitch Surrey Clover (A.K.R. 1899) to J. E. Thayer's Mixture (Spice-Fairy III.), June 2. WHELPS. pice-Fary III.), June 2. WHELPS: IF Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks

WHELFY.
WOICS must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.
Revel III. Graphic Kennels' (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer bitch Revel III. (Graphic-Beryl), June 37, cight (ilve dogs), by their Donald (Bob -Sappho).
Morning Star. (Dashing Dan-Daisy Starlight), June 24, eight (ilve dogs), by his Gun (Gladstone-May B).
Trusty Gladstone. Jeo, Jarvis's (New York) English setter bitch Tructy Gladstone. Jeo, Jarvis's (New York) English setter bitch Tructy Gladstone. Jeo, Jarvis's (New York) English setter bitch Maud S. Geo, Jarvis's (New York) English setter bitch Maud S. Geo, Jarvis's (New York) English setter bitch Maud S. Geo, Jarvis's (New York) English setter bitch Maud S. (K. R. 364), Miay 19, fave (four dogs), by A. M. Tucker's Dash III., Laverack's (Odd) Bine Prince-Armstrong's Kate).
Maud S. Geo, Jarvis's (New York), English setter bitch Maud S. (K. R. 364), Miay 19, fave (four dogs), by A. M. Tucker's Dash III., Josenne, Unub's (Babylon, L. 1.) pointer bitch Luckystone. (Mestiminater Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. 1.) pointer bitch Mud Fisher. Fisher & ParkInson's (Middletown, Conn.) Irish setter bitch Mud Fisher (Glencho-Vic), June 33, ten (fuve dogs), by Dr. Jarvis's Sarsfield (Gari yoven-Curren's Helle II.).
Beda (Avalanche-Urrula), June 24, twelve (seven dogs), by B. B. MoGregor's Boso 11. (Irish Alp-Bella).
Modregor's Boso 11. (Irish Alp-Bella).
Modhare, K. Fred W. While's (Worcester, Mass.) pointer bitch Daphne K. (Prince-Chip), June 19, five (ne dog), by G. W. Armoy's Bob (Hucker Bang Ank's (Kate)), and bitch since dead.
Mathe K. Tred W. While's (Manchester, N. H.) hult-terrier bitch Daphne K. (Prince-Chip), June 19, five (Gur dogs), by Count (Marquis-Klo.
Mather Hang K. Tore (Markes (Manchester, N. H.) hult-terrier bitch Little Nick (Little Victor-Dalsy), July 3, five (four dogs), by Count (Marquis-Klo. Little Nell (Little Victor-Dalsy), July 3, 199 (Marquis-Kit), Jolly Nell, A. J. Callahan's (New Haven, Conn.) English setter

bitch Little Neil (Prince-Jolly May), June 4, seven, by W. B. Tallman's Mack B. (Dick Laverack-Twilight).
Hilra. H. C. Sellman's (Leeshurg, Va) mas'iff bitch Hilda (Hero II.-Norah), June 16, ten (five docs), by lis Vulean (Major-Nell).
Viryinita. C. W. Littlejohn's (Leesburg, Va.) pointer bitch Vurginia (A.K.R. 1357), May 27, Inne (two docs), by lis Friiz (A.K.R. 1357), May 27, Inne (two docs), by Jins Friiz (A.K.R. 1351), Jane. P. H. Adee's (Westobester, N. Y.) pointer bitch Jane (Baug Baug-Lill), June 26, ten (two docs), by Jins Friiz (A.K.R. 1357), Say 27, Inne (two docs), by Jins Friiz (A.K.R. 1357), Jane, Baug-Lill), June 26, ten (two docs), by Jins Prinz (A.K.R. 1357), June 30, ten (five docs), by Graphic Kennels' Eracket (Graphic -Bloomo).

-Bloomo). Daphae II. Essex Kennels' (Andover, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Daphae II. (A.K.R. 489), July 4, eight (five dogs), by their Essex (A.K.R. 931).

SALES.

(A.K.R. 931).
SALES.
SALES.
EF* Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.
Storm. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped September, 1832, by Carl out of Countess Vesta, by L.H. Mayott, Springfield, Mass, to Chas, R. Hodge, Manchester, N.H.
Cheopatra. Mastifi hitch, whelped May 6, 1886, by Hford Caution out of Countess, by E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., to W. P. Stevenson, New York.
Vera. Liver and white pointer bitch, whelped July 17, 1883, by Pete, Jr., out of Roxey, by C. W. Tuttle, Pawtucket, R. I. to Chas.
A. Parker, Worcester, Mass.
Itford Caution—Bess whelp. Mastifi bitch, whelped May 7, 1886, by g. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., to L. A. Hall, Boston, Mass.
Jerchant Prince—Bernie V. whelps. St. Bernards, whelped April 23, 1886, by E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., and an orange tawny and white bitch to Prederick Kimball, Worcester, Mass.
Jefferson. Pug dog, whelped April 20, 1855, by Bradford Ruby out of Flossy, by Geo. Gillivan, West Jefferson, O., to Clem Garr, Richmond, Ind.
Rubie E. Pug bitch, whelped July 18, 1855 (A.K.R 2001), by Geo. Gillivan, West Jefferson, O., to Frank Holmes, Past Lake Flora, Pug bitch, whelped April 20, 1856, by Bradford Ruby out of Flossy, by Geo. Gillivan, West Jefferson, O., to Frank Stapp out of Flossy, by Geo. Gillivan, West Jefferson, O., to Frank Stapp, Hong, Inde Robe, Mass., and April 20, 1856, by Fradford Ruby out of Flossy, by Geo. Gillivan, West Jefferson, O., to Frank Stapp, Hong, Inde Robe, Stapp and State Prinz, Pug bitch, whelped April 20, 1856, by Bradford Ruby out of Flossy, by Geo. Gillivan, West Jefferson, O., to Frank Stapp, Hong, Inde, April 20, 1856, by Bradford Ruby out of Flossy, by Geo. Gillivan, West Jefferson, O., to Frank Stapp, Hong, Inde, April 20, 1856, by Bradford Ruby out of Flossy, by Geo. Gillivan, West Jefferson, O., to Frank Stapp, Hong, Inde

Milou Frössy, 69 dec. Melped April 20, 1886, by Bradford Ruhy out of Vizen. Pug bitch, whelped April 20, 1886, by Bradford Ruhy out of Flossy, by Geo. Gillivan, West Jefferson, O., to M. M. Murphy, Kip-ley, O. East Lake Beauty. Pug bitch, whelped April 20, 1886, by Bradford Ruby out of Flossy, by Geo. Gillivan, West Jefferson, O., to R. M. Conway, Owensboro, Ky. Tinfoil. Pug dog, whelped May 20, 1886, by Treasure out of Peggie, by Geo. Gillivan, West Jefferson, O., to K. M. Conway, Owensboro, Ky.

Thype: "Transmission of the second sec

Gold Nugger. Pug dog, whelped May 29, 1885, by Trensure ont of Pergrej, by Geo, Gillwan, West Jefferson, O., to Jacob Petery, London, O.
 Pride of East Lake. Pug bitch, whelped May 29, 1886, by Trensure out of Pergre, by Geo. Gildwan, West Jefferson, O., to Jos. R. Richards, Chicago, Ill.
 Madcap and Harebell. Beagles, whelped April 29, 1886, by Hue Cap II, out of Constance (A.K. 2012), by Coffin, Zimmer & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y., a white, black and tan dog and white, black, tan and blue ticked bitch, to MeFarland & Co., Meadville, Pa.
 Pansy Blosson. Black and tan Gordon setter bitch, whelped January, 1580, by Rep out of Nelie Horton, by Geo. E. Browne, Dedham, Mass., to Water C. Drew, Cambridgeport, Mass.
 Beasie. Pug bitch, whelped Oct. 13, 1586, by Bunny out of Judy, by Henry O. Burdick, Springfield, Mass., to T. J. Flack, Washington, D. C.

Beppo. Pug dog, whelped April 11, 1886, by Andy out of Daisy, by Henry C. Burdick, Springfield, Mass., to A. F. Sepperley, Cambridge, N. V.

Beppö. Fug dog, whelped April 11, 1806, 6Y Andy Old CJ Dalky, 6y
 Henry C. Burdick, Springfield, Mass., to A. F. Sepperley, Cambridge, N.Y.
 Fourn. Fawn Italian greyhound dog, whelped May 2, 1886, by
 Prince out of Bess. by Henry C. Burdick, Springfield, Mass., to Edward Richards, North Dana, Mass.
 Trump. Red setter dog, whelped May 2, 1886, by Joe out of Nell, by
 Benry C. Burdick, Springfield, Mass., to Edward Richards, North Dana, Mass.
 Trump. Red setter dog, whelped May 2, 1886, by Joe out of Nell, by
 Benry O. Eurdick, Springfield, Mass., to Peter Maloary, same place,
 Judy Obo. Black cocker spaniel blich, whelped Oct. 17, 1884, by
 Doon I. out of Daisy Zulu, by J. E. Rothwell, Longwood, Mass., to
 Geo. E. Browne, Dedham, Mass.
 Jessica. Black and tan Gordon setter blich, whelped April, 1881,
 by Doane's Tom out of Cremorne, by E. C. Alden, Dedham, Mass., to
 Geo. E. Browne, same place.
 Mb. Black cocker spaniel blich, whelped Feb, 23, 1886, by
 Obo II. out of Fannie Obo, by H. C. Bronsdon, Boston, Mass, to A. S. Marshall, Concord,
 Mass.
 Masruire, Milwaukee, Wis, to Geo. Gillvan, West Jefferson, O.
 Nelte. Lemon and wbite pointer blich, whelped Nov, 15, 1885, by
 Oborl I. out of Fannie Obo, by H. C. Bronsdon, Boston, Mass., to T. J.
 Herring, same place.
 Robert W. Pug dog, whelped April 18, 1886 (A.K.R. 3757), by R. W.
 Maguire, Milwaukee, Wis, to Geo. Gillvan, West Jefferson, O.
 Nelte. Lemon and wbite pointer blich, whelped Nov, 15, 1885, by
 Charles L. Pug dog, whelped April 18, 1856 (A.K.R. 3753), by R. W.
 Middlemarch. Fawn and while greyhound dog, whelped Feb, 28, 1865, by Memnon out of Stealing Away, by Terra Cota Kennels, Toronot, O., to F. B. Belltory, Parktalay, Ca.
 Medss

Toronto, Ont., to F. B. Mellroy, Parkdale, Can. PRESENTATIONS. East Lake Lilly. Pug bitch, whelped May 29, 1886, by Treasure (A.K.R. 472) out of Pegrie (A.K.R. 1804), by Geo. Gillivan, West Jef-forson, O., to Gov, J. E. Foraker, Columbus, O. Argus II. Black and tan Gordon setter dog, whelped May, 1884, by Argus out of Beauty, by Alex. Pope, Dorchester, Mass., to Geo. E. Brown, Dedham, Mass. Argus II.—Jessica whelps. Black and tan Gordon setter dogs, whelped Jan. 31, 1886, by Geo. E. Browne, Dedham, Mass., one each to Alex. Pope, Dorchester, Mass., and C. T. Bailey, Plymouth, Mass.

Don'r twist your neck off, but use Allen's how-facing oars. Little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmoutb, Ill.-Adv.

Rifle and Tray Shooting.

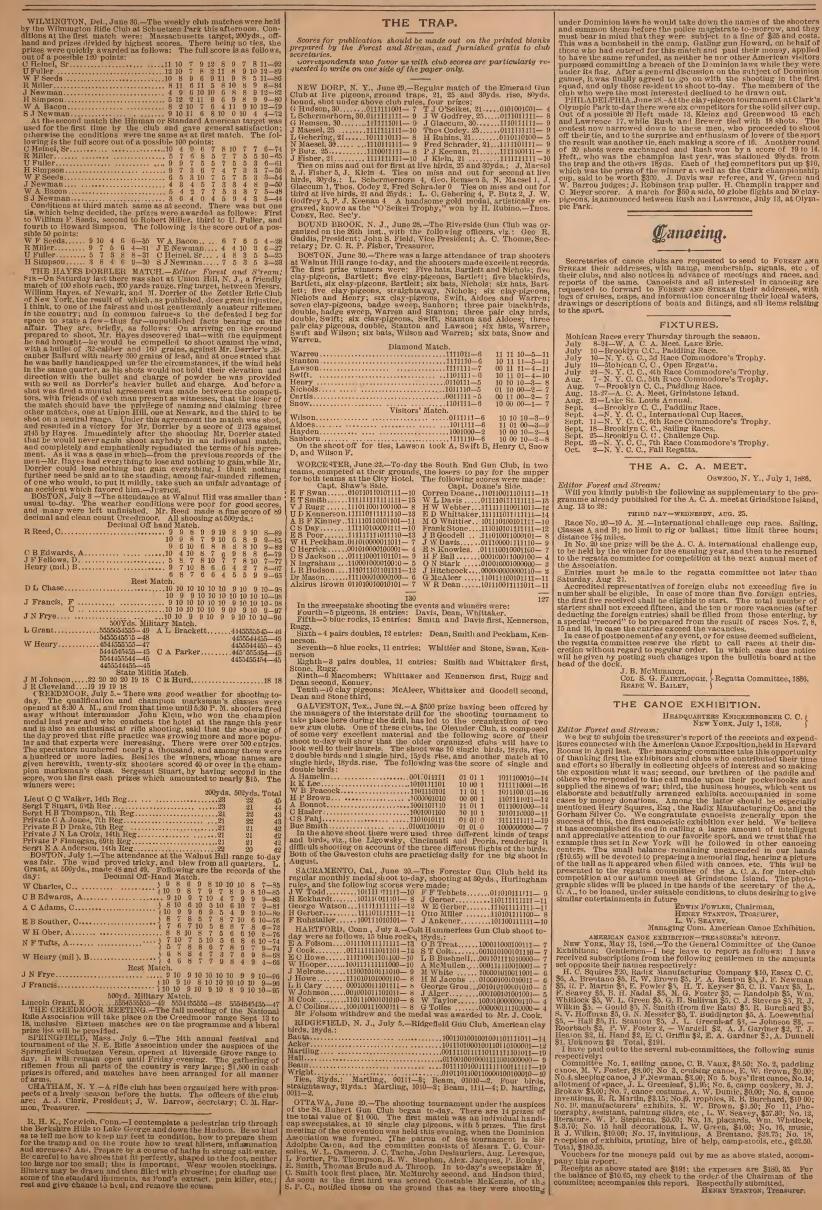
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RANGE AND GALLERY.

UNITED STATES CHAMPION CLUB.—Editor Forest and Stream: At a meeting beld of rilemen at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., Wm Hayes in the chair, a match was arranged to be shot on the above-named range under the following conditions: That the shoot-ers who enter procure a cup to he designated the Champion Cup of the United States, each man to shoot 100 shots. German ring target, possible 25; rifles, any within the schuetzen rules; entrance fee, \$5; half winners and the other half lose. There are already 20 entries, and all shooters who are interested in this sport are invited to partici-pate. The following-named shooters have already entered: Wm. Hayes, M. Dorrler, C. G. Zettler, B. Zettler, B. walther, D. Miller, J., H. Brown, L. Flack, C. W. Karcher, I. Goopersmith, V. Steinhack, C. F. Gensch, L. Vogel, E. Beartrand, A. Lober and G. Zinmerman. All Lobers, Sco., 200 West Nieteenth street, New York.

Boydell . Lemaitre

Stevens. G Heyle F Daubert. C C Heyle McFall.



R. H. K., Norwich, Conn.—I contemplate a pedestrian trip through ne Berkshire Hills to Lake George and down the Hudson. Be so kind s to tell me how to krep my feet in condition, how to prepare them prithe tramp and on the route how to treat blisters, inflammation ud soreness? Ans. Prepare by a course of haths in strong salt-water. e careful to have shoes that it perfectly, shaped to the foot, meither to large nor too small; this is important. Wear woolen stockings. listers may be drawn and then filled with giveerine; for chaining use inne of the standard liniments, as Pond's extract, pain killer, etc.; set and give chance to heal, and remove the course.

0011-2. OTTAWA, June 23, --The shooting tournament under the auspices of the St. luhert Gun Club began to-day. There are 14 prizes of the total value of \$1000. The first match was an individual handi-cap sweepstakes, at 10 single clay pigeons, with 5 prizes. The first meeting of the coovention was held this evening, when the Dominion Association was formed. The patron of the tournament is Sir meeting of the coovention was held this evening, when the Dominion Association was formed. The patron of the tournament is Sir meeting of the constant the committee consists of Messrs. T. G. Cour-solles, W. L. Cameron, J. C. Tache, John Deslauriers, Aug. Leveeque, L. Fortier, Ph. Thompson, R. W. Stephen, Alex. Jacques, P. Boulay, E. Smith, Thomas Brule aud A. Throop. In to-day's sweepstake MI C. Smith took first place, Mr. McMurchy second, and Hudson third. As soon as the first hird was scored Constable McKenzie, of the S. P. C., notified those on the ground that as they were shooting



NEW YORK C. C. INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGE CUP.

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without the delay and confusion that is so common. WEIGHT OF CENTERBOARDS.—Will some of the canoeists who are accurately informed on the subject, please tell me through the FOREST AND BTREAM, the exact weight it would add to a canoe to put in first, a four section Alwood board 2010. long, each section 4in. wide; also added weight of same if 24in. long? Second, the exact added weight for a Goodrich board 30X9in.? Third, ditto for Radix opard (for a wide keel cance)? I desire this information only as re-gards the lightest standard patterns of boards mentioned, including trunks, bolts and all fittings.—LANGEBIL. VESPER BOAT CLUB REGATTA.—On June 29 the Vesper Boat Club, of Lowell, held their minth annual regutta over the olub course a tandem paddling race took place, between E. S. Sherman and C. P. Nichols, and Paul Butler and Howard Gray. The latter team led at first, but soon fell back, Messns. Sherman and Nichols winning by two lengths. The distance, ½ mile with turn, was made in 5m, 25s.

ROYAL C. C. A SAILING race, open to any cances, came off in Teddington Reach on Wednesday, the 16th inst., for two prizes, presented by J. Macgregor and G. Herbert, and a good race resulted, although there was too much wind for the small Second Class cances to save their time off the larger boats. Sailing race, open to any canoes, under time allowance by girth

ing length measureme		
Canoe.		Owuer.
Nautilus	First Class	W. Baden Powell
Pearl, 1885	First Class	W, Stewart.
Sabriua	Second Class	R. Turner.
latspaw	First Class	L. Down.
Akaroa	Second Class	A. B. Ingram.
Spindrift.	Second Class	Major Roherts.
Foamfleck	Second Class	W. H. Roberts.
Mr. Tredwen's new	Pearl was also entered	, but was not quite
ready for launching.	and Spindrift and Foami	leck arrived too late
in m the about		
	1 3 C 37 337	to dead man to mind

for the start. There was a strong wind from N.W., may ward down Teddington Reach in lumpy over the line, closely followed by Pearl, a canvas, Nantilus sailing without a mizzen to windward very fast, and left Pearl, whi deck. Yankee fashion, rapidly. Sabrina but the latter kept ahead of Akaroa. Aft tilus shook out a reef and set nizzen, ar to run up, Sabrina indulering in a spinna in the relative positions of the cances to t that the two first, Nautilus and Pearl, helt The times of the rounds were:

The times of the rounds	were:		
	First Round.	Second Round. 7	Third Round.
Nautilus		5 55 20	6 16 03
Pearl, 1885	5 30 05	5 55 35	6 19 15
Sabrina	5 33 45	6 00 30	6 28 50
Catspaw	5 35 00	5 51 30	6 30 32
Akaroa	5 88 90	6 02 30	6 31 20
-Field, June 19. The a	manual mogatta		
-Field, June 19, 110 a	indual regarda	was sallou ou oun	

 Categraw
 5 50
 5 51 30
 6 30 32

 Atagrao
 5 52 00
 6 22 30
 6 31 20

 -Field, June 19.
 The annual regata was sailed on June 25.

 MOHICAN C. C. RACES,-Tbursday, June 17.-Championship race, postponed twice on account of lack of wind. Marion B. holds of wind. Marion E. B. S.M. Wackerhagen, 60ft; Annie O., H. L. Thomas, 5ftf; Jurnian, E. S. Oliver, 5ftf. Juniors: Arno, H. C. Cushman, 5ftf.; Marion B., R. S. Oliver, 5ftf. Juniors: Arno, H. C. Cushman, 5ftf.; Marion B., R. S. Oliver, 5ftf. Juniors: Arno, H. C. Cushman, 5ftf.; Marion B., R. S. Oliver, 5ftf. Juniors: Arno, H. C. Cushman, 5ftf.; Marion B., R. S. Oliver, 5ftf. Juniors: Arno, H. C. Cushman, 5ftf.; Marion B., R. S. Oliver, 5ftf. Juniors: Arno, H. C. Cushman, 5ftf.; Marion B., S. S. Mit, 5ftf.; Mermaid, L. J. Frince, Sett.; Ohingachgook, W. Wheeler, 56ft. Wind light and variable. Canoes got away together and for the first quarter key slowly ahead and passed 1% mile buoy with fair lead, Marion B. a good second, Annie O. next; Arno and Came in a good third. thereby winning the junior blue pennant from the former. Arno fourth, Annie O. fith; others not taken as it was too late. The race was generally insatisfactory on account of the lack of wind. The Vesper was absent and unable to competer, and has the name of each winner in-scribed thereon. A new race will be substituted for the 60ft. Init. What with the Susquehanna trip and the Sunday cruises, the Upper Hudson and the cruise to Grindstone, the Turtles are getting a full benefit out of their craft this year. We are counting on many visit-ors of the A. C. A. bi-centennial week, and will give them a good race if they will enter, and a good time whether or not. -MLARON B. On Thursday, July 1, Junior Race, prize, a senior pennan; On Thursday, July 1, Junior Suny eligit Bor prizes. Enth

HALLOCK'S "ALASKA."-Mr. Charles Hallock, who is well known as an experienced traveler, and who has thoroughly studied Alaska and its resources, is about to issue an illustrated work, now on the presses of the Forest and Stream Publishing Co. It is entitled "Our New Alaska; or, the Seward Purchase Vindicated." The glowing accounts of the country from the pen of Mr. A. P. Swineford, who was so long identified with our most important from ore interests, have contributed toward awakening a special interest in the trade, and have served to pave the way for Mr. Hallock's work among what we hope will be-come a large constituency.-The Iron Age, June 24.

Dachting.

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FIXTURES.

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8.8. 10.10.10.113.114.15-17.17.17.21.22.24.24.24.

24. 24. 24. 27. 30. 31. 31. 31.

2.2.4.6.7

There are still many clubs not re	presented below, and some of the
tes in the table are not official.	We ask the aid of club secretaries
d others in completing and corre	ecting the list;
JULY.	7. Beverly, Club, Mon. Beach,
to 11, Interlake Y. R. A. Cruise	7. Quincy, Club.
to Put In Bay.	8. Quaker City, Review.
Great Head, Club, Wintbrop.	9. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
Quincy, Club.	10. L. Y. R. A., Toronto.
Great Head, Club, Winthrop,	11. Great Head, Ladies, Winthrop,
Hull, Novelty, Hull.	14. Sandy Bay, Club, Squam.
Corinthian, Club, Marblehead	14. Hull, Open, Hull.
Corinthian, Club, Marblehead Sandy Bay, Pen., Rockport,	14. Beverly, Cham , Nahant.
Beverly, Cham., Marblehead.	14-29. Quaker City, An. Cruise.
Great Head, Ladies', Winthrop	21. Beverly, Open, Marblehead.
Hull, Cham., Hull.	24. Great Head, Cham., Winthrop,
17. Amer. (Steam), Annual.	25. Hull, Ladies', Hull.
Sandy Bay, Cor., Rockport.	28. Corinthian, Club, Marblehead .
to 25. Knickerbocker, Cruise.	58. Hull, Cham., Hull,
Jersey City, Annual.	28, Sandy Bay, Open, Squam,
Atlantic, Cruise.	SEPTEMBER.
Hull, Ladies', Hull.	2. Boston, Cup, City Point.
Boston, Cup, City Point.	3. Quincy, Club.
Dorchester, Club, Harrison.	4. Dorchester, Club, Harrison.
Beverly, Club, Mon. Beach.	4. Beverly, Open, Mon. Beach.
Corinthian, Ladies', Marble-	4. Corinthian, Cham., Marblehead
head.	4. Sandy Bay, Pen., Rockport.
Sandy Bay, Pen. Gloucester.	6. Newark, Open.
Great Head, Cham., Winthrop.	6. Quaker City, Cup, 2d Class.
Quincy, Club.	8. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
Great Head, Club, Wintbrop.	11. Hull, Cham., Hull,
L. Y. R. A., Belleville.	11. Corinthian, Sweepstake, Mar-
Beverly, Cham., Swampscott.	blehead.
Hull, Cruise, Eastward.	11. Sandy Bay, Sweep., Gloucester
Sandy Bay, Ladies', Rockport.	17. Toledo, Pen., Toledo,
AUGUST.	19. Quaker City, Review & Cruise.
Sandy Bay, Open, Rockport.	18. Sandy Bay, Club, Rockport.
L. Y. R. A., Kingston.	18. Sandy Bay, Club, Rockport. 18. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.
N. Y. Y. C., Annual Cruise.	25. Buffalo, Club, Lake Erie,
L. Y. R. A., Oswego.	28. Beverly, Club, Nahant.
Corinthian, Open, Marblehead	

BEVERLY Y. C. 107TH AND 108TH REGATTAS.

THE 107th regatta. The first open sweepstakes was sailed at Monument Beach, July 3, in a moderate breeze, W. by S, at start, gradually shifting to S. by E. In the first class, last year's champion, Surprise, was conspicuous by her absence; but the new Mollie, Hanley's latest, was on hand to fill ker place. The Vice-Commodore was first over the line, aud was not passed, though close pressed by Creep, a new and large boat from Mattapoi-sett.

In second class Superior and Crawl, both new hoats, made a close rece, while in third class last year's rivals, Petrel and Fannie, had it rice and there. Summary as below:

hip and buck. Summing us herow,					
FIRST CLASS.					
Sailing length.	Acti	ial.	Cori	rect	ed.
Creep, E. C. Stratton	2 24	58	2]	17 9	5
Mattie, Vice.Com. Stockton	2 25	33	2 1	16 3	9
Quisset, R, B. Hiller	2 32	42	2 :	24 2	7
Mabel, S. H. Perry	2 34	53	2 2	24 2	6
Mollie, J. Hill	2 35	14	2 2	24 2	5
Cuttyhunk, T. Aiken, Jr	2 35	49	2 2	27 4	4
SECOND CLASS.					
Superior, Wm. Phinney	2 30	28	2 1	19 4	4
Crawl, J. E. Hiller	2 30	38	21	19 0	5
Harold, J. F. Perry	2 39	42	2 :	26 0	1 6
THIRD CLASS.					
Fannie, F. W. Sargent	1 46	44	1 :	36 4	9
Petrel, G. H. Richards	1 47	50	11	84 4	7
Dolly, A. S. Hardy	1 54	09	1 .	45 1	0
Thetis, Alfred Dover	2 00	23	1 -	17 5	7
Mertie A F. Crowell	2 01			51 1	
Judges-G. A. Goddard and W. Lloyd Jef	fries.	Jud	ges'	vac	ht.

Judges-G. A. Goodard and w. Loyd Jennes. Judges' ya Maude, B. Y. C. Courses, 7% for third class, and 11 for others. The 108th regatta, the first of the season for the Buzzard's pennant, was sailed off Monument Beach in a very strong S.S W.w Mattie astonished every one by beating Surprise in her own weat the latter being a little slow in shaking out her second reef at start.

start. In second class Lestris and Mr, Curry's new boat made a very close race, the latter coming home free under two reefs, while Les-tris had staken all of hers out. In third class Fannle avenged her defeat of the third on Petrel, the latter being shorthanded and unable to shake out her reef coming home. Summary as below:

FIRST CLA	SS.		
	Length.	Actual,	Corrected.
Mattie, Vice-Com. Stockton	28.10	1 54 26	1 45 32
Surprise, Jas. M. Codmay	.27.03	1 57 50	1 47 17
Myth, Thos. Parsons	27.04	1 58 53	1 48 26
Violet, G. H. Richards et al	27.06	2 06 54	1 56 38
SECOND CL			
Lestris, Joshua Crane		2 11 22	1 57 15
, Curry	25 9	2 11 25	1 58 201
THIRD CL	24	N 12 NV	1 00 40.
		1 26 55	1 17 00
Fannie, F. W. Sargent	.00 10	2 29 48 -	
Dolly, A. S. Hardy	.22.08		
Petrel, G. H. Richards	20.07	1 30 17	
Mystery, Lawrence Stockton	.21.11	1 35 06	
Subject to the measurement of Mr.	Curry's		rizes go as
follows: First prizes and legs for I	pennants	to Mattie, .	Lestris and
Fannie, Second prizes to Petrel and	1 Surprise	e. Myth i	s protested
against for breaking the rule about Co	orinthian	skippers.	
againor for orthono d	BLUE W	ITH A GOLI	CASTLE.

NEW JERSEY Y. C. CRUISE.

NEW JERSEY Y. C. CRUISE. THE following yachts of the New Jersey Y. C. started on a short cruise down the Bay, Saturday afternoon, July 3: Wayward, Con. W. H. Dilworth and Fred Beltz, owners; catamaran Duplex. The squadron got under way at 2 F. M. with a light breeze from southwest, tide, last of the ebb. Flood lide was met in the Narrows, and after the fleet reached out by buoy 16 the wind lide completely out, and all made the best of their way to an anchorage inside of point against the flood tide and a light southwest wind. Shortly after passing the point the flagship finally passing through the lee of the Growler, owing to the superior drawing of the former's jibtop-sail. The Growler stood on down the beach a while longer and they stod off toward the Hook, the Wayward holding her reach for a bout fitteen minites longer, when she went about and shaped her course to the Highlands and Sea Bright, gathing the stooth west wind. Shortly after her all stood on down the beach a while longer and they stood off toward the Hook, the Wayward holding her reach for about fitteen minites longer, when she went about and shaped her course to the Highlands and Sea Bright, gathing that be gafftopsail was clewed up. The Wayward stood on below Sea Bright and went about and stood for a but her spinnaker. Off the Scotland the Atlantic and fraging were met, the former to be gaying was footing with the Atlantic and graups about her spin and and the Highlands ber gafftopsail was. The John Shortly and the stood on down the beach of a bout and stood for a but her spinnaker. Off the Scotland the Atlantic and fraging were met, the former to be gaying was footing with the Atlantic, but the latter seemed to be laying was footing with the Atlantic, but the latter seemed to be laying was footing with the Atlantic, but the Metter seemed to be laying was footing with the Strewsbury to Thompson's, the others anahorting with the flagship hand the Eagle Wing about five minutes later, all getting in before ' to the

and the happe wing about not inclusion inter, a genergic value of clock. In the sail up the Atlantic and Grayling were met beating out of the Hook, the former being about a ninute and a half ahead. In the reach out, while the Grayling seemed to foot equally as fast as the Atlantic, she did not point up with her, there being the same differ-ence noticeable as on Sunday. Off the wind on Sunday the Grayling seemed to get a little the better of the Atlantic, going out from under her lee, the Atlantic having her balloon jibtopsail set. So it would seem that, while the Atlantic beats Grayling to windward, off the wind the Grayling is equally fast.



EASTERN Y. C. 16TH REGATTA, JUNE 29.

keels; 4 were of L bops of mixed mode ese boats were: O ed keels 5, no prize nber of yachts,

EASTERN Y. C. 16TH REGATTA, JUNE 29. The race of last week at Boston brought to an end one of the most interesting series of races that has taken place in the his-iry of our yachting; races that derive a special importance from be fact that they mark plainly the ereat changes that have taken ace in American yachting, and still further, from the indications hich they give of its future. While the weather m the three califer ces at New York was not favorable to a thorough estimate of the lattrespect; while each of the four served to emphasize some in-ortant points that claim the attention of all. The first of these concerns most the past history of yachting, the edits of yesterday, now noticeable chiefly from their absence. In e 4 races a total of 59 yachts competed, making 93 starts in all; 42 wyachts as a special class, and considering only the classes which we existed for years here, we find 39 yachts with 57 starts in the wraces. If these only 28 were of the loce onterbroard lead keel type, 5 re keel sloops of mixed models, and 6 were thorough cutters. The tries of these hoats were: Old sloops 38, 6 first prizes; new type 8, theys, mixed keels 5, no prizes; cutters 11, 8 firsts. The figures in theys, mixed keels 5, no prizes; cutters 11, 8 firsts.

we find 33 yachts with 57 starts in the of the old centerboard type, 40 fthem he new centerboard lead keel type, 5 els, and 6 were thorough cutters. The ld sloops 33, 6 first prizes; new type 8, es; cutters 11, 8 firsts. The figures in w Tone Minetary

New Type. Mixed Keels. Cutters. Total. 5 11 $3. \dots 23 = 8 = 5 = 11 = 57$ $1 \text{sts and } 2 \text{ds } \dots 9 = 3 = -8 = 8 = 20$ $1 \text{sts } \dots 6 = 2 = -8 = 16$ $1 \text{st of sloops is increased by some small boats entered in one$

table tells its own lesson without any comment; i te representative ones of the section which has alw ling one in American yachting. The boats which or e entire fleet have now actually passed away, they y in the entries and worse in the wins, and the prizes ad British yachts or their fellows of American bu latter also is largely due the interest in the races, the ed the t poorly

ated British yachts or the interest in the new ne latter also is largely due the interest in the new work failing on a few of them. Jusions which follow these facts, however, must be econd and most important feature of the races, the a lass in our regular club regatas. In every race the of these new boats have dwarfed entirely all other fea-schooners have been completely overleoked; and work in the smaller classes has attracted no commer all the interest concentrating in Puritan, Priscula them of course this interest is largely due to the schooners is a state of the school of the sc se this interest is largely due to t ve last full in the Cup race; a nal pride, not only among yacl es, and in the most remote inlar ed to a degree pieviously unkno two great yachting centers, Ne ned a na of all cl

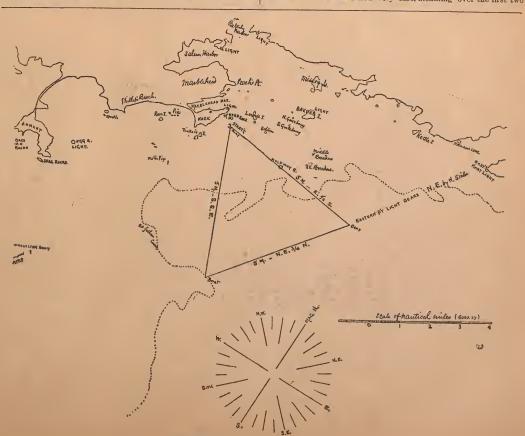
These yachts has also excited to a degree perious unknown, the indur title has also excited to a degree perious unknown, the indur title has also excited to a degree perious unknown, the indur title has also excited to a degree perious unknown, the indured the state of the second state s

ters have since been built here. The new boats of the season as was to be expected, followed very closely the victorious boa ters have since been built here. The new boats of the season have, as was to be expected, followed very closely the victorious boat, the two most noticeable examples being Cinderelia in New York and the new Yandal in Boston. Let us see what this new type really is, First and foremost it has the centerboard, a thoroughly American feature, but this board works through a distinctly marked keel, projecting some distance below the hull proper, and this keel is of lead. Of these features, form and material, the latter is peculiar to Emplesh practice, and the former has always been the exception here and the practice, and the former has always been the exception here and the rule in England. Again, these boats possess the beam that is a char-acteristic of American as distinguished from English practice, though this beam is less than it was a few years since and promises to decrease still more. This, it is true, is a great difference, a May-flower of 28tt, and a Galatea of 15tt, on the same length; but to offset tips except as to the two minor details, a laced mainsail and a fixed bowsprit. Two of the four boats have indeed followed to a certain extent the proportions of the sloop rig only to change for the cutter, in one case with a very marked improvement, the other not having yet been tried. In depth, draft and displacement the new having yet heas nothing in common with the ancient flations, hut leaas toward the aching 1

Strongly toward the same matter of during up to the same and the same matter of the same and the same as a representative of American ideas; a boat derived mainly from a thorough study of Eoglish, not American practice and theory, untrammeled by the rule which has put British designers under such a handicap. No doubt the type has much to recommend it, no doubt but that it is well adapted to our wants, but the battle was not fought out to a close

4.1.12
Iast September, and there is plenty of fight still left in the nar cutter before she is driven from our waters. Genesta was bea Galatea may be, but to-day, when the first craze after a novelty well worn off, the cutters are holding the leading places in our r and taking the prizes from all but the big four. This year i already claim half the wins. Bedouin promises to rival her string 1984. Sfirsts to 9 starts, while Clara has proved simply a marve all who have watched her racing. Narrowest of the narrow, dee than any, she has sailed eight races this season and won e firsts, leaving all her class far behind at the finish and cutting allead of most of the class above. In view of the success of e this one boat of the type, its possibilities for speed must be admit and speed will always be at a premium here. These two types, the narrow keel cutter built under the Y. R. A. rule, and they centerboard cutter built outside of such a rule, and they centerboard cutter built outside of such a rule, and they is aboat, wide centerboard y acht the vas of the race concertains will be the result of the contest?
Jus here may be noted a curious point that has never been cometed on. In the past a man largely shaped his yachning by vased and balasted. Provided with this boat he soon found limit within which it was not too dangerous, and carefully kept with the while was not boat to be had here him are suited to all purposes, the shoal sharpie for Florida, the med of yeaks and pallasted. Provided with this boat he soon found are suited to all purposes, the shoal sharpie for Florida, the mark and a wider range of cruising, and the cutter of moderate beam, and a wider range of cruising, and the cutter of moderate beam. And of yachting, while the yachting has been trained to easily seen, of old the yachting was made to fit out of the race of many a way the deal proves of florid at the success of format and passages of Florid at the forme of a soat for probability be etit the which is a sub obt, while the yachti

waterline length, the allowance between various yachts in each class not being in the least affected. Never hefore has the subject been brought so prominently into notice as in these races, and especially in that of last week.
The classification in each of our clubs has grown up in a desultory way, entirely independent of any scientific or reasonable basis. Certain sizes of yachts have become popular in each club and the classes have followed the accidental grouping. In time, as yachts were added, they were built for one of these classes, and as long as no interclub contests arose there was no trouble. Following the impulse given to yachting of late years. open races have become much more common, and the boats of one club may be found in the races of half a dozen others in a season. Now, no two are likely to nave the same system of classification, as is well instanced in the four arge clubs in question. The New York has heretofore divided its single stick yachts as follows: 55ft, and over; under 55ft, and not under 5ft; under 4ft; word 4ft, which has no place in the classe, and under 56ft. The Arlontic has 60ft. And over; both and under 5ft; 4ft, and under 56ft, under 2ft. The Station of the same and under 5ft. and over, is stick and dres 40ft. Now a new class has claimed a place, and to meet jithe New York Y. C. has established a class of 70ft, and over, is stick and the New York. Y. C. has established a class of 70ft, and odd figue, to sufficiently; the S. C. Y. C. have made had narrowly escaping a serious ufficiently; the S. M. Y. C. which function for the wish to race in another, a 90 tonner of 58ft. Ant oprevious the has the subject at an early of the difficulty of the difficulty and with so to race in another, a 90 tonner of 58ft. At no previous time has the subject at an early at bome trace, is write the difficulty and methods were well shown in the 4ft. C., where Wilfda, all tonner of days are readily escape and with so that of have a nore dupt of the difficulty and with so there thave have ha



MAP OF E. Y. C. COURSE.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Sailing Length.	Allo	VS ,
Mohican, K., H. D. Burnham		
Gitana, K., W. F. Weld	2 3	5
Fortuna, K., H. S. Hovey 94.50	32	3
SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.		
Alice, K., W. L. Lockhart 78 60		
	84	
	12 0	
Cevence, mas in and in the second second	16 0	1
FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.		
Mayflower, C. B., C. J. Paine	1.1	
Priscilla, C. B., A. Cass Canfield 85.45	10	
Puritan, C. B., J. Malcolm Forhes 83.85	1 5	0
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.		
Bedouin, K., Archibald Rogers 71.45		
Huron, K., William Gray, Jr	3 1	1
Stranger, K., George H Warren 65 80	3 3	ī.
Thetis, C. B., Henry Bryant 65 50	3 5	
Theus, U. B., Henry Dryant		•
THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.		
Active, C. B., Charles Kenney 54 80		
Clara, K., Charles Sweet	12 1	
Ulidia, K., E. M. Padelford 43.00	11 4	2
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.		

A titig, start of the second class schoorers and sloops, and also warming to third and fourth classes by lowering billing (holdsed holdsed hol



	Puritan
	Priscilla
	Mayflower
	Fortuna
	Gitana
	Mohican
	Bedouin
	Stranger
	A comparison of times on the five-mile beat shows plainly the ability
	of Puritan and also the great superiority in such work of the single-
l	stickers over the schooners. The elapsed times were:
	Puritan
l	Mayflower
1	Priscilla 1 07 17
	Taus, taking no account of superior size, the schooners are beaten,
	taking the average of the three hoats in each class, 15 minutes in five
	milcs. The gain of Puritan over her fellows is a fair one, made on
l	even sailing and with no perceptible fluking.
	Down the fourth leg the positious did not change; the yachts were
	not timed at the lower turn and only a few at the lee mark, as fol-
	lows:

Pur May Pris For Gita Mol

Gev Alio Met Bed Stra The

Cla Act Uli

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
ritan		3 34 50	3 24 50	3 23 00
yflower	12 10 00	3 88 35	3 28 35	3 28 35
scilla	12 07 25	3 37 30	3 30 05	8 28 57
rtuna	12 09 32	3 48 20	3 38 48	8 35 25
ana	19 08 17	4 03 15	8 54 58	3 52 23
hican	19 00 23	4 18 48	4 (9 15	4 09 15
шеан	SECON		1.0 10	
			4 28 30	4 16 29
valia	12 15 00	4 43 30		
	12 15 00	4 44 50	4 29 50	4 29 50
La		5 00 20	4 45 20	4 36 35
doum	12 15 00	4 06 40	3 51 40	3 51 40
anger	. 12 15 00	4 13 08	3 58 08	4 54 87
etis	12 15 00	4 20 21	4 05 24	4 01 33
GLIS	TUIDI	CLASS.		
		4 32 00	4 12 00	4 12 00
ara				4 37 25
tive	12 20 00	4 57 35	4 37 25	
idia	12 20 00	5 15 35	4 55 35	4 43 50
	FOURT	H CLASS.		
ona		3 06 30	2 46 30	24330
CILCO				.1

was far too small for the class and had no place in it, but went in in a true sporting spirit, and the same took Shona over the course alone, none of the Boston cracks showing up to give the little stran-ger a race. Her crew are made to fit her beam, young Charles Barr, trother of Clara's skipper, and John Junior, son of the latter, a young sallor man of twelve years, who promises some day to make a worthy successor to his father. The class of the little strand the same strand the little strand practice as a Fortuna and Marflower, but for form and style the little black lead pencil, as some call her, can hold her own with any. With a boat of moderate proportions beau'y of form is obtained with com-parative ense, but given an extreme length of 40ft, and a beam of little over 5 t., on which to build a boat at once fast and haddsome, and the task is far different. A look at any of our fastest cutters will show the flat side and many a heavy hige low down. With Shona t is not so, but her narrow sides are beautifully rounded and her long counter is as delicately singped as a black marble statue, every curve and conlour showing the hand of an arist as well as a successful designer. After the races most of the yachts ancbored in Marhlebead Hartor, ruritan saling for Bosion. Mayllower left next morning, Priscilla followed later, bound for a short cruise; in the atternom Clara and Uldia weighed for the return trip, and the quiet oid town settled down to its wonted business of rowing dories and driving shoe pegs as though it had never wakened from its monotonous round to go wild for a day over a yacht race.

BOSTON CITY REGATTA, JULY 5.

BOSION CITY REGATTA, JULY 5. A LARGE field of yachts sailed in the annual city regatts on Mon-day, in a good easterly breeze, the start being made in a dense for, Stranger, Shadow, Lapwing, won easily in their classes, the finish heing closer with the smaller boats. The keel cutter Lapwing, $35\times10\times71t$, beats the keel sloop $\pounds 2ir$, $33\times13\times81t$, over half an hour, while cutter $\pounds 0$ has pushed the latter closely. In the third class four keel boats, Bannerei, Lizzie F. Daly, Echo and Kitty were the lead-ers, the two former beating all the centerboard boats. The times were:

wero,		
FIRST CLASS YACHTS.	Flowrood	Corrected.
Church C II Warman 64.07	Enapseu.	
Circuit View & Clarks (0.0)	0 10 14	$\begin{array}{r} 3 & 28 & 52 \\ 4 & 15 & 04 \end{array}$
Sireu, King & Clark	4 80 24	4 10 04
SECOND CLASS CENTERBOAH	EDS FO 40	0 10 04
Shadow, Dr. John Bryant	2 00 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Nimbus, A. J. Souther	2 57 25	2 22 47
Magic, E. C. Neal	3 03 24	3 26 09
SECOND CLASS KEELS.		
Lapwing, C. A. Welch, Jr	3 04 52	2 33 06
Breeze, George Martin, Jr	3 42 10	3 02 49
Ægir, William McCormick	3 40 14	3 05 39
Æolus, Jacob Rood,	3 48 29	3 06 29
THIRD CLASS CRNTERBOAR	DS.	
Thisbe, S. A. Freeman	1 54 52	1 16 51
Nereid, C. F. Colhy	1 54 45	1 16 57
Atalanta, I. R. Thomas	1 48 15	1 18 25
Tyrant H P Elwell 20 05	1 56 40	1 18 52
Lizzie B G Bateliffe	2 18 26	1 42 54
Black Cloud Brown & Wheeler	1 55 00	1 19 21
Supphine Haskell 20.00	2 16 06	1 37 41
Evin John Compare 98.00	2 03 41	$1 \ 37 \ 41 \ 1 \ 32 \ 41$
Threehop C C Carryway 90.03	2 13 36	1 35 06
The Divid () T. For 91.06	2 03 00	1 26 50
Sea Diru, C. L. JOY	0 00 00	1 44 42
Sea (full, hir, besarick	1 50 91	1 21 30
Greta, W. S. Hill	1 00 24	1 11 00
THIRD CLASS KEELS.	1 40 01	1 13 02
Banneret, J. F. Brown	1 40 51	
Lizzie F. Daly, Wm. Daly, Jr 25 11	1 47 00	1 16 00
Ecbo, Mr. Burwell	1 51 05	1 17 53
Kitty, Mr. Tarbell	1 52 58	1 18 10
Wanda, George W. Griffis,	2 07 29	1 82 35
Venture, W. C. Cherrington 23 09	2 04 25	$1 \ 30 \ 56$
Lillian, S. F. Ponce	2 02 09	1 28 57
Cooper, Thomas Scannell	2 08 48	1 34 25
Volante, J. M. Hall	2 15 39	1 41 16
Cycla, W. H. Doherty	2 17 35	1 44 23
Ontie, G. S. Hutchinson,	2 11 44	1 30 12
Theles B G Hall	2 07 42	1 31 03
FOURTH CLASS CENTERBOAL	RDS.	
Em Ell Eve P M Bond	1 38 00	1 06 21
Tom-got () G Weld	1 40 28	1 08 31
Tortar F L. Dunne 19.10	1 41 08	1 10 08
Zas Ambrose Martin 18.00	1 45 40	1 12 24
Coorgio A F Morrill 19.01	2 29 23	1 57 31
Crucedon & Wilson 19.01	1 49 03	1 17 12
Mahol C P Homo 19 03	1 44 36	1 13 04
Det T Melland 10.00	1 51 00	1 19 03
Pet, J. MCranana. 18 06	2 02 88	1 38 49
Spray, H. Diushiore 18.00	1 50 46	1 17 30
Sheerwater, C. H. Woousum	2 01 06	1 28 56
Jewel, W. E. Sherins	1 45 56	1 13 20
Peri, H. Paraman	1 10 00	1 10 ~0
FOURTH CLASS REELS.		1 12 00
Vesper, R. H. Benner 18.05	1 45 11	1 12 28
Zetta, G. E. Fowle	1 45 04	1 12 48
Willie, W. H. Ruddick 17.07	1 49 07	1 15 17
Charlotte, Cross Kelly	1 55 31	1 21 19
Hard Times, Wm. Gever	1 54 14	1 21 38
Lillie, N. M. Wells	2 06 25	1 32 28
Ruby, C. Anderson	2 19 44	1 48 05
FIF W B Gilman	2 21 21	1 45 21
	00	
FIFTH CLASS CENTERBOAD	1 44 18	1 08 22
Flora Lee, D. H. Lincoin	1 48 00	1 10 14
Victor, U.A. Borden	1 47 97	1 11 22
Ella F., H. W. Burr.	1 50 41	1 15 57
Rocket, H. M. Faxon	1 55 16	1 19 36
Cadet, - Belcher 17.09	1 54 47	1 20 57
Spray, H. M. Faxon	1 55 57	1 20 09
Nonpariel, E. Lanning 10.05	1 54 56	1 21 06
Imogene, B. T. Wendell,	1 50 40	1 26 11
Parole, J. J. Bowere 11.10	1 52 05	1 17 25
Mamie, H. T. Bowers	9 14 80	1 38 25
Zanitta. George Whitney	0 05 14	1 22 31
Lydia, J. E. Conway	2 00 11	1 27 47
Dione, G. Lewis, Jr	2 03 20	1 24 07
Nancy, J. R. Grose, Jr 16.03	1 09 00	
Spider, W. Abbott 17.07	1 04 30	1 20 27
Bunty. W. M. Rawson 12.09	0 17 13	1 35 30 1 16 36
Scamp. Frank Fray	1 50 12	
Wild Fire, H. A. Keith 17.03	1 50 21	1 16 02
Mischief, D. W. Belcher	1 96 38	1 20 42
Josephine, D. H. Follet, Jr	1 46 03	1 22 06
FIRST CLASS YACETS. Stranger, G. H. Warren.		

YONKERS Y. C — The annual regatla was sailed on June 29 in fair breeze. Crocodile was invited to take part to make up a cli-with Adelaide. The course was from a stakeboat opposite the cli-house to and around another stakeboat opposite Eighty sixth star New York, and return, except for Class F, which went to Inwood a back. Chas. T. Mercer, Howard Clapp, John C. Dennerlein and Jo 8. White were the judges.

S. White were the judges.	10		
CLASS A-SCHOON	ERS OVER 40F	Γ.	
	Start.	Finish.	Actual.
Scrella	10 46 50	2 55 40	4 05 53
TRACK.	10 46 22	2 38 50	3 52 28
Edith CLASS B-CABIN	SLOODS 50PT		
CLASS B-CABIN	10 52 OF	2 24 52	3 81 46
Adelaide	10 35 00	2 05 46	3 13 33
Crocodile	.10 52 12		9 10 00
CLASS C-CABIN SLOOPS	BETWEEN 20 A	ND 35FT.	0 50 00
Tethys	10 50 15	2 40 44	3 50 29
Crawford	. 10 48 3?	2 40 25	3 51 53
Racket	.10 47 43	2 56 27	4 08 44
H. W. Beecher	10 44 52	2 34 15	3 49 23
LLASS D-OPEN SL	OODS 20 TO 20	TT.	
CLASS D-OPEN SL	10 45 22	3 20 23	4 84 50
Montana Jack	10 10 50	3 19 50	
Usher		3 21 45	
Rother	10 44 00		
Comfort	10 90 40	Did not fin	ISH.
CLASS E-CATBOA	TS UNDER 20F	Τ.	
Mabel	10 47 10	3 23 50	4 36 41
Spray	. 10 46 18	3 28 19	4 37 06
Mystery.	.10 45 20	2 51 42	4 06 42
Mystery	10 45 00	Did not fin	ish.
Cutty Sark	ma mutara 16m		
CLASS F-CATBOA	TA IC DER TOP	1 27 05	2 41 03
Daisy	10 48 03		2 46 09
Uncle Jake	10 44 10		3 31 00
Tathia	10 40 44	2 17 44	
		principal p	rize was
fan thig roop also the challenge cill	n won by the	Urawioru n	ast vear.
to the mage resulted in a tie the Di	nze will be sai	Ten for again	1. WELLITE
won three times by the same yach	it the challer	nge cup will	become
won inree times by the same yaca	to pho chantes	and a sup to the	

the winner It is but fair to state into consideration by the Yonkers Y. C. in or Crawford would have won by a handst lower sails being fully one-third larger me margin, the

Ĵuly 8, 1886.]	FOREST AND STREAM.	479
LARCHMONT Y. C. SPRING REGATTA, JULY & YACHT clubs, and especially their regata committees, will fin places the seventh annual regata of the Larchmont Y. C. ahead of older and larger clubs this season. This may be due, to a certal extent, to the small hosts of the club's home fleet; but further the this, a glance at the list will show the presence of a number of fa yachts gathered from about New York and the Sound and making very respectable showing for the club. In the matter of entries the year, the Atlantic Y. C. stands next to the Larchmont, which fa suggests the idea that the division of classes has something to c	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	CRUISE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER Y. C. ON Saturday, July 3, at 7 P. M. a gun from the flagship Flash sent the freet away. The start was by no means an animated one, as the hreeze was 'up and down the mast.'' The tide was fortunately running flood, however, and with a little turgring at the cars the fol- lowing yachts managed to start: Flash, Gil Blas, Rover, Supervisor, Nanita, Rosetta A., Wacondah, Hornet. Florence, Melvina. By dint of hard rowing the Flash got to City Island at 11:30 P. M., followed shortly by the Gil Blas and others. July 4 dawned fairly, but with no prospects of a breeze. At 10:20 the fleet started, favored by a very gentle breeze from N.E. Nanita,
cLASS A. Length. Allows. Lurline. .28.06 44 Speranza .8.04 Vision .28.00 5 Nirvana Stranger. .28.00 5 CLASS B Amazon	 Zelda	Rover, Melvina, Supervisor and some others took the Connecticut
Athlon	5 Will hardy mariner whose check has here tanned by the sultry in the simon, who has here the the the subtry is native wilds, and who perhaps has scudded for days hefore the fury of the sirocco, is often prone to depreciate the dangers of the fresh-water sailor. The following beautiful poem shows, however, that the lake narigator is exposed to no lesser perils than his brother of the boundless ocean. While in some respects it may be inferior to the more celebrated sea poems, it is second to none in force of ex- pression, in vivid description, and the logical conclusion of its moral; e while it loses nothing in dramatic effect from being written in the	and Rover. After a rather weary sail the GH Blas reached the club house at 5:27 P. M., giving the fleet a beating they will not soon for- get. Rover arrived at 7:02, Rosetta A, 7:15, Nanita, which had sailed
Volusia 33:00 38 ccass vii. Ilderan 32:00 38 impulse 21.03 Carrie 31:06 12 Dolphin 20.09 1 Garcie 31:06 12 Dolphin 20.09 1 Arab 29:10 31 Brannin 20.00 2 Mignonette 29:00 416 Celda 20.00 2 Mynoph 29:00 416 Sharpie 20.00 2 Mona The measurements given are the lengths on a line parallel to th water and 2 per cent. of waterline length above it. Money prize wree offered in all classes. beside the Connor Cup for Class C, th Gould Cup for Classes 1 and 2, and two money prizes of \$50, each for hest elapsed time in the latter classes. There was no wind in th morning, and it was 1:30 before a light S.W. breeze sprang up, an the start was ordered. The club courses, No. I. and II., of 22 and 1 miles, were sailed, the latter by Classes 3 to S. The first signal was given at 1:37, and at 1:42 the fleet was started, going off very evenl as follows:	the Canadian French: Twas one dark night on Lac St. Pierre, De wind was "blow," 'blow," 'blow," When the crew of de wood skow Jule La Plant Got scare and run below. For de wind she's blow like hurricane, Bimeby she's blow some more, When de skow huss up on Lac St. Pierre, One-half mile from de shore. De captain she's walk on de front deck,	Maud, S. B. Wood
Impulse. 1 42 32 Daphne. 1 45 La Perichole. 1 42 66 26 1 45 Crocodile. 1 42 51 Carrie 1 46 Arab 1 43 15 Santapogue 1 46 Gracie 1 48 07 Elk. 1 46 Clio. 1 48 87 riton. 1 46 Clara. 1 48 77 tathon 1 46 Charella 1 42 7 Athon 1 46	7 He's come from Moreal, 9 9 He's come from Moreal, 9 9 Was chambernaid on a lumher harge On dat hig Lachine Canal. 5 De wind she's hlow from nor, eass, wess, De sou wind she's hlow, too, When Ross say, "Ohl captain,	Mabel, A. R. Howe
Lurline 42 42 1000 44 47 Mariota 43 52 Ilderan 14 53 Mariota 43 55 Speranza 145 145 Amazon 14 10 Lorna 146 147 147 Amazon 14 10 Lorna 146 147 147 147 Rival 144 12 Brenda 148 148 148 148 142 148 142 142 142 142 143 144	De captain she's throw de hank, But still that skow she drift, For de crew he can't pass on dat shore Because he lose dat skiff. De night was dark, like one black cat, De waves run high and fass, Wnen de captain take poor Rosa And lash her to the mass. When de captain put on the life preserv	FOURTH OLASS CENTERROARDS - UNDER 1987SIX MLES, Rocket, H. M. Fazon
Zelda 144 55 Vixen 149 15 Volusia 140 00 Nirana 150 Moll Pitcher 143 46 Brahmin. 150 Out to Execution the wind was ahead. Clara, Cinderella and Daphn led, turning as follows: 2 18 40 Leona 2 80 Cinderella 2 18 40 Leona 2 80 2 80 Daphne 2 10 2 80 Daphne 2 18 30 Amazon 3 80 2 80 Diratella 2 80	And he say "Good-hye, my Rosa, dear, I go down for your sake."	White Swallow, E. W. Watson 12.00 2.31 2.37 39 Solitaire, S. S. Winsor 18.09 2.37 39 Solitaire, S. S. Winsor 16.03 2.23 32 Carrie B., J. C. Dawes 16.03 2.23 32 Jessie, I. Morton 15.04 2.31 07 Jessie, I. Morton 15.04 2.31 07 Bizzard, R. A. Winsor 17.00 2.17 50 Grace Tilden, L. Okhamos 15.06 2.23 16 G. A. R., S. S. Richards 15.05 2.31 16 G. A. R., S. S. Richards 15.05 2.19 15 Hornet, M. Bocher 16.04 2.30 53 Actress, V. A. Keith 16.03 2.03 55 Sarah Jane, W. J. Hatton 2.01 18 Maud, H. F. Stoldard 3.27 19 18 Maud, H. F. Stoldard 2.01 18 Muther, L. Burgess 2.00 18 Muther, L. Hayden 2.37 20 Chippar, F. L. Cole. 2.03 23 Solitaire, L. Hayden <
$\begin{array}{c} \text{turning as follows:} & 13 \ \text{d} \ \text{Loona} & 2 \ \text{southeread} \ \text{Chara}, \text{cubreline} \ \text{ad obspin} \\ \text{Clara} & 2 \ 13 \ \text{d} \ \text{Loona} & 2 \ \text{southeread} \ \text{southeread} \ \text{chara}, \text{cubreline} \ \text{ad obspin} \\ \text{Clara} & 2 \ \text{d} \ \text{southeread} \ s$	MORAL. Now, all good wood skow sailor mans, Take warning by dat storm, And go and marry one nice French girl, And ive on one good farm. Den de wind she may hlow like hurricane, And 'spose she's blow some more. You shar't be drowned on Lac St. Pierre, So long you stop on shore. ''LOYALTY'' ON DECK AGAIN.	Amy, C. W. Mixter
Cinderella 30 00 Dapme. 310 1 Cinderella 50 42 Part of the fleet now made for Captain's Island, the small fry lead ing for home more directly. The wind now fell a little and cam from the south for a time. Going hack to its old quarter spinnake, were set to port for the last part of the leg. The times at Captain Island were: Clara	⁹ Editor Forest and Stream: The regata of the Eastern Y. C. on the 29th was a most successful affair, and with the lessons taught will long be remembered by every lover of a yacht, and it is with regret that we look over the entries and mark the decadence of the once famous American centerboard sloop and note the hold that English ideas have taken on the minds of American yachtsmen through our lack of original ideas. Out of it lisingle-stickers we find 3 mongrels, 6 cutters, 5 of them English, and 2 centerboard sloops, Active and Priscilla. The result of this race shows conclusively that in the hig single- stickers it was as much in the crew as it was in the vessel, as has been repeatedly shown hefore, and that the victory of Puritan over Priscilla and Marthower was due to the superior handling of Puritan	Silver Cloud, J. McLangblin Longth. Elapsed. Corrected. Silver Cloud, J. McLangblin
Rival	1 judgment in regard to canvas. At the start, with mainsail, clubtop sail, forestaysail, jib and jibtopsail, Priscilla led across the line by a large margin, while Puritan with mainsail, working topsail, forestay-sail, jib and jibtopsail note the difference of the spread of the two), cut down the lead of Priscilla two-thirds after sailing the first ten miles. Over the same distance on the second time around the Perceilla	Flying Vankee, sawyer & Rich
CLASS I SLOOPS AND CUTTERS 42 FEET AND UNDER 55. Athlon 146 30 7 53 23 5 06 52 6 05 52 Daphne	her own. What does this show, not that Priscilla was not astiff as ther own. What does this show, not that Priscilla was not astiff as the Puritan, but that she can and did earry her sail and that to her detriment in the first part of the race. In windward work the Pris- cilla seemed losy, appeared to hold a good wind hut seemed to sail by the head. This may he accounted for by the hallast in its location of the diving power. Under the clubtopsail and mainsail in a fair breeze the head sails appear to halance right for windward work hut with the workfur topsail in a strong breeze there appears to be too much head sail, a trifting reduction in-board would be beneficial. An error in judgment was shown on the Priscilla in the first windward leg of the course by standing to far on after rounding the northern- most stake hoat, she having the eht tide of ship chanuel on her weather bow and on the opposite tack was compeled to cross it, hut on the last windward leg of the course-at slack water-this tack proved an alvatatige. However, it has been practically demon- strated that in a ten knot breeze an American centerhoard sloop with her hallast inside can stand up and carry sail with any cutter or	Twilight, Rideout Bro. 18,01 0 54 45 24 03 Daisy, F. W. Martin 18,07 0 55 51 25 33 Georgie, W. R. Newhall 18,06 0 52 14 31 51 Sadie, F. Taylor. 17,06 0 57 41 36 23 Rattlesnake, T. Alley 19,00 0 50 58 81 00 Winners-Myrtle, 320; Flying Yankee, \$10; Alice L., \$5. THIRD CLASS. Nitrage, H. A. Clark. 16 11 Withdrew, Y. T. Fisher. 16 06 Withdrew. Spark, T. H. Gaffney. 16 06 Spray, G. F. Putnam. 15 03 Withdrew, Spray, 30 0 22 49
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	alterations in sails and ballast and good handling with a few triting alterations in sails and ballast and good handling with a few triting [Our correspondent seems to have overlooked entirely the fact that Prisellla was changed practically from the sloop to cutter rig, and has been greatly improved thereby; while the alterations in her force- foot and sternpost follow the same direction, and it is not improhable that she will soon receive an outside lead keel.]	Jumho. A. A. Gordon. 15.01 0.38.14 0.24.06 Josle, F. Tarbox. 16.08 0.88.21 0.25.10 Leona, G. Catten. 16.06 0.87.27 0.24.20 Frolic, W. Blaney. 16.10 0.83.01 0.25.10 Crescent, T. M. Alley. 14.00 0.84.05 0.24.43 Florence, J. White. 14.00 0.84.65 0.23.41 Swampscott, J. J. Blaney. 14.00 0.83.46 0.23.41 Harry F., H. D., Floyd. 14.00 0.42.42 0.28.10 Harry F., H. D., Floyd. 14.00 Withdrew. Withdrew.
CLASS IV.—SLOOPS AND CUTTERS LESS THAN 25 FEET. Zoe	ATLANTIC.—The alterations in the Atlantic have hean completed and the leak stopped, and on Saturday she hauled out of the Basin. On Sunday and Monday she was outside the Hook In company with Grayling, and is said to perform much hetter. Her ballast has heen increased and she is trimmed down more by the stero. Her mast has heen shifted aft 19in., and one sbroud on each side has heen removed, leaving three. A white pine hoom of less weight has been fitted, and the topmast is tin. less in diameter, while a block has heen removed from the gaff and a single one put in place of a double at the masthead; so that the weight above deck has been reduced greatly. The mast now rakes considerably aft.	Nattie, Rich & Howe

SOUTH BOSTON Y. C. -The second championship race of the outh Boston Y. C. was sailed on June 26 in a N. W. wind that rought several of the small craft to grief. The courses were 11. 8 and 6 miles of first, second, third and fourth classes, as on May 81. he start was made on lime, the first class going over at 3:30, second

FIRST CLASS,		
	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Violet, H. J. McKee	2 00 18	1 34 13
SECOND CLASS-KEELS	3.	
Dorcas, L. W. H. Lyman	1 45 36	1 22 30
Breeze, C. Paget	1 41 05	1 19 52
Raven, Danforth & Harvey,	1 43 36	1 19 00
Cygnet, M. J. Sheedy	1 45 57	1 21 17
White Wing, F. Williams	withdrew	
SECOND CLASS-CENTERBO	ARDS.	
Lizzie Waruer, Thomas Lutted	1 41 41	1 16 53
Hector, M. J. Driscoll.	1 47 16	1 28 16
THIRD CLASS-KEELS.		1 20 10
Monarch, C. H. Taylor, Jr.		1
Fearless. F. G. Cooley	Withdron	A . 17
Cooper Thomas Scoppell	WILLIGIEV	1 43 21
Cooper, Thomas Scannell		3 1 40 %1
Verà, J G. Farrell Nydia, James Galvin	Not time	1.
Wytha, James Galvin.	withdrev	·
Volante, J. Minot Hall	1 59 00	1 31 31
Venture, Wm. C. Cherrington	1 41 25	1 15 47
Wanda, George W. Griffis	Withdrey	· .
Violetta, E. B. Hitchcock		d.
THIRD CLASS-CENTERBOA	RDS.	
Em-Ell-Eye, P. M. Bond	1 45 03	1 13 31
Tike, John Bertram	1 51 30	1 21 04
Georgie, O. A. Drinkwater	Withdrey	γ.
Myth, P. X. Keating	1 48 15	1 18 33
Good Luck, J. B. Farrell	Withdrey	N.
Nereus, W. C. Nichols	Not time	d.
FOURTH CLASS-KEEL	Q	(1)
Mischief, Frank Christian	Not time	d
Charlotte, Thomas Cross	Not time	d. d
Vidette, P. F. Burke	1 90 55	1 09 21
FOURTH CLASS-CENTERBO		1 09 21
Lody Mor W I Tiller	1 41 07	1 23 04
Lady May, W. J. Tilly	1 10 00	
Flora Lee, D. H. Lincoln		0 51 12
Victor, C. A. Borden		1 59 29
GREAT HEAD Y. C The first pennant ra		
C., off Winthrop, was not finished on June	12, hut was r	postponed to
June 26, the date set for the first champions at the same time. The course was from judg	hip, so both	were sailed
at the same time. The course was from jude	res' boat to su	oar buoy on
the northwest corner of Apple Island, leavin	e it on port.	to huoy No.
6 in Lower Middle, leaving that on port, and	return to i	udges' hoat
A reefing breeze from S W was waiting for	the vachts a	t 5:30 P M
A reefing breeze from S. W. was waiting for and the third class did not venture out. The	times ware'	
FIRST CLASS.	vinco nele.	
Start.	Finish.	Corrected.
Fancy, sloop, P. Flagg	6 31 33	0 49 30
Fancy, stoop, 1. Flagg		
Freya, sloop, N. E. Turner	6 44 14	1 03 24
Fronc, stoop, L. K. Billings 556 85	6 30 07	0 53 32
Nellie D., cat. E. Dixon	6 34 45	

ora, cat, E. Nevins..... adet, cat, H. Belcher.... ury, cat, J. E. Putnam... nnie, J. H. Mitchell.... riel, yawl, C. B. Belcher .5 40 30 .5 40 25 .5 40 30 .5 40 30 .5 40 30 nant and a leg for the champion

and "our water." SANDY BAY Y. C. REGATTA, JULY 5.—The winners in the Sandy Bay Y. C. regatta were: Special class—Lottie, 2:33:44; first, Petrel, 2:30:38; second. Lochiel, 2:35:34; fourth, Owl, sail over. SOUTHERN Y. C.—A race was sailed on June 22 at New Orleans, between the Edith and Yolande, the former winning in 55min., with Yolande 3 min. astern.

A CAPTAIN IN SKIRTS,—A little woman walked into the office of the steamboat inspectors the other day and astonished those "grave and reverend signors" by remarking that she wanted a license to command a steamboat. It seems that James Coons, who lives in Harlem, owns a little steam lannch called the Elizybeth, in which he is accustomed to cruise about the waters of the Bay and the East River. He is always accompanied by his wife, Mary E, Coons, who applied for the license. He is an engineer and attends to the me-chanical part of the outfit, while his wife, Mary E, Coons, who applied for the license. He is an engineer and attends to the me-chanical part of the outfit, while his wife, Mary E, Coons was already chief engineer Mrs. Coons considered that she ought to be captain. So she applied to the inspectors for a license. When the Inspectors had recovered from their surprise they consulted the law and found that there was nothing to prevent a license hemg issued to a woman, Besides the same thing had been done in the case of a woman who now commands a Missi sippi steamhoat. Having arrived at the conclusion that Mrs. Coons was eligible they proceeded to put her through the regulation nautical catechism. "Could she hox the compass?" She could and dud. "Did she know the rules of the road?" She gave the rules of the road. As she only wanted a special license to command a steam launch on the waters of New York Bay and the promised not to swear at the crew and to deal gently with the chief engineer, the license was may and to gently with the chief engineer, the license was made and the doubless be a strict issumd command, and steem ta tunning you the part of the chief engineer, will he promptly and severely punished.—N. Y. Tribune, Meng W.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Answers to Correspondents.

EF" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

. S. W., Victoria, Tex.—Such a change would leave you a good oting weapon, though as a rule any arm is at its best as originally

mode. F. L. W., Calicoon.--1. You will perhaps find Farrow's "How I Became a Crack Shot' suited to your purpose, as well as anything on the subject. 2. Boats are launched stern first.

T. H. W., Cancoon, -1., Four with perhaps, and "Afflows" How 1 Became a Crack Shot's suited to your purpose, as well as anything on the subject. 2. Boats are launchee stern first.
C., Washington, -1., What is the open season for moose in Quebecf
2. Any license fee for non resident? 3. What is the open season for moose in Ontario? 4. Any license fee for non-resident? Ans For open seasons see lists in Ghme, Bag and Gun Department. There is a license fee in Quebec, but not in Ontario.
R. W. McL., Chillicothe, O.-I desire to spend the last week of August and the month of September with my wife (who is hardly re-covered from a severe attack to f pneumonia) at some pleasant and healthful resort, where good fishing or hunting (or both) may be had during that period. Ans. We had the name of such a place in Weste Virginia, which, however, has been misland. Perhaps some reader of the Forkers Ans Stream can supply the information sought.
G. K. C., Rochester,--Can you give me a receipt for making a cement for an aquarium, something that will adhere to glass? Ans. One part by measure litharge, one part plaster of Paris, one part the beach sand, one-third part fine powdered rosin. Mix weil all to-gether. This may be kept for years while dry in a well corked hottle, when used make into a puty with boiled linsed oil; a little patent dryer may be used. It will stand water at once, eitner salt or fresh. An Loos, Hartford City, Ind. -A duck skin which I would like to have identified. None of my sportsment friends can rell me the species. I found it in the spring of 1855, one moning when the snow was a foot deep. It was apparently chilled, as it allowed me to pick it up. It lived two days, hut it would not eat any thing and had not-ing in its crop when 1 skinned it. Ans. The duck is at male specime of the *Barelda glacialis*, long-talled duck, old-wire, south-south-erly, or old squaw. It is common on the coast, and is found on the Great Lake:
The Maxirona Esingaxi7.-Mr. J.

erty, or old squaw. It is common on the coast, and is found on the Great Lakes and other inland waters. Your other query will be an-swered later. THE MANTODA EMEGANT.—Mr. J. A. Carman, of Winnepeg, Mani-foba, has sent us the first number of a neatly printed journal or matter and current notes of much service to intending settlers and of special interest to persons who have not been already informed of the remarkable progress and present condition of that valuable section of the Canadian Dominion. Mr. Carman intends to devote a department of his paper to the natural history of the country, and rulue to science and the interest of sport. The Emigrant is a [6 page quarto with very neat typographical appearance. Price. SI per year. L. G. C. Columbus, O.—At our last badge contest a decision was rendered by our captain which has caused some controversy among by rain during the last round of 5, or after all the context and shous that 515 birds, and all hut 8 had completed their full score of 80, out the for the badge in less the shoot being necessarily stopped at any provide in provision for the shoot being necessarily stopped at any time during its progress. Our captian during the lasts or at any first present holders of the hadges shall hold them till the storight sport. Exceptions have been awarded from the short that the present holders of the hadges shall hold them till the present holders of the hadges shall hold them till the set regular shoot." Exceptions have been awarded from the highest scores at the end of even imming, which in this case would have been at the end of the IS, others that they should have been high be scores at the end of the sting the they should have been high be scores at the end of the sting the the remain till some one had yon them under the rules. If there is any general rule among how been a which would cover this point will you kindly refer us to it. Any. The ruling of the captain was correct; It was no shoot.

The "gentleman" (?) who has so kindly undertaken to board my pointer dog (Don) gratis will, I fear, gain nothing by his kindness, but will be prosecuted with the full power of the law if discovered—Advertisement in the Fort Worth (Texus) Gazette.

A boy down at San Juan gained an enviable religious repu-tation by committing to memory 1,000 verses of the Biole, and was rewarded by the present of a shotgun. His reputation was somewhat smirched, however, when four days after he shot his grandmother in the right leg.—San Francisco Alta.

anot his grandmother in the right leg.—San Francisco Alta. A wild goose exhibited so much curiosity about Watchman Hendrickson's lantern at Asbury Park one night last week that he determined to try to kill it. Setting his lantern down near the edge of the water, he produced a stick and watched for developments. The goose waddled up to the lantern and was so intent on watching the flame that Hendrickson crept up and killed it with the stick. At least such is the story re-lated by the Asbury Park Journal.

In front of a dwelling house on West 5th street yesterday afternoon an elderly woman stood talking excitedly with a neighbor and rincing her hands distratedly. Both appeared very much agitated, apparently over the presence of a robin perched on the street fence. Presently one of them made alarming de nonstrations at the bird as if to frighten it away, but the redbreast gave a hop, skip, and jump along the fence, itilted its head sidewise in derision or defance, and refused to go. Then the woman gesticulated more energetically, point ing from the bird to the house, and curious passers-by lingered to learn the meaning of their singular behavior. This is what troubled them: The robin, doubtless for some good reason of his own which he could not explain if he would, had been trying for an hour or more to gain admittance through a win-dow to the upperstory of the house. The mere fact of a robin trying to break and enter a two-story dwelling was not alarming, but the fact that a woman was lying dangerously ill in that house gave the incident appalling significance. The woman was fixed in the conviction that the robin's action was a harbinger of death; hence the woe.—*Erie (Fa.) Dispatch*.





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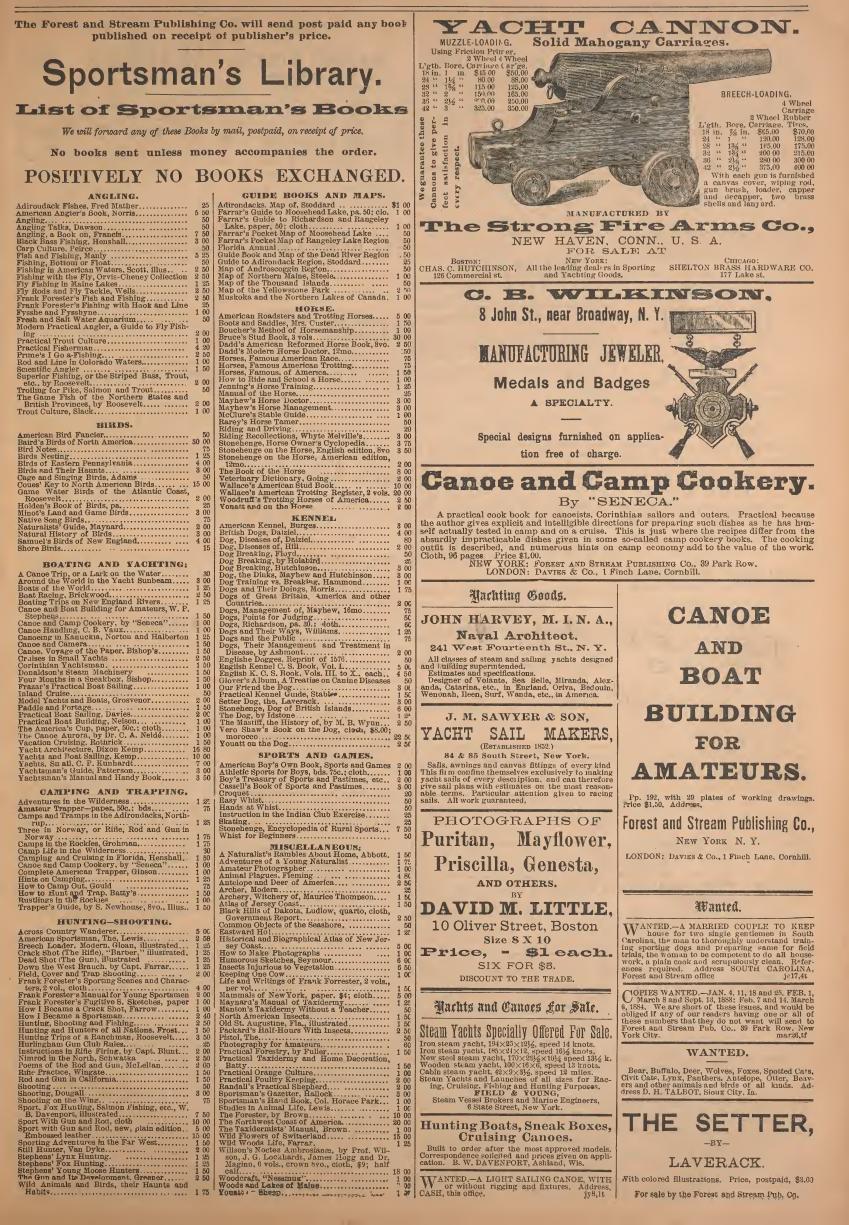
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483

JULY 8, 1886.]



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CONTENTS.						
 EDITORIAL. New York Harbor. American Steam Yachts. Yellowstone Park Matters. The Sportsman Toukist. Two Months Among the Crees. Days With the Barmecide Chub. A Quaint Quarry. Narukat HISTORY. The American Association. The Audubon Society. GAME BAG AND GUN. Woodcock. GAME BAG AND GUN. Woodcock. Forhounds and FOxes. Hospitable Texas. Southern Hunting Methods. Spring Shooting. Prairle Chickens. Muzde vs. Breech. Sta AND Rives Fishing. A Maine Angling Tour. Trout in Western North Caroo Ina. Fish Gulden & Sunfish. Fishcourtons. Oyster Culture. Fish Riching at Laramie. 	THE KENNEL Carlo. Coro. Dogs of the Occident. Kennel Management. Kennel Notes. BIFLE AND TRAF SHOOTING. RIFLE AND TRAF SHOOTING. Range and Gallery. The Oreedmoor Practice. The Byringfield Tournament. The Trap. St. Hubert Gun Club. YACHTING. Cerinthian Y. C. Oil-Burning Steam Launches. Look to Your Bobstays. Miranda. Atlantic. Harlem Y. C. Regatta. New Rochelle Y. C. Regatta. Canoeing on Black Greek. Royal C. C. Regatta. Oukland C. C. Cruise. Publications Received. Answers To Conkersy.					

YELLOWSTONE PARK MATTERS.

T seems probable that neither Senator Vest's bill for the better government of the Yellowstone Park nor the bill authorizing the building of a railway through the Park will receive the serious attention of Congress during the present session. We shall have to wait with what patience we can for that body to do its plain duty by the people. In the meantime a larger number of people are constantly becom-ing acquainted with the needs of the Park, and a wider interest is being felt in its proper protection.

The new hotel company is putting up several buildings at various points of interest, and the Northern Pacific Railroad has purchased, as we announced at the time, the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, which has been overhauled and put in good order.

There seem to be some hitches in the conduct of matters in regard to the hotels. It will be remembered that last spring Ellwood E. Thorne, of New York, purchased for the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. the large hotel at the Hot Springs. This is said to have been turned over to the new Springs. corporation afterward formed, called the Yellowstone Park Association, the management of which consists of Mr. Charles Gibson, of St. Louis, and a number of gentlemen who are interested in the N. P. R. R., the latter corporation being represented by Mr. H. C. Davis, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the road. The present quarrel in the Passenger Agent of the road. The present quarter in the association is not clearly explained by any of the dispatches which we have received. One account is as follows:

"The new association purchased the present hotels at the lower and upper Geyser Basins, which they refitted and refurnished, opening them on June 15. Mr. Thorne came up from New York three weeks ago to look after the property and found that the new association had control. Mr. Thorne and President Harris, who are old friends, were together a few days ago and the rumor was current that Mr. Harris backed Thorne in the matter, while General Manager Oakes, Traffic Manager Hannaford and Passenger Agent Fee stood by Gibson and Davis. Mr. Thorne cannot get hold of his property and the case may be carried to the courts for adjustment. Superintendent Wear, of the Park, telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior at Washington to sustain the

Northern Pacific in the matter, but Mr. Wear received a reply instructing him to hold himself free from the case."

NEW YORK HARBOR.

NOW that the general government has followed the State of New York in providing for the protection of the harbor of New York city we hope for a return of our game fishes after natural deposits have covered the foul sludge acid which now lines the bottom, or after it has been rendered harmless by age. On Monday last the Senate passed Warner Miller's bill to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York city by dumping or otherwise, and to punish and prevent such offenses and making other provisions. This is a most excellent bill, for it makes the placing, dis-

charging or depositing by any process, or in any manner, of refuse, dirt, ashes, cinders, mud, sand, dredgings, sludge acid, or any other matter of any kind other than that flowing from streets, sewers and passing therefrom in a liquid state in the tidal waters of the harbor of New York or its adjacent or tributary waters a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$2,500 and imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year or both. The same punishment added to a revocation of license is provided for a vessel towing a load of such prohibited matter. The commissioners of the harbor are to prescribe the limits within which deposits are to be made.

This bill, aided by the one put through the State Legislature last winter by Mr. Doyle to protect the oyster beds from the evils of dumped refuse and chemicals, will tend to keep the mouth of the Hudson cleaner, and must eventually make it a resort for the species of fish which formerly came into it in great numbers but have abandoned it of late years because of its vile flavor and the absence of food on its sticky bottom. Senator Miller's bill was introduced mainly in the interests of commerce, because of the filling of the channel, but it will interest anglers as well, and we have personal knowledge that the Senator is a lover of the gentle art; though we regret to say he is not sound on game law observance.

AMERICAN STEAM YACHTS.

WHILE the main interest this season naturally centers in the large sailing yachts, the steam fleet is by no means neglected, and under the care of the American Y. C. sport is steadily growing. To day the third annual regatta and cruise of the club begins, with a turnout of yachts that does great credit to this young but powerful organization, and the success of last year is likely to be repeated. A notable feature of the past winter was the number of steam yachts which were rebuilt and improved. Until a very recent date the American steam yacht of moderate size was more apt to inspire wonder than admiration in the beholder, the chief feature being a total absence of style, and while the standard as yet is not up to the mark, it is far higher, and constantly improving. The American steam yacht fleet leads all others in the possession of the largest vessels, and is unsurpassed in the matter of elcgant equipment, but in the medium and smaller classes there is room for a vast improvement both in design and in the engineering department. Of skill in design and execution we have plenty, our engineers and mechanics are second to none, and with a demand once manifested for a steam yacht of shipshape proportions and finish, it will be met as quickly and completely as that for a larger class of sailing yachts has been.

KEELS IN LIGHT WINDS .- The yacht races thus far this season show that we have by no means arrived at the bottom of the keel question as yet, and that the possibilities of this class, unhampered by extreme narrow beam or a pure length rule, are likely to surprise even the most sanguine keel boat advocates. The work of the small keels in Eastern waters is throwing some light on the question, and latest results will bear careful study. At Marblehead on Saturday the two keel cutters, Vera and Mona, beat the centerboard cats 10 minutes, in a breeze so light that the larger classes could not

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING opened this week. The prizes aggregate \$60,000. That sum will be divided up into small portions by the time it finds its way into the pockets of the winners, for there are scores of contestants. Without a large prize list no range can draw well. Creedmoor ought to be endowed with funds sufficient to warrant an attractive lot of prizes.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT.-Had the last New York Legislature had a week or two more of useful existence it might have added to the rigmarole which introduces some of its laws; perhaps it might cven have reconsidered its hounding law. In several instances this wise body enacted one law and then sct about providing the proper remedy by straightway enacting an-other measure repealing its own act and substituting something else in place. Thus the trout law was taken up for revision, and a particularly stupid bill passed April 13; on May 25 following, the Legislature crawfished out by another bill correcting some of the ignorant blunders in the act of April 13, but perpetrating a gross outrage with respect to Another piece of double back-action, selfthe fingerlings. correcting legislation was the black bass law. One bill was passed February 9. This was amended and corrected and patched up by a second piece of tinkering on May 20, which is in the title explained to be "An act to amend . . . an act to amend . . . an act to amend . . . an act." This is legislation in the fourth degree. It requires long training in the interpretation of complex and intricate verbiage to determine what such patched-up laws actually mean.

A RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT.—A Long Island doctor, who showed his skill with the pistol by shooting a tin can atop the head of a companion, and banged away until he not only riddled the can but killed the man, was last week convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. The lawyer for the defense made the curious plea that the marksman was so expert that he was certain of hitting the mark aimed at, and there was consequently no folly in his shooting as he did. No man in this world is so skilled with firearms and so sure of hitting the mark as to be warranted in shooting at tin cans and apples and potatoes on the head of man or woman or child. In this particular case the fallacy of the defendant's argument was demonstrated by the fact that the bullet intended for the can did miss the mark and penetrate instead the brain of the man. There are a number of pistol and rifle shots in this country who give stage exhibitions of their skill by shooting at objects placed on the head of a human being. Every once in a while the papers report a case of death caused by the practice. There are laws enough to forbid such exhibitions, but they are not often enforced; nor are the shooters who cause such death hung as numerously as they should be.

JULY is one of the months in which is demonstrated the strength of the sporting instinct. Men who, under ordinary circumstances, take every precaution to keep cool and comfortable in the mid-summer heat, shoulder their guns and seek out the thickest coverts, and there in quest of a winged lure put themselves through a course of factics that would try the fortitude of disciplined troops. It is all nonsense to decry summer woodcock shooting on the score of its fatiguing hardships. If a sportsman enjoys the toils of the pursuit no argument heaped upon argument can convince him that the pains are not four-fold compensated and rewarded by the pleasures. One might as well try to show the winter wild-fowl shooter that he is an idiot for half freezing himself to death. So long as game remains and the shooting instinct survives, the sportsman will court summer's heat and win-ter's cold, and bear each with smiling content, provided only he have anything to show as a reward.

STEWED DOG AS AN ADVERTISEMENT. - The enterprising managers of a cowboy-Indian show, now exhibiting in the vicinity of New York, have devised an ingenius method of utilizing the common cur of low degree with much profit to themselves. They cause the dogs to be slain, stewed and eaten by the Indians, giving out to the press that the savages are celebrating their regular annual traditional sacred weird and mystical dog feast. The wide-awake editors detail their reporters to witness the dog feast and write up vivid reports of it; and the readers have a column or two of stewed dog served up to them at breakfast or dinner. At first the Indians refused to eat any other than the traditional snow white dog, and the regular annual feast was not celebrated oftener than once a month, but now a dog of any color will do, and the annual feast is a weekly institution. The Indians are not squeamish, but there are signs that the newspaper reading public is becoming satiated and the show managers will soon be obliged to devise other schemes of advertising.

A TEXAS MAN has been found guilty of stealing his own horse and sent to the penitentiary. It would be well if Texas justice were meted out to the fellows who steal other men's dogs.

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486

[JULY 15, 1886.

country, I made for a point where it was likely the bear would pass. And hardly had I thrown myself down when crashing sticks warned me of his rapid approach. He sud-denly came into view, a large brown beast, not over thirty yards distant. Firing rapidly, I struck him in the leg. It seemed only to enrage him, for, after biting at the wounded spot savagely, he rushed straight toward me. Not having had time to reload my barrel, I reserved the other until the muzzle nearly touched his jaws, and pulling the trigger jumped on one side. By the very impetus of his charge he was carried some paces past me, and after a kick or two lay stone dead. So close was he that the powder had scorched his month. REX.

A-SI-NIS KOA, Sipi, Oct. 27, 1885.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DAYS WITH THE BARMECIDE CLUB. IX.

TX. TOUR, eight and a pair, seven are fifteen two, twenty-five, that's a go; thirty-one, four holes—and almost innumer-able variations on the above were played until the monotony of the proceedings became so thick it could have been cut with a club; and it must have been the disgust felt by the rainy day at our unprofitable employment indoors that dislocated its spinal column and buried it in the irrevocable past, while it was succeeded by a day of sunshine which un-locked our doors and again scattered us over lake and brook. But a few days more were remaining in which we could practice our gentle art, and the time we improved though it was barren of wonderfully substantial results. But all the same we whipped the rifiles and the eddies and the mirror-like stretches on the brook, the ripples and the quiet on the lake; and managed by persistent effort to keep the wolf from the shanty, and we all felt that we had improved ur casting to an appreciable extent, and that was idle time not idly spent.

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meditative mood. Guy had long been doing so in propria persona, for the place was new to him and he had many strange nooks to explore. I was soon roused from my retro-spection by his giving tongue, and starting up, I found him intent on almost taking to the water, but without seeing, at first glance, any cause for his undue excitement. Evidently thinking me very stupid and stolid, he looked into my face and again made the air ring with his music. I now saw, about a fathom's length from shore, a large fish rise to an alder catkin afloat on the surface. The water was so deep and so dark that I could not name the fish, but I presume it was a species of dace, once very abundant here. It was amusing to see the dog attempt to step upon the water and to hear his angry volce at being baulked of a firm foothold and a dash at this novel prey. The fish soon disappeared, and so did Guy—to "fresh fields and pastures new," won-dering, I trow, at his discomfiture, leaving me to moralize a bit and also to wonder if there were now as good fish in the pond as I used to draw thence. I am disposed to doubt the fact, for thoughtless boys and men have made within, as well as out of, the water, and very "small fry," as well as coarse, are only left "to point the moral" and to bear wit-ness to the "changes and chances" which a greedful and selfish age is making in the fair domains of nature. O what heart of grace she has, however, and how bravely she strives to hide man's ravges anceath a veil of greenery and broidery of fair flowers! Ever kindly, ever soothing, ever glorious and beautiful and buoyant!

Hatural History.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. THE thirty-fifth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., from Wednesday morning, Aug. 18, until Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, 1886. The headquarters of the Association will be at the High School, and all the offices and meeting rooms will be in that building or in one of the school houses near by. The hotel headquarters will be at the Genesee House. A special circu-lar in relation to railroads, hotels and other matters, has been issued by the Local Committee. In order to take advantage of these arrangements, members who have not received the Local Committee's circular should send for a copy at once. Arrangements for excursions and receptions will be an-nounced by the Local Committee. For all matters pertain-ing to membership, papers and business of the Association, address the permanent sceretary at Salen, Mass., up to Aug. 12. From Aug. 12 until Sept. 25, his address will be Buffano, N. Y.

TWO MONTHS AMONG THE CREES.—1. O^{ME} spring some years ago I was stationed at a post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the Northwestern Ter-rivery, and busily engaged in Indian trading. Opposition was strong and petty fur traders were traveling about in all directions. Early in March I received instructions to choose man from the fort employees and pass the remainder of the rading season at a certain mountain some eighty miles dis-tant, on the Lower Saskatchewan. A ccordingly, having selected my man and everything being in readiness, one with a keen west wind blowing squarely in our faces. On-ward we traveled over lake and portage, spelling about 8 M. and boiling our copper kettle of tea, with a meal of the inevitable permitcan (at the time the only food used through the North). The poor dogs looked wistfully on, there turn for food coming once only in the twenty-four one. The more monoton for the spring, was a grizzled olf regions of the North, and had accompanied one of the over-and expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin; many and the spenditions in search of Sir John Franklin; many and the scomfortable cabin for a stormy March night across is comfortable cabin for a stormy March night across is confortable cabin for a stormy March night across is confortable cabin for a stormy March night across is confortable cabin for a stormy March night across is confortable cabin for a stormy March night across is confortable cabin for a stormy March night across is confortable cabin for a stormy March night across is confortable cabin for a stormy March night across is confortable cabin for a stormy march night across is confortable cabin for a stormy march night across is confortable cabin for a stormy march night across is confortable cabin for a stormy march night across is confortable cabin for a stormy march night across is confortable cabin for a stormy march night across is confortable cabin for a stormy march night across is confortable cabin for a stormy march night across is confortable cabin for a stor TWO MONTHS AMONG THE CREES .- I.

Reharnessing our dogs, onward we went, reaching our destination late the next night. Choosing a suitable place for encampment we soon put up our leather tepees, and having stowed our trading goods under cover, were settled down

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blank to be obtained at the desk of the local committee. Members of the club will be provided with a suitable badge. Special arrangements will be made by which the botanists can visit some interesting collecting field during the long excursion on Saturday. A special excursion will be given the club to some point in the vicinity of Buffalo; the date and place will be announced hereafter. The botanists of Buffalo have other plans for the entertainment of their guests, which are not sufficiently mature to announce. For further information address Dr. J. C. ARTHUR, Secretary of the club, Geneva, N. Y. The Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science will hold its seventh annual meeting in Buffalo, beginning on Tuesday, August 17. For further information address Dr. BYRON D. HALSTED, Secretary, Ames, Iowa.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY. A meeting of the Cincinnati Natural History Society, held Tuesday, July 6, the following report of the Com-mittee on Destruction of Native Birds was submitted to the society and adopted: — Tour committee report as follows in the matter submitted to them, and state that they have carefully investigated the subject of the destruction of our native birds, and several papers have been prepared and read at three meetings of this society. They find: — Thist-That native birds of many species have greatly decreased in numbers over large areas of the country. This spartly true of those water and game birds about which it is comparatively easy to obtain statistics. — Scond—That the chief cause of such decrease, in addition to climatic changes, natural enemies, clearing up the coun-ry, etc., are the direct destruction of birds for their skins and feathers for decorative and millinery uses, the trapping of birds for cage purposes, the destruction of eggs and nests by men and boys, and the introduction of the European partow (*Passer domesticus*), which occupies the nesting places of many species. Three of these causes are prevent-birds and the evil results can be greatly lessened, first, if no places of many species be backed by stronger public opinds and insectivorous species be backed by stronger public opinds and insectivorous species be backed by stronger public opinds and used for decorative forced, if ourd, if thoughtless me and boys could be shown the great economic value of points and taught the desirability of protecting them and their ergs. — Tour committee find that a widespread discussion of the teges.

eggs. Your committee find that a widespread discussion of the bird question shows more interest in "our feathered friends" than they had hoped for, and they trust that Cuvier clubs, Audubon societies and other clubs of like aims will continue to flourish on all sides until public sentiment is entirely opposed to the destruction of our native birds.

A BLACK PRAIRIE DOG.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* During a recent visit to the West I saw at Laramie, Wyoming Territory, a black prairie dog. The animal was captured within four or five miles of Lyramie, and while on exhibition at that town attracted a great deal of attention from old plainsmen and mountaineers, none of whom scemed to have ever seen a similar specimen. It was almost entirely jet black, thougn on the flanks and haunches the color changed to very deep, rich brown. The tip of the tail was much paler—almost fawn color—and the tip of the tail was grizzled, just as is often the case with the chin of an aged black dog. It is not certain to which species of prairie dog the animal belongs. The ranges of *C. ludovicianus* and *C. gunnisonii* overlap here, and both animals are common. The appearance of this melanistic individual leads me to think it probable that it was *C. gunnisonii*, as it had to my eye the somewhat nore delicate and graceful form of the species, but it was impossible to definitely determine the point.— G. B. G. (New York, July 5).

G. B. G. (New York, July 5). EUROPEAN GOLD FINCH IN NEW YORK.—I am informed by Mr. W. A. Conklin, of the Central Park menageric, New York eity, that the European gold finch (*Carducits elegens*) first appeared in the Park in 1879, having probably crossed the Hudson River from Hoboken, N. J., where some binds had been set at liberty the previous year. The species is now common and apparently resident. On April 20, 1886, I discovered in precisely similar situations, two nests, one of which containing five fresh eggs has been forwarded to the Snithsonian Institution. It was placed in a pine tree, rest-ing among the tufts of long needles near the end of a slender horizontal limb, some twelve feet from the ground. The species seems to be gradually extending its range, as on May 23, 1886, I met with a pair occupying a clump of pines six or seven miles to the northward.—E. T. Adney in July Auk.

ELK ANTLERS.—Chehalis, Washington Teritory.—I send you dimensions of an elk's head and horns in my possession. The animal was killed just before shedding the velvet, which makes them look magnificent. Dimensions: "Face, from back of ears to tip of nose, 27 inches; butt of horns, 13 inches; 6 tines on each beam; from point of brow antler to top of horns, 53 inches; distance across from tip to tip, 374 inches; being in velvet they are lighter than if rubbed..-W. G. MERCHER.

BRIGHT FEATHERS AND BRIGHT FOLLAGE.—Lawrence, Mass., Junc 23.—The jay is a nicer bird than I thought he was. I won't shoot any more. He has a bad name among us boys, though. But late in the fall, when the wild grape is ripe, and everything is golden and the maples afire, I would not miss him for a good deal as he goes flashing through the woods like a blue flame, now screaming like wild and once in a while making the sweetest sound, which I can't compare to anything but a bell, and a mighty sweet-sounding one at that.—O. FRED NEWDERT.

Snower of Fish —Mr. W. L. May, Fish Commissioner of Nebraska, has shown us a bottle of small fish of an inch in length, which were picked up in the streets of Harvard, Neb., after a heavy rain and a cyclone, on June 14. The fish were identified by Dr. Bean as the fat head or black-head minnow (*Pimephales prometas*), a common species in the Ohio valley and upper Missouri. The fish are reported by Mr. May as having been very plentiful in the streets.

OCCURRENCE OF THE IVORY GULL AT HALIFAX.—A young bird in immature plumage was shot recently on the coast of Halifax county and is now in the possession of Mr. Thos. Egan, taxidermist of this city.—J. MATHEW JONES (Halifax, N. S., July 9).

BIRDS OF CENTRAL PARK—CORRECTION.—Litchfield, Conn., June 20, 1886.—Editor Forest and Stream: From an oversight on our part, the dates in reference to the occur-rence of the yellow-bellied flycatcher (Empidonas flaviren-tris), in Central Park, are incorrect. The species in ques-tion was observed by Mr. Adney on May 10, 1886. We trust that this correction may appear in your columns as soon as possible.—L. B. WOODRUFF, A. G. PAINE, JR. [This note, owing to erroneous direction, was not received until last week.] until last week.]

Game Bag and Gun.

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THE TRAJECTORY TEST.

THE full report of the FOREST AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the fillustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

WOODCOCK.

WOODCOCK. Editor Forest and Stream: If I were to relate what I do not know, but this dreamy, mysterious and charming game birdeeches, limes atme more space in your valuable journal than jiks of rocks bundford to spare me; hence, if you please, I shut in our train any experiences with the sober, Quaker-i the bottom of 2 deendr pencils than mine the extensive task-ct fringg up the canvas and making the perfect picture. Our first intimate acquaintance '18 Oh many years ago, when I was a boy of eight or nine years. It happened in this way. One of my duites at that time was to ''drive and fetch'' an old brindle cow to and from the rocky pasture lot in my native town in Connecticut. One morning in early June, after seeing the old cow safely behind the ''bars'' in the lot, I started to cross an old mowing field in which the grass was quite light, and scattered here and there were many venerable apple trees, and a few hickory trees which had been left standing on account of the choice quality of the nuts they bore, while the fence surrounding the field was fringed with hazelnut bushes, weeds and briers of various kinds. As I sprang from the fence and landed beyond the bushes, a woodcock started up in front of me almost at my feet and fluttered and tumbled off a few rods and almost urning a summersault settled apparently helpless in the grass. Thinking it a crippled bird, boylike I darted after it, ex-

grass. Thinking it a crippled bird, boylike I darted after it, ex-

15th of November is the only time that affords good sport and really good birds, for they are then strong and healthy, making an honest target for the sportsman, and a true lux-ury for the table.

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FOXHOUNDS AND FOXES.

FORMOUNDES AND FOXES.
Editor Forest and Stream:
Thave hunted foxes in Virginia, New Hampshire and Maine, with a pack in the first-named State and with from one to a half dozen dogs in the other States, and therefore for the target in thoroughly acquainted with the points in controversy. Both gentlemen are right as far as their own localities are concerned. The red fox of New England is needed, but in the out of a dozen foxes driven, but I do not think it possible for two or three of the best hounds in the world to do as much, simply because our country is full or foads, swamps and ledges, where so much time is lost in keeping the track that the fox gets far ahead, and the dogs can only trail fast, not drive by the body scent. In Virginia the world to do as much, simply because our country and never foad for hours as they do here. In whiter the great masses of ice and constantly drifting snow make following a New England fox next to impossible, unless one has a slow, patient dog that will stick to his work till the day is done; but of course, this is not driving in the Virginia sense. The presended, but the number used, and the character of the country run over. Virginia dogs do catch red foxes, I have on the same dogs can't do the same dogs that will stick to his work till the day is done; but of course, this is not driving in the Virginia sense. The presended but the number used, and the character of the country run over. Wriginia dogs do catch red foxes, I have the same work here, and from past experience I believe it is regions of Pennsylvania, that comes neare the same and further test are real. Should he do still better next season, I should he do still better next s

"Red Eye" and "Hounding," of Virginia, and Mr. New-ell, of Massachusetts, are each right as to their own locali-ties. Here in Sullivan county, N. Y., a fox would grin at the notion of being caught by any dog. Foxes here run from four to forty hours, not without breaks and loss of track. We have good foxhounds; put them in an open country, like the South, and the run would be shorter and the fox caught or holed. As to Col. Tucker's fast hounds, produced as he claims by a cross between native and im-ported strains, we nave plenty of that kind here, and there is no need to send South for them.—C. F. KENT (Monticello, N. Y.).

SOUTHERN HUNTING METHODS.

Editor Forest and Stream: In reading the apparently interminable discussion on the "hounding" and "non-hounding" questions in your columns last winter, and also allusions to fox hunting in northern woods, "Coahoma" was led into some reflections upon the curious contrasts existing between Northern and Southern methods of pursuing certain sports. In the South still-hunting for deer is rarely ever practiced, and for the most part only by "raftsmen" and such profes-sional woodsmen.

In the South still-hunting for deer is rarely ever practiced, and for the most part only by "raftsmen" and such profes-sional woodsmen. The common practice with sportsmen, and which is con-sidered legitimate sport, is to hunt the decr in very much the same manner as your fox hunting is described. A party of hunters go out on horseback with a pack of hounds. Each member is provided with a shotgun (rarely ever a rifle) and a blowing horn. One or two of the members "go in the drive;" that is, follow and control the hounds. The others are stationed at the various "stands," points where the deer is supposed to be most likely to run by. When a deer is killed by one of the "standers," a long blast is given on his horn to apprise the other hunters of the fact. Then a new drive is instituted in another locality. If the dogs run the game out of the drive without a shot they are recalled by the drivers as soon as practicable and a fresh drive entered upon. This method of hunting deer certainly affords delicious sport. There is not a more thrilling experience, than, after hours of waiting suspense, perhaps, to hear the pack in full cry approaching your stand, with the exciting hallooing of the drivers behind them, while you stand tremb-ling with excitement, your gun cocked and at a "ready," in momentary expectation of the quarry bounding into view and in range of your weapon. Or, as frequently happens, the swelling music of the pack (what orchestra or human chorus can equal its effect on your nervers!) will veer off to right or left, and you spring on your hunting pony, who is as full of excitement and interest in the proceedings as yourself, and dash wildly away, leaping over logs and dodg-ing overhanging branches, to "head off" the game at another stand a mile away. But many a long, cold day, from "early dawn to dewy eve" hath this writer stood, or relined against a tree trunk, vainly waiting in weary solitude for the deer that had presens business in an enturely different part of the twoods.

woods. This method of deer hunting, as practiced in Louisiana and Mississippi, does not drive the deer permanently away from its accustomed haunts, but the same deer may be started in the same locality on successive days. The one great evil, however, which attends this sport, and for which there is no palliation, is the frequency with which the deer escapes car-rying with it one or more buckshot, either to die a lingering and unprofitable death, or possibly recover after much suffer-ing, which no true sportsman can contemplate without dis-comfort of mind. Fox hunting, on the other hand, is conducted quite differ-

and the latter sportsman can contemplate without dis-comfort of mind. Fox hunting, on the other hand, is conducted quite differ-ently. Every huntsman is in the "drive," and there is not a gun in the party. If any unreflecting countryman should shoot a fox before the hounds, he would receive the hearty excertaions of the whole hunt. This different way of viewing the matter in the North and the South is probably due to the comparative scarceness of foxes in the latter region. They are by no means so numer-ous here as they appear to be in the North. The sight of a fox in this country except when put up by the hounds, is an exceedingly rare occurrence, one which this writer has never yet experienced. In former years, when Southern planters could afford to

yet experienced. In former years, when Southern planters could afford to indulge in the luxury, fox hunting was a favorite anuse-ment. Pains were taken to select a pack with special view to harmony of voices, and the music which they made when in full cry on a crisp, frosty morning, made the nerves tingle as nothing elsc could. It was customary to start out a couple of hours before daybreak, and the chase was usually kept up till toward noon, covering a radius of perhaps five miles, the gray fox being the prevailing variety. He was either picked up on the ground, run to earth, or, as was

most usual, was found in a tree, with the pack baying around, sometimes after five or six hours' chase. The writer remembers an occasion when he was a boy of tro years of age, and participated in such a hunt. Soon after setting out, a small beagle bitch started a fox on her own account, and after chasing it alone for several hours, brought it in the vicinity of the main pack, when it was speedly put up a tree. Wishing to have some further sport the leader of the hunt called off the pack and directed me to climb up the tree and force the fox to jump out. This I did, but he very soon 'treed' again. The same tactics were pur-sued, but the poor creature was so exhausted that it per-mitted me to catch it by the tail and throw it to the ground. when the merciles dogs made short work of it. An Irish friend of mine, who is a considerable railroad and lever tractor, who has a good deal of humor about hir somewhat given to drawing the 'long bow,' re Ireland on a visit a few years ago, and while there was in-vited to see the 'county hounds.'' The pack consisted of about fify, and he relates that they were so well trained that the keeper could marshall them in line like soldiers on dress parade, and order them out individually, by name, to a line of platers cortaining food, in their front. More the elaim was the fact that he once has a levee camp or our doors af enigrant travel by wagon, from the start at a few days moissippi to Texas, and raulti 's of actice our gentle ascreted the wagon trains and ass. bled was barren of wonde attracted by the quantities or the mark of while the the action the travel by wagon, from the start at a few days moissippi to Texas, and raulti 's of actice our gentle ascreted the wagon trains and ass. bled was barren of wonde attracted by the quantities or start are the while ped the 'count's the solution the start of the part of wonde attracted by the quantities or start are the while ped the 'count's the yagon, from the start at a few days moissippi to Texas, and raulti 's of actice our ge

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HOSPITABLE TEXAS.

HOSPITABLE TEXAS. THIS is a very paradise of a land, from a sportsman's standpoint, especially to those fond of the pursuit of that crême de la crême of game birds, Bob White. The latter are thick on the creeks in the winter, and the open corn fields, etc., carly in the season, in many parts of the State; especially so within a radius of sixty miles of this town. What more exhilarating pleasure can there be than getting up at 5 o'clock in the morning, and with two or three con-genial companions, driving out to one's ground, ready to begin shooting about 8.30 A. M., and lunching at noon. A delightful thing it is to watch a well-bred dog, following all the commands of a competent trainer, noting the wonderful instinct they show when the covey are not there, only alighted and then run on, or with what rigidity of muscle will they stand when the birds are there; how grandly they drop when the birds rise with a "wnirr," leaving one or more of their comrades behind them. I know of nothing so trying to most men's nerves as the first whirr of a large covey, especially if they want to drop a right and left. Shooting as killing a deer with a shotgun is different from performing the same feat with a rifle, in my humble opinion. I have a knot partidges in the turnips, in England, but I must acknowledge that for downright good shooting, the little "Bob White" takes the palm. He is second only to the far-motor. What a pity it is that we can't get a bill passed prohibiting

The weather becomes nice and cool down here about the end of October. Apropos of cool things, one of the coolest that I have struck down here happened to us last fall. When out shooting we had very carfully placed some bottles of Bass' ale in a cool spot, carefully placed some bottles of Bass' upper the struck down here happened to us last fall. When out shooting we had very carfully placed some bottles of Bass' ale in a cool spot, carefully placed some bottles of Bass' upper the struck down here happened to us last fall. When out shooting we had very carfully placed some bottles of Bass' ale in a cool spot, carefully placed some bottles of the section of the happened to amount of care-ful searching could reveal its lurking place. We remember those kind, unselfish men to this day. Best gouil, we have prairie chickens, all kinds of wild-fowl. the s, etc. For the rifle there are deer, antclope and wore are hospitable and only too pleased to see if of the right stamp; and to the thorough the who shoots for the sport and not for the dol carry welcome is accorded by all the best farmers. To me of the less educated ones have an idea that every man out with a dog and gun means so much out of their own pockets. One farmer remarked to me last year about a certain well-known sportsman down here who has paid large prices for his dogs: "I say, Mister, how long will it be be fore M. sells enough birds to pay for that \$1,000 bitch that I hear he has got." What can you reply to such a man? ARTHUR STERT. FORT WORTH, Texas.

New YORK WOODCOCK SEASON.—Fort Plain, N. Y., July 8. Editor Forest and Stream: Will you please inform me through the FOREST AND STREAM when the woodcock season opens in this State? As I understand it it is Aug. 1, and is generally so understood here and the sho ters here are all making calculations on shooting woodcock Aug. 1. But a few claim the law was changed to Sept. 1 this summer. Will you please ascertain and let me know, as I do not want to shoot woodcock before it is lawful to. Furthermore I saw myself that a bill had passed the Legislature changing "he time to Sept. 1, but have not seen anything of it since. am in hope the law has changed to Sept. 1, and the major-iter of the sportsmen here think as I do, for we all know that ni e out of ten men who go shooting woodcock in August she at more or less ruffed groutse, or "short-bills." as they call them, and the summer hotels all buy ruffed grouse in August and say they prefer them, but call them short-bills. If the law has changed I think you should make it prominent in your valuable paper, as I know a great many depend on it for such information, at least I do.—A. W. B. [The sea-son was precedy given in our last issue in list of open game seasons.]-

NEWS OF THE CAMPING CLUES.—Wellsville, O., July 9.—Editor Porest and Stream: Two special cars attached to the mail train and placarded "East Liverpool Camping Clubs, 1886," passed through here on the 2d ult. en route to Waynesburgh, O., near which place they have selected a spot for their annual encampment. This section of country is noted for an abundance of game and its pretty women, so that a good time, both piscatorially and socially, for the boys is insured. A full fledged brass band accompanies them, but it is to be hoped they will be muzzled after arriv-ing in the woods. The Geo. Weaver Fishing Club of Roch-ester, Pa, bound for Michigan; Pittsburgh Recreation Club, en route to Waynesburg, O., and the Pioneer Club going down the Ohio River passed through here this week with all the paraphernalia incidental to the art of castrametation. They anticipate having a good time.—Buz.

Doves IN New JERSEY.—Monmouth, N. J., July 2.— Editor Forest and Stream: Is there no law for the protection of doves in this State? If not I think it would be well for some of our leading sportsmen to bring the matter to the attention of the Legislature next winter. If something is not done, dove shooting will soon be a thirg of the past in this part of the State. It has been customary to wait until after harvest and shoot them when they come in to feed in the stubble (which I think is too early). But some have been shooting them all through the month of June this year, also in the winter when the ground is covered with snow and they come to barryards and grain stacks after food. I think that I am as fond of shooting as any one, but am willing that all should have a chance. Would be glad to have the opinion of sportsmen on this subject.—FAIR PLAY.

MASSACHUSETTS.—South Duxbury, Mass., July 8.—Fall shooting promises to be the best this season it has been for years. Quail are very plenty and can be heard in all direc-tions, four to one compared to last year. Partridges are plenty, too, I found six bevies on my travels last Sunday; they were about a third grown. Woodcock are never plenty here as it is dry and sandy, not enough meadow ground. I have scen several lately past at snuset in the low ground, one was the largest I ever saw.—South SHORE.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Erie, July 5.—Woodcock are very plenty around here now, but I am sorry to say a great many young birds were bagged before the season was open. The bass fishing was very poor this spring, owing to the pound-ncts being on the bass ground, but we hope with the assist-ance of our assemblyman and State senator to have the pound nets done away with. There are several large broods of young ducks around, but the pot-hunters are killing them off when they can get a chance.—J. M.

NEW YORK GAME CONSTABLES —Glens Falls, N. Y., July 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Have you noticed that Sec. 2 of Chap. 429, of laws of 1886, provides that: "Game con-stables, constables, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs shall have the same powers as are conferred upon game protectors for the enforcement of the provisions of Chap. 534 of the laws of 1879 and the amendments thereto, and shall be entitled to the same fees therefor."—A. N CHENEY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Colebrook, July 12.—Trout have been taken in great numbers, but the recent hot weather has sent them in search of colder water, where they will be better secreted. They have diminished some from unlawful and unsportsmanlike methods of capture in certain localities where law does not avail.—NED NORTON.

THE PRINGLE SNIPE SCORE. —A correspondent tells us that the suipe shooting by Mr Pringle, of Louisiana, concerning which inquiries were made in these columns recently, oc-curred in the month of February, at Bayou Teche, La. Gun, breechloader; load, 3[‡] drams powder, 1 1-6 ounces No. 9 shot; time, 6 hours; number of snipe killed, 366.

PROFIT IN BEAR TRAFS.—A York county, New Bruns-wick, bear trapper took into Fredericton recently nine skins of bears, trapped in the neighborhood of Zionville. Some of the skins netted \$15 each in addition to the \$2 bounty. Beavers are still found in New Brunswick in certain localities numerous enough to make their trapping profitable.

RHODE ISLAND.—Manton, R. I., July 12.—Ruffed grouse and quail are quite plenty in this vicinity, but woodcock are scarce.—T. M. A.

MR. GRIFFIN SMITH. of Longmont, Colo., joint still shot a mountain lion on the Little Thompson, we ured nine feet from the end of its nose to the tip of f

MUZZLE VS. BREECH.

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Dox't twist your neck off, but use Allen's how-facing oars. Little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen. Monmouth, Ill.-Adv.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

TROUT IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

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when hooked, and just as denoted when and a first frying pan. Banner's Elk, headquarters for movements on the Elk, Watauga and Linnville rivers, is reached by the East Ten-nessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway to Johnson City, twenty-five miles south of Bristol and about 200 miles northeast of Chattanooga. The East Tennessee & Wester Carr

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There is a six fool leader, a brown hackle always at the tail, then a king of the waters or a coachman and a miller or another hackle.
Trom Banner's Elk an excursion is made through the Mc-Gandless Cabin Gap to the sources of the Watauga and Linnville. It is for a while up the Elk, then through the Mc-Gandless Cabin Gap to the sources of the foothills, with a soil of leaves and woods decayed during centuries, twelve inches deep, covered with trees of fifteen feet girth, and ferns and mosses that are as beautiful as found anywhere else on earth. There is excellent fishing in the Watauga, beginning a title after you leave Callaway's, a mile or so below the source of the river. At Callaway's, you can ascend to the summit of Grandfather, from which can be obtained an almost limitless view of mountain scenery. From Callaway's you can fish down to Shull's Mulls, where the river makes a short turn to flow out into the valley of Valle Crucis. That you can fish down to Shull's Mulls along the bighway, you enjop most, toul large and plentiful. At Shull's Mills is Boone Fork, full of trout, and Joe Shull's residence, a reasonably comfortable lodging place. It is better to take lunch from Baner's and avoid the wretched cooking at Callaway's. You will now to Webb's Pond and spend the night at Estes, a half mile beyond; reasonably fair entertainment. In the morning you can go to Linnville Falls, then across to Martin and in about three miles the scener be the fall, and in about three miles from your feather bed and big wou will now be only five miles from your feather bed and big wou will now be only five miles from your feather bed and big wou will now be only five miles from your feather bed and big wou will now be only five miles from your feather bed and big wou fire at Ms. Baner's Elk with the three, after having a bushel of sport and a barrel of enjoymer.
There are other streams in Western North Carolina where the Nanthala, Toe (Chestatoa) and Pigeon—but my heat turns lovingly to the Elk, Watauga and L

LIGHT RODS FOR SEA FISHING.

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A MAINE ANGLING TOUR,

States. This year we expected a repetition of those conditions and were not disappointed. Here the poacher has not revelled, and thanks to the judicious legislation of Maine, he never can; and right here let me join in the chorus of voices that praise the efforts of the Maine Fish and Game Commission, for at Tim Pond, which has a basketful for each that come, whether publican or sinner, since the stealing from spawning beds has been stopped, the trout taken are of much larger average weight. The deer and caribou are becoming so numerous in this region that the New York deer hounding legislature would turn pale with envy at the sight of the tracks. The management of the camps and tables is in the hands of old timers in the business, and all we had to do was to enjoy ourselves and stay as long as home interests would permit.

permit. Then we made our way out on horseback to Smith's farm, from which elevation is laid before one some of the finest scenery in New England, includiog views of Mt. Bigelow and other peaks. The stage rattles along its winding course to the punorama of the valley of the Carabosett River to Kingfield, where the railroad takes us up and soon whirls us back to our homes, healthier and wiser, if not better. M Broductu Horse Bactor BROMFIELD HOUSE, Boston

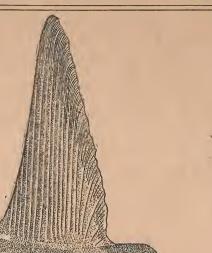
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—Game Constable Burnett learned recently that five men from Putnam had been spearing trout in Lake George, and was about to proceed against them when they got wind of the fact, and going directly to Justice of the Peace Lewis Burgess of Hague, made com-plaint against themselves, and were fined five dollars each. It was a comparatively easy way out of a bad scrape, as the Putnamites have been for some time notorious for indulg-ing in the unlawful practice. The men carnestly declared that they "would not do so again," and the justice believes that the lesson taught them will prove a salutary one. Mr. Burgess, who is familiar with the lake and its fishes, is of the opinion that trolling for trout should be stopped, or at least that the close season should be extended until the first of July. He says no person unacquainted with the subject can imagine the number of trout that are taken by trolling from the first of May to the first of October, and especially at the opening of the season, when the trout are near the surface. He thinks still-fishing with hook and line the only legitimate way to take trout. As one specime of the capa-bilities of the lake we would state that Mr. Wildman Smith of Hague, caught on Monday of last week, a salmon trout which weighed seventeen and one-fourth pounds. Two or three years ago Mr. Levi Newton captured a similar one that brought down the scales at the same notch. Neither of these stories are of the ordinary "fishy" description, both be-ing well authenticated,—*Guas Fails Republican*, July 6.

HOW WE KILLED A SUNFISH.

490

HOW WE KILLED A SOUTISH. POOH! Whoh! Sunfish indeed! Is that the way you pass your leisure hours? Was it "Wawayanda," or "Kingfisher," from whose lips proceeded those contemptious explosions? Stay thy speech, most reverend seigniors and highly respected brothers of the angle, for I write not now of the Acanthopterygii, but of the Piectognathes; not of the humble "punkin seed," but of Ortha-goriscus mola; and if your bassing tackle ever gets fast to such a specimen as we one day sighted off Tarpaulin Cove, you will find that it is no Pomotis vulgaris tagging at the line, that's all.

will find that it is no *Pomotis vulgaris* tugging at the line, that's all. I would remark right here ("and what I says I stands to"), that if any one chooses to pick a quarrel with me for my use of a scientific nomenclature which, for anything I know, may be antiquated, I shall depend on Aunt Hannah to ter-minate the discussion. She is my old shotgun, and never "went back" on me but once, and that was owing to the pe-culiar business methods of Mr. E. W. Gillett, of Chicago, who had made the oil with which I on one occasion unad-



THE SUNFISH (Mola rotunda, CUVIER). From "The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States."

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antly colored 'kerchiefs upon the heads of West Indian

An the colored 'kerchiefs upon the heads of West Indian egresses. The had barely reached Naushon, and were about to tack, when Smith exclaimed: "There's a shirk, a big one." Tertainly a large fin of some sort was cutting the waves on the weather bow and some distance a head. We all saw is but after another look, Smith qualified his statement by saying that he "never see a shirk act that a way afore." Meither had I; and we forthwith determined to cultivate an acquaintance with the strange fin. We at once tacked, and bore up in its direction. The fin, which now monopolized our attention, was long, broked and obtusely pointed, but slightly curved, and at imes projected some eighteen inches above the surface of the water. Oddly enough, it continually waved from side to side, as though the shark—if shark it were—had that morning the adouble allowance of grog. The few minutes the boat glided past the creature, and so related an a double allowance of grog. The afew minutes the boat glided past the creature, and so related at its outlines could be distinctly seen through the clear, green water. We all gazed in astonishment at the strange aspect of the fish, which was at least three feet in least the wave of a silvery gray color, having several irregular vortical splashes of a darker but upon its sides. The back fin, which had first attracted green the belly. "Mell," said the skipper, "I'll be gosh darned if I cver see in farmed in published works on the fashes of our coast." We child the disting the capture of the fish and at once proceeded to cast about for the means at hand, which certify seemed inadequat. We had neither grains nor lify adouble-barreled short, one with a loosely fitting conical ball, the look may adouble-barreled short, one is the look for we had neither grains nor lily set many of the sea be

of the shot was to fluster the creature and set it flying about in various directions. The skipper put the boat about and I fired the shot charge at a range not greater than before, and as formerly through several inches of water. Herendeen had by this time become intensely excited, and we could not persuade him to sit still. "Now, shoot now," he shouted, as his head popped up, just a few inches too high. "You be hanged," sail I, "Look out she's going to jibe." I was a trifle too late. If that young fellow is now living, his hair is probably growing gray, but I will venture that he remembers the peculiar sensation which he experienced when the boom took him just abaft the right ear, and sent him over to leeward among the sand bags. He lay half stunned for a moment, then slowly rising, crept back to his seat, remark-ing meanwhile, "I guess I'll sit down." "You'd better." observed Smith, grinly, as he lashed the tiller, poised an oar, but foremost, and darted it from him like a whaleman's lance. The loom struck the sunfish squarely on the side, and the force of the blow sent his head partly out of water as the boat shot past, when I took him precisely upon the end of his sub nose with a charge of No. 4. This completed the demoralization of the creature, and

like a whaleman's lance. The loom struck the sunfish squarely on the side, and the force of the blow sent his head partly out of water as the boat shot past, when I took him precisely upon the end of his snub nose with a charge of No. 4.
This completed the demoralization of the creature, and Smith managed to seize the back fin. The fish may have weighed a hundred and filty pounds, perhaps two hundred, we could not tell, but it was all that the three of us could do to haul it over the side. Its skin was rough like that of a stark, or dogfah; and injured our hands somewhat, besides stark, or dogfah; and injured our hands somewhat, besides stark, or dogfah; and injured our hands somewhat, besides stark, or dogfah; and injured our hands somewhat, besides stark, or dogfah; and injured our hands somewhat, besides stark, or dogfah; and injured our hands somewhat, besides stark, or dogfah; and injured our hands somewhat, besides stark, or dogfah; and injured our hands somewhat, besides stark, or dogfah; and injured our hands somewhat, besides stark, or dogfah; from the fish, leaving indeed palpable marks, but with little apparent abrasion of the skin, and the last shot had inflicted but slight injury to the fash. Leaving indeed palpable marks, but with little apparent abrasion of the skin, and the same distance. When we landed at Holmes' Holl, some sailors strolled by just as I was searching the cuddy for a rope, which happened at he woment to be covered with ship's biscuits which had broken loose from their bag.
"Well," said one, "Tm blessed (I think that he said "the moment to be covered with ship's biscuits which had broken loose from their bag.
"What's she good for the away."
"What's bag up, now, I tell y."
I wish 'I had some or 'I now."
"How and loose for the same, 'You jest cut out a chunk and fir it at that spar, 'n you'l see it bound like a ninjy rubber ball. But the if's bang up, now, I tell y."
I had hoped to send this fish to some scient

JUNE 14, 1886. THE FLUTTERING FLY.—Several correspondents arc dis-cussing the origin of the fluttering fly in some of the spot-ing papers and a Mr. Millard, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, sends the following to FOREST AND STREAM: "In June, 1876, I was angling on Twin Rock Lake, near Morehouseville, Hamilton county, N. Y. Giles Beeraft was with mc, and we had excellent sport with the trout. One of the flies I used was something like the fluttering fly illustrated in FOREST AND STREAM of June 10. It was made by one of the best fly-tyers I ever knew, Robert Perrie, of Ulica, N. Y. It was a hackle reversed, and its hooking qualities were first-class. I do not think Mr. Perrie Claimed to have originated it, but of that I am not sure." In conversation with Mr. Robert Perrie on the subject, who is now the pro-prietor of Third Lake House, Fulton Chain, he informed us that he was the originator of the fluttering fly in question and that the same has been successfully used for years by many anglers. He also remembers with pleasure the Mr. Millard who now writes from the Far West.—Boonville (N.Y.) Herald, July 8. A MAINE SALMON.—A letter addressed to us said a salmon

(N. Y.) Herald, July 8. A MAINE SALMON.—A letter addressed to us said a salmon might be expected at the office of FOREST AND STREAM within a few days and that it would be directed to the S-a and River Department for division among such of the staff as might be in town, but the donor requested that there he no acknowledgment. We made arrangements to have it sent to Mr. Blackford's refrigerator and divided. We ate of this salmon in steaks at breakfast, cold for dinner, cold boiled for lunch next day, and pickled for tea, and if we ever tasted one that came up to this in flavor and firmness we have no recollection of it. The fish weighed about fifteen pounds and we will comply with the request of the scader about an acknowledgment, so far as never to tell who it was that so kindly remembered the toilers in the city while be was casting his fly on the salmon rivers of Maine. May the salmon chew up all the flies in his book and the largest ones come to his gaff. BEESTIGNICHE SALMON.—Editor Forest and The

RESTIGOUCHE SALMON.—Editor Forest and the The bing here has been excellent this are the Dr. J h. uxter, the which averaged ch silled two fish which henry W. De Forest took

F SHOT - All IV Holl?

"THE PRESIDENT AS AN ANOLER."--Under the above heading in your issue of June 17, you say, "A Lockport, N.Y., correspondent, who was a schoolmate of President Cleveland, writes us that the latter's angling proclivities were developed at an early age." As 1 presume the Lock-port correspondent refers to me, I wish to make a correction. I think that I wrote you that "I had fished and hunted with Grover Cleveland in our boyhood days, thirly odd years ago." At the time I was a clerk in the store of his brother in haw, Wm. E. Hoyt, at Theresa, N.Y., and Grover came there to spend his vacation, and thus it happened that we fished and hunted together on Indian River. He did most of the fishing while I did most of the hunting, and I shall never forget how he hooked and lost a large black bass in some flood wood, and I could not get him away from that place for an hour, as he was bound to have that bass as it was larger (we always lose the largest fish) than any he had caught, but he did not succeed, and that was the only than food wood had disappeared, as had also the hickory trees where I spent most of the time shooting black and gray squirrels, while Cleveland was fishing for black bass. We did no angling in those days, but the bass are there yet and as the gamy muscalonge and the less gamy pickerel, and they angling in those days, but the bass are there yet and as the text own of Theresa, and should President Cleve-had ever renew his "angling proclivities" on Indian River will probably have to take in a few tout and more "long souts" (as "Kingfisher" puts it) and possibly a thirty or torty pound muscalonge.-J. L. D. (Locar, N.Y., July 8).

forty pound muscalonge.—J. L. D. (Lockport, N.Y., July 8). BLOOMING GROVE PARK.—The Fourth of July, 1886, was celebrated on the fifth at Blooming Grove Park. There were fifty guests at the club house. While many of the members were catching trout in the Blooming Grove and Shahala creeks, and others were trying the bass on Lake Giles, clay-pigeon matches were contested. [The scores are given else-where.] There was one thing very noticeable about the Fourth at the Park, and that was the absence of the fire-cracker and the inevitable burned fingers and hands of the small boy. Beyond a few torpedoes, the cutire noise of the day was made by the shooting of the guns on the pigeon range. Two of the members went after woodcock and suc-ceeded in bagging five on Tuesday and four on Wednesday. The fi-hing now at the park is most excellent. There is no trouble in any one taking his quota of twenty-five trout, all over seven inches, and the bass fishing, especially at Lake Laura, is really wonderful. Lake Giles is stocked from Lake Laura, and when partices go to the latter lake they are required to keep alive as many of the catch as is possible. Last Saturday five rods, using bait and fly, took from Lake Laura five hundred and fifty black bass, keeping alive over three hundred of them. These will be taken to Lake Giles to day. Of these bass some weighed over a pound, a few about a pound and a quarter. PRESERVING FREEN FISH.—Editor Forest and Stream:

few about a pound and a quarter. PRESERVING FRESH FISH.—Editor Forest and Stream: I desire to benefit my fellow sportsmen by a suggestion on the preservation (in perfect condition) of fish. My experi-ence at the Northern lakes has been that it was impracticable to save for transportation, especially the catch which had to be immediately killed, on account of being badly hooked, as well as those selected from the car at the time of departure from the fishing camp I visited Camp Bemis, Rangeley Lakes, this season, arriving there May 30. June 7 I caught a beautiful speckled three-pounder, which was so badly hooked we immediately killed it, and on landing treated it with Rex Magnus, Viandine brand. At the close of my fishing, the 12th, I selected the choicest specimens from my catch, gave them the same treatment, and the 14th carefully wrapped them in cloth and birch bark dampened with a solution of Rex Magnus, placed them in my gripsack, carried it with me in the cars, and had them served in my home the 20th, where they were pronounced by experts to be first-class trout in every respect. I am resolved never to go to the lakes without a supply of Rex. Magnus.— FRANKLIN H. HART (New Haven, Conn., June 29).

FRANKLIN H. HART (New Haven, Conn., June 29). FIVE BASS THAT CANNOT BE CAUGHT.—The Athens, Pa, *Gazette* of July 10, says: "From the Chemung River bridge can be seen almost any clear day five large black bass, which good judges pronounce will weigh from four to six pounds. It is said by some that they were seen there last season. They are old fish—too old in fact, for the best fishermen in this vicinity; they take to nothing but water and small fish, and the small fry must not be attached to hook or line. The most tempting morsels have been set before them, yes, whole picnics of toads, frogs, bullheads and everything a bass could possibly relish has been cast to them. Davies, Smith, Knaresboro, Kınner and all the celebrated fly-fishermen have spread the surface of the water with ornamental feathers for a week past; shotguns and ritles have been brought to bear upon them. Hill tries his new experiment now and then, but the old bass wink in a maner that would indicate that the fellow with the shot-gun was a little fresh. One of the number at least has been there, as he trails a leader with them. They come, fish and go, but the bass are still there." with them. there."

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Magaguadavic Lake in the parish of Prince William, easily accessible from Fredericton, is said to afford good trouting. Two St. John anglers took the train for the station alongside the lake a few days ago. They fished during the afternoon and evening, taking upward of one hundred. The largest weighed five pounds, and the snallest turned the scales at fifteen ounces. This lake is one of the best trout fishing waters in New Bruns-wick.—FRED.

MAINE.—Machias, June 28.—The circulation of FOREST AND STREAM In Maine is one of our greatest helps in fish and game protection. Game prospects are good. Deer are re-ported in large numbers about the sea shore, in meadows and about openings and streams. I have seen plenty of tracks at their crossings. Grouse are having a good season for hatching. I don't believe the crust did much damage to game last winter.—H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Colebrook, July 12.—From short trips to northeast and northwest from this place to Canadian borders I can report deer feeding in the marsh lands in greater numbers than I have ever before seen signs of. Moose in some secuded localities have made the muddy shores look like the pasture lands in more civilized localities. —NED NORTON,

How to CATCH FROGS.—Frankfort, Ky., July 4.—Your correspondent, "Hoosier," asks "Kingfisher" how to catch frogs for bait. Now, having seen "Kingfisher" on all fours chasing speckled frogs turough a Michigan meadow, with the frightened frog sometimes "a lettle ahead," but both jumping six feet at a bounce, we are not going to interferc with his experienced explanation to "Hoosier" of "how to do it." But we would advise "Hoosier," despite "Jeems Mackerel's" lucid instructions to the contrary, that there is no better way to catch frogs for bait than by sprinkling salt on their tails.—SNAKE ROOT. Keokuk, Iowa, July 6.—If "Hoosier" will try the frogs with an ordinary landing or minnow net, he will have no trouble in catching them.— JASON. JASON.

A FISH-LINE DRYER.—We have just seen a neat device for drying lines, which can be attached to a tackle box or other object. It is nickel plated and is both neat and handy. It is called the "Brooks fish line drying reel," and is sold by A. G. Spalding & Bros.

So easy to row with Allen's bow-facers. Catalogue free. Oars complete, 8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, Iil.-Adv.

Hishculture.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

OYSTER CULTURE. BY FRED MATHER,

[Read before the American Fisheries Society.]

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4. Artificial fertilization of the eggs of the oyster is feasible, and will become an important adjunct to successful spat cul-

8. The specific gravity of the water may range from 1.003 to 1.0235.
9. The most favorable temperatures of the water for spatting seem to be from 68 degrees to about 78 or 50 degrees Fahr.
10. Spatting will occur just as freely in ponds or tanks as in the open water.
These are well ascertained elementary facts and upon them we must base our new method, which is essentially a system of spat culture, or method of rearing seed oysters for the purpose of cultivation on the open beds or any suitable bottom. We must, however, first of all throw aside as too expensive any and all systems in which tiles or slates are used, especially if these must be fastened together in nests and coated with lime and cement, as practiced in Europe. Oysters are too cheap in America to be produced by any of the old-fogy systems which are available there, as it will not pay to flake off the spat from the collectors under ordinary circumstances in cultivating the American oyster for market, because of its low price."
The experiments at Cold Spring Harbor have attracted some attention from the oystermen about there, and some of the other of the other of the other of the spat form the collectors under ordinary circumstances in cultivating the American oyster for market, because of its low price."

the spat from the collectors under ordinary circumstances in cultivating the American oyster for market, because of its low price."
The experiments at Cold Spring Harbor have attracted some attention from the oystermen about there, and some of them have expressed themselves pleased with the results, and incline to think that seed oysters could be raised in quantities by any person who had an inclosed pond such as ours, where the water came in at times of high tide, and that they would be reasonably certain to get a fair "set" on proper cultch. The following is from the journal kept by my foreman, Mr. F. A. Walters:
July 1-Received first lot of oysters, opened one bushel, found 17 ripe females and 1 ripe male; took spawn from these. After 9 hours, as there was no sign of life, considered not good. July 4-From ½ bushel, 9 females, 1 male. Three hours after taking spawn young were swimming; put in tank. July 10-From 200 oysters 175 were ripe females, 18 not spawning and 7 partly ripe males; had to lose all.
July 11-From 80 oysters 60 ripe females, 4 unripe males, and 16 not spawning. July 14-Cleaned tank.
July 16-Ground-gate of salt pond had to be taken out owing to a leak, poor tides followed, pond did not fill for five days, could not pump and consequently no circulation in tank for that time.
July 29-Opened 70 oysters, found 20 ripe males, 30 females and 20 not spawning. Took two pans of spawn at 10:20 A. M., swimming at 2 P. M., put in salt pond.
July 28-Put in pond 4 pans of spawn in good order.
July 28-Put in tank 4 pans of spawn in good order.
July 28-Put in tank 4 pans of spawn in good order.
July 28-Put in pond 4 pans of spawn in good order.
July 28-Put in pond 4 pans of spawn in good order.
July 28-Put in tonk 4 pans of spawn in good order.
July 28-Discovered set in tank.

August 11-Cleaned tank, and put in spawn from 1 bushel oysters. August 20-Discovered set in tank. September 8-Cleaned tank, found a number of shells and about a peck of gravel with sets on, but all dead. There were no sets on the hanging shells; the reason for this. I think, is owing to lack of current, which should be quite strong, there is more danger of getting too little than too much. Lowered salt pond. September 19-Found a good set, the hanging shells had sets 3 feet from the bottom, but the shells on the bottom did the best.

sets 3 feet from the bottom, but the barrier of the best. During July the temperature of the water in the tank ranged from 65 to 73 degrees, and during August from 70 to 74, while in the pond it ranged from 71 to 87 degrees. The den-sity varying in each from 1.017 to 1.030, standing at the latter figure steadily from July 19 to the close of the season. [Discussion to follow.]

sty varying in each from 1017 to 1020, standing at the latter figure stachly from July 19 to the close of the season. [Discussion to follow.] FISH HATCHING AT LARAMIE.—A little more than a week ago I had the pleasure of inspecting the fish hatchery at Laramie, Wyoming Territory. The drive out of town was a delightful one, and Mr. W. A. Jameson's quick-stepping little team of bays whirled us rapidly along over the smooth road which led us out toward the hatchery. The Laramie plains never looked more beautiful. They were brightly green, level as a floor, and in the distance rising in regular benched terraces to the foothfils of the grand mountains which flank them to the east and west. Here and there the green of these terraces is interrupted by red-washed builfs which, in the lipht of the setting sun glowed like the coals in a furnace. Away to the right was old Fort Saunders, once a post of considerable importance, but now abandoned and occupied by squatters, who hope to get a tile to it before long. The fish hatchery consists of two or three unpretentious wooden buildings; but the work done there seems excellent. The actual business of hatching is over for the season, but the troughs still contained many thousand fry, some of them less than an inch long, which are waiting to be turned out. Of these there are four species, lake trout, California trout, rainbow trout and mountain brook trout, all of them apparently in the best of health. The ponds in the grounds are five in number. The upper one, which is quite small, contains at present no fish. It he second 24,500 lake trout fy were placed last year, and they are now active, vigorous fish, from six to eight inches in beomy being the house, 17,500 California trout fry have been placed. These do not seem to be doing so well as the other fish, and a number of dead ones were noticed on the bottom of the pond. The attendant explained that these firsh whan alarmed take refuge in a fine green vegetable scum which forms along the margin of the pond, and that this sta

SALMON IN THE HUDSON.—Mr. Matthew Kennedy, game protector of the third district of the State of New York, re-ports to Commissioner Blackford that Mr. Putnam Slingerland, of Coeyman's, tcok a twelve pound salmon at Mul's fishery, Castleton, last week. This is the fifth adult salmon captured from the plant of 1882, so far recorded, besides the reports of other fish seen.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS. Sept. 21 —Field Trials of the Manitoba Field Trials Chub. Charles A. Boxer, Secretary, Box 282, Winnipeg. Nov. 8. — Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas Giry, Mo. Nov. 8. — Third Annual Field Trials of the Fisher's Island Club, Pitcher's Island, N. Y. Max Wenz-I, Secretary, Hohoken, N. J. Nov. 22. — Eighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings One, S. Eighth Annual Field Trials

County, N. Y Dec. 6. Eighth Annual Field Trials of the National Field Trials Club, at Grand Junction, Tenn.

DOG SHOWS.

DOG SHOWS. July 20, 31, 22 and 23.-Milwaukee Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Man-ager, Milwaukee, Wis. July 27 to 31.-Dog Show of the California Bench Show and Field Trials (thub. E. Leavesly, Superintendent, 436 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. Aug. 24, 25, 26 and 27.-First Annual Dog Show of the Latonia Agricultural association, Covington, Ky. George H. Hill, Manager, P. O. Box 76. Cheinmai, O. Sept. 8, 9 and 10. Hornelsville, N. Y., Dog Show, Farmers' Club Fair. J. O. Fellows, Superintendent, Hornelsville, Sept. 14, 15, 10 and 17.-First fall dog show of the New Jersey Ken 3, nel Club, Waverly, N. J. A. P. Vredenburg, secretary, Bergen Point, N. J.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of The ADLIGUOAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub-lished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early, Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subserbition \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bo. 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed **3810.**

CARLO.

CARLO. The story of Sancho, so pleasantly told by your corres-pondent Mr. T. S. Van Dyke in your issue of Feb. 1S. called to mind hke experiences. I find laid away in my portfolio a package labeled "In Memorian," pages written twenty years ago. As I read them to-night they bring me back through many days brunful of pleasure, as I have tramped through the woods and the field. Perhaps it may be a pleasure to your readers to listen to the story of my dog: — Make this record, I write the biography of a friend, one who was a companion in many pleasant walks, and as you read of some of his doings you will uct wonder that I sometimes thought he enjoyed with me the sile.co of the grand still woods and the beauty of the fields. Often as I sat down on the hillside to rest, he would lie beside me and seem to en-joy the beauty that I saw and, forgetful of pheas nt and quail, look through his large knully eyes upon the woods all aglow with the flames that the frost had kindled. With all his intelligence he was true in his irfendship; over willing, always trying to please me, never sharing his affection with any one else; hardly noticing a kind word rom any one but his master, queck to hear my voice or tootstep. He was a large, strongly built pointer, liver color and white, fleeked with fine spots. His this nears and soft fine coat told his blood. From a pup he seemed to heave but few "dog ways". Offen he would sit down and seem to be in serious thought, mmindful of everything about him, then quickly starting 'up would hasten to do something that in his thoughts he had planned to the grocers. One time on his way home, carry-my a small basket of eggs, a little cur ran out and snapping a him, followed him some way. Carlo walked leisurely along; coming to a house he walked up on the porch, carefully statis basket of eugs, a little cur ran out and snapping a him, followed him some way. Carlo walked leisurely along; coming to a house he walked up on the porch, carefully storik basket of eugs,

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lunch and have a smoke. We soon missed our dog but knew he would not stray far away, so pulling our hats down over our heads, and lying back on the soft moss that, with here and there a bunch of partridge berries, like a carpet of green and crimson, covered the ground, while over head the golden sheen frescoed the ceiling, we were soon asleep. In a little while I felt a pull at my hat, there was my dog pawing at my shoulder; from his earnest look I knew there was business on hand. In his own way he soon told us what he wanted. Running backward and forward, at last taking hold of my coat, as much as saying "come on! hurry up," over the fence he led us, whining and looking back at almost every step, across a meadow into a confield where the shocks were still standing, and the orchard grass grew thick upon the ground. As he drew near a corner of the field, too rough and story to be plowed, covered with b.iers and here and there a sumac holding up its red torch, he slackened his pace and his cat-like tread gave us notice to be ready; a stop; the command; a whir of may wings, and five out of the covey went into our empty bags. Carlo had found this bevy and led us nearly a quarter of a mile. My faithful friend was growing old and here he was to

of many wings, and five out of the covey went into our empty bags. Carlo had found this bevy and led us nearly a quarter of a mile. My faithful friend was growing old, and before he was to be put on the retired list I wanted to get a young dog broken in, one to take his place if possible. I had a pup, broken to mind in many ways, but he knew nothing of "business." I thought to give him over to Carlo to train in the way he should go. Frequently I would go to the woods with them, the old dog always taking a patronizing air over the green-horn. Often I have seen hum find the track of a pleasant, follow it along until the pup took it, then step aside and let the young dog follow it up, watching him all the time with the greatest satisfaction. If his protege lost the scent or was "mixed up," he would hasten to his help and soon set him right. Now the time came when I had to give up my faith-ful friend. One morning I missed his friendly greeting, and on going to his kennel found him hardly able to move; as he slowly drew himself cut I saw his hind legs were paralyzed and he could not use them. All I did for him was of no avail, and he must die; to put him out of his misery was the greatest kindness 1 could do; to let some one else by a careless shot ci uelly murder him, I could not think of; to shoot him my-self; could I do it? One chilly morning I lifted him gently inte my wagon and drove out into the wousds; as I laid him down in the old wood road the remembrance of other days came to him, and he started into the brush snuffing the air and dragging his useless linbs stretched out behind him, I called to hum to stand, I lifted my rifle to my shoulder, but through my tears I could not see the sights; brushing them quickly away the creck of the gut told me "A gash an faith-ful tyke as ever lap a sheugh or dyke" was dea. PENNSYLVANIA.

COON HUNTING.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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DOGS OF THE OCCIDENT.

DOGS OF THE OCCIDENT. Editor Forest and Stream: The San Francisco bench show will opeu at Platt's Halt, Marking the second stress of the California Bench Show and Field Trials Club. The gentheman selected by the Executive Committee to superinteid the show is Judge E. Leavesly, of Giroy, a geutheman of great experience in dog matters and new hole is fully competent to take charge of the same. He is very thing indicates a grand success for the show and it is expected that a large number of valuable sporting and non-bencine with the fair, with prizes of \$5 and \$5 for the show and it is expected that a large number of valuable sporting and non-bencine with the fair grounds are buildogs. Full partners and by the best tennel and \$9 and \$1 each for mastiffs. St. Bernards, setters, pointers, pugs, hounds and buildogs. Full partners and both the best kennel and \$9 and \$1 each for mastiffs. St. Bernards, setters, pointers, pugs, hounds and buildogs. Full partners and both the best we have on this coast. I promised to inform the fair grounds, so by 100 feet, to be freeders of Foresser AND STREAM of some or the pointer stock dogs which have a fave cold. Start Haylor knows of their existence of not, built start the list with some of the noted dogs which have a the cold stream of the noted dogs which have a fave cold. Start Haylor knows of their existence of not, builts are the list with some of the noted dogs which have a fave cold. Start Haylor knows of their existence of not, builts the stare traylor knows of their existence of not, builts the stare the start hanger to anote the noted dogs which have a fave cold. Start Haylor knows of their existence of not, builts the stare and for the secrets. The Agricultural Society will rece a building on the fair grounds, 200 by 100 feet, to be the the stare to note a large show. Income the start and performant and return home at the end or a large show. Income the performant on the fair start, the bis the counterpart of Don in his marking, build and gend and performante parters t

JULY 15, 1884.
lemon and white pointer, Climax, sire Bang Bang, dam Belona, Mr. W. S. Kittle, of this city, is the owner of a hand-some lemon and white pointer bitch, Surf, by champion Bow out of King Maid, purchased from agentleman in Arizona Territory. J. M. Barney is the owner of Torn Pinch, winner of the Derby Stakes, Pacific Coast Field Trials. He is a fine lemon and white bred by John Wise, of Richmond, Va; sired by Wise's Tom, dam Belona. William Schreiber's lemon and white dog Mountain Boy (imported) is a very likely-looking dog and agrand fielder; in fact, he is all that any one would deshe. He is also the possessor of a lemon and white bitch, Lassie (imported), which is a beautiful specimen of the pointer breed. She is by Prime out of Forest Lily. Mr. Schreiber is a credit to the kennels of this coast.
H. A. Bassford is the owner of Solano B, a liver and white Gog addition of José Bow, he is a large, grand looking animal and was placed second in the Derby stakes, Pacific Coast field trials. W. E. White, of Sacramento, is the owner of a very nice dog called Sancho Panza, he is by Bow, Jr. out of Mollie Ash. H. C. Brown of Sacramento is another one of the fortunates in having in his possession a Bow, Jr. –Jessie pointer called Frude. A. B. Truman of this city has purchased a brace of pointer puppies by champion Sensation out of Sept G., winner of first prize in New York is at Hay (the only time exhibited); they are very handsome puppies, showing good nose and swing qualities for their age, as I have see them both in the field; the bitch, the hand-omest of the two, has been purchased oby Mr. F. J. Pinder of this city, a well known dog man. A. B. Ellford, of this city, as soon as he saw these pup ordered one from the same litter, which is also a very fine specime. There is a gene lemma in this city who has a (white dog, he is one of the best yard broke dogs on the Pacific coast. If was not my intention to take up so much of your valuable space, but when "the people" get writing on a baye

to the contrary notwithstanding. Vox Poprin, SALES OF SPORTING DOGS AT ALDRIDGE'S. The second of the seasou's sales of sporting dogs took place at Aldridge's, in St. Martun's lane, yesterday (Friday), when a valuable lot of animals, from the kennels of Sir T. B. Lennard and others, were submitted to auction, including a team of Clumber spaniels from Mr. F. J. S. Fo jambe. The latter scld well, five couple realizing 94/gs., Dan and Drake making the highest figures. 17gs and 15/gs. respectively. A lot of working pointers and setters, twenty-one in number, sold by orders of the executors of the late Mr. H. Burra, totalled 197cs., the seven-year-old Carmey, by Macgregor -Lady Pearl, being a cheap lot at 7gs.; Bounce, by Priam, made 22gs.; Dou, by the same sire, a winner at Aberdeen this year, 18gs.; Bon and Beam, a handsome brace of lemon and white setters, 4/gs.; Milo II. a grandson of Mr. Lort's Jock, 18gs.. York III., 15/gs., and Rose of Glemarkie, 19gs., were the highest figures realized by the remainder. A wayy-coated retriever bitch, Black, first prize Aberdeen in 1856, was cheap at 13gs. Two other retrievers reached 19gs.; and two fair deerbounds, Earl and Simoker, were cheap enough at 3/gs. and 552 second at Birmingtham in 1855, and third Crystal Palace, 1856, securing the top figure, 24gs. Guy and Gobin, by Luck of Hessen, rom a daughter of Priam, sold for 16/gs, and 16/gs. each; and Belhus Magpie, by Priam, 14gs. Other properties realized smaller sums, and two couples of pretty little rabbit beagles brought 9gs.—London Field, June 26.

ST. LOUIS PRIZES NOT PAID.—Boston, July 8.—Editor Forest and Stream: In this week's issue of your paper I read a letter from Mr. Wade finding fault with the Pittsburgh medals. I cau beat that. I sent two dogs to St. Louis, won \$25, and have not received a cent for trouble and expense, which amounted to \$22.50, besides getting my dogs back in boxes without anything but bare boards to ride on over a thousand miles. After waiting a number of weeks I wrote to Mr. Munson, and he answered in reply that the treasurer would attend to it at once. As it is over a month since receiving this answer, I think the dog public should be noti-fied.—JOHN P. BARNARD, JR.

THE COVINGTON DOG SHOW.—We have received the premium list of the first annual dog show of the Latonia Agricultural Association, to be held at Gövington, Ky., Aug. 24 to 27. Major J. M. Taylor, of Cleveland, O., will judge the setters, pointers, foxhounds and beagles, Mr. H. L. Goodman, of Chicago, Ill., the remaining classes. There are champion prizes of \$10 in the English and Irish setter and pointer classes for both dogs and bitches, with \$10 and \$5 in the open classes, the latter including black and tan setters. There are champion prizes of \$5 for greyhounds and pugs. The remain-ing open classes are \$5 and \$8.

ILFORD CROMWELL VS. ILFORD CAUTION.—Editor Forest and Stream: In yours of the 1st you get me all wrong on the above. It was Mr. Lee's concurrence with me that liford Cronwell was the best mastiff in America that encour-aged me to stick to it. I suppose you will blame the blunder on me anyhow, so I may say that Mr. Cook, the former ow ner of these dogs, has made it very easy to blunder by his string of liford Cs., as the two above. Hiord Claudia, Charity, Chan-cellor, Cambria, etc.—W. WADE (Hulton, Pa., July 2, 1886). [Mr. Wade is right, the blame rests on him, as his manuscript will plainly show.].

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.—For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound, for retaining duplicates, sent postpaid, 20 cont NAMES CLAIMED.

Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Reference of the Properted Hlanks. Bainer Girl and Bissell. By A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., for thite, black and tan beagle bliches, whelped April 20, 1895, by Baneruna (A. K. R. 1703) out of Pet (A. K. R. 252). Mona, M. ss Neilsm. Treme and Maggie May. By Samuel Coulson, fourteal (an, for red Irish setter bliches, whelped May 21, 1886, by Baneruna (A. K. R. 252). Mona, M. ss Neilsm. Treme and Maggie May. By Samuel Coulson, fourteal (an, for red Irish setter bliches, whelped May 21, 1886, by Banerun (Mars, for black, white and tan English setter doe, whelped Jan 10, 1886, by Count Gladson Royal Blue-Modjesky out of Prix Queen (Paris-Miss Twilight) Little Rock. By Geo. Laick, Tarrytown, N. Y., for Indek, white and an beagle dog, wbelped Nov. 14, 1885, by Lewis's Bugler (Hoe's Rater-Lewis's Doj) out of Rye (Ringwood-Roxy). Molly Malloy. By Geo. Laick, Tarrytown, N. Y., for red Irish setter bith.whelped Jan, 1, 1886, by Geo, A.K.R. 295-Noreen, K. R. 207). Mille and Minnete. By Geo. Laick, Tarrytown, N. Y., for red Irish setter bith, whelped Jan, 1, 1886, by Geo, Laick, Tarrytown, N. Y., for red Irish setter dog, wbelped Manuello, C.K. R. 207). Millesion, Freedoud, Ormond and Landsdoume. By Samuel Coulsm. Montreel, Can., for red Irish setter dogs, wbelped May 21, 1885, y Shaum Rhuo (Lorris's Con-Nan) out of Florie (A.K.R. 2079). Lady Isabella,-Editor Forest and Stream: In the last issue of Unexer AND Synkam Mr. C. W. LittleJohn claims the name Lady Isabella, and Mite pointer blich. I own a pointer blich, mon and white pointer bitch to row parks no synkes used that has taken several prizes under that name. Montreel (I and A and Singer AND Synkam Mr. C. W. LittleJohn claims the name Lady Isabella, and Mite pointer blich. I own a pointer blich, mon and white pointer blich selected as Lady Isabella (A. K. 461) and that has take several prizes under that name. Would suggest to Mr. Elitel-John that it might avoid future confu-on if the selected another name for his hittor,-FLOYD VaL.

BRED.

BRED. BRED. Weight and the prepared Blanks. Queen-Cameron's Racket. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) agle blich Queen (A.K.R. 1726) to his Cameron's Racket (Rally-ouise), June 10. Millice-Bannerman. F. C. Bate's (Civeland, O.) beagle hitch Millie facer Sara) to A C. Krueger's Bannerman (A K.R. 1709), June 5. Zora-Bannerman. Wm. L. Mann's (ElixAbeth, N.J.) beagle hitch ra (Ringwood-Mald) to A. C. Krueger's Bannerman (A K.R. 1709), ne 2. 2. *e—Argus II.* C. T Brownell's (New Bedford, Mass.) Gordon bit-h Culoe (Flash—Chloe) to his Argus II. (imported Argus—

bit h Colore (Flash-Unloe) to us Argus A. (2010) v), June 21 Magy - Clencho. W. W. Sweeney's (Chardon, O.) Irish setter Rei Magy (Duncan-Red Maud) to W. H Pierce's Glencho (Elcho en), June 28. woof - Buckingkan, A. S. Hoffman's (Morrisville, Pa.) English hitch Idylwoof (Antic-Princess Mix) to Geo. DeHaven's Buck in (Dude-Dudeen), July 2. W. E-Cantain Fred. A. Spring's (West Winsted, Conn.) (Dude-Dudeen), July 2. $F \sim Couptain Fred.$ A. Spring's (West Winsted, Coun.) bitch Lady F. (A.K.R. 2744) to Atwood Collins's Captain Fred. dla-Bob Edward Stern's (Boston, Mass.) pointer bitch Rega-ensation-Whiskey) to G. W. Amory's Bob (Bang-Princess nne 1. -Bob. W. Whi'e's (Newton Highlands, Ma s) pointer bitch on Carlos - Regalia) to G. W. Amory's Bob (Bang - Princess av 26. 54. 26 14. 26 16. 27 16. 26. 27 16 R 860), May 30 ante-Lava Rock, Mr. Taft's (Washington, D. C.) English setter Jennic Dashing Laddy-Daisy) to A. E. Burche's Lava Rock R. 369), May 20, ctoria-Spark Noble, A. E. Burche's (Washington, D. C.) English r bitch Victoria (Warwick-Beile) to his Spark Noble (Count Bene-Spark, May 7, lene-Spark Noble. Mr. Moss's (Lancaster, Pa.) English setter Helene (Dashing Lion-Victoria, A.K.R. 1383) to A. E. Burche's k Noble (Count Noble-Spark, June 33, 'a-Spark Noble. A. E. Burche's (Washington, D. C.) English e is ch Lola (Rake-Fanny) to his Spark Noble (Count Noble-k), May 13, Biday Glencho, Geo Laichter Spark Noble (Count Noble-1, may 15 Biday-Glencho. Geo. Laick's (Tarrytown, N. Y.) Irish setter Red Biddy (Chief-Biddy) to W. H. Pierce's Glencho (Elcho, .295-Noreen, A.K.R. 297), June 28. -Rattler. Geo. Laick's (Tarrytown, N. Y.) beagle bitch Rye wood-Roxy) to Chas. R. Hoe's Rattler (Chancellor-Careless),

nil 7: *Hipsey-Treasure.* Detroit Kennel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) pug bitch neev (Don Juan-imported Foxey) to Clas. A. Leonhard's Treasure K.R. 472, June 12. *Lena-Lava Rock* Mr. Bell's (Brookville, Md.) English setter bitch na (Dashing Lion-Victoria) to A. E. Burche's Lava Rock (A K.R. 9, May 10.

WHELPS.

WHELF'S. Belle of Bryn Mawr. F. C. Sayles, Jr.'s (Pawłucket, R. I.) English ster bitch Belle of Bryn Mawr (A.K.R. 2651), July 2, two (one dog), y T. II. Adsms's Prince Napoleon (A K.R. 2671). Barah C. T. Brownell's (New Bedford, Mass.) bull-terrier bitch arah (Dandy-Dido), June 30, five (three dogs), hy Frank G. Tripp's ech Grove Gabrielle. Beech Grove Farm Kennels' (Beech Grove, Beech Grove Gabrielle (A.K.R. 3371), July 4, hy Geo, Jackson's h Grove Duke (A K. R. 3370). naie 8 A. S. Hoffman's (Morrisville, Pa.) cocker spaniel bitch le S., July 2, five (four dogs), by G. Whitehead's Pluto (Obo II.... Dr. J. B. S. Holmes's (Rome, Ga.) pointer bitch Seph G. art), June 29, nine (five dogs), by Graphic Kennels' Graphic 241). Geo, Laick's (Tarrytown, N. Y.) heagle bltch Rye (Ringwood), June 7, five (three dogs), by Chas. R. Hoe's Rattler (Chan-'areless). dior-Gareless). Early Dawn, Detroit Konnel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) English setter ten Early Dawn (Nixcy, A.K.R. 177—Princess Louise, A.K.R. 117), me 30, seven (Six dogs), by Arnold Burges's Dashing Berwyn (Dash --Countess Bear). Ruby Groateth. Detroit Keunel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) pointer ten Ruby Groateth.—Seitner's Lass), July 1, ten (seven dogs), by Fir King Bow (A.K.R. 83). Kita. James Rae's (Buffalo, N. Y.) Dandie Dinmont bitch Elsa K.K.R. 2908), June 19, five (tbree dogs), by his Bobhie Burns (A.K.R. 97).

SALES.

SALES. 137 Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks. Finey. White and tan beggle bitcb, whelped Nov. 23, 1834, by Ban nerman out of Katie, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightville, Pa., to Wm. C. Fro om, Cleveland, O. Queen Bird. White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped March 26, 1855, by Ringwood out of Birdle, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa, to W. S. Diffencieffer, Baltumore, Md. *Red Magg.* Red Irish setter bitch, whelped 1833, by Duncan out of Red Magd, by Arthur L. Garrod, Elyris, O., to W. W. Sweeney, Chardon, O. Bauwernan-Pet whelps. White, black and tan headle bitches 10n, O. *unerman—Pet whelps.* White, black and tan beagle bitches, sed April 20, 1886, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., one to Perceval, Stanton, Mich., and one to J. H. Jacobs, Wrightsville, rman-Myrtle whelp. Beagle bitch, whelped April 18, 1886, Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to E. E. Shaner, Pittsburgh, ¹ Jingo and Chinkey. Golden fawn pug dogs, whelped March 28, 1886, 7 imported Tuck out of Toodles (A.K.R. 2147), by Geo. W. Dixon, orces-er, Mass., to C. Heny, Rochester, N. Y. *Nellie.* Wbite bull-terner bitch, whelped August, 1883 (A.K.R. 94), by Geo. W. Dixon, Worcester, Mass., to J. W. Newman, Boston, acc.

SSS. Silver. Stone fawu pug bitch, whelped March 28, 1836, by imported ek out of Toodles (A.K.R. 2147), by Geo. W. Dixou, Worcester, sss., to C. Heny Rochester, N. Y. Kuck-Toodles whelp. Pug bitch, whelped March 28, 1886, by Geo. Mass., to C. Heny Rochester, N. Y.
 Tuck-Toodles whelp. Pug bitch, whelped March 28, 1886, by Geo.
 W. Dixon, Worcester, Mass., to Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass. Inter of contest characterization of the state of the sta

Sol), by J. P. Barnard, Jr., Boston, Mass., from J. S. Pybus-Sellon, Sydenham, Eng.; weight, 32 pounds.

DEATHS. Jobo. Black cocker spaniel dog (A.K.R. 3631), owned by C. S. Davol, Warren, R. I., July 6, by accident. Dom Beiton. White and laver English setter dog (A.K.R. 2240), owned by E. G. Cone, East Hampton, Conn., May 26, from distemper.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

128" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

EXAMPLE 1 No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents. C. H. S., Chestnut Hill —I have a setter pup four months old which has ha! round worms for some time. He has passed three or four at different times about seven inches long. He is now very thin and does not eat very much. His coat seems dead. Have given him arecanut and santonine, but it did no good. Ans. Your puppy proh-ably still suffers from worms You may try the fluid extract of spigella and senna it tesspoonful does after a fast of twelve or twenty-four hours. If no worms are passed, tone your dog up with nouribing food and give three drops of Fowler's solution three times daily.

daily. H. D. M. Melbourne, Quebec.—My water spaniel had some sort of lice on her and continual scratching has caused two or three sores to appear which I healed by washing with soap and applying goose oil, and as far as I can see all the lice have left her, but the skin is scaley and dry looking and her hair is thin in places. There does not appear to he any appearance of mange. What can I do to make her hair soft and glossy as it naturally is and to clean her skin of this dandruff. I have washed her several times but it does not appear to take it off. Ans. After washing your dog, rub to vaseline in moderate quantity. This renders the coat glossy and softens the skin. Give five drops of fowler's solution of arsenic in the food night and morning.

Ans. After washing your dog, rub in vaseline in inderate quantity. This renders the coat glossy and softens the skin. Give five drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic in the food night and morning. A Reaber, Peterboro, N. H., -My beagle is in very thin fiesh, and will not eat well. At times his nose is hot and his nose and eyes run a little. If a little frightened or excited his eyes furn green. At immes his breath is unpleasant, but never very bad. Can find nothing to show that he bas worms. He is built right to stand a large amount of work, but if he rune a few hours he will seem very tired the next cakes wilb mik and table earnes. Have tried other kinds of feed, but he will only data little. He is fifteen months old and has been hut esame owidtion the three months I nave had him. Have given hun no medicine, not knowing what to use. Also, five your beagle hwe drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic in his food night and morn-ing. His protean eyes will come out all right. When the pupil dilates hey look green, when it contracts the eyes look black. J. H., Cleveland, O. -1. My beagle pupples, four weeks old, are get-Have given her two grains of santonine and a purge about four hours after, purge thrown up five minutes after taking; throws up food frequendy; ob-rwise lively; appetite good. Ans. I. It is impossible to say from this distance and without more particulars, what canses the tumors in your pupp es, it is doubli-ss enlargement of the glands, sallvary or lymphetic. It may he tiat your dogs do not get enough of the right kind of milk from the mother. Test the milk with litmus at appeworm. Fast her for twenty four hours and give thirty drops of the oleoresin of aspidum or filte may sprage and sce whether it is acid or alkaline, if the former give soda u the food or lime water in the milk. You may try cod liver oil in easyor oil doses three times daily to the pupples. 2. The blich has a tapeworm. Fast her for twenty four hours and give thirty drops of the oleoresin of aspidum or

HUMPHREVS' VETERINARY SYSTEM.—No well-informed person denies that the ownership of animals involves the obligation of their proper nursing and care when sick. It is generally admitted that the com-mon mode of treatment is crule as well as wasteful in life and suffer-ing. But before you condemn us show us a better system. Now, this is precisely what we propose to do. Humpireys' Homeopathic Vet-ermany specifics have been in use twenty-five years, and the tosti-bel disease among domestic animals, and can be given without the slightest trouble. They are not pois nons for destructive to heath, but core in far less time than any other remedies. This system of yeatment is free from intricacy or difficulty one that tells the owner just what to do and how to do it, and while safe and salislatory in results, it secures the animal from all crueity and unkindness. More-over it affords the best chance for their recovery and renewed useful-ess. We think we acting in the interest and for the benefit of our animal friends, who cannot speak for themselves, when we cor-ially indores Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics...Adv. lially indorse Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary

ALLEN'S bow-facing oars can be attached to any boat in 5 minutes. Try them. Little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, Ill.—Adv.

Bifle and Trap Shooting.

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RANGE AND GALLERY.

THE CREEDMOOR PROGRAMME.

THE CREEDMOOR PROGRAMME. TO guide those intending to take part in the matches of the Fall Meeting at Creedmoor, Sey. 13 to 18 next, the Association has issued the list of matches to be held, with a prize list as far as se-cured. Many of the matches are fixtures on the annual programme, but there is opportunity for a display of both military and any rifle shooting. The list of matches includes: No. 1. Directors' Match-200yds, open only to directors of the N. R. A., 5 rounds, standing, any military rifle, including specials. Prize, the directors' champion-ship gold badge, shot for annually and held by the winner during the a handsome bronz* pitcher, value 30, presented by Messrs. Bene-dict Bros. of No. 171 Brondway. No. 2. Judd March-Open to all comers, any military rifle, includ-one point on each score; 200yds, standing, 7 rounds. Entrance fee, §2 each, rc-entries \$1. Outy 3 entries allowed to be abit on each day, match to occupy 2 days. Prizes-Cash presented by the N. R. A., \$205, divided into 27 prizes, the aggregate of two scores to count for the first 5 prizes. No. 9.

25. divided into 27 prizes, une capture to all citizens and residents of no. 3. Wimbledon Cup Match – Open to all citizens and residents of the United States, 1,000, ds., 30 shots, any rife witbin the rules, clean-ing allowed. Position, any without artificial rest. First prize, the imbledon Cup value, \$500. Won in 1875 by Maj, Fulton, in 1876 by L. Allen, In 1877 by Dudley Selph, in 1875 by Frank Hyde, in 1879 y C, II. Laird, in 1880 by W. M. Farrow, in 1881 by F. J. Rabbeth, in 1828 by W. Budworth, in 1853 by H. T. Rockwell, in 1884 and 1885 by W. Todd

12 by W. Budworth, in 1853 by H. T. Rockwell, in 1884 and 1885 by W. Todd. No.4, President's Match-First Stage-200 and 500 yds., 7 shots at each, en to all members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the S. or the national guard of any State. Remington State model d Springfield, 45 cal., 8 grooved and chambered for 2 1-10in, shell by: Twenty-three prizes, total \$310. Second stage-Open to all the as in first stage, 100 yds., 10 shots, position any, rifes on each and chambered and chambered for a 1-10in, shell by: Twenty-three prizes, total \$310. Second stage-Open to all the as in first stage, the mid-range championship of America one year and cash \$25, to be awarded to the competitor maiding a highest aggregate score in both stages. No, 5 The Shorkley Match-All conters, 10 shots at each discrete very prizes, gregating \$110. No, 6. Continuous Match-All conters' continuous match, 200yds, 10 shots, aperial that All interventions and other the appecial military rifles points and other litary or second to the the stageregate of 3 scores to count for each of the first 5 prizes, aggregate of 3 grost for the others, entries unlimited, \$360 divided into 33 izes.

8. 7. Governors' Match-Seveu shots at 500yds., position any, any ary ride, including specials, open to all comers, re-entries al-d. The aggregate of scores to count for first 5 prizes, aggre-of 2 scores to count for the others, 2 points allowed on the aggre-de the 3 scores to refer the direct 5 where the context coved with a of 5. gate of the two so s. \$200 divided into

position standing at 200yds, any at 500 and 600, any military rife which has been adopted as an official arm. Prize, a trophy, pre-sented by Hon. Henry Hilton, value \$3,000. Also a medial to each member of the winning team. Won in 1878 and 1879 by State of New York, in 1880 by Division of the Missouri, U. S. A.; in 1881 by State of Michigan, in 1881 and 1855 hy Division of the Atlantic, U. S. A. To, 10. Short Range Team Match—Open to teams of 4 from any regularly organized rifle club or association or military organ-ization, no limit to number of teams from one arganization, hut no competitor can shoot in two teams, ten shots at 200yds, stand-nile, state model, will be allowed 20 points, and 16 points will be allowed to teams using other military or special military origes. En-trace fee \$5 per team, re-entries allowed, but only the highest score to count. Four prize, \$50, \$44, \$30 and \$50 and 500yds, position at 200yds, standing, at 600 prone, any military rife which has been adopted as an official arm. Prize, to the team malting the highest aggregate score a large bronze, presented by the Commander-in-chief. Also a medal to each member of the winning team. Won in 1875 by N. J., 1889 by Com, 1877 by Cal., 1878 and 1875 by N. Y., 1880 by N. J., 1889 by Pa., 1883 by Micb, 1884 and 1855 by Pa. Mori any rifle club in the U. S. Members of the various teams par-resided in the State represented for at least three months prior to the date of the match. \$00, 900 and 1,000 yds, 157 by Dat. 1878 and 1875 by N. Y., 1880 by N. J., 1889 by Pa., 1883 by Micb, 1884 and 1855 by Pa. Mori any rifle club in the U. S. Members of the various teams par-resided in the State represented for at least three months prior to the date of the match. \$00, 900 and 1,000 yds, 155 hosts to each distance; any rifle within the rules. Prize, a tropby; also a medial to each member of the winning team. Won in 1877 by Amateur Rifle Club, N. Y.; in 1878 by Massachusetts Rifle Association; in 1879 by New; breery State Rifle Association; in 1870 b

\$300. No. 14. First Division National Guard Match.-Open to teams of 26 from each regiment, etc., in the First Division of the N. G. S. N. Y. Remington rifle, State model; 200 and 500yds;; 15 shots at each dis-tance. Position, standing at 200, at 500 prone. Prize, a tropby, pre-sented by the State of New York, value \$100. No. 15. Second Division National Guard Match.-As No. 14 for Second Division.

No. 15. Second Division National Guard anaton, As No. 14 for scond Division. No. 16. General Sheridan's Skirmishers' Match.—Open to teams of from the regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, olunteers, or Militia of any country, State or territory, 600 to Nyds, and return, second-class targets, military rifle with which e organization has been regularly armed. A commanding officer coach may be allowed in rear of each team, or as a member on the firing line. The first prize is a trophy presented by S. D. Schuyler sq., value 4150. This prize is to be won three times before becom-give he property of the winner. It will be held for a year by the ficer commanding the winning corps. Also a bronze medal to each tember of the winning team. Won 1884 and 1885 by 4th Artillery, S. A. nffi

officer commanding the mining to make the second state of the winning team. Won 1884 and 1885 by 4th Artillery, U. S. A. The matches will be shot as nearly as possible upon the following days, though the right is reserved after entries are made to change the order of shooting; Monday, Sept. 13, Nos. 1, 9, 3, 6, 7, 8; Tuesday, Sept. 14, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 6; Wednesday, Sept. 15, Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10; Thursday, Sept. 16, Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 10; Andread Status, Sept. 18, Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11.

THE SPRINGFIELD TOURNAMENT.

Ide A to the first by buildingly dept. By Add. A to the first by the second and the properties of the second and the second the

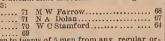
entered. The Peabody took their turn at shooting to day with the following result:	
First entry, Second entry,	
F R Bull	
	1
George Adams	
J J Leonard	
T B Wilson	1
Kimball	
The team are still one point behind their opponents, but will try to	١.,
overcome them to-day.	
The various other targets were well patronized. Much of the inter-	
est of the members of the Schuetzenverein centered in the "novice	
match" between members of that society, in which some very good	
scores for novices are being made. A. Hollenstein is the leader so	
far, having a total of 95 out of a possible 125 to his credit. He is	
closely followed by Capt, Buchholz, who has a total of 94, while A.	1.
Schultz and Fred Lenoir follow with 87 and 85 respectively. In the	
individual military match some good scores have been made and	
individual initially match some good scores have been made and	
many more entries are expected to day. M. W. Bull, of the City	1.
Guard, is ahead so far, and is looked upon as the probable victor,	
although his competitors are working hard to catch up with him.	1
The score up to to-night was as follows:	1.
	1
M W Bull	
E T Stephens	1.
T T Cartwright 21 21 21-63 Henry McDonald 19 17 36	
On the Massachusetts target A. C. White is at present the leader,	1
but he is being pushed by others as the score will show, each 3 scores	
	1
counting as a continuous one:	

				W H Beardsley 5		
0	B Hull	56 58	55-167	T Brehm	3 50 5	-15
0	M Jewell	55 58	5 55-165	Z C Talbot L	2 52 4	7-15;
				E Hoffman4		
T	T Cartwright.	58 58	3 51-162	G E Betts	0 46 4	3 - 13
	H Weutworth					
	The competit.	ion on th	e German	ring target is very c	lose and	some

G H Wentworth ...55 55 52-161
The competition on the German ring target is very close and some sexcellent work is o ingradone on it, most of the best marksmen pressent bing entered for it. Unless something happens it looks very close second. The following something thus far and holding first place with a total of 71 out of a possible 75 with Jewell of Hartford, a close second. The following score shows the possible of Wentwork is o ingraved by the second of the prize, the basing done the steadlest shooting thus far and holding first bestarts: J. A. Huggins 71. O. M. Jewell 70, D. S. Seymour 68, Wm. Tucker 66, H. Andross 66, 4, Joiner 65, H. Pope 65, E. T. Stephens 64, N. A. Wugins 71, O. M. Jewell 70, D. S. Seymour 68, Wm. Tucker 66, H. Andross 66, K. Horold 53, T. Brehm 46, W. R. Schaffer 19, Wm. Haim 31. On the "man" target, which represents the head and shoulders of a man and is more complicated and trying to some marksmen that the ordinary hult-eye target, G. Joyner is the clasmoir 50, C. A. Heilreicht 35, X. H. Merrinan 51, J. A. Huggins 51, Z. C. Palbot 50, C. A. Heilreicht 35, A. Deneckin 31, G. W. Rogens 29, H. Doer 20, C. A. Heilreicht 38, A. Deneckin 31, G. W. Rogens 29, H. Doer 20, M. Glassman 19, F. Rentzcheler 13, J. Glussnan 13, F. Engel 11. July 9, -The Schuetzenverein closed their rifle tournament to shooting, and each marksman realized it, for the target traders were kept on the jump from early in the morning ustil the shooting closed to ride in the scores fully looked after. Secretary T. T. Cartwright, Shooting Master 17 o'clock in tile evening. The tournament is the most successful york and the best of order has been kept on the grounds and the comfort of every one present, whether spectators, marksmen next suc eacesful york and the society, both financially and in the socies fully on-Ked after. Secretary T. T. Cartwright, Shooting Master 10 oked after. Secretary T. T. Cartwright, Shooting Master 10 oked after. Secretary T. T. Cartwright, Shooting Master 10 oked after. Secretary T.

S86 as winning scores in the several matches, with the conditions ar which they were shot, are as follows: 0. 1-Target of Honor. Open to members of the New England e Association only. The winner takes the first choice of prizes the King's gold badge, and will be crowned Shooting King for Rifl

Rifle Association only. The winner takes the first choice of prizes
and the King's gold badge, and will be crowned Shooting King for
1886
No. 2. German Ring Target Open to all comers; any rifle, 3 shots
to a score. Entry, \$2; re-entry, \$1; entries unlimited. Each shooter
can obtain but one prize: 24 prizes; value \$310:
J A Huggins
W Hayes
M Dorrler
O M Jewell
F R Bull
J Coppersmith
B Walther
H S Seymour
G Zimmerman
L Brehm
W M Farrow
G Joiner
No. 3. Massachusetts target, all comers, 5 shøts to score, best three
scores to count as one continuous score. Entry, \$1; re-entry 50 cents,
entries unlimited. Each shooter can obtain but one prize. National
Rifle Association rules to govern, 24 prizes, value \$310.
E T Stephens
E T Stephens
W M Farrow
A C White
A C White
A C White. .169 L Brehm. .162 G C Betts. .169 G H Wentworth. .161 D B Hull .168 S S Burnstead .160
A C White. 169 L Brehm. 162 G C Betts. 169 G H Wentworth. 161 D B Hull. 168 S S Burnstead 160 C A Hinds. 167 W K Cooley 159
A C White.
A C White. 169 L Brehm. 162 G C Bets. 169 G H Wentworth. 181 D B Hull 168 S Burnstead 160 C A Hinds. 167 W K Cooley 159 S J Lyons 167 J N Frye. 158 W H Beardsley 167 Z C Talbot. 158
A C White. .169 L Brehm .162 G C Betts. .169 G H Wentworth .161 D B Hull. .168 S S Bunstead .160 C A Hinds. .167 W K Cooley .159 S J Lyons .167 J N Frye. .158 W H Beardsley .167 Z C Talbot. .154 T J Dolan .166 F Hawks. .154
A C White. .169 L Brehm .162 G C Betts. .169 G H Wentworth .181 D B Hull .168 S S Burnstead .160 C A Hinds. .167 W K Cooley .159 S J Lyons .167 J N Frye. .158 W H Beardsley .167 Z C Talbot. .153 T J Dolan .166 F Hawks. .154 D W Jewett. .165 J A Huggins .153
A C White. .169 L Brehm .162 G C Betts. .169 G H Wentworth .161 D B Hull. .168 S S Bunstead .160 C A Hinds. .167 W K Cooley .159 S J Lyons .167 J N Frye. .158 W H Beardsley .167 Z C Talbot. .154 T J Dolan .166 F Hawks. .154



Besti, and to receive a handsome king's badge in addition to a taking prize of \$3; 6 prizes, value \$3:
First prize, \$25 in cash and king's gold medal, William Hayes, of Newark, N.J., who was formally presented with the medal by Capt. Buchholz.
No. 6. Creedmoor Target—All comers, military rifles, including specials. 5 shots to a score, best 3 scores to count as one continuous econe notation to a cash and king's gold medal. William Hayes, of Newark, N.J., who was formally presented with the medal by Capt. Buchholz.
No. 6. Creedmoor Target—All comers, military rifles, including specials. 5 shots to a score, best 3 scores to count as one continuous econe to be the state of the st

FOREST A	ND	STREAD	M.
Peabody (uard-First	Team.	
F R Bull	-22 TBW	ilson	-22 104
J J Lconard	-18		-22-104
B Bickford	nard-Secon	d Team, looker	3-17
A H Stearns	-18 M J C	avanaugh44244	
No. 9. Individual Military M	atch. Creedr	noor target—Open t	o mem-
bers of the Connecticut and cents, re-entry 25 cents, entri	Massachus	etts Guard only. H	Entry 50
No. 8, five shots each, best th	ree scores	to count as one con	tinuous
score, National Rifle Associat get but one prize. Trophies.	on rules to etc., value o	govern. Each shoo f \$100:	oter can
M W Bull	-71 J G Ki	mball	
F T Stephens	-70 A C W	7 hite	22-63
n picDonald	~65 JASU	erling	20-62
No. 10. Novice Match, Gerr	nan ring ta	rget-Open to men	nbers of
the Springfield Schuetzen Ve points in five consecutive sho	ts on this t	arget, five shots ead	ch. En-
tries 25 cents each, entries un one prize. Trophy prizes, va	limited. Ea	ch shooter can obt	ain but
Hallenstein	, 95 Stump)f	
Buchholz Schultz	. 94 Baer 87 Flosdo	orf	38
Lenoir	. 85 Purps		26
Schroeder	target repre	erents the head and	body of
a man, and is divided into ha ing 20. Open to all comers; \$	If-inch vert	ical lines, center lin	e count-
score, any rifle, entry \$1.50	reentry §	al, entries unlimited	. Each
w Hayes		vkes	7 17-52
F R Bull19 20 13 H Dorrler	3-57 G Zin	merman	5 19 52
W M Farrow	-56 JAlle	n	16 20-51
J T Schroeder		lerriman 20 1 persmith19 1	
Z C Talbot	-55 A Ber	geron	13 19-50
H Andrews	6-55 HM	ope 19 :	18 10-47
C G Zet'ler17 17 2 J A Huggins,	-54 WW	Tucker	

BOSTON, July 10.—There was some lively work done before the targets at Walnut Hill to-day, as a large number of military shooters were present and participated in the various military matches. Messrs, Carter and Winthrop each put up a 49 in the 500yds, match. The names of prize winners in the current matches, which closed July 5 are given below.

)uly 5, are given b H	elow.			moreo, mare	a choose
H	andicap Match	1-Dec	imal	Off-Hand.	
I Francis (O S) R Reed O M Jewell W Charles E B Souther A L Brackett Wm Fisher H Withington I P Bates		80 8	1 01	84-405-25-48	30-1-5435
R Reed		81 8		89-418-1-10-	428
U M Jewell		82 8 85 8		85-418+ 5-	7.00 1
P R Southor	10	85 8 75 7		$\begin{array}{r} 87-\\ 82-382+40-\\ 77-390+30-\\ 77-395+40-\\ 68-337+60-\\ 66-336+60-\\ 72-348+40-\\ 80-354+25-\\ 75-333+45-\\ 73-335+20-\\ 52-\\ 52-\end{array}$	422
A L. Brackott	61	77 7		77_201_30_	420
Wm Fisher	64	74 7		77-395-40-	405
H Withington		68 6		68 - 337 + 60 -	397
		71 6		66-336+60-	396
A Law B G Warren A B Archer	64	70 7		72-318-40-	388
B G Warren		68 6		80-354-25-	379
A B Archer				75-333+45-	378
J N Frye		63 7	0 72	73-335+-20-	856
I F Butler		49 5	7 51	52—	258
A B Archer J N Frye. I F Butler J N Frye. J N Frye. D L Chase N Washburn S Winchester	Rest	Match	1	0 00 00 100	
J Francis (mil)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9	4 94 9 99	95 98 99-480 99 99 100-	496
JN Frye	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9	8 99	99 100 100-	496
D L Chase	••••••••••		8 98	00 00 00	492
S Winchester			3 94	95 96 97 -	475
E B Foster		9	7 98	94 93 90-	472
*Twenty points a	llowed for mili	tary r	ifle.	01 00 00 -	1.0
w washourn. S winchester. E R Foster. * Twenty points a Henry White F Carter. J Francis. W Charles. A L Brackett. J B Fellows. J A Higgins. C B Edwards. Henry. mil. L Brehm. S Wilder	Special Mil	litary]	Match	a.	
Henry White				.76 77 78-231	1+27=258 0+36=256
F Carter				70 77 73-230	-36=256
J Francis					258
W Charles				88 81 84-	
A L Brackett				69 69 70-20	3+21=229 4+33=227
C Williams				61 65 68-19	4+33=227
J B Fellows	Destant 04	TToma	1.15.04	72 80 73-	225
T & Thursday O	Decimal On	-Hano	1 Mat	ca. 8 10 6 7 9 7	0 9 99
J A Higgins, C	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	a	10 1	8 10 6 7 9 7 5 7 8 7 8 8	9 8-83
J B Fellows, D			7	5787888 9910677	8 8-81
W H Oler D			7	975697	$\begin{array}{ccc} 9 & 8-83 \\ 10 & 8-81 \\ 8 & 8-81 \\ 7 & 9-73 \end{array}$
W II OICI, D	Decimal Pr	actice	Mate	eh.	
J A Higgins		9	9 1	7 9 9 10 10 8	9 7-87
C B Edwards		9	10	6761058	9 7-87 9 6-76
Henry. mil		6	8 1	7 8 2 8 10 6	9 8-72
L Brehm	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6	8 1	1 5 8 8 6 5	9 7-70
	Rest	Match			10 10 07
S Wilder	F00 TT 1 3	10	10 1	9 10 10 10 9 9	10 10-97
VIT WTT 11	500 Yard M	intary	Matt	2n. 555554	5 5-49
W Winthrop	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			$5 5 5 5 5 5 4 \\ 5 5 5 5 5 4$	5 5-49
F Carter	•••••		4	555545	4 4-45
n wine	State Mil	litla M	atch.	000010	A 3 - 10
S Wilder W Winthrop F Carter H White E H Green F W Reynolds B H Bradlee M G Witham R B Edes W White	Diction and		.18	18 20 20 21	21 21 22
F W Reynolds			.18	19 19 22	
B H Bradlee			18	19 29	
M G Witham			.18		
R B Edes					
R B Edes H White C L Richardson Winners of the m of July, 1886: Silv medals, M. G. With			21		
C L Richardson		111111	.19	an a da la Jacata a di	he month
Winners of the m	iedals in the St	ate mi	litta	match during t	ne month
of July, 1886: Silv	er medals, E.	dlee (Pant	F W Pornold	s; oronze
medals, M. G. With	iam, B. n. bra	uiee, i	Japt.	r. w. neynolus	5.
WILMINGTON,	Del., July 8R	tifie m	atche	es were held by	the Wil-
mington Rifle Club	at Schuetzen 1	Park th	his af	ternoon. The c	onditions
at first match wer	e Creedmoor	target	, 2005	ds., off hand, a	nd prizes
decided by score cl	asses. The ties	were	soon	decided, which	awarded
the prizes as follow	vs: First, S. J.	. Newi	nan;	second, Howar	rd Simp-
son; third, William	A. Bacon, a	and fo	urth,	James Newm	an. The
score is as follows	out of possible	twent	y nve	points:	44419 10
S J Newman		IL SI	Poin		53434 10
Uneinel, Sr.	45144-21	W A	Bace	00	44342-17
WILMNGTON, mington Rifle Club at first match wei decided by score cl the prizes as follows soor is hird, Willar score is as follows S J Newman. O Heinel, Sr. John Scott. U Fuller. Conditions at sec	4.1544-91	JN	ewma		03544-16
H A Heinel	44445-21	Sull	ivan		42520-13
Conditions at sec	ond match, Ma	ssach	usetts	target, 200vds.	off-hand
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	and the state of the		T		3 K-1

J Newman
H B Seeds
S J Newman
H Simpson $10 \ 2 \ 12 \ 11 \ 4 \ 6 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9-75$
H B Seeds
John Scott
W A Bacon
Conditions at third match same as at second. The prizes were
awarded as follows: First Charles Heinel, Sr., second U. Fuller, and
third James Newman. The following is the score in full out of pos-
sible sixty points:
C Heinel, Sr 9 12 9 11 12-53 John Soott 11 8 5 11 9-44
U Fuller 10 9 9 12 12-52 H B Seeds 10 6 10 9 7-42
Jas Newman 10 8 9 12 10-49 Wm A Bacon 10 11 0 9 5-35
S J Newman 10 10 12 9 7-48 H Simpson 2 9 5 8 6-30
H A Heinel 8 11 10 7 11-47
CLEVELAND.O., July 7At the regular shoot of the Cuyahoga Rifle
Club for club hadge, held at their range on Eroadway to day, the tol-
lowing scores were made. Shooting was at Creedmoor target, 300yds.
a possible 50 points:
Rest. Off Hand.
Wm J Akers
I Kearney
C R Price 400000400-12
F D Bosworth
W H Price Ir
P I Pr. phy
The pay

	Rest.	Off Hand.			
Wm J Akers		4334333434 - 34			
T Kearney		3352444422-33			
C R Price		5000030400-12			
F D Bosworth	4331435444-88	3443244231 - 33			
W H Price, Jr.		4023403345-28			
PIPr phy		2222433443-31			
ATHENS, PaThe Athens R fle Team met for practice on July 3, and atter a few sweepstake matches shot for a silver cup, 200yds. off-					
Wm Caron 5445495444_41	Nat Walker	.4333234434-33			
Loseo Barber 44434445-40	B RODIDSOL	4000 1000 to 00			
W Pitcher	A H Nevins	3" "022345-28			

which the telescope fits, and prove upon two screws in the "lobes" of the post. or the "Y," bito score sight "stands off" to the lef just enough to permit the breech mechanism to discharee the empty shells from the top. The mechanism slid-ing to the rear also clears the elevature post. This method is a perfect success. We have de-vised several others, but this is as simple and effective as any.-Mitron P. PERCE, Rural Manufacturing Company (Philadeliphia, 1886).

rudeau..... cMurchy.... Giover..... olsom.....

om üve Iraps. Glover. McMurchy. Hudson. L Cameron Presley. C Smith. Courtney.

Throop H Fleischer Coursolle..... Whitney.... Folsom

iby.

Lock Presley E Hudson...

CREEDMOOR. -- The N. R. A. have but four shooting days during the present and following month. Matches are set for July 17 and 31, and Ang. 14 and 28. The matches are: 1. The champion Marksman's Class Match.--Open to all members of the N. G. S. N. Y. and mem-bers of the National Rifle Association. 200 and 500yds., 5 shots to each; the Remington rille. N. Y. State model; standing at 200yds., jring head to target at 500. First prize, a gold marksman's badge for 1856, the badge to become the property of the competitor who, at the close of the season of 1856, shall have wou it the greatest number of times. 2. The qualification match of 1856.-Open to members of the N. G. S. N. Y. and N. R. A. 100 and 200yds.; 5 shots at each range. Remington rifle, N. Y. State model. Standing at 100yds., kneeling or sitting at 200.

THE TRAP.

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

1, D°C Y.	
) single clay pigeon	as, 5 traps, Fational rules:
00011100110 4	J Dunlap0111111010-
	Throop
1010010111-6	Leclare
0111111101-8	Cameron0111101-11-
11011011111- 8	Tache0110111000
0011010111- 6	Deslauriers
011;1111111 - 9	Guy11 Retired.
1010111111-8	T Glover
1001101100 - 5	H Whitney 111111111111-1
rrived too late to	compete in this match, but hi

Indson......0111111111 = 8 T Glover.......100101001 = 5 scher.....1001011111 = 8 T Glover.......100101001 = 5 irtney......1111111111 = 10 Smith.....1111111111 = 10 r. Whitney arrived too late to compete in this match, but his re was allowed to count for the aggregate prize, a medal presented Messrs. Ligowsky & Co., of Cincinnal. wise of 9 on 8 clays. 2004s : Throop missed first, McMurchy and deon 3 each; second tie 2 each, third tie McMurchy 3, Hudson sed first and withdrew. Ties on 8, at 2204s: Fleischer missed second i withdrew, Folson and Lock's straight, third tie Lock 1, Folson 2. eeond match, 15 singles and 5 pairs double, Ligowsky clay-pigeons, m five traps. 1111111110110111111 11 11 11 011-22 111111111110110111111 11 11 10 11-22 11111111110110111111

Balls double, Ligow	rsk	y c	ay	-pr	geou	IS
111110110111111	11	11	11	10	11	22
111111111110110					11-	
.1111111111111111	10	11	11	11	11-	24
.01111'11111111	11	00	10	11	11-	21
101001011011101	00	10	11	01	00-	18
11111111110011	11	11	11	11	01-	2.
111011111110111	11	10	11	11	01-	21
111001111111111	10	01	10	10	11-	1
.1111111010111111	00	11	10	11	01-	19
.101001000010011	00	01	00	00	00-	- 7
.1111111111111111	01	11	11	11	11-	2
1111111111111111	01	11	11	11	11-	24
.0001001001 retired						- 2
1101001100 retired						5
111111111111101	01	01	00	01	10 -	18
101011110010100	01	11	00	11	11-	11
irst, Folsom secon	d.	Hu	Ida	on	thir	d
-						
been a club tean	n ı	ma	tch	. 0	pen	to

ck Hover. In stooting off, Whitney took f sith fourth and S, Glover fifth. Net third match was to have uns of 5 from any club; there b is to enter a legitimate club tes programme. Fourth match a

lason
Murchy
meron
slauriers
.rret
eischer1111111111110011111111
hitney111101101111111111111101101
nith
Hover
Fies of 21 at 5: Whitney 4 and retired, Hudson and Glover 5
cond tie. Hudson 5. Glover missed second and retired.
Fifth match at 10 single clay-pigeons, 5 pairs double. 5 traps:
Hudson

a	Ŀ.	10	S	in	gl	θ	cl	8	у·	p	ig	e	21	19	, !	5	pa	ur	8 (loi	Jb	le.	5	raj	os:		
																								10			
								• •							11	11	11	10	10:	L		01	10	10	10	11	_
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														• •	10)1	10	10	011	L		11	11	11	10	10	-
	• •						•••								01	11	11	01	11	1		10	00	01	11	11	_
															11	10	10	10	110	1		10	11	10	01	11	2

lover. IcMurchy. Vhitney... Smith.... scher.



N. Y., 19, \$200; Tom Glover, Carlton Place, Ont., 19, \$100; J. R. Humphrey, Toronto, 19, \$70; L. Coursolles, Ottawa, 18, \$80; J. Town-son, Toronto, 18, \$50; M. C. Smith, Syracuse, 18, \$45; R. Glover, Carlton Place, Ont., 18, \$40; J. Deslaurlers, Ottawa, 18, \$35; H. Mc-Murchy, Cincinnati, H. H. Fleischer, Syracuse, and C. Wilkes, Mon-treal, 17, divided \$75; G. Briggs, Toronto, C. Small, Toronto, and E. Hudson, Syracuse, 17, divided \$35.

Rudson, Syracuse, 17, divided §35. LYNCHBURG: Va., July 9. — Editor Forest and Stream: To awaken an interest in artificial target shooting in this locality, with a view toward orcanizing a club, I had a blue rock trap and birds sent hcre-and gave two shoots, one on the 7th and another on the 9th. A local dealer being anxious to exhibit a Decatur red bird trap, we used one red bird and one blue rock alternately. The red bird trap, did not work well and broke over 30 per cent, from the trap, annoying the shooters greatly, the flight of this bird seemed to be uneven and weak, not going over about 30yds. The blue rock was the favorite, and will probably be sciopted. They flew becautifully, being thrown from 50 to Syds. from the trap at low elevation, making a target to try the skull of the hest shooters. Most of the gentiemen wbo partici-pated in the shooting are good fleid shots but made low scores, having never before seen the targets at which they were shooting. The fol-bying scores were made after considerable preliminary shooting:

 Jas Cleland.
 0.0011-2

 Peun
 0.0011-2

 The tie of 5 was shot off at a pair of Richards and Nelson one each.

 July 9.-Third score:

 Thos Clayter.

 10010-3

 Jus Kyle

 00001-1

 A Gen Smith.

 000001-1

 Thos Kyle.

 000001-1

 Thos Nelson

 11110-5

 Y W West.

 10010-3

 R S Terry.

 116001-3

 Broken up by dust and rain storm.

 ST LOUES. July 8.-The members

-17-14-19-14-14

71

Henry.

 H Dewns. 0110011000000111000000111101111111-10
 Function of the second of the secon

Mackwitz For Carvoisier..... Blue. Everts Labadle..... Ernst.....

The first money was taken by Thurber, the second divided between Hill and Harsfurther after a tie in a second contest, the third Phil Weber, the fourth divided been A. McGiveny and Geo LeFavre after a second tie.

84

NEW ROCHELLE Y. C. REGATTA.

FOREST AND STREAM. ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The Excelsion Gun Club is aboit to obalenge the st. Louis Gun Club to a friendly team stoot of 10 men a side for the st. Louis Gun Club to a friendly team stoot of 10 men a side for the st. Louis Gun Club to a friendly team stoot of 10 men a side for posed will be 100 brids a side, ground traps, 30rds, rise, modified En-glisb rules, use of both barrels, 12-bors guns allowed 2yds. Such a felowable between the local knights of the trigger, and would assist in resurrecting trap-schooting from its present asspect of sound bling probably be a feature of the match...W m Granam, the Englisb there there in the match...W m Granam, the Englisb probably be a feature of the match...W m Granam, the Englisb that wood powder by showing it would not light on his left hand. It Boot to day was a great success. The first match game was made up of single bigeons, 25 dys. rise, 10 birds. The first money was you when the a feature of the single and 8 double, at 25 and 13/ds. The this contest there were 20 entries, they being limited to the acity and the Davidson. Charles Spear won the third prize. The sec ond match was at 10 birds, 4 single and 8 double, at 25 and 13/ds. The first mode to the diamond badge, which is to the acity era due to the side there as divided by S. T. Westcott. Cromelin, Taylor, the second prize was divided by S. T. Westcott. Cromelin, Taylor, the second prize was divided by S. T. Westcott. Cromelin, Taylor, the second prize was divided by S. T. Westcott. Cromelin, Taylor, the second prize was divided by S. T. Westcott. Cromelin, Taylor, the second prize was divided by S. T. Westcott. Cromelin, Taylor, the second prize was divided by S. T. Westcott. Cromelin, Taylor, the second prize was divided by S. T. Westcott. Cromelin, Taylor, the member who wins it three times in succession. Mr. Davidson to differentiate the diamond badge, which is to be the properity of use of the isst short. B. C., and Henry Engle, champtor bing-stot of Maryland; Z. Silve piegons cech, 29, ds. one barrel body in der

 New Acceleration of the second sec CAP. ALLEN'S bow-facing oars, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth. Dachting. Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co. FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.There are still many clubs not represented below, and some of the
dates in the table are not official.Many Bay, Club, Squam.11. Great Head, Ladies, Winthrop.1. Great Head, Cruise.2. Sandy Bay, Open, Rockport.2. Sandy Bay, Open, Rockport.A. Y. Y. C., Annuai Cruise.2. Sandy Bay, Open, Rockport.A. Y. Y. C., Annuai Cruise.2. Sandy Bay, Open, Rockport.2. Sandy Bay, Open, Rockport.2. Kui, Kaston.2. Sandy Bay, Open, Rockport.2. Sandy Bay, Open, Mon, Beach.2. Sandy Bay, Open, Rockport.2. Sandy Bay, Open, Mon, Beach.2. Sandy Bay, Open, Mon, Beach.2. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.2. Sandy Bay, Open, Marhlehead2. Sandy Bay, Open, Marhlehead2. Sandy Bay, Open, Mon, Beach.2. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.2. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.2. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.2. Great Head, Club, Winthrop.2. Guaker Clity, Review & Cruise.2. Gu San

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Agr Uli Ele Moi Sar Il 10 Ci N: Ai Ci Ai

idia	Madelelne	
ona	Curlew	
ephant	La Perichole	
na	Cute	
ruiente 12 43 20	Adele	12 53 20
	Crulser	
	Amazon	
eran12 46 41	Gracie L	12 58 13
ab 12 47 30	Nettie	12 59 47
The fittle ones rallied in sheets as	ud stood for home or	port tack,
richole leading with all her balla	st far to windward. A	fter a time
e got under Nymph's lee, her sa	ul flapped and over s	she went to
nuward, losing the race and her	ballast, but with no f	urther mis-
p. The big ones kept up for Cap	otaln's Island, Ulidia +	till holding
her spinnaker. Elephant and Me	ona made a close race	, the sloop
ting the mark a little ahead, while		
further times were taken, and	as is usual over this	course the
e was virtually over for the spect:	ators after Matinnicock	was passed
e full times were:		
CLASS A-SCHOONER		
Start.	Finish. Elapsed.	Corrected.
nes		8 18 17
ona11 87 59	3 20 11 3 42 12	3 37 08
OLASS ICABIN SI	JOOPS 4% TO DOFT	0 00 00
dia11 36 08	3 12 31 3 30 23	3 86 28
CLASS 11CABIN SI		ation
ephant	3 36 32 4 00 25	8 54 24
na	3 43 28 4 06 27	4 06 27
utapogue	0 43 20 4 00 21 9 57 49 4 10 91	4 00 27

erau		00 14	0 01 40	4 10 01	3 10 14
arniepte		38-11	3 54 07	4 15 56	4 13 44
adeleine		37 10	4 12 08	4 84 58	4 25 39
			Disabled.		
	OLASS III	-CABIN	SLOOPS 25 TO 3	O FEET.	
urlew		35 17	2 45 83	8 07 16	8 07 59
vmnh		86 58	2 47 33	8 10 45	8 07 06
rab		38 46	2 53 30	8 14 44	8 14 44
			3 00 17	8 23 25	3 21 11
			3 03 89	3 26 58	8 22 56
			RIGGED OVER 2		0 100 00
			2 48 14	8 08 35	3 08 35
	le		Capsized.	0 00 00	4 00 00
a reneared	CLASS VITT -	CAT-RIC	GED LESS THAN	S 93 BEET	
			3 03 81		8 24 54
reals T		80 00	8 80 85		3 36 52
ottio	11	98 50	3 22 43	9 45 51	3 39 59
Lotus los	t how topmo	at ond	masthead bef	oro reachin	
Lotus Tos	is ner topma	bu and	masthead ber	orereacom	g Captain's
			e, hut had no		
leing yaco	Aran was t	ladiy n	eaten, and Pe	ricoole, as	noted, cap-

J Houseman, 25yds	8. Quaker City, Review. 9. Great Head, Club, Winthrop. 25. Buffalo, Club, Lake Erie.	Farniente11 354 7 415 56 413 44 Madeleine11 37 10 412 03 4 84 58 4 25 39
Class D. F Pike, 25yds	10. L. Y. R. A., Toronto. 28. Beverly, Club, Nahant.	Lotus
Class C.	ATLANTIC,	Nymph
D McQuillon, 24yds	CINCE her last alterations the Atlantic has been sailing daily with	Arab
Van Staden, 23 4 H Blobm, 21		Amoreon 11 92 40 9 09 90 9 06 50 9 00 56
W Harned, 23	She has beaten the Grayling soveral times, which amounts to exactly nothing as an index of her place in her class, and the ill-advised efforts of some of the New York duilles to make a "paper" record for	Adele
$\begin{array}{c} {\rm Class}\ {\rm C}, \\ {\rm D}\ {\rm McQuillon}, 24{\rm yds}, & 4 & J\ {\rm Ratbjen}, 24, & 3 \\ {\rm H\ Miller}, 24 & 4 & J\ {\rm Ratbjen}, 24, & 3 \\ {\rm Yan\ Staden}, 23 & 4 & H\ {\rm Biobm}, 21 & 2 \\ {\rm W\ Harned}, 23 & 4 & {\rm Schwack}, 21 & 2 \\ {\rm W\ Harned}, 23 & 4 & {\rm Schwack}, 21 & 2 \\ {\rm W\ Harned}, 23 & 4 & {\rm Schwack}, 21 & 2 \\ {\rm H\ Knebel}, 25 & 8 & {\rm Pike}, 21 & 1 \\ {\rm B\ Dittessen}, 25 & 2 & {\rm Pope}, 24 & 0 \\ \end{array}$	her can be only detrimental. She suit leaks very badly, and on Monday was hauled out at Gulou and Costigan's and portions of her	Lat i Critcholocottettettettette of a biographic and the and a standard
POR LAND, Me., JULY 8. TOP ITSL MATCH OF The gun club to day	garboards were cut away to allow the insertion of stopwaters in hopes of making her tight. The hull is tight but the trouble is	Cruiser 11 28 2 3 53 2 24 54 3 85 52 Gracle T 11 38 30 35 3 34 35 35 52 Mettle 11 36 52 3 24 3 45 1 33 35 52 Mettle 11 36 52 3 24 3 45 1 33 35 52 32 43 3 51 3 35 52 1 34 54 3 35 52 1 34 54 3 35 53 Locus 100 35 52 3 46 1 3 36 52 3 54 51 3 36 53 Locus 100 100 50 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
was for the gold medal for championship of the Northwest; value \$100, st 20 single American clay birds and 5 pairs double, medal sub-	notes of making her that. The full is tight hit the fronte is cntirely about the keel, due to bud engineering Beginning with the first successful trials of the yacht, rumors have been afloat, emanat-	Nettie
ject to c allenge for one year. The medal was won by E W. Moore.	first successful trials of the yacht, rumors have been afloat, emanat- ing evidently from one common source, and all to the same effect;	Island, Unidia sailed a fine race, hut had no competitor, the new
Stewart fifth. Following is the score:	that Mr. Elisworth's model had not beeu followed by the Construction	racing yacht Arah was badly heaten, and Perichole, as noted, cap-
WT Muir	paid no attention to his wishes concerning the boat. The charge	sized. Nymph protested against Curlew and Arab for making a false turn of Execution buoy, the protest not yet being decided. The fast racing sloop Crocodile was at the start, but unfortunately did not
Joe Pacquet	and a strong effort was made to lay the cutlre blame on Mr. Munm.	enter. The regatta committee were Messrs, B. Miller, T. P. Jenkins
Not Pacquet. 10110111111011011-14 10110111111011011-14 W J Riley 01000011101011111101-011 00 01 11 00 00-5 D Monnastes. 010000110101111101-11 00 11 01 11 00-5	the builder, and the owners of the yacht. These attacks culminated	and H. A. Gouge.
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{W } \textbf{F} \\ \textbf{W} \textbf{F} \\ \textbf{M} \textbf{H} \\ \textbf{M} \\$	with a person most directly interested in shielding Mr. Elisworth, in	
E W Moore	Ing evidently from one common source, and all to the same effect; that Mr. Ellsworth's model had not beeu followd by the Construction Committee, and that these gentiemen had slighted the modeller and paid no attention to fils wilshes concerning the boat. The charge was made directly that the stern had been tampered with in building, and a strong effort was made to lay the entire blame on Mr. Munm, the builder, and the owners of the yacht. These attacks culminated in an article lately published in the Sua, and written after an interview with a person most directly interested in shielding Mr. Ellsworth, in which entire respon-fibility for the failure of the yacht is credited to Mr. Mumm and the Construction Committee, and a direct charge has been made that the stern was altered. As far as Mr. Mumm is	HARLEM Y. C. THIRD ANNUAL REGATTA.
10 Peoria blackbirds, class shooting: B J George1111111110-9 D Monnastes1110101101-7	has been made that the stern was altered. As far as Mr. Mumm is concerned he is known as a capable, conscientious and experienced	U i4 yachts starting. The wind was strong S. W. all day, some of
B.J. George Intrinino - F. Data State Intrinino - Joe Pacquet 111111000 - 7 H G McDonal1 110:001100 -5 H T Hudson 0100100011 - 4 F Vaughn 100100000-8	builder, and while the work counected with the lead keel, the first job of the kind he has undertaken, has proved very faulty, there is	the yachts turning in double reefs. For the four larger classes the course was from Oak Point around Sand's Point buoy and return,
H T Hudson, 0100100011-4 F Vaughn	no doubt but that the shipcarpenter's part is well done, or that the	while for the small class it was around the Stepping Stone's Light.
J J Evans	no doubt but that the shipcarpenter's part is well done, or that the yacht has been properly laid down and tramed. The work was done as in all of Mr. Ellsworth's hoats, he whitting out a model from which Mr. J. G. Praque, a professional draftsman, makes a construction	The ancient hulk Pomona carried the club members and guests over the course. The gun was fired at 11:49, the order of crossing being:
H Rapert	Mr. J. G. Prague, a professional draftsman, makes a construction	Vision, 11:59:49; Carrie Van Voorhis, 11:51:32; Nyssa, 11:52:36; Peer- less 11:55:03; Comet 11:55:80; W. J. Cooper, 11:55:86; Gussie, 11:55:41;
F B Thorn	drawing. In this case the drawing, to a scale of % in., was carefully made, with stations close together and a table of offsets from which the lines were laid down full size in a large mould lolt; and no one	the course. The gun was fired at 11:49 the order of crossing being: Vision, 11:59:49; Carrie Van Voorhis, 11:51:32; Nyssa, 11:52:38; Peer- less, 11:55:03; Comet, 11:55:30; W. J. Cooper, 11:55:36; Gussie, 11:55:41; Bessie B., 11:55:01; See Bird, 11:57:02; Truant, 11:59:00; Captain, 12:05:50; Little Dean, 12:00:14; Singed Cat, 12:06:32; Harry C., 12:07:40. The times at Sand's Point Luoy were; Carle Van Voorhis, 11:75:00; Nyssa, 11:32:32; Peerless, 11:33:40; W. J. Cooper, 11:39:00; Sea Bird, 13:37:40; Comet, 1:41:40. The full times were:
third, and Monnastes took fourth money. Match 3 for prize valued at \$50, at 7 Cleveland blue rocks:	famillar with such work will believe that an error of 15 In. In the	The times at Sand's Point buoy were: Carrie Van Voorhis, 1:17:50;
W T Muir	sbeer could be made undetected. The reputations of the gentlemen who have paid their money liberally to afford Mr. Ellsworth the	Nyssa, 1:25:45; Bessie B., 1:27:10; Vision, 1:25:50; Gussie, 1:29:55; Truant, 1:33:28; Peerless, 1:33:40; W. J. Cooper, 1:39:00; Sea Bird,
B J George	chance which his triends claim was unfairly denied him last year, are too well known to admit a doubt that they have acted otherwise than	1:39:40; Comet, 1:41:40. The full times were:
D Monnastes	fairly in the matter, and as far as we can learn they have relrained	CLASS A-CABIN SLOOPS 32 FEET AND OVER.
Evans work the shoot of rifs, George for Second and Ranert for third, and Monnastes took fourth money. Match 3, for prize valued at \$50, at 7 Cleveland blue rocks: W T Muir	from interlering, even in points where they differed from the modeller, as in the spring deck and placing of the mast. The upshot	C. Van Voorhis
Portex 1011/01-5 In the shoot off, Evans took first prize, Thorn second, after two rounds of 8 each, Hudson third and Riley fourth.	oi this family jar is the following disavowal by Mr. Ellsworth of the ill-judged action of his friends, published lately in the Herald:	CLASS B-CABIN SLOOPS UNDER 32 FEET. Peeriess
NEWARK, N. J., July 10 -Contest at pigeons between Mr. John	"The report that 1 or my friends are now, or have ever been, plead-	Nyssa11 52 36 4 11 45 4 19 09 4 15 38 " Vision11 50 49 5 14 00 5 23 11 5 10 2514
T. Waring, Jr., and Mr. Frederick Grundiman, for the championship of the hat manufacturers. A large number of representative manu-	Mr. Philip Ellsworth to a Herald reporter yesterday. "There have	Nea Bird
facturers were present and great interest was displayed. Huring-	better in the building and fitting of this yacht, but the model and	Bessie B
ham rules, 30 birds each, 30yds., 5 ground traps: Mr Waring	design of the sloop Atlantic is mine and mine alone, and let her ability prove to be what it may. I assume the responsibility. I wish	Comet
Mr. Grundiman	the yachting world and the public generally to know this fact, and, forthermore I wish the public to know that in my opinion the	CLASS D - CAT-RIGGED YACHTS OVER 20 FEET. Gussie
BLOOMING GROVE PARK, July 5Clay-pigeon match, 18yds.	"The report that 1 or my friends are now, or have ever been, plead- ing the 'baby act' in regard to the sloop Atlantle is not true," said Mr, Philip Elisworth to a <i>Heraid</i> reporter vesterday. "There have been some things done, perhaps, that I think could have been done better in the building and fitting of this yacht, but the model and design of the sloop Atlantic is mine and mine alone, and let her ability prove to be what it may, I assume the responsibility. I wish the yachting world and the public generally to know this fact, and, furthermore, I wish the public to know that in my oplision the sloop Atlantic has not yet been tested. The regatas of last month in which the Atlantic took part were productive of results that were disappointing to some, no doubt, but whoever considers that such within matches were tests of the rehilty of any one of the	Truant
rise: LawFønce01/11110101-61/2 Tarr0001101100-4 Nason011111111-9 Sullivan1111111111-10	disappointing to some, no doubt, but wheever considers that such	CLASS E CAT RIGGED YACHTS UNDER 20 FEFT. Singed Cat
Worthington 1110111111-9	dividing to solve, no which and whole to consider any card diffing matches were tests of the relative ability of any one of the four big sloops engaged therein, knows very little about yachts or yachting, in my opinion. I differ with no practical yacht saller when I say that I wish for a breeze in which to test the comparative with the say that I wish for a breeze in which to test the comparative	Little Dam
Private Match.	yachting, in my opinion. I differ with no practical yacht saller	Harry C
Private Match. Lawrence	ability of any yacht that I ever desigued, and the sloop Atlantic has	spinnaker boom. The Van Voorhis had a sailover but turned the buoy
Match at 22yds. 11111-5 Team match at 10 clay-pigeons, 18yds. rise, second barrel to count	ability of any yacht that I ever designed, and the sloop Atlantic has not shown as yet that she is lacking in those qualities which make a yacht able when it blows. What she may do is, of course, a matter	to Bessie R in ouner taking her class prize. The Arnoid prize, club
Team match at 10 clay-pigeons, 18yds. rise, second barrel to count % bird;	of the inture but her neriormance will not be affected by the baking '	signal, for best corrected time of the cault sloops, goes to Peeness,
Nason11111/2111-9/2-17/2 Worthington011/2/21101-6 -15/2	reports that have been published about her, the most stupid of which has been that I am attempting to shirk the responsion of the model and design."	spinnaker boom. The Van Voorbis had a sailover but turned the buoy the wrong way, so the Commodore's cup for best elapsed time goes it Bessie B, he other taking her class prize. The Arnoid prize, club signal, for best corrected time of the cabin sloops, goes to Peerless, while the Bailey cup, for best elapsed time over the short course, goes to Harry C. The judges were: R. F. Baxter, H. B. McAllister and P. Deenvey.
Mason1111381111-033-1138 Morennerono138381101-0 -1938	Invite and dought.	J. Dempsey.

FJULY 15. 1886.

TORONTO, July 5.—The meeting of the West End Gun and Dog ports Club, which came off at the Humber this afternoon, was a ry successful one. The weather being all that could be desired, ought forth a goodly number of visitors to witness the several rents. The programme commenced with the shooting competitions. Peoria blackbirds, the marksm:n baing divided up into three asses be the committee. ST. LOUIS, July 5.—The following is the score of the shoot of the scelsior Gun Club to-day. A move is on foot to abolish pluage trap nooting in the club, which will probably scon confine itself to ground ab.

 aga,
 Arrow and probably soon conne itsert to ground

 First shoot, 5 live pigeons, 2001-2
 First shoot, 5 live pigeons, 2001-2

 First shoot, 5 live pigeons, 2001-2
 First shoot, 5 live pigeons, 2001-2

 First shoot, 5 live pigeons, 2001-2
 First shoot, 5 live pigeons, 2001-2

 First shoot, 5 live pigeons, 2001-2
 First shoot, 5 live pigeons, 2001-2

 r first money, Rick second money, d shoot, 5 live plgedns, 29yds, rise. Two moneys. Thes at Axt.... T Rinkel.....

 base
 11110-4

 ink, Jr.
 11110-4

 ink, Jr.
 11110-4

 Fink first, Weiber second,
 Seventh shoot, 5 Peoria blackblrds. 26yds, rise, two moneys;

 Grieger, Sr.
 0100 2 Loerke.
 0010-3

 Iricker
 1111-5 Fink, Jr.
 01000-4

 Fink first, Weiber and Nitter divided second.
 11110-4

 Veiber
 11110-4 Ritter
 10110-8

 Veiber
 11110-4 Ritter
 11010-8

 Benzer.
 00000 O G Rinkel.
 11110-4

 Derke
 11110-5 Axt.
 11010-8

 Weiber
 11110-4 Ritter
 11010-8

 Derke
 11110-5 Axt.
 11010-8

 Fink
 11110-5 Axt.
 11010-8

 Krieger
 11110-4
 11110-4

 Derke
 10110-8
 Krieger
 11110-4

 Krieger
 11011-5
 Krieger
 11011-4

 Fink, Jr
 11100-8
 Krieger divided second.
 11011-4

 G Rinkel.
 11 00 11-4
 Loerke.
 10 01 11-5

 Keiber.
 10 01 10-4
 Kick.
 00 01 00-1

 Krieger.
 10 01 10-4
 Ties divided.

 UNKNOWN GUN CLUB.
 July S. at old Dexter Park, East New York, 21 members shot and no man made a straight score. In Class A.

 A, J. Houseman, 25yds., and H. Nmith, 24yds., killed 7 out of 9 and won, and in Class C. W. Harned, 23yds., did the same thing and won. Score: Class A.
 6

 J Houseman, 25yds.
 0 H Smith, 24
 6

 Pfoniman, 25.
 6 H Knebel, Jr., 21.
 6

 Prohiman, 25.
 6 H Knebel, Jr., 21.
 6

 J Frick, 25yds.
 5 R. Monsees, 24.
 5

 D McQuillon, 24yds.
 4 H Link, 22
 8

 Van Staden. 23
 4 Boltom, 21.
 2

 H Stillwell, 23
 4 Boltom, 21.
 2

 H Knebel, 25
 9 Pice, 21.
 1

 B Dittessen, 25.
 9 Pice, 21.
 2

 H Knebel, 25
 9 Pice, 21.
 2

 H Knebel, 25
 9 Pice, 21.
 2

 H Knebel, 25
 9 Pice, 21.
 1

 B Dittessen, 25.
 9 Pice, 21.
 1

 H Knebel, 25.
 9 Pice, 21.
 1

496

Ties divided.

NEW BEDFORD Y. C. REGATTA, JULY 7. HE New Bedford Y. C. sailed their annual regatts, open to all yachts under 45tt., on July 7, over the following cources: econd (lass Sloops - Cros ing a line between judgee boat and But 's Flat Buoy, leaving Black Rock on the port, to and around Bell oy on West Island Ledge, leaving it on starbord, thence to starting nt, leaving Dumping Rocks and Bartlemy Buoy on port; 15 les

point, leaving Dumpling Rocks and Bartlemy Buoy on port; 15 miles. Third Class and First Class Cats—From same starting point, leav ing Black Rock on port, to and around Bell Buoy on West Island Ledge, leaving it on starboard, thence to sand around buy on Sand-soft, leaving it on starboard, thence to sand around Buly on Sand-ling Rock and Bartlemy Buoy on port; 18 miles. Second and Third Class data—From same starting point, leaving Dump-ling Rock and Blartlemy Buoy on port; 18 miles. The prizes were: For second class shoeps, \$55; third class, \$10. For first class cats, \$20 and \$10; second and third class, \$15 and \$10. Second prizes ouly given if three start; no prize for sail overs. The classes were for second class shoeps, \$55; third class, \$15 and \$10. Second prizes ouly given if three start; no prize for sail overs. The classes were as follows: Sloops—Second Class—All yachts measuring \$01t and less than \$51t. Third Class—All yachts measuring \$7t. and enverit. Second Class—All yachts measuring \$7t. The vind was very strong from S. W., and redfs were turned in and topmasts housed. Puritan was on hand to w finess the race. The full times were: SECOND CLASS SLOOPS. Actual Connected

SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.		
	Actual.	Corrected,
Flight, Horatio Hathaway	2 40 30	2 16 09
Peri, F. P. Sands	2 19 28	2 18 18
M. F. Swift, Jeff Borden, Jr	2 19 59	2 19 59
Nimpoy, N. P. Sowle	9 86 01	2 31 19
Yankee Maid, J. W. Cornell, carried away stee	minur whool	
	and wheet	•
THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.	0.00 00	2 19 55
Thetis, Horace Wood		
Nomad, Commodore Swift	2 31 02	2 31 25
Pandora, James A. Barues	Did not g	o round.
Delle, William Greene		o round.
SECOND CLASS CATS.		
Quiseitt, Isaac Hiller	1 09 34	1 08 15
Creep, E C. Steison	1 09 15	1 05 32
Mattie, Howard Stockton	1 11 57	1 11 08
Myth. Thomas Parsons	1 15 37	1 12 44
Superior, W. W. Phinney	1 16 25	1 13 35
Moilie, J. Hill	1 20 08	1 17 29
Mabel, S. H. Perry	1 23 37	1 21 07
Elite, C. H. Pease		1 22 10
Cuttyhunk, Timothy Aiken	Somung h	
THIRD CLASS CATS.	biang n	CI HIUSH
	1 17 00	1 17 09
Crawl, Isaac Hiller, Jr	1 00 10	
Success John F. Perry	1 22 40	1 21 49
Daisy, John Welch	1 38 52	1 33 16
Drift, J. B. Rhodes	1 36 42	1 35 32
Squeak Her Too, J. M. Crauston	2 03 55	1 52 34
Lily, W. Wright	2 01 31	1 52 42

GREAT HEAD Y. C. REGATTAS, JULY 8 AND 10. T WO series of races were sailed last week by the Great Head Y C. of Winchron. The first was on Thur-day over the 7 mile Apple Island course, for first and second class, sailed in good E. wind and resulting as follows:

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS	
Length	
Thisbe, S. A. Freeman	0 59 40 0 54 14 2
Fancy, C. P. Flagg 20 03	1 00 30 0 54 43 2
Freyo, U. Turner	1 05 33 1 02 05,6
Frolic, L K. Billings	1 05 25 1 05 25
SECOND CLASS CATS	
Victor, J. H Hildreth	1 08 46 1 08 46
Cadet, H. Belcher	1 09 37 1 09 10
Mascotte, H. Vinal	1 20 40 1 19 14 8
Dora, E. B Nevius	1 22 35 1 21 27.8
Fury, J. H. Putnam 16.09	withdrawn.
The induce more Macore & Smith I H	Hartly and Horry Untah

The second race on Saturday was not started until 6 P. M., on ac-obunt of low tide. The courses were: First and second classes— from judges' hoat to spar huvy on northwest corner of Apple Island, eaving that on port, to buoy No. 6 in Lower Middle ground, leaving hat on port and return to judges' boat; distance 6 miles. Third lass—To buoy off northern end of Apple Island, leaving it on port, rround Snake Island and return to judges' boat; distance 4 miles. The wind was very light, but came out fresher from south near the hish. The full times were:

Elapsed. Corrected. 1 49 25 Did not finish.
 Yictor, J. W. Hildreth
 17 08

 Cadet, H. Belch=r
 16.10

 Idyl, H. Hutchusson
 16.19

 Flur, J. H. Hildreth
 17.10

 Kismet, C. C. Hutchlusson
 17.10

 HIRC CLASS.
 17.10
 ASS. 17 08 16.10 16.19 2 04 57 2 04 57 2 66 12 2 05 46 2 07 39 2 07 40 Distanced,

 Ariel, C. B. Belcher.
 HIRD CLASS.
 Distanced.

 Ariel, C. B. Belcher.
 33.18
 121.00

 Spray Bird, C. S. Ham.
 33.18
 125.32

 Tara, J. F. Dodge
 33.11
 141.37

 Lily, J. Theodore Washburn.
 13.11
 Did not finisi.

 Ariel is a yawi, The judges were S. S. Smith, J. H. Hartley,
 George T Crocker and H. A. Joslin. On Tuesday evening II yachts

 entered for the ladies' moonlight race over the same course.
 Fancy

 won in first class, Victor in second and Annie in third.
 COPUNTULIAN

won in first class, Victor in second and Aunie in third. CORINTHIAN Y. C. CORINTHIAN Y. C. The second championship race and sixth regatta was beld off Mar-behead on July 10. The preparatory gun was fired at 2.30 p. M. and three others were fired at intervals of five minutes, heing the starting signals for each of the three classes. The wind was resp light and the boats drifted across the lue in a bunch, the wind soon increased a little and the third class succeeded in covering the course within the time limit, hut the first and second classes will have to be resailed. The third class rounded the stakeboar off Marolehead Rock in the following order: Myrile, Pixy, Vers, Psyche, Unique, Mona. Tyro. As soon as they rounded sheets were trimmed down for a beat to wind ward to Gooseherry Ledge huoy. In the light air and couters Mona and Vera were leading the fleet. Mona stood further some to the eastward, rounded Gooseberry Ledge huoy first, closely tollowed by Vera, with the centerboards heaten off. The race home was very close, Vera finally crossing the line Im. Sis, ahead, winning the second championship race and pennant, while the nearest: centerboard was ten minutes behind. The result boards would win in the light air, and that the two keel cutters would come in at the rear of the procession instead of at the head. The following is a summars: THEND CLASS FEELS. Low the down in the light air, and that the two keel cutters boards would win in the light air, and that the two keel cutters the following is a summars:

THIRD CLASS REELS. Length. Actual. Correct 2 87 42 2 13 49 2 39 35 2 15 20 Withdrew.

BAT DANIDA			
	CORI	NTHI	A N
. Parkman	Withdrew,		
, James C. Mills 19.00	Withdrew,		
R. C. Poor 19 01	2 53 17	2 30	
H. M. Sears	2 52 01	2 26	3
, W. Chandler,	2 4 40	2 20	- 13

MIRANDA.

MIRANDA. The races of the large schooners have increased in importance within the past two years, after a period of comparative dui-meric is a school of the large schooners have increased in importance and this scaon especially is unusually large. For use, Giuna, fonican in Boston, and Montauk and Grayling in New York have and this scenes the school of the school of the school of the meric is being extensively altered and will scoue be ready, making one the two masted Mayflower, Sachem, now nearly ready at Law-per of any time, a real type. The other comes from another direction of a now on her way across the Atantic, having sailed on June 29 from Southampton for New York. For nearly a year the report has been current of the purchase of Miranda by an American yachts-ment school and her and the berg to disclose the real owner by shark showson. We are not at the barty to disclose the real owner by shark showson. We are not at the barty to disclose the real owner by and show in the areally sailed, the famous racer thas fallen into good bands and will in all probability make a record that will stand beside that made in British waters, ahead of all others. Miranda is the masterpiece of Mr, John Harvey, being built by him at Wirenhoe to

1878 for Sir George Curtle Miranda Lamiyon, lately deceased. She is 1876, stem to sternpost, on oeck; £8tt. Sin. load waterline, '8ft 9in, beam and draws i8tt., with 28 tons of lead on ner keel. She is a far hetter representative of the modern keel racing yacht than any schooner ever in these waters, and her contests with Sachem, Mon-tauk and Grayling, each a fitting representative of a different type of centerboard boat, promise some most valuable and instructive results.

LOOK TO YOUR BOBSTAYS.

LOOK TO YOUR BOBSTAYS. THE most vulnerable part of a modern racer is certainly the con-nection between the bowsprit end and str-m at waterline, as no other part fails so frequently. In the New York Y. C. regatta Pris-cilla carried away a boit in her hobstay shackle, but hy good luck and good management saved her nosepole. At Marblehead Huron broke a part of the same gear and withdrew, saving her silek, while Bedonin carried away the plate at her stem just after finishing the race, and her stick was in serious danger, as the tack of the jib could not he started, owing to a jibtopsail being stopped to the bowspit. Shona was still more unfo thuste. The holt through shackle and sitem gave way and the stick hroke just inside the gammon iron. This was due entirely to bad construction, as the buwspit, a öla, stick, had just inside the gammon iron and virtually cutting the bowspit in two. In te Royal Oyde Y. C. regata Doris nearly met the same fate, her bobstay golug when two niles from the finish, the wind were sent out on the bowspit, holding it down by their weight, so that she finished third among a lot of 10 tonuers, she being hut 5, and took second prize. being light. Instea were sent out on t that she finlshed th took second prize.

EASTERN Y. C. REGATTA CORRECTED TIMES.—The table or mes given last week was from the official record of the regatis ommitee, but these times have since been revised by the commit-ee, their final report being as follows:

Ge Al M Pu Pr Ma Be Sta Th н CI

A

υ

e, men mue	arreport	L Deing as												
Í	length.	Start,	F	mi	h.		Ac	tual				Cor	rec	eted.
ortuna	94.50	12 00 32	- 8	48	30		8 :	35 48	3	4 3	1	8	34	17
itana	96.25	12 08 17	4	80	15		3 8	54 5:	3	8 3	7	3	51	31
ohican	104,50	12 09 88	4	15	48		4 ()9 18	5	- 1		4	09	15
evalla	60.00	12 17 30 12 15 00	4	43	30		4 5	28 30) 1	60	1	4	12	29
lice	78,60	12 19 03 12 15 00	4	44	50		4 \$	29 50)			4	29	50
eta	64 21 -	12 18 02	5	00	20		4 4	15 20) 1	14	0	4	33	40
uritan	83,85	12 11 85	3	34	5)	1	8 2	23 15 24 50	; ;	22			20 23	
riscilla	85.45	12 07 25	3	87	30	,	3 3	0 05	;	13			28	
ayflower	87.83	12 12 00	3	38	35	1	3 %	26 29 28 35)		•	13		29
edouin	71,45	12 15 00	4	06	10	,	3 5	51 40	j				51	
tranger	65.80	12 18 41	4	13	08		3 {	58 08	3	44	1	3	53	27
hetis	65.50	12 17 01	4	20	34		4 0	5 24	L .	5 0	В	4	00	16
uron	66.20	12 15 53	I	lisa	ble	d.								
lara	54.28	12 21 08	4	32	00		4 1	12 00)			4	12	00
ctive.,,	54 50 ·	12 22 02	4	57	35		4 8	37 38	5	, .	•	4	37	35
lidia	43 00	12 25 00	5	15	35		4 {	55 35	5 1	54	0	4	39	55
hona	32 50	12 20 52	8	06	30		2 4	16 30	One	ce a	110	nin	d.	w. 0.

	Length,	Actual.
Frank Patrick		1 20 00
Wanda		1 16 00
Minnie Edgar		1 28 00
Water Witch		1 28 00
THIRD CLASS CAT RIG.		
Spray 1 34 00 Fliza		
Lotta		2 12 00
Ida		
The next regular regatta of the club occurs	during the h	olidays at
Christmas.	during the h	ondays at
QUINCY Y. C., JULY 8 The wind was lig	ht from east	on Thurs
day last, when the Quincy Y. C. sailed a race	off Hough's	Neck, for
three classes of yachts. The times were:		1
FIRST CLASS.		
T	4 . 4 . 7 . 4	-

Queen Mab, E. L. Burwell		1 52 50	1 25 00
Posy, R G. Hunt	22 01	1 59 42	1 30 17
Erin, John Cavanagh		2 03 35	1 39 43
SECON	D CLASS.		
Mahel, George R. Howe		1 34 03	1 07 36
Tartar, F. L. Dunne		1 35 18	1 08 20
Nereid, C. F. Colby	20 07	1 37 33	1 11 20
Crusader, A Wilson,	19 01	1 40 29	1 12 88
Tomcat, C. G. Weld	19 01	1 40 41	1 12 50
Diadem, L Hayward	18.06	1 41 45	1 13 14
Mamie, W. T. Bowers	18.01	1 47 22	
Wilufire, H. A. Kelth	18 02	Time not	
Pet, J. W. McFarland	20.01	Time not	
Undiue, H. French	18 11	Time not	
ondracy Li, 1100001		THUE HOL	taken.

. 16.10 d prize in third

RACE AT SEWAREN.—Sewaren is a summer resort on Statem Island Sound of recent growth, a number of cottag esclustered about the hluff and wharf formerly known as Red Bank and Woodbridge Landing. The waters offer a good saillug ground, and on Monday the first regatta was heid there, the course heing 10 miles on the Sound between Tottenville and Rossville. The summary was: CLASS A-CABLY SLOOPS.

d.		Start		. Elap	sed. Co	rrected.
u.	Tourist	3 16 3	0 7 12 0	5 3 55	35 \$	3 55 35
	Venture	1114	4 7 06 00	6 3 50		3 46 47
	Flict8	3 16 3	0 7 27 2	0 4 10	50 4	4 04 10
	Mary	3 08 3	9 6 53 4	7 3 45	08 :	3 35 15
	0	LASS	B-OPEN SLO	OPS.		
	Troublesome	21 8	0 7 07 28	3 3 45	58 9	45 58
	White Cap3	15 0	5 6 46 3	1 3 81		3 30 21
	Unlt 3	21 3	0 Withd	rawn.		
	Twilight	21 3	0 6 47 3		09 5	22 19
	Anna Belle	3 21 3	0 Withd			
	Defiance 3				12 2	3 28 02
	Henry Gray					8 82 15
	Henry Gray was place	d in a	special clas	s and tak	as a silk	pennant
	1			to ormation ports	LOD OF DIAME	pe manual v

SHEEPSHEAD BAY Y. C.—On Saturday last this club sailed its second regatua in Sheepshead Bay, 9 yachts starting. The courses were, for sloops from a line hetwern a pier at Sheepshead Bay and a flag stake S.S.E. ½ of a mile out to Point Breze, thence out to sea and around a stakeboat off the iron pier at West Brighton ani return, and for cats to a stakeboat off the iron pier and return. The start was made at 2:55 in a good N.W. wind. The times were:

Ida T Jenrie Oeno. Louise

Pilot. Teaser Breud Lillie

		PEN SLOOPS.			
	Start.	Finish.	Actual,	Corrected.	
		5 40 30		2 59 55	
• K	2 42 30	Did not fin	ish.		
		Not timed.			
	2 43 00	Not timed.			
	CLASS C-CAT I	RIGGED YACHT	S.		
	,2 51 30	4 36 10	1 44 40	1 44 40	
		4 43 32	1 51 27	2 50 22	
a		4 55 18	2 03 18	2 00 55	
B	2 51 45	4 44 22	1 52 37	1 50 17	
17	0 51 00	E 00 05	0 22.4 44	0 01 00	

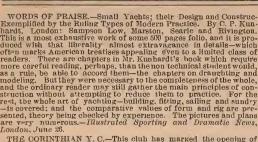
SANDY BAY Y. C.—The light wind on Saturday spoiled the racin at Rockport, there being little wind at 12:15 when the yachts started though a light wind sprang up later on. The course was twice aroun a triangle, 12 mil s in all, with one round for second class, and th starters were Petrel, Kittlwake, Silver Cloud, Sassacus, Spark an Lottle. Silver Cloud was ashore for a short time off the breakwater Several fouls occurred and Kittlwake and Silver Cloud withdrew

I	- Length,	Elapsed.	Corrected,
I	Petrel, Captain Paul	3 29 00	3 17 59
ļ	Lottie, Captain McClain	3 22 45	3 18 13
l	SECOND OLASS.		
I	Sassacus, Captain Griffin	2 82 45	2 01 39
ł	Spark, Captain Gaffney17.11	2 30 45	2 01 42
I	The judges were Andrew F. Clark, Henry H.	Thurston,	and George
	H Paisons		

<text><text><text><text>

under in the race from New London to Shelter Island on Friday, the IGht of July. MAYFLOWER.—The alterations in Mayflower have been com-pleted, hut no opp riunity has yet been afforded to test their value, as she is just off the ways. On Friday last she was hauled out at Lockwood's railway, East Boston, where Lawley & Son took her in hand Her lead keel has been cut off at the force end for a length of 4ft, the space left being filled with oak deadwood. The lead, 1,000 hs., has been removed and recast under the keel. One piece, 40ft long, runs been removed and recast under the keel. One piece, 40ft long, runs from the sternpost to the slot, on each side of the latter a piece is bolted, while a fourth piece finishes out the shape forward of the slot. The depth of this shoe, which is bolted up through lead and oak keel, is 5m, the draft being uncreased to that extent. The effects of the alteration will be to effect a better fore and aft trim, the hal-last heing further aft, all of which changes should be been ficial. The weight aloft has also beeu reduced, the spors heing sent ashore at Fiske's wharf for that purpose. The mast will be timmed off im, in diameter and hoom §2m. The iron work will be lightened, and one hock will be removed from the gaff. The canvas had stretched greaty, the mainsail heing 300ft, larger. It has been taken to the navy yard loft and cut off ahout 15m. on head and foot. LARCHMONT Y. C.—This cluh, the foremost of Long Island Sound

greatly, the mainsail being 300ft, larger. It has been taken to the navy yard loft and cut off a hour 15 in. on head and foot.
LARCHMONTY, C.—This club, the foremost of Long Island Sound is growing steadily in numbers and popularity, the roll of 400 being will with many candidates for admission. This year's fleet, as given by the club book, numbers 11 steamers, 20 schooners, 14 cutters and yawis, 45 cabin sloops 27 open jib and mainsail and 26 catboats, a total of 141 yachts. This year's club hes adopted the measurement introduced by the Atlantic Y. C. of length taken parallel to the loadwaterline and at a height of 2 per crut. of load waterline ab we water, thus taking both forwars and after overhang. The book this year is houst for any as cover for very neat appearance and more durable than the white canvas formerly used.
IREX AND QUEEN MAB.—The Up Swin match of the Royal Marvin, but winning on time, by three minutes. We understand that iteut. Hen un offered fi heaten by Irex to turn over his challenge to her, but the offer was declined. There may be glory in heating or bard by there there sund be during the surely there is more honor in a flight with a Puritan or Marfine. What we have the successful or otherwise, this year Galatea's record is likely to outmatch that of Irex in the estimation of yachtsmen.



-is covered; and the comparative values of form and rig are pre-sented, theory being checked by experience. The pictures and plans are very numerous.-Hullstrated Sporting and Dramatic News, London, June 26. THE CORINTHIAN Y. C.-This club has marked the opening of its second season by the publication of a neatlittle club book, wherein it shows the wonderful growth of the club. Established only a year ago, it now numbers 215 members and a fleet of 92 yachts, 50 of them heel boats. Last year five regatus were neld and this year seven are on the programme. The club is purely Corinthian, no professionals be allowed in the races, which are limited to yachts of 80tf 1, w. I. and under, though many larger vessels are on the club list. The anchorage is in Marblehead Harbor and the course is just outside. The success of this club shows what might be done in many other places with equally good management. The officers for 1856 are: Commodore, B. W. Crowninshield; Vice-Commodore, I. P. Falmer; Secretary, Everett Paine; Treasurer, J. B. Rhodes; Measurer, C. H. W. Foster. AITERATIONS-THE SET OF THE TDE.-It is instructive to note the sole direction in which all alterations are now made in yach's large and small. Last winter we noted the addition of outside lead on many yachts, and the change from centerboard to keel, while there awa not a single instance of the large yachts have been altered in the same direction. Mayflower shows more lead on keel and littered in the same direction. Mayflower shows more lead on tweel and thered in the same direction Mayflower shows more lead on the early shifts forward and cutter righ the well forward. Are there ary instances of a change in the opposite direction, where masts have been altered in the same direction. Mayflower shows more lead on keel and hored in Marblehead Harbor on July 9. and a meeting would be held orsatite af rither course for the cruss. On saturday at 8:65 a gun to mastarday night and Adelita, steamers, and Fortuna, Dread naugh, Mohean, Laton, Actes. Meter, Togo, Wander

or each cup. SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN YACHT.—Sir Roderick Cameron ft New York lately in his schooner Rena, hound for hts summer, scidence at Tadonsac, on the St. Lawrence. After leaving the wner at that place the yacht sailed for New York, but after some ough weather put into the little port of Bactouche for repairs, where he was seized by the customs officials and a fine of \$400 imposed. which her owner refused to pay. The case was laid at once effore the Minister of Customs at Montreal, who ordered the release t the yacht.

CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP.—Nautilus, keel sloop, has been pur-hased hy Mr. Arthur Ryerson, N. Y. Y. C. Ariadne, sloop, huilt ist year for Mr. Howe, has been sold to Mr. H. W. Banks, A. Y. C. osephine, sloop, has been sold to Mr. A. J. Cassatt, former owner of rohe and Valkyr.

Frohe and Valkyr. RACE ON THE SHREWSBURY RIVER.—On July 9 a race was sailed over the ten mile course on the North Shrewsbury in a good S.E. wind. In the first class the winner was Etelsa, with the Annie B. second. In the second class the Fern was first with the Little Spot

second. RACE IN JAMAICA BAY.-The first of three races to take placein Jamaica Bay was sailed on July 11, open to all sail boats on theaay. The course was from Seaside House Dock to the red can buoyhad return, and 14 yachts started. Ripple won in first class and Katen second

n second THE TRIAL RACES.—A meeting will be held to-day, at which the eport of the Cup Committee will be made. It is settled that the trial accs will be held about Aug. 15-30, and will be open to single stick achts of 75ft, or over only. The Brenton's Reef race will be sailed bout Aug. 9.

bout Aug. 9. RACES FOR THE BIG YACHITS.—Bar Harbor Y. C. have pro-osed to offer a cup costing \$1,000 for a race of the four large boats, nd a similar project has been mentioned in connection with the thantic Y. C. cruise, but neither is likely to be carried out. The oats cannot be at Bar Harbor in time, nor will all of them be on the

boats cannot be at Bar Harbor in time, nor will all of them be of the cruise. CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE Y. C.—This club sailed its annual regatta on July 5 over a 19-mile course. The Emma won the cham-pion flag in first class, and the Shortclippe the second prize. In the second class the winners were the Harry and the Laura. ANOTHER YACHT FOR THE TRIAL RACES - Messrs. Gesner & Marr, of New Haven, are now building a sloop of 75th. load waterline, for Mr. Henry Kingsland, of New York, which is expected to take part in the trial races. ROYAL CANADIAN Y. C.—At a meeting on July 7 it was decided to contribute \$100 toward the trophy which the L. Y. R. A, will offer, and also to sail a regatta at Toronto on the day following that of the Toronto Y. C. Aug II. "HUNT'S YACHT LIST."—This valuable little volume comes to us in handy size, thougt harger than in previous years, and with a still larger collection of useful matter. A number of Americau clubs are included in the list. PRISCILLA.—It has been generally reported that a lead keel will

PRISCILLA.—It has been generally reported that a lead keel will orthy be placed under Priscilla, but the report is denied by those onnected with her. A new mast of Oregon pine is now being sepped.

opped. DUTHERN Y. C.—This club sailed their annual regatta on June the course being 15 miles. The winners were Mephisto, open hoat; re, schooner; Anon, cabin sloop, Gypsy, open sharpie, and Carrie cats.

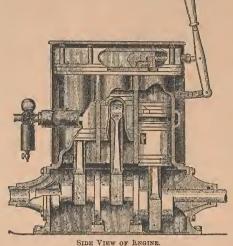
cats. NEW MARINE GLUE.—The Russia Cement Co., of G'oucester, ss., are introducing a new marine glue, made from codfish skins, shipioiners and cabinet-makers. 7UZLE.—This steam yacht, built last spring by Jacob Lorillard, been sold by him to Mr. Frederick Brandreth, of Sing Sing, for 100.

OONA.--The body of one of the crew of the Oona has been found on the beach at Malahide and identified as one of the seamen, Grace, EAST RIVER Y. C.-This club will move next month to a new an-clorage near Hallett's Ooye, where better water can be had,

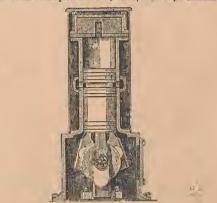
KING PHILIP,--This boat, laid up for some time after her failure as a racer, has been fitted out with reduced spars as a cruiser. DIMASTED.--On Monday last in Long Island Sound the sloop Gladiator lost her mast at the deck and was towed in for repairs.

OIL-BURNING STEAM LAUNCHES.

THE accompanying cuts show the engine and boiler used by Thos. Kane & Co. in their steam launches, of which they are now building a variety of sizes, from 19 to 30it. The Linn valveless on gine, as it is called, is a single-acting three-cylinder engine of the

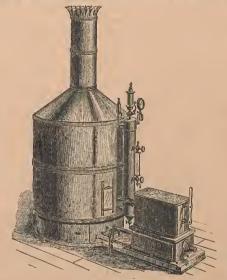


simplest construction, all valves, eccentrics, guides, piston rods, crossheads.stuffing boxes and flywheel heing dispensed with. Tbe working parts are comprised, as shown, in three fore and aft cylin-ders, each with a wide piston and a pitman, and a triple crankshaft.



END VIEW OF ENGINE.

A lever and a plain sliding plate serve to stop or reverse the engine instantly. The oil used runs down and is caught in the lower part of the iron casing, perfectly lubricating the crankrhaft. The latter, as well as the pitmans, is of cast steel, all bearings being of Babbit metal. The boiler is of the porcupine type, a vertical shell with a



ENGINE AND BOILER.

number of radiating tubes, affording a large surface and easy means of cleaning. The fuel, ordinary kerosene oil, is carried in a tank at the how or stern, a jun, iron pipe leading to the boiler. Of course, there are no coal nor ashes, with the accompanying dirt and labor. The engine may be fitted to any boat, or the complete launch, ready to run, can be furnished.

EVERY pair of Allen's how facing cars warranted. Send for little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, Π_1 —Adv.

Louise Leighton owns a pretty white, shaggy-coated York-shire terrier that one night convulsed 1200 people with haughter. "Il Frovatore" was being sung, with Miss Leighton and her husband, William Eckert, in leading roles. In the blissful tenderness of their wedding duet Mr. Eckert's heart stood suddenly still with a cold. cold chill, as he felt something clawing his white silk tights. The little dog had escaped from the dressing room. In vain did his master shoo and scowl; in vain did stage hands whistle and call from the wings. Doggie had found friends and would not go away. Presenby he squatted down, held up a right paw as he had been taught, and looked up sideways with such a conical leer that it was almost impossible for his master or mistress to follow the orchestra. When the duet was finished the audience yelled, but doggie would not budge until Mr. Eckert went along. In "Robinson crusce" this same little dog improved his oppor-tunity of a legitimate appearance. In the castaway mariner's lonely island home "this real, truly dog," as the children say, performed many pleasing tricks and did h" part as well as any actor in the piece.—San Francisco J"

Canoeing.

Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with name, membership. signals, etc. of their clubs, and also notices in advance of succings and races, and reports of the same. Canociets and all interested in canoeing are requested to forward to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with logs of cruises, rapps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

FIXTURES.

 FIXTURES.

 Mobican Races every Thursday
 21-Lake St. Louis, Annual, Lathursday

 Jury.
 31-Lake St. Louis, Annual, Lathursday

 Jury.
 8-PTEMBER.

 8-24-W.A.C.A. Meet, Lake Erie.
 SEPTEMBER.

 10-Brooklyn C.C., Paddling,
 4-Brooklyn, Radling Trophy.

 19-Mohican, Open, Albany,
 11-New York, Sailing Trophy.

 24-New York, Sailing Trophy.
 25-Brooklyn, Challenge Cup.

 7-New York, Sailing Trophy.
 25-New York, Sailing Trophy.

 7-New York, Sailing Trophy.
 20-New York, Sailing Trophy.

 7-New York, Sailing Trophy.
 20-New York, Sailing Trophy.

 7-New York, Sailing Trophy.
 20-New York, Sailing Trophy.

 7-Seroklyn, Paddlung.
 2-New York, Sailing Trophy.

 18-27-A. C. A. Meet, Grindstone,
 2-New York, Fail Regatta.

. CANOEING ON BLACK CREEK.

• CANOEING ON BLACK CREEK.
The early days the Genesee River and other tributary streams were maile useful in conveying merchandise, and in travel to and fro. The Indians made use of the streams in carrying home their game, as well as for hunting and fishing. The Genesee was kept clear of obstructions and was navigable for a long distance above Rochester. The methods of travel have changed ot late, to such an extract that an eighteen mile ride ta cance is something of a novely.
When I placed my boat in the stream at 9 o'clock one morning the stream was swollen by recent rains, thus increasing the speed of the current, enabling me to make the trip at this time with greater case of foam were spread over the surface of the stream inter like is and over the surface of the bast, and beside it lay my gun, which have taken in all my hunting trips, and which is valuable from old associations.
"What do you expect to hunt at this season of the year?"
"Why do you take a gun along?"

my gun, which I have taken in all my hunding trips, and which is valuable from old associations. "What do you expect to hunt at this season of the year?" "Why do you take a gun along?" "Wi a habit I have when roaming through the fields and by the streams, whether there is game or not." Facing down stream, pushing the boat hefore me, I glide along with pleasant anticipations, sometimes turning to the rightfor left to avoid snags or rocks; now dering under low, hanging boughs of willow or elm, now shooting over the rapids; a little further on sweeping under a bridge; gagain I an circling through a forest, an open meadow, or fields of grain. A horse feeding by the stream looks at me dist ust-have been taxed heavily for iron bridges to ever the exosent as were place and scampers away; the cows, pigs and sheep also indicare their surprise. Now and then a woodbuck rattles over the brush and darts is to bis hole. How many bridges there are, Residents have been taxed heavily for iron bridges to span the stream. There are from two to five bird's nests under every bridge, and I stop occasionally to admire their construction and the beautiful eggs that lie dike opals and pearls in the security of these snug homes. Often I would not have noticed them were it not for the brid's. If we constructed or not completed, and the birds scement to the recultarities of our birds, I often meet toose I am unable to name. Of recent years I have noticed a small red bird and a blue bird of the birds, streams. Although I am expected to not woodland aud along our streams. Although I am expected to birds, kings there are in our woodland aud along our streams. Although I am expected to not see a swallow. These valuable invect destroyers are disappearing; not long ago the eaves of the farm harms were filled with their ours, kingfishers and field sparrows were numerous. I did not see a swallow is the same stace. The country will be on the eaves of the farm harms were filled with their birds. These rates and the the same house the are send n

not see a swallow. These valuable invect destroyers are disappear ing; not long ago the eaves of the farm barns were filled with their nests, now they are rarely seen in those places. The country will soon be destitute of birds unless methods are taken for their protec-tion. The true my boat and pull with my face backward. I pull along much faster this way, and the change is desirable. I fly along at reput speed and congratulate myself on the good time I am having. Everything is so quiet and so stranze. Every hend in the stream opens up new ynews, this along. Your imagination is const. null strand pressure and pull with my face backward. I pull along much faster this way, and the change is gariners into duce these surprises when laying out parks and grounds with the effect barn person and the or fluctuation is const. The strand opens up new ynews it was struct a boulder standing high above the stream. I am nearly knocked out of the boat which swings around the other end foremost. I shall barve to be more careful or be upset. Face downward is hetter alter al. They the farm warons ratile over the buildess in comparison to the still carriage in which I ride. I escape the dust and heat of the high-way and ride most of the time in the shade of the elms. The train of be upset, and revel in the shade cond my journey. No, such trips as the should be taken at leisure, griving time to take in the scenes of beauxy, and revel nusiness enterprises if we made less baste. I could exnaust myself in an hour by pulling at these oars, thereby marring the pleasure of a lifetime by straining every muscle tugging at the buisness oar without needed rever alor. I am to ilder, but have been hard at work all the witter and spring, my ousiness cares gradually weighing heavier and heard of the reation ilke this gets me out of the ruts, and I go back to my work feeling it a much lighter burde. Merey How can a spider weave its wen across a stream eighty rerumstances est them ravenously at picnics? There are several pickels in my lunch, an

able as that of peuding the 'woodcheck. 'I gain it, however, about a charter of a mile below, where it has become entangled in the wil-lows.'' Time, 11 o'clock A. M. Again I feel like attacking the pickles, but conclude to wait until the regular rural hour for dining.'' Time, 11 o'clock A. M. Again I feel like attacking the pickles, but conclude to wait until the regular rural hour for dining.'' The pickles, but the probat, but now I arrive at a point where I must pull it over the hank are an advanted to be the obstruction, wading through the pickles, but the obstruction, wading through the pickles, but water.' Off I go again. The freshet must have raised the stream several feet, for the buttercups raise their heads piccusly a foot or more univer water. and I offen float over fields of wheat and oats ony boat well upon shore. The current is strong, I am going pretty fast-bump, we have struck, the bow heading down stream. I jump out, and it the twinkling of an eye the current has shifted the solution, while ny gun is submarged. I make a grab, first at the lunch-node the distores to fue and on the solution of the mater the same time set. The gun the off the same the special stream stream, at he most house the present is submarged. I make a grab, first at the lunch-node the distores the solution of the same tices, etc. The purcent is strong about the stream and filled is with water. My overcoat, at the same tice speculating upon the condition of the same tices, etc. The powder is bopelessly wet. No more destruction of wood-chucks for this bopelessly wet. No more destruction of wood-chucks is bopelessly wet. No more destruction of wood-chucks if here the boat the incident as I am again gliding down, for we have struck a beautiful pert of the cargo-next the most beautiful merican forest the, the elike the same tices, see the gam and the stream are apt to gam astrongent. For the same the see the same and the stream are apt to gam astrongent. The see the currention of wood-chucks for this and the twe the same the str

JULY 15, 1886.]

were dressed to kill and had breechloading guns and two trained rabbit dogs. They came by my house on the way down to the swamp below, intending to cross the stream about this spot. They was tremendous bunters, I know by the way they talked, and I knew there was no hope for any rabbits in this part of the country. I told them they bad better look out for the ice, as It was a little soit. They looked at me as much as to say they did not want any advice from country fellers. Well, I watched them as they struck the creek, and by and by I heard a yell and sure enough the feller that was on ahead was in clear up to his neck, and the one follerig after him had tumbled down flat among the horken ice and mud. Well, I pulled them out and dragged them to the house, put them to bed, hung their cloket sover the stove, and finally sent them home about nine o'cloket that night. They didn't put on half so much style when they went away as they did when they came. The rabbits around here in the woods look to me as though they had been laffin' ever since." Thave no time to hear stories oon I go. The sbores of the creek are strewn with clam shells, the better part of the clam baving been atten by mustrais. The stream is fraarant at many points with the smell of musk (not at all disarreeable to me), and yet I did not see a proudly marketed their accumulation of furs. The banks are crevered at may points with the most beautiful ferns. Before me is a group of beautiful white blossoms, something that I have not hefore seen. Stumps of the soft maple are streak fields which they have reached by swinning the stream. Something that like are child how is a proteing what here stream. Something that la have not hefore seen. Stumps of the soft maple are enverabled in bright red leaves that look in the distance like a mound of red flowers. I catch a glimps power and then through the ovenings in the elms, of apple orchards in blossom and farm gradens with their quinces, currants and rame pher res. How sleepy the farmhouses look. Now and then

bit. The scene on the creek is changing every moment, with no we lews alike. Query - Why are woodchucks, weasels and other animals endowed this such remarkable curiosity as they possess? A weasel scuds due to be costs of a tree, but no sconer is he out of danger than he ops his head out of his hole after escaping his pursuer if all is quiet r a few moments. Chipmunks scud along the shores of the creek raphtened almost to dearh, but no sconer do they reach their hiding lace than they step out to take in the situation. The gray squirrels ramble up the elms and beches to sit in full view, with tails curied ver their backs, watching the solitary carsman as he gildes hy. Yeen the hirds seem to be interested in me and twist their necks to a batter view.

Even the hirds seem to be interested in me and twist their necks to get a better view. Query-Why are the male birds most attractive in plumage and song? Look at that hiackbird. What glossy hiack plumage, circled with scarlet, as compared with his modest companion in Quaker garb. The comparison between the male and the female bobolink is equally noticeable, likewise many other species. Possibly because the male birds are alone valuable only as they are made the target for every boy who carries a gun, while the female is clad in obscure colors, which permits her to escape observation. Query-Wby has not man made hetter use of the enormous water power that is present in every creek and river along the shores of the garatise and ocean? What a tug the current gives my boat, it carries me down against a snag or rock in spite of my best en-leavors.

<text>

shoot along rapidly, soon reaching the aqueduct over which the Eric Canal passes. The creek at this point is only about three feet at the bighest, and the water is dripping from above rapidly. I passed through with little inconvenience, however, and soon found myself upon the broad Genesee, which lay before me like a sea of glass. I am now five miles from Rochester. My ride down the Genesee proves to be the least enjoyable. There is no shade from overhang-ing boughs, and the scenery is monotonous. I pull along with a steady oar, exchanging greetings with the fishermen and boatmen along the way, landing in time to reach the evolung train going west. Rochester, N. Y. UHALSS A. GREEN.

ROYAL C. C. ANNUAL REGATTA.

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YONKERS C. C. ANNUAL REGATTA. —The first annual regatta of the Yonkers C. C. was held on July 3 The single paddling race was won by J. G. Reeves in Jenne R., the tandem by J. G Reevs and A. B. Fatton in Goblin, hand paddling race by H. L. Quick in Spy, Owing to lack of wind the sailing races were postponed. The regular monthly meeting was held July 6, 1856, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: F. K. Sheers, Coumodore; H. L. Quick, Vice-Commodore; L. Simpson, Secretary-Trensurer.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACES, -We learn that Mr. E. B. Tred-wen will be unable to visit America as he proposed to do, ewing to the serious illness of bis father. Mr. Baden-Powell is now huilding a new 15x31½ cance to race for the New York and A. C. A. cups. SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CANCE EXHIBITION.-Mr. Stanton writes to us that the subscription of \$20 to the expenses of the exhib-tion was contributed by Mr. Rushton, through his agent, Mr. Squires.

MUSKETA C. C.-This club, located at Bergen Point, will make a cruise in August to Lake Hopatcong, returning down the Delaware River and through the Raritan Canal.

NEARLY EIGHTEEN THOUSANO MEN were paid cash benefits in 1884 y the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for losses y accidental death and disabling injury.—Adv.

Answers to Correspondents.

127" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

W. B. R.- Train oil is whale oil. B. C. W.-See table of open seasons in our last lssue.

VACATION.-What is the best hait for salmon and large trout in kes? Ans. Live minnows if still fishing at a buoy, or dead ones if lakes? trolling.

D. B. K.—I have on my property near Seabright, N. J., a lake which abounds in carp. In the early part of June I took 9 with a lisht fly-rod, averaging 33/ble, each, using worms for hait, at which they bit eagerly and run well, making very good sport. For the past three weeks I have been unable to tempt them. Can you suggest any other bait at which they will he likely to blie? Ans. Try boiled peas and also cotton wet and rolled in flour. The latter stays on the hook best.

Dest. D. M., Lynn, Mass.-Will you or some of the readers of Forest AN STREAM please give me information of the following questions: 1. Where can the greenheart. so-called by rodmakers, be procured near here? 2. Is it the same as horbeam? 3 Do rod makers use muriatic acid to draw the temper or for other purposes on greenheart, if so please Inform bow? Ans. 1. Try some importer of woods in Boston or some rod maker. 2. No; hornbeam is a native wood, called also ironwood. 3. We never heard of such a practice.

Boston or some rod maker, 2. No; hornbeam is a native wood, called also ironwood. 3. We never heard of such a practice.
R., Augusta, Ga. — We had a clay pigeon match here and were shooting doubles. A. went to the score and announred ready, when two traps were sprung. One of the birds was broken from trap and the other was not. A. shoots at the broken bird and then refuses to shoot the other or second bird, and wants two new birds. Is he entilled to them or does he lose both? I claim if both hirds had went from trap all right, and A, shot one and failed to shoot the second, that he lost both. I also claim that when A. shot at a broken bird and missed, and refused to shoot at the second bird, that he lost both. A. sho y firing at the first bird he accepted I and score a miss; hy neglecting to fire at the second bird heat cored a second miss.
W. S. C., Jamestown, N. Y.-Please inform me what the law requires in order to post a private trout stream, what size of hoard bould be used and how the notice should read. Ans. The laws of York require that you publish, "at least once a week for three montos, in a paper of general circulation printed within the county or counties within which such land, or lands and water, are situated, an otice describing be same." In this notice must be a clause declaring that the lands or water will be used for propagating and protecting the store and within ist months you must put up sign boards warming all persons against trespassing. These boards must not be saws of New York, 1868, Chap. 285, Sec. 27, amended hy laws of 1880, Chap. 285, Sec. 27, amended hy laws of 1880, Chap. 51.

Laws of New York, 1906, Chap. 200, Sec. 21, and noted by these of New York, 1906, Chap. 551. J. B. M., Cbillicothe, O.—1. What game is most abundant in Nortberra Nehraska along the Sloux City & Pacific R. R.? 2. Are prairie to index the section, or do they become more numerous as cultivation progresses? 3. Is there good fishing in the Niobrara River and its tributaries? If so what variety are atundant and how are they taken? 4. How do the climate and game of Soutbern Dakota compare with those of Northern Nebraska in the months of September and October? 5. What hunting rifle is best for the country named, and where and at what price can it be obtained? 6. What make of sights are hest for long-range shooting (game shooting?) Mas. 1. Chiefly birds, i.e., prairie chickees and in season and sultable localities ducks and prese. 2. Frairie chickens and sharp-tailed groups (also called prairie chickens) are more abundant in unsettled regions. 3. Not very, mainly catifish. 4. Climates and game are similar. 5 Any good rifle by a standard maker costing from \$16 to \$10. There is no dancerous game and light charges may be used. 6. It is matter of tasts and fancy.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE AMERICAN SALMON FISHERMAN. By Henry P. Wells. Illus-trated. New York: Harper & Bros., 1886. Price, \$1 50. THE PERCHERON HORSE IN AMERICA. By M. C. Weld; in Frauce-by Cbas, M. Huys. Illustrated. New York: O. Judd Co.

The other day one of St. Paul's most prominent society men went in his canoe to one of the towns down the river. On arriving he proceeded to the hotel for dinner. The young gentleman was attired in a boating costume, with the addition of sleeves and hose. When he entered the hotel the proprietor greeted him as if he thought he had escaped from Stillwater. The hungry canoeman asked the way to the dning-room, but was refused admittance by the hotel keeper, with the assertion that "there were ladies in the dining room, and a man ought to be arrested for walkin' around in that rig." The young gentleman was forced to leave the hotel without his dinner.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Fly.



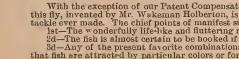
Chart on Rollers, and Book Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.



ARY SPECIF

Piece Flv Rod, 25yds. Click Reel, 25yds. olled Line, six Flies, six Hooks to gut and Leader noisete by express, \$1,00, Rost paid, \$4 50. Two pile Flies by mail post paid. 15 crs.; per doz., 75 One 3 piece Trout Kod, Reel, 100ff. Linen Line, Hooks to gut, one Sinker, one Leader and one at. complete, \$200. Post paid, \$2,50. Send for new cetalogue, 320 large pages, over 5,000 illus-lons of all sporting goods, covers printed in 15 rs, sent by mail for 35 cents.

PECK & SNYDER, 126 Nassau St., N. Y.



The

PATENTED MAY 4. 1886. With the exception of our Patent Compensating Reels and Section Bamboo Rods which we introduce to the public, this fly, invented by Mr. Wakeman Holberton, is unquestionably the greatest and most radical improvement in fishing tackle ever made. The chief points of manifest superiority of this method of tying flies over the old-fashioned way are lat—The "onderfully life-like and fluttering motion this fly has when moved on the water. 2d—The fish is almost certain to be hooked if it touches the fly. 3d—Any of the present favorite combinations o color and form can be tied in this way. Thus, those who believe that fish are attracted by particular colors or forms of fly, can have their old patterns in the patent style. 4th—These flies not only offer less resistance to the wind in casting, but more resistance to the water in drawing. Hence one can do as good work with a small hook tied this way as a large hook tied as before. Experience proves that dies dressed this way can be tied on hooks two sizes smaller than one would use on old-fashioned flies. We take this me ns of notifying dealers and fly-types that we shall prosecute any infringement of our rights under this patent to the fullest extent of the law. Our course, in regard to the protection of our patents and copyrights, is known to some people. We assure stuch people that the same old course will still be pursued by this firm. We add a few extracts selected from the numerous and unanimously complimentary press notices of this fly. We could add many letters from well-known and expert anglers if we were willing to drag the names of private gentle-men into our advertisements.

THE FLUTTERING FLY, Patented May 4th, 1886.

Fluttering

PATENTED MAY 4, 1886.

Patented May 46, 186. men into our advertisements. Scientific American:: "When so arranged the wings offer less resistance to the air in casting. As the fly is slowly drawn toward the angler the wings expand, and give it a fluttering, life-like motion, much more alluring to the fish." Forest and Stream: " * * * more like a natural insect than the old patterns whose wings close when being drawn through the water. * * Great ment lies in its superior hooking qualities. A fish cannot nip at the wings or tail, hut swallows the hook before any part of the fly." American Angler: "There is no question as to the killing qualities of this fly. All fish are attracted more by the action of the fly than hy color or form. * * This fly will certainly, when drawn against the current or over a placid pool, scam the surface with an attractive wake, and its expanded wings will create a fluttering motion, assimilating the struggles of a live insect. * * We are teld that few fish are lost by those who use this fly. We do not doubt it,"

ABBEY & IMBRIE, Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle,

18 Vesey Street (Fourth door from the Astor House), New York.









FOREST AND STREAM.

[JULY 15, 1886.

Wanted.	Ju the Stud.	The Fennel.	[JULY 15, 1886.
COPIES WANTEDJAN. 4, 11, 18 and 25, FEB. 1, March 8 and Sept. 13, 1883; Feb. 7 and 14, March 6, 1884. We are short of these issues, and would be obliged if any of our readers having one or all of these numbers that they do not want will send to Forest and Stream Pub. Co., 39 Park Row, New York City	The "Boss" in Stud.	Rosecroft Kennels.	CHAMPION BOZ
Hallo, U	celled, his get being being very large and finely	Birmingham, Conn.	
WANTED. Bear, Buffalo, Deer, Wolves, Foxes, Spotted Cats, Civit Cats, Lynx, Panthers, Antelone, Otter, Beay	Boss' Record,Vhc. at New York in 1885, as a puppy. In 1886, 2d prize N. E. K. Club at Boston. He also took 2d prize in open class and special prize	Foreman ex Passion (Goodsell's Frince ex Peb- ble) pupples for sale. Now booking orders for Fairy King (Plantagenet ex Jessie) ex Counters Floy (Count Noble ex Floy) pupples. Fairy King (Plantagenet ex Jessie) in the stud. Fee \$25.	DOTLE DECO
Bear, Buffalo, Deer, Wolves, Foxes, Spotted Cats, Civit Cats, Lynx, Panthers, Antelope, Otter, Beav- ers and other animals and birds of all kinds. Ad- dress D. H. TALBOT, Sioux City, Ia.	as the best American bred mast iff at the Westmin- ster K. C., New York, 1886. Boss is a large dog, weighing upward of 180 lbs.; is good in skull, with grand body, legs, feet and bone.—Am. Field, April 8, 1886. In mastiffs there was but one new one of any pre- tension and that was Boss. He possesses length of body with great substance, and is perfectly sound in limbs.—Sporting Life, March 81, 1886. A few choice pups of great promise for sale, sired by Boss out of equally grand females, with best of pedigree and markings. Also a pair of Great Danes, 5 mos. old. marked	Valuable Kennel For Sale. 1. BEAUFORT, the best pointer living.	ROYAL BLOOD. For Sale-Several puppies by Count Noble out of champion Dido U., whethed May 21, 1886, Dido U.
for Sale. Gunning Privilege For Rent.	In mastiff there was but one new one of any pre- tension and that was Boss. He possesses length of body with great substance, and is perfectly sound in limbs.—Sporting Life, March 81, 1886.	 BEAUFORT, the best pointer living. NEVISON, champion mastiff of America. Winner of forty ist prizes. ALOE, pure Laverack setter bitch; sire, Goodsell's Prince; dam. Febble. HAZEL KIRKE, English setter; sire, champion Plantagenet; dam. Blue Belle. BELLE BELLTON, English setter; sire, Yale Belton; dam. Clara R. 	is considered one of the very best English setter bitches in the world, and Count Noble is the sire of several of the best field dogs in this or any other country. One pup now 9 mos. old, by Gladstone,
On Chesapeake Bay, within hair mile of Harre de Grace, Md. Best ducking point along the shore. Excellent location for a club. Refer by permission to Geo. H. Wild, Red Bank, N. J., and Robt. A. Mitchell, Havre de Grace, Md. Apply for terms, etc., to R. C. HOPKINS, Port Deposit, Md. 11	A few choice pups of great promise for sale, sired by Boss out of equally grand females, with best of pedigree and markings. Also a pair of Great Danes, 5 mos. old, marked	Plantazenet; dan. Blue Belle, 5. BELLE BELTON, English setter; sire, Yale Belton; dam, Clara R. CHAS, H. MASON.	For Sale – Several puppies by Count Noble out of champion Dido II., whelped May 21, 1886. Dido II. is considered one of the very best English setter bitches in the world, and Count Noble is the sire of several of the best field dogs in this or any other country. One pup now 9 mos. old, by Gladstone, and two less than 2 yrs. old, by Cambridge (Glad- stone ex Clip) out of Dido, can be sold for over \$300 each. Dido is proving a wonderful good stock get- ter. This is one of the most promising lifters she has ever had. There is no choice in the litter ex- cepting in color and markings. For further infor- mation inquire of WELLS, jy15,2t Post Office Box 718, Cincinnati, O.
	Also a pair of Great Danes, 5 mos. old, marked alike white and blue; great beautics. Pair \$50; others from \$15 to \$20 each. J. L. WINCHELL, Fair Haven, Vermont.	tf 13 Bedford are., Brooklyn, E. D., N Y.	has ever had. There is no choice in the litter ex- cepting in color and markings. For further infor- mation inquire of WELLS, 1y15,2t Post Office Box 718, Cincinnati, O.
BAMBOO POLES25-IN. BAMBOO FISHING poles, 12, 13, 14 and 15ft., in bundles of 50, for sale at 29 Burling Slip, N. Y., by BURDETT & DENNIS. jy8,tf		Gordon Setter Puppies. Avery handsome litter of splendidly bred pup- pies for sale, by Gem (imported Grouse ex Bessie	Champion Irish Setter Pups
LIVE QUAIL. Season re-opens send orders at once to insure prompt delivery. E. B. WOODWARD, Commission Merchant, 174 "hambers st., N. Y.	IN THE STUD. Imported from Mr. Llewellin's kennels (he is bluest of the blue), by Dashing Bondhu ex Novel, He is also a grand field dog, as his record shows at	A very handsome litter of splendidly bred pup- pies for sale, by Gem (imported Grouse ex Bessie B) out of Diana (Argus ex Beauty). Their grand parents are all prize winners, and their sire, Gem, is a dog of remarkable hunting sense. They are \Im mos, old and will be sold at \$25 for dogs and \$15 for bitches. Address	3 mos. old, dark red, healthy and handsome; sire and dam trained; fine in field; grandsires, cham- pions Gleucho and Berkley; great grandsire Old Elcho; for sale low. X. Y. Z., Station R. N. Y. City.
	the late trials of the N. F. T. Club at Grand Junc- tion, beating such noted dogs as Gladstone Boy, Mainspring, Bessie A., Gath's Mark, Trinket's Bang and other fine ones. Fee \$35. A. M. TUCKER, 85	jy1,3t C. H. JONES, Wbitman, Mass.	K 9 Breaking Kennels.
P OR SALENEW STEVENS. 22 CAL. RIFLE, cost \$35, will sell for \$20. Also new Scott M. L.shoigun, \$10. Address WM. P. UHLER, 62 West 127th street, New York. jy15,2t	the bound of the score of the state of the s	nie, 1st and special, New Haven) out of Raspberry	Pointers and setters thoroughly broken for field brials or private use. Reference given. W. G. SMITH, Marydel, Md. Irish Setters
WILL TRADE RIFLE FOR CANOE. ADDRESS Box 787, Worcester, Mass. jy15,2t DICYCLE BARGAIN COLUMBIA LIGHT	ROCKINGHAM , The acknowledged best English setter in America,	A choice litter by Bounce (sire of Braw an' Bon- nie, 1st and special, Naw Haven) out of Raspberry Girl, by Rutland out of Strawberry Girl; five dogs and three bltches. They are as promising a lot as the Eclipse-Nesta litter, which includes Glengarry, Heather, Clipper and Lintie. Price on application. At the StudCLIPPER, the only one of the Eclipse-Nesta litter at public service. Fee, §35. Also BOUNCE, by Tramp, averages nine pups to the litter and gets winners. Fee §15	Under life insurance at \$10 and upwards, by Chief out of Yoube, by Tim out of Jersey Beauty, Dorah, Petty, Florid; all well bred, thoroughly brokea on game and good ones. Full explanation by circular. Both dogs in the stud at \$25 to bitches of guaran- teed field quality only. MAX WENZEL, 89 Fourth street, Hobokeu, N. J.
BICYCLE BARGAIN COLUMBIA LIGHT roadster, 57in., for \$100; selected from factory, used but litule by a careful rider. Ball pedals, ad- justable saddle. R. H. BURR, Middletown, Conn. jylb,1t	FRANK WINDHOLZ,	Eclipse-Nesta litter at public service. Fee, \$25. Also BOUNCE, by Tramp, averages nine pups to the litter and gets winners. Fee \$15. JAMES WATSON, P. O. Box 770, Philadelphia.	
Ju the Stud.	525 Sixth avenue, New York.	CLOSING OUT SALE.	Setter Puppies for \$5.
IN STUD.	IN THE STUD	Two liver and white ticked English setter pups, of good pedigree, dog and bitch, 10 mos. old, partly broken, will retrieve and not gun shy. These pups will be sold at a very reasonable price. Address P. O. Box 20, Middletown, Orange Co., N.Y. jy15,2t	We have a number of setter pupples from 5 to 10 wks. old, dogs and bitches, of all colors; we will close out for \$5 each. Dogs of same breed from 6 mos. to 1 yr. old, \$8 each. These setters are of good native blood, fair nose and not gunshy, and satis- faction is guar nteed in every case. WM. v. SILVEY, 135 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa,
IN DIUD.	Champion rough-coated St. Bernard Cresar (A.K.R. 22); fee \$25. English pug Sam; fee \$10. Pups for sale. Address with stamp, Portland, Me.	Champion Faun. Red Irish setter bitch, winner of fifteen 1st, spec- ials and champion prizes at New York, St. Louis, Newark, Boston and again at St. Louis. The press	faction is guar nteed in every case. WM. W. SILVEY, 135 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEERHOUNDS.	The Fennel.	Characteristics winner of fifteen ist, spec- ials and champion prizes at New York, St. Louis, Newark, Boston and again at St. Louis. The press gives her the following notice: American Field; "Faun, perfect in every particular, again took ist." Also one Irish setter pup, Leo (A. K.R. 3441). He took he, at New York last year; he is by Chief out of Moth. The best offer before the 1st takes him. Also some very fine Dalmatian pups, by imported Don out of imported Vixen, who took ist at Newark. BROOKLYN KENNELS, 10 100 Lincoh Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.	St Dama anda
Champion Chieftain, Fee \$50. Champion Bran, - "25.	Newton Breaking Kennel. Dogs thoroughly yard and field broken. For ref- grences and prices address JESS M. WHATTE, Lock	Also some very fine Dalmatian pups, by imported Don out of imported Vixen, who took 1st at Newark. BROOKLYN KENNELS, It 106 Lincoln Place, Brookiyn, N. Y.	St. Bernards
FOX-TERRIERS.	Box 157, Newton, N. C. je2,4t	MT. PLEASANT KENNELSTHE LARG- est in America. For Sale-Two first-class fox-terrier bitches, imported stock, one litter light-	Mr. Hy. Schumacher's Kennel at Bern, Switzerland, I can furnish excellent puppies
Belgrave Primrose, Fee \$15. Mixture "15.		weight bull-terriers, one pointer dog, one Gordon setter bltch, one snow white light-weight bull-terrier dog. For particulars address. C. T. BROWNELL, Box 335, New Bedford, Mass.	being well known that Mr. Schumacher's dogs are of purest strain now in existence,
BULLDOGS.	202 Broome street, New York city. jy8,8m	L Cor SALE.—FOUR LLEWELLIN BLUE BEL- ton pups, whelped June 10, 1886; in fine health and condition; dam, Queen Mab, by Ted Llewellin	"Apollo" is in the stud, fee \$100. "Apollo" has beaten all dogs in his class in Switzerland and America, including champions Don II.
Ch. Robinson Crusoe, Fee §25. Champion Tippoo, - "25. Champion Romulus, "20.	stock: dam by Aflon (2d. N. Y. 1880) ex Lathrop's	SAMUEL FARKER, WORCester, Mass. Jy15,10	and "Verone," for specials, photos of Swiss dogs in groups or singly cabinet size 50 cts. each. Address with stamp,
	TOD OALT AT A SAODUEIOF FOUD OHOLOF		W. W. Tucker,
HILLSIDE KENNELS,	stock of which you will not be ashamed. Sire and 1	LEWELLIN SETTER PUPPIES, WHELPED of Moring Star (Dashing Dan-Dalsey Starlight), all black, white and tan and blue belton. Ready to ship when 6 wks. old; order now. For pedigree and price address CHAS. YORK, 9 & 11 Granite	P. O. Box 1338, N. Y.
LANCASTER,	KENNELS, Patterson (Harlem R. R.) N. Y. jy8,2t FOR SALE.—A FEW VERY FINE ENGLISH	Block, Bangor, Me.	WM. GRAHAM, NEWTOWNBREDA, BELFAST Ireland, is prepared to purchase and ship dogs for importers. Dogs purchased from him had the following prizes awarded to them: At New York
Momphia and Avent Vennel	Only those wishing first-class dogs will address, GEO. W. LOVELL, Middleboro, Mass. jy8,2m	(A.K.R. 2193). One litter by Barnard's Plunger ex Prudence (A.K.R. 3615). Also a fine pointer bitch and a Newfoundland bitch. For particulars and prices, address, E. L. BAILEY, Box 19, East Brook-	following prizes awarded to them: At New York and Chicago, 1883, sixteen firsts, nine special, three second and one third. At New York, 1884, seven firsts, six specials and one third.
IN THE STUD.	L' of the above breed, out of Rose, by Grouse II. to be closed soon. Correspondence solicited. Ad- dress, QUINEBAUG KENNELS, Danielsonville, Conn. jy8,4t	neid, mass. Jy 1, 30	E. B. GOLDSMITH, Custom House and Forwarding Agent,
The four field trial and bench show winners that (annot be equalled in America. Champion PAUL GLADSTONE, fee \$50. Champion RODERIGO, fee \$75.	KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—ANGORA KIT- tens.—We have the very best that can be ob- tained. Our stud dog, Duke, a full brother of face dog in the world. Parties who may wish to buy a fine spanfel or lovely long-haired kitten, ad- dress, KING CHARLES KENNEL, No. 6 Second street New York.	bluest of the blue Lieweinin selters commine the	59 WALL STREET NEW YORK
REBEL WIND'EM , winner English Derby, blood brother of Count Noble, fee \$50. GANADA PEG , bred by Dr. N. Rowe, National	face dog in the world. Parties who may wish to 1 buy a fine spaniel or lovely long-haired kitten, ad- dress, KING CHARLES KENNEL, No. 6 Second street, New York. jy8,tf	he bench, Gladstone, Druid, Dash HL, Leicester, Royal "Blue, and such bitches as Dart, Dora, d decrey and Peeress. G. A. COLMAN, 64 Sullivan street, Charlestown, Mass. jy1,3t	Receives and forwards Dogs, Fowls, etc., etc., to any destination. Kennel Clubs, Sportsmen and others, intending to import dogs from Europe, should have their stock consigned to him. Infor- mation furnished in regard to the best methods of importing, shipping, etc.
Derny winner, iee 500,	PORTSMAN'S KENNELTRAINING, BREAK- ing and Boarding of sporting dogs, having a free run; capacity for fifty boarders. D. F. WIL- BUR, Prop., Box 303, Bridgewater, Mass. may13,tf	field trial winners Gus Bondhu ex Druid and	FOR SALE. Rory O'More and Glencho puppy stock; also a few superb brood bitches, all of the finest and pur- est red Irish strains: full pedigreed. Address with stamp W. N. CALLENDER, Albany, N. Y.
IN THE STUD AT PHILADELPHIA.	POINTERS FOR SALE, 10 WKS. OLD, FINE, healthy bitch pups, by imported Nick of Naso out of Temptation (A.K.R. 1590). M. MILLS, P. O.	ENGLISH SETTER PUPPIES	est red Irish strains: full pedigreed. Address with stamp W. N. CALLENDER, Albany, N. Y. GraphicZitta Puppies.
Champion Irish red setter BERKLEYfee \$40	BOX 133, Jeisey City, IV. D. JJ 10,00		I will book a few of the above pupples, whelped June 10, 1886, to be delivered in August. FRED F. HARRIS, 390 Commercial street, Portland, Me. je24,8t
IN THE STUD.	H BILD Bell, winner of many prizes; \$21.6. Meg is Belton, 14 mos., good retriever, \$20. Zora II., 11 t mos., \$15. Scotch collie Nick, 2 mos, \$10. Gordon t setter Ben, thoroughly broken, \$35. Several young- setter Stor sale low. F. A. CANNON, Yale Kennels, 1	for the trade, and to show as well in the field as on decrease H J PIERRE. Winsted, Conn.	MASTIFFS. Address HOLLIS, Wellsville, N. Y.
ENGLISH MASTIFF HERO III. Winner of first prize and special prize for the best dog or bitch, at Pittsburgh, 1886.	FOR SALE -A FINE LITTER OF SETTER pups, five dogs, one bitch, cheap, only \$10 arch For padigree and full particulars address	WHITE BULL-TERRIER YOUNG ROYAL	FOR SALE -HAVING RECENTLY ADDED
VICTOR M. HALDEMAN, jy15.3mos General Wayne, Delaware Co Pa	DR. J. P. GRAY, JR., Utica, N. Y. 1t	NOR SALE -A VERY HANDSOME, EVENLY	For sale pupples, price, dog \$30, bitches \$25,
Silver Shoe.	A. McDONALD, Rockland, Me. 1t	old, broken on woodcock and partridge; will re-	POR SALE - SEVEN LIVER AND WHITE pointer puppies, price, dogs \$30, bitches \$35, or Croxteth, dam Frank, grand daughter of Bang II. One handsome black and tan setter, partly prohen: price \$25, One liver and white setter, well
may20,tr	C. L. ROBINSON, DOX 1014, Induning, 10, JJ10, 19, 1	and the hitches out of a litter of I	or Croxteth, dam Frank, grand daughter of Bang (I. Oue handsome black and tan setter, partly broken; price \$25. One liver and white setter, well oroken. Price \$100. For further information in- puire of DAVID G. HARTT, Sound View House, Northport, Suffolk Co., L. I., N. Y. je34,4t
Champion Greyhound of England and America, in	F OR SALE TWO ENGLISH SETTER PILOT sired by Dash III. out of Nelline to the set of the s	osed of exceptionally line.	TOR SALE, A NUMERS OF WELL BRED AND Well broken pointers and setters, also dogs ocarded and broken, satisfaction guaranteed, Ad- tress H. B. BICHMOND, Lakeville, Mass. Sept22, tf
the stud. Pupples for sale. TERRA COTTA KENNELS, Box 345, Toronto, Can.	ton, Mass.	1. 1. Jordiat 10	

FOREST AND STREAM. A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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

NEW YORK, JULY 22, 1886.

A WOODCOCK CASE.

VOL. XXVI.-No. 26. Nos. 39 & 40 PARK Row, NEW YORK.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertain-ment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are evocifully invited. Anonymous communications will not be re-ided. No name will be published except with writer's consent.

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Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonpareli type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted. Translent advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the paper or they relieve the inserted. money or they will not be inserted.

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Nos. 39 AND 40 PARE ROW.

CONT	ENTS.
 EDITORIAL. Darling's Fur Dodge. "Where are the Bluefish? A Woodcock Case. The International Rifle Series. The Soursman Youns. Two Months Among the Crees. The Musicoka Country. Death of "Ned Buntline." NATURAL HISTORY. Disapearance of the Bobolink. Notes Concerning an Outlaw. Associations of Monterey. GAME BAG AND GUX. Montana Wolves and Panthers. The Shore Birds. Handle With Care. Foxes and Foxhounds. A Tough Bear. Summer Woodcock Shooting. Muzzle vs. Breech. San AND River FISHING. Deep Sea Fishing. Deep Sea Fishing. Deep Sea Fishing. The Trout of Monterey. Campso of the Kingfishers. The Trout of Monterey. The Soci field Sea Fissing. 	FIRICULTURE. The American Fisheries Societ, artistic Diseases of Dogs. Forme A. K. R. Statistics. post of Champion Rush. FOX-Terrier Show. Kennel Management. Kennel Motes. Right Trajectory. The Four Large Yachts. Generate and Gallery. The Four Large Yachts. Generate and Craitery. The Four Large Yachts. Generate and Irex. Cruise of the Coot. Phounic Y. C. Regatta. Beverly Y. C. Atlantic Y. C. Regatta. Amercan Y. C. Regatta. Arolina Y. C. Regatta. Andrawan Kegatta. Canolina Y. C. Regatta. Amarkan K. Scular on the Oswege Answers ro Connesponters.

DARLING'S FUR DODGE.

T rather seems as if the case which was going to show the way in which the Massachusetts courts would teach a lesson to those of Maine upon the game laws of Mainc had somehow failed to do so. The well-known "Jack" Darling, of Maine, brought a suit in the Municipal Court of the city of Boston against the American Express Company for fail ure to deliver certain goods in Boston. The "goods," which consisted partly of skins, horns, etc., of deer and caribou, were seized at Bangor by Game Warden Allen, the contra-band articles confiscated and the box containing the remainder of the articles, fox and beaver pelts, forwarded to the Boston consignee. For this failure to deliver Darling brought his action. The express company was represented by Louis D. Brandeis, of the firm of Warren & Brandeis, of Boston. It appeared in evidence that a regulation of the company forbade the transportation of these articles and that Darling knew of this regulation. That when Darling presented his box to the station agent, who was also express agent, he was asked what the box contained. He answered "Fur." agent swore that if he had known that deer or caribou were in the box he would not have taken it. It was further proved that "fur" in the language of those acquainted with skins does not include deer. Two points among others grew out of these facts: (1) The defendants contended, by Mr. Brandeis, that if any contract to carry these dcer or caribou existed, it was a contract procured by the fraud of Darling, and any loss must fall on him. (2) The agent, under the regulation had no actual authority to bind the company, and as the regulation was known to Darling, Darling knew he had no authority, consequently the company was not liable. The Court gave a verdict for the express company.

Mr. Darling's fur dodge did not work. He may now sympathize with the Pacific genius who shipped on the steamer Queen of the Pacific a box labeled "Fresh Clams." When the San Francisco customs officers investigated the clam box they found beneath a strata of cinders and ashes an hermeticsealed tin case containing thirty cans of opium of five taels each. The clam man was full of virtuous indignation, but the matter was not taken into the courts.

N another column will be found a communication from a a favorite shooting ground when the New Jersey woodcock found that for three weeks prior to the season opened, he lawful time market-gunners had been killing the game. In a note accompanying his communication "Ajax" tells us that he has the names of the shooters, and can bring sufficient evidence to convict them, witnesses being willing to testify. He asks the substantial assistance of some of the numerous advocates of proper game protection. The case seems to us to be one which may be successfully pushed. Our correspondent, who is well known to us, will probably be satisfied with a much smaller sum than he asks for, and we may state for him that if a sum sufficient to meet expenses be furnished, the guilty parties will be prosecuted at once.

WHERE ARE THE BLUEFISH?

A NGLERS and marketmen are lamenting over the prolonged absence of the bluefish, and many think there will be no bluefishing this summer. A trip through our city markets will show a dearth of fish at this time when they are usually plentiful. No species is now plentiful, and the absence of the bluefish and weakfish at this time of year is noticeable. Striped bass are scarce, kingfish are absent, shad have gone and mackerel have not filled the gaps. We believe, and have maintained, that the interests of anglers and marketmen are identical, and but for the fact that a few over-zealous anglers would restrict the sale of trout too closely, or prohibit it entirely, and that some marketmen are unscrupulous about observing close times, there should be no differences between them. Both want to see fish abund-ant, and the fact that the American Fisheries Society, formerly the American Fishcultural Association, carries on its rolls of membership the following dealers in fishes attests this fact: A. Booth, of Chicago, and Benj. West, S. B. Mil-ler, Pulaski Benjamin, Gilbert Carman, Albert Haley, Caleb Haley, J. N. Harris, W. Middleton, E. G. Blackford, Ernest Miller, H. M. Rogers and Israel Woods, all of Fulton Market, New York. These men are with the fishculturists in their endeavors to increase the food supply, and watch the investigations of Prof. Baird at Wood's Holl with interest.

For weeks the small craft have sailed out from Long Island and from Barnegat laden with anglers on the lookout for a school of bluefish, and the more scientific of them who fish with rod and recl in the tideways, look in vain to see the trollers strike the advance of the incomers. Night finds them disconsolate, for like Rachel, they mourn for what is not. Most of them blame the menhaden steamers for catching up the food of the bluefish and making oil and fertilizers of it, and others go further and accuse the steamers of using small bluefish for oil, when they can take a school of them. This, they claim, is the cause of the decrease of the bluefish, the weakfish and the striped bass.

On the other hand Prof. Huxley has said that the efforts of man are puny compared with the destruction of herring, etc., by the fish, birds and seals, and this has has been indorsed in this country by Prof. Goode and, we think, by Prof. Baird. Mr. Blackford is reported to accept this view of the case also, but with all respect to the weight of authority of these names, we cannot agree with them. It is possible that natural agencies destroy many times more of the herring tribe, and of other defenseless fishes, than man does but nature provides for this, and before man invented and used such destructive means of fishing as he now does the balance was kept up. When man was content with the hook and line, the seine and the gill net, the sea fishes had a chance to escape, but with pound nets along shore and purse seines at sea, and the continued dragging of our bays by nets in order to get fish for fertilizers and oil, the menhaden is not only thinned out but is not safe on its spawning grounds. We cannot believe that with steam cruisers lining our coasts, with men at the masthead on the lookout for a school of menhaden, the capture of these fish on which our better fish feed does not affect the supply of the latter, especially when it is known that a school of menhaden sighted is as good as captured entire by the greedy purse-net. It is possible that the bluefish are merely belated and may

It is possible that the brieffsh are merery belated and may come in later, but the striped bass are not belated, for they are with us all the year and are gradually disappearing. In our columns the "menhaden question" has been argued at length by both sides. Mr. S. B. Miller, of Fulton Market, is reported in the *Evening Post* as saying that he has seen the is reported in the *Evening Post* as suying that the menhaden steamers bring a load of 10,000 weakfish caught with the bunkers (menhaden), and we do not doubt it.

believe that the capture of menhaden for oil affects the presence on our coast of the migratory fishes which feed upon them, and that the menhaden oil and fertilizer factories are a curse to the marketman, the angler, and the professional fisherman.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SERIES.

N our Rifle columns we have endeavored to bring into one comprehensive group all the international matches in which, since the advent of modern rifle practice, the American riflemen have taken part. For several years past the National Rifle Association have failled to issue any reports, and this has made the gathering up of official statistics no easy task. The record is a proud one for our countrymen, though there are defeats to chronicle, the weight of and merit is largely on our side. In small-bore shooting we remain champions of the world, with very little seeming desire on the part of outsiders to take that championship away.

In military marksmanship we have the championship yet to gain; and it is not all to the credit of the National Guards-men of over two score States that for three years there has not even a whimper of protest at the fact that the British volunteers remain head marksmen in the citizen soldiery. The crror which the Amateur Rifle Club com mitted in allowing the Canadians to score a victory at long range work is one that should be corrected by sending up a strong team and bringing back the championship. Perhaps the live New York Rifle Club will take up the task, or the Walnut Hill men could do it in fine style if they only will.

It has been our pleasure and profit to witness the majority of these matches, to note the progress of the interesting battles, to see the team men fight wind and weather on the one hand and their opponents as well. The whole series has been of remarkable value in making the rifle of to-day so vastly superior to the small arm of a dozen years ago.

DEATH OF CAPT. H. C. CHESTER .- On Saturday last Captain Herbert C. Chester, of the U. S. Fish Commission, died at his home in Noank, Conn., of consumption contracted in, the Arctic regions. Originally captain of a whaleship and a man of giant frame and hardy constitution, he was one of the ill-fated Polaris expedition, and after the burial of Captain Hall and the loss of the ship, built the raft on which Lieutenant Buddington and his party escaped. At Noank, in 1872, he joined the forces of the Fish Commission, and for some years had charge of the dredging. For the past few years he has been superintendent of the hatchery station at Wood's Holl and has invented several forms of hatching apparatus, besides the "Chester folding anchor." We saw him last May, and while he said he was not well it was difficult to believe it. Captain Chester has rendered the Commission great service and his loss will be severely felt. Hc was about 52 years old and leaves a wife.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE IN THE WAY OF CLUBS is manufactured in New London, Conn., for the Aleuts of the Pribylov Islands, who annually club to death their quota of 100,000 seals. The clubs are from five to six feet in length, three inches in diameter at the head, and the thickness of a man's forearm where grasped by the hands. They would be just the thing for Adirondack deer hounders, and Dr. Sam. B. Ward, Mr. John T. Denny or some other great philanthro-pist would win the gratitude of the oarsmen "guides" by providing them with a supply of these weapons against the arrival of city "sports" next season.

LETTERS FROM THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK Speak of the heat and drouth there as being very bad, and state that it is very difficult to extinguish the forest fires. There has been very little rain anywhere in the northern Rocky Moun-tain region this year and the snows last winter were very light, so that there is everywhere a scarcity of water. Owing to the failure of Congress to make a timely appropriation for the Park, the Government work there has stopped.

MR. J. H. BRAYFON, of Chicago, deserves sympathy. is an angler and had planned to spend his vacation fishing with friends. Instead of that, however, he found himself the other day among the twelve men selected to sit as jurors in the Anarchists' trial.

THE NEW JERSEY DOCTOR, who studied the sufferings of broken backed dogs, has been fined in a court of justice. The laws are not strict enough on these matters.

THIS IS A GOOD BEAR YEAR

The Sportsman Tourist.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

TWO MONTHS AMONG THE CREES.-II A PRIL was now nearly half gone and the fur season was drawing to a close, so I decided on letting Pierre re-turn to headquarters while I remained to close up the spring's

turn to headquarters while I remained to close up the spring's trade. A day or two after his departure I noticed there was considerable excitement in the Indian camps, and going over found them busily engaged in constructing a large oval inclosure of poles and pine brush, while at one end was a raised platform. I learned that a large party of heathen Saulteaux were to pay them a visit the next day to join in their usual conjuring and medicine practices, which are held yearly. Never having seen anything of the kind, I was quite pleased when my Indian grandfather asked me to attend the feast which was to open the ceremonies. The next evening at about 7 an Indian boy was sent over for me, and going over I found the long tent filled with Indians, men, squaws and children, women on one side and men on the other, while on the raised dais at the north end was laid out the feast, beavers and geese roasted whole, quantities of moose and bear meat, ducks, small game and bladders full of bear and moose fat. Taking a seat by my grandfather cross-legged on the ground like the rest, I waited events.

dozed off to sleep, waking with a great start about 2 P. M. Imagining a gun had gone off close to me, quite forgetting my situation, I swung my legs over the stage to find them knee-deep in water. It seems an old beaver had been swim-ing about close to my camp and smelling me struck the water with his tail in diving, making a great racket. I started off at sunrise and paddled all day, not finding another dry spot. Glad was I to see the broad Saskatchewan into which the stream I came down emptied about a mile from the trading post, which I soon reached, the current being very swift.

from the training post, which I soon reached, the current being very swift. My chief was pleased to see me back, especially as I had made a good and profitable spring trade, which is the *ne plus ullra* to a fur trader, and we were soon deep in sorting and packing our winter's collection, 80,000 muskrats being one of the items, with a large quantity of fine fur. Rex.

THE MUSKOKA COUNTRY.

pleasure-seekers, who are content to keep in sight of the hotels and summer boarding places located along the princi-pal lines of travel. Some eight miles east of Parry's Sound (one of the semi-

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form dimly seen in the dull whiteness of the early winter morning, enlivens the dead landscape as he monses in the orchard or pasture or meadow, where the tangle of aftermath harbors mice under its blanket of snow, or when in the white glare of day he takes with light leaps the fence-side snow drifts, or picks his careful footsteps over the treacher-ous crust that breaks beneath his h-avier pursuer, the hound. In this land it is good to be smart, and no one who has seen Reynard's face while he studies tricks and hunts for scentless footing when the hounds are bellowing on his trail, can doubt his possession of this American virtue. It shines from his eyes, radiates from his whiskers, the cock of his ears in-dicates it, and the turn of his nostrils shows that he is 'up to snuff'. But caught, what a sreaking, sorry varlet he is, as unlike Reynard free as the culprit who sits to add his portrait to the rogues' gallery is to the sharp rascal who was robbing a house the night before. Last, and since usefulness has become of so little worth, least, he is entitled to some consideration for the good he does; this, perhaps, not from any pious intention, but because it was appointed unto him to do. In the provisioning of bims.If and his family he makes way with, besides many other things not so well made way with, no end of pestifer-ous field nice, and I have ripped his paunch in October when it was ready to burst with grasshoppers, as many as would fill the erop of the biggest gobbler of the dame's flock thrice over.

otos field nice, and I have ripped hus paunch in October when it was ready to burst with grasshoppers, as many as would fill the crop of the biggest gobbler of the dame's flock thrice over. But one evil deed committed by fox or man cancels many a good one, and when Reynard departs from the path of rectitude and takes grasshoppers second-hand, after they have been ground in the turkey's mill, and gone to the mak-ing of gallinaceous flesh and fat, gobbles the gobbler, bolts the mill. hopper, stones, grist and all, all his well doing is forgotten, and he is nothing but a thieving, murdering fox. Aud it must be admitted against him by his best friends that at such times his bloodthirst gets the better of his few small virtues. Let him once get among a flock of turkeys, and he can never get enough of slaughter while one victim is left. The blood of the last memb r of the flock must be the sweet est, and he ravens like a wolf in the fold. Such deeds are his undoing, for if he would temper his trencher-valor with more discrction when these opportunities come in his way, hus enemies would be fewer and less vengeful. One lamb at a time usually suffices him, and old ganders will beat him off with savage blows of their wings, so that he zets but now and them a straggling wife or child of their family. But turkeys are his weakness, and when the dame goes to gather ner flock from the woodside field and finds it harried, two-thirds, perbaps, killed outright, and the remainder maimed or frightened out of their slender wike, her wrath and despair struggle for the first places in her heart and voice. Ven-geance is sworn against the spoiler, and woe be unto his house if in the following May the vixen's nursery be in the earth where pick and spade may prevail, and the farmer finds it. And even if their house be builded in the rocks, old and young are laid in wait for and unseasonably shot down. But if some fox hunter gets wind of the intended fail, he makes some disturbance about the threshold; the hint is taken, and the young

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large among the turkeys of the neighborhood. Two or three of them were killed in a day or two before they had got their land legs on. but the others got to the woods, and got picked up the broken thread of wild life and strengthened it perbaps with some boldness spun in during their close ac-quaintance with mankind, so that there were none of their tribe in the county better outfitted for getting an honest living.

perbaps with some boldness spun in during their close ac-quainbance with mankind, so that there were none of their tribe in the county better outfitted for getting an honest living. The sorriest hunt I ever saw or took part in, and one that would almost disgrace. Newport was when a fox that had been in captivity since his early cub-hood, was turned out before four or five dogs in the first winter he had seen. He knew not what to make of seeing the men who had fed him and played with him, a minister among the lot. all at once turned enemies, cheering on the hounds that had been his familiars to worry him, and at first would not run, and afterward only in a dazed uncertain fashion, as if he knew no outdoor tricks of his kind, nor any of the runways of his foregoers and brethren. When his legs gave out and refused to carry him further, the hounds were so loth to lay hold of him that he was picked up and put in a bag before his body got much hurt. Yet his poor soul was so sorely wounded by the sudden and unaccountable persecution that he pined away, and his sordid owner knocked him in the head to save his life—and his pelt. Repard's human enemies have many devices for his tak-ing off. Poison is sometimes set for him with deadly effect, but this dangerous and unlawful practice is discountenanced by almost every one. Trapping in the old way, in a pre-pared bed of ashes or chaff, baited with toasted cheese and lard scraps for some days before setting the trap, which was first carefully smoked to disguise the scent of the iron, so it was said, was never destructive enough to work much harm to fox or fox hunter. The fox cares no more for the sect of iron than for that of wood or stone, which is evi-dent from the fact that he crosses a railroad track as uncon-cornedly as he does a fence or a rock. The odor that he is shyer of than any other in the newly made track of a man, and his nose is so keen that it will duet this hateful odor many days after a trap or bait has been handled. I should justly incur the displeasu

FOREST AND STREAM.

[JULY 22, 1886.

cut him down as he dodges among tree trunks, or flashes through the haze of brush, or flies at full speed aeross the open. Big as he is, and he is not as big as his fluffy coat makes him look, nor as big as a deer, which sometimes escapes unhit, it is no disgrace to miss him under these con-ditions. To see the dogs working out of an old trail, un-raveling foot by foot the tangled web of the foxes' morning mousing is an interesting sight, and seeing which for the hundredth time one can but marvel at the fine sense that tells the hound which way the cold seent tends. The butter following at leisure or now seated on the top rail of a fence, shares the growing excitement of the dogs as the subtle exhalation rises warmer to their nostrils and their mellow baying becomes more continuous and eager. Then when the fox is started and a hundred phantom voices from cliff and woodside join in the melodious uproar, the hunter's for the nearest runway. Then he waits, all ears and eyes, for the nearest runway. Then he waits, all ears and eyes, for the sound of Reynard's light footsteps scarcely stirring the fallen leaves, or his ruddy apparition suddenly growing out of the brown and gray of the autumn woods, or dun herbage of the frosted fields. If the wily rogue slips by un-seen or out of range, what a heart-inking ensues; and if a shot is made and missed, what humiliation of spirit. But if the pellets or bullet hit the flying mark and the fox falls, dyeing the earth redder than his tawny coat, who that loves for a happier moment? And yet in that moment one may ask himself by what right he has quenched such a vigorous fame of wild life and be unable to quite answer his own question. There seems to be in the best-tamed and law-abiding of markind a lurking love for outlaws. Who has not a place

question. There seems to be in the best-tamed and law-abiding of mankind a lurking love for outlaws. Who has not a place in his heart for bold "Robin Hood," and "Little John" and jolly "Friar Tuck," and does not wish them all alive again and under the good green wood. As for mc, though never a turkey comes to Thanksgiving again, nor fat goose to help us keep Christmas. I pray that the days of the red-coated outlaw of our New England woods and fields may be length-ened far beyond mine, and that the sound of his wild voice in the gloaming may not be to my children's children only an old man's tale. FERRISBURGH, VL.

ASSOCIATIONS OF MONTEREY.

WRITING of Monterey, California, Judge John Dean

W RITING of Monterey, California, Judge John Dean Caton, says: Formerly the antelope and deer were most abundant in the vicinity of Monterey. The antelope havelong since entirely deserted this region, though the deer still remain in consid-erable numbers. These are all of the California variety of the mule deer (*Cervus macrotis var. californiaus*) which I first discovered at Santa Barbara ten years ago, and described in "The Antelope and Deer of America." Later investiga-south of San Francisco, while north of that great bay not one occurs, but the ground is almost, if not entirely, occu-pied by the Columbia or true black-tailed deer (*Cervus col-umbianus*).

picd by the Columbia or true black-tailed deer (Cervis col-umbianus). As 1 look upon these mountain ranges and fertile plains I cannot help thinking of the time when, as Dr. Canfield tells us, the whole country, from the mountain to the sea, was literally covered with antelope, and when the deer were so plentiful that it was hardly sport to shoot them. This place has too a peculiar interest to me from the fact that it was here first discovered and recorded that our antelope is a genus by itself, differing from all other known quadrupeds in having a hollow yet a deciduous horn, thus being an in-termediate link between the hollow-horned and the solid-horned ruminant. This great discovery was here made by Dr. Canfield, who was the first, so far as is recorded, to domesticate this strange animal, and was thus enabled to make more careful observations of it than was possible of the wild animal. I feel like taking off my hat when con-scious that I am treading the ground where he trod. The Doctor has long since passed away, but the memory of the great discovercr will long be cherished by the naturalist.

great discovercr will long be cherished by the naturalist. BROOKVILLE (IND.) SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.— Bulletin No. 2 of the Brookville Society contains a List of the Fishes observed in the Vicinity of Brookville, by Barton W. Evermann; a List of the Birds observed in Franklin County, Indiana, by Amos W. Butler; a Preliminary List of Reptiles and Batrachians of Franklin County, by Edward Hughes; The Flora of Franklin County, by David R. Moore. Most of these lists are quite fully annotated and are of great interest. Of fishes, 35 species are noted; of birds, 235; of reptiles and batrachians, 40, and about 100 species of endogenous plants. About 25 species of fossil corals are cnumerated from the Silurian and from the Devonian drift. Franklin county is a region especially inter-esting to the ornithologist, for it includes in its fauna many species of the birds of both the North and the South, whose ranges here appear to overlap. The good work to be done by local natural history societies, whose members devote themselves to thoroughly investigating their own limited ter-ritory, can hardly be overestimated, and we wish that there were an energetic association of this kind in every county in the United States. the United States.

the United States. A LARGE LOBSTER.—Searching along the Winthrop shore, a few days ago, for whatever was to be found contraband in the lobster trade, Deputy Fish Commissioner, F. R. Shat-tuck, came upon what might be termed a stunner in the possession of Belcher brothers, who had just brought in from their traps something wonderful in crustacean life. It proved to be an example of the size a lobster can attain if left unmolested a long time. Unlike the average large lobster, it was symmetrical, so much so as to cause remark in that regard. It weighed 11⁴ pounds; length over all, 29⁴ inches; large claw, 11 inches; small claw 10³ inches. The question of the age of this sample of what lobsters might attain is an interesting one. Commissioner Shattuck, who is making the lobster a study, suggests that he may be twenty-five years old. The shell has been mounted, and will be on exhibition in Appleton & Litchfield's window for a few days.—Boston Transcript. EARLY OCCHRENCE OF THE GREAT WHITE EGRET AT

EARLY OCCURRENCE OF THE GREAT WHITE EGRET AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—An adult white egret (Ardea egreta) was seen by Mr. Otto Lugger, July 15, in a marsh near the mouth of the railroad tannel, about a mile from the Wash-ington Navy Yard. This record is remarkable for its earli-ness. The northward migration of the white egrets after the breeding season is too well-known to require comment here.—C. HART MERELAN.

BIRDS OF KANSAS.—Col. N. S. Goss has recently brought out a revised edition of his catalogue of the birds of Kansas. The eatalogue of 1883 embraced 320 species and races, of which 161 were known to breed within the State. The present revised list iacludes 335 species, of which 175 are known to breed within the State. The catalogue contains much interesting matter and has cvidently been compiled with great care. To his list of species of Kansas birds, Col. Goss has added the report of the A. O. U. Committee, ap-pointed to investigate "the eligibility or ineligibility of the European house sparrow," and also an appeal for protection for our birds. This appeal eonsists mainly of extracts from Bulletin No. 1, of the American Ornithologists' Union Com-mittee on the Protection of North American Birds, and in-cludes a notice of the AUDUBON SOCIETY and its purposes, an article on bird laws, and an appeal to the women of the country on behalf of the birds.

WHAT THE CROW EATS is a matter of financial interest about here. The favorite diet in early summer in other and warmer localities is not to be found to satisfy his thievish propensities, but a substitute for corn here is the potatoe fields, and the crow's propensity to search for the object of man's soil is rewarded by a generous repast when unmolested. Yesterday I surprised a family of six within thirty yards of my house, not after potatoe destroying insects, as I was in-clined to believe, but digging the row and cutting off the young tubers and eating them. This family has had sym-pathy enough growing in range of my 10-bore daily to feel its power to average misplaced confidence.—NED NORTON.

THE MARTEN, WE PRESUME.—Will some of the Canadian readers of FOREST AND STREAM be kind enough to tell me what animal it was that the early French explores called the sable? Was it the fisher, *M pennantii*, Erxl., or the marten, *M. americana*?—JOHN G. HENDERSON.

THE NEXT MAN'TO DIE is just as likely to be yourself as any of your neighbors, and unexpected death is continually happening. Take a combined life and accident policy in the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn. -Adv.

Game Bag and Gun.

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THE full report of the FOREST AND STREAM'S trajectory test of hunt-ing rifles has been issued in pamphlet form, with the illustra-tions and the tabular summary, making in all 96 pages. For sale at this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents.

this office, or sent post-paid. Price 50 cents. MONTANA WOLVES AND PANTHERS. M ontrana to present. During the year 1884, soon after the last buffalo disappeared across the Canadian border, and when the great herds of domestic cattle succeeded to the stamping grounds of the native bison, there was a remark-table increase in the number of gray wolves on the Montana rages. To be accurate, this species of wolf, together with bis cousin, the printe coyote, always did hang around the buffalo herds, ever watchful to pounce upon some super-anoated bull driven from the band by the younger ones, or to snap up some weak calf or unwise animal that chanced to stray too far from the main body. With the disappear-ance of the buffaloes from Montana, these scavengers of the prairic also disappeared, because, being left without sufficient food supply, they of course followed the wild herds as they retired to more remote pastures. In 1884 the great buffalo herds in the Canadian northwest became pretty well deci-mated, and so the wolves returned to their old hannts. Not being so particular as to object to beefsteak when buffalo hump was not to be had, they played sad havoc with the cattle herds that year. Cattlemen did not begin to pay much attention to the matter until last year, when it was found that it knocked considerable from their profits to support use himmenes swarms of these pests. Cattle, and especially young and weak calves, dropped during the winter time, have been the food upon which they subsisted. In 1884 the Territory offered a bounty for the scalps of destructive wild animals than did the Territory. Many cowboys entered into the scheme of poisoning wolves, which besides affording them plenty of sport and winter anusement, also yielded a handsome largess for the ear punching, after which the skins were sold. In this way a number of the cowboys more than doubled their summer's pay which they received for rounding up and herding cattle. Some of the counties also offered strychn MONTANA WOLVES AND PANTHERS.

skin, after which he is at intercy to solve an end can get. Mr. Wallace Taylor, of Choteau county, in a recent letter, reported a bad state of affairs in his section of the country, occasioned by the wolves devouring cattle and sheep. He says, "The animals are rapidly increasing and getting bolder every day. They even attack bulls and large cows, and in many instances get away with them. The stockmen are doing everything in their power to exterminate them by the liberal use of poison and the increase of bounty; but thus far the animals have not diminished, and the stockmen fear they will actually be obliged to leave that part of the Territory

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offers one dollar on a coyotc, and two dollars on a wolf. This just doubles the territorial bounty on each animal killed or brought in. A young fellow named Martin, with not much on his hands except idle time, practiced a week at the business in Yellowstone county, and the result was nine wolf skins and twenty-six coyote skins. To sum up he got \$13 and \$26 for the coyotcs' ears, and \$9 and \$18 for those of the wolves; after which he sold the hides for an average of about \$1.50 each to a fur dealer in Billings. Total profit, \$118.50, and lots of fun; cost about \$5 for strychnine and time. Bait was had in one dead animal picked up on the range. So much for coyotes and prairie wolves. There is another dangerous animal in Montana, which is almost as destructive as the above two species, but which is a great deal more dangerous, and as much to be feared by human beings as by animals. I refer to what is commonly called in this country the mountain lion. These beasts should be styled more cor-rectly, pumas, catamounts, or American pathers. In this northwestern country they grow to an enormous size, and are just as fierce and bold, if not more so, than the same species found in Africa and other countries. Scores of ad-ventures could be related by Montanians who have met and conquered these mosters, but a few of them will suffice to style of neighbors we have in this yet new and undeveloped country. A ranchman living on the Yellowstone River, while com-

style of neighbors we have in this yet new and undeveloped country. A ranchman living on the Yellowstone River, while com-ing to Miles City during the late Christmas holidays, espied a herd of antelope near Sunday Creek and raised his rifle and fired at them. The bullet wounded an antelope, and the noise of the explosion started the herd on a dead run, the maimed animal also endeavoring to get away. The hunter started to secure his game, and had made but a few steps in that direction when he discovered that the wounded antelope was claimed in another direction. Two mammoth mountain lions had exhibited themselves, secured the ante-lope, and were marching away with it. To own the truth the hunter, or rather ranchman, was a little frightened, and preferred to let the thieves have the game rather than risk a fight with the two of them. Another gentleman living on the south side of the Yellowstones, related his experience with mountain lions, which are quite numerous on his range, about forty miles south of this fort. He says they will drag down a helfer or young steer and take off a quarter almost as neadly as a butcher would with his knifte, which they drag away and devour. When they are hungry again they attack another beef, and never return to a carcass they have left.

attack another beef, and never return to a carcass they have left. He recently came upon a bunch of five lions while out with a party of friends. He struck their trail just over the divide, between Powder River and Cottonwood Creck. After following it in the snow for some time he found where they had chased a deer, and from there they branched off in sev-cral directions, he taking the trail of the largest one, which led him down into one of the gulches. After mounting a large rock he looked over and discovered the beast he was after about thirty feet from where he was standing. Im-mediately upon seeing him the lion took a jump over a coulee about twenty feet deep and thirty feet wide, landing safely upon the other side, from whence he looked back in a very contemptuous manner at our friend. The latter raised his rifle and fired and at the report two other lions came in sight and walked toward a cave which was a short distance away. Taking them one at a time he gave them twelve rounds, at the end of which they had reached the cave and disappeared inside. He was then joined by the rest of the party, and upon arriving at the cave they found that the largest lion had rolled down, the others succeeding by numer-ous rolls and jumps in following the leader. Finding the outlet some eighty feet from the mouth they filled both en

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THE SHORE BIRDS.

THE SHORE BIRDS. SALEM, Mass., July 19.—Peeps of both varieties (*minu-tilla* and *pusillus*) were seen in good numbers at Ipswich last week; also a fcw ringnecks (*A. semipalmata*), robin snipe (*M. grissus*), and scattering yellowlegs. Jack curlow (*N. hudsonicus*) are seen passing over. They seldom stop here. I heard the first upland (*T. bartramius*), last Saturday. Grass birds (*A. mamlata*) are also seen. Some varieties have been here for the last two weeks. Our season should open July 1, because some of the birds are either here then or soon will be, and July 15 is too late a date, for the simple reason that before this the southerly migration has begun and nature herself has thus opened the season. Let us hope to see next season more intelligence in this direction by those who frame as well as those who pass our game laws. I have omitted beetle head (*S. helvitica*), one chicken bird (*S. interpres*), and a still sandpiper (*M. himantopus*), as also seen. I have shot a good number of the above mentioned birds this season. X. Y. Z.

ATLANTICVILLE, Long Island, July 17.—A party of three shot from this place 60 large snipe on the 15th, of which 58 were dowitchers, 2 greenlegs, 2 creekers, 2 yellowlegs, large and 1 jack curlew. What most surprised me is the 58 dowitchers. I think it likely that there is not any record made where there have been so many of this kind of bird shot within three years. It looks as if the spring law had something to do with this flight of snipe. Even if it does stop Mr. R. B. Roosevelt from shooting until the 15th of July, Mr. Roosevelt says that there is no shooting in the month of June. Mr. R. is sadly mistaken, as we all are likely to be, yet I presume that Mr. R. will allow me to state that I have seen in the latter part of the first week, also the first part of the second week of June, flights of yelpers, dowitchers and robins with plover. This may not happen every spring or summer, whichever we might call it, yet it has happened and is likely to happen again. The law is just right; it suits me, so let it be. Let Mr. R. sit on his yacht, it will do him good even if he did see such a flight of snipe as is spoken of in his letter. AN OLD GUNNER.

HANDLE WITH CARE.

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the men having got in advance of the other turned to look back for the bird just as the one in the rear saw it emerge from the cover, when he fired and at the instant heard the scream of his friend. I was some distance away, but I heard the voice and knew at once what it meant. We hastcued out of the bushes for the road below just in time to see one of our party leading another out to the road. All soon gath-ered around our injured companion and a more sorrowful party I never witnessed; hardy men as we all were, it is no discredit to say we cried like schoolboys. Kneeling on the ground beside our friend I opened the injured eye and was at once satisfied it was ruined, although the man himself thought not—be though the could discover a gleam of light when I opened it. He was a man of pluck, for while we were mourn-ing and weeping over his misfortune he said to us: "Boys, don't feel so bad about it; it is done and can't be helped; no-body is to blame for it." And then, as if to cheer us, he said: "A man can see a good deal in this world with one eye if he watches closely." The object of this article and the naming this painful incident is to impress upon sportsmen the need of the utmost care, caution and coolness while shooting in company with others. For those who blow into the muzzles of loaded guns or drag them toward themselves by the muzzle I have but little sympathy, but should be glad to prevent the anguish of their friends caused by such senseless accidents, and also avoid the shame brought upon sensible sportsmen by such heedless acts. I never allow the muzzle of my gun to point toward myself.

avoid the shame brought upon sensible sportsmen by such heedless acts. I never allow the muzzle of my gun to point toward myself or any one with whom I am hunting, and I will hunt with no one who does not observe the same precaution. I always make it a point to know where my companion is, and that he shall know where I am, while hunting in cover. I will not hunt with a careless man, or one who gets so excited as to lose his caution or judgment. I presume some young men in reading this are ready to exclaim, "Old fogy! We know how to handle a gun with-out any of your caution." I hope so; but if this sketch in-duces any one to become a little more careful, and thus prevent even one serious accident, I am sure the editor will not deem the valuable space it occupies entirely lost. A. CHICAGO, III.

FOXES AND FOXHOUNDS.

FOXES AND FOXHOUNDS. *Editor Forest and Stream:* The differences of "Hounding," of Virginia, and Mr. H. C. Newell can be reconciled upon the theory that each pos-sess dogs best adapted for his respective ways of hunting. It does not require very much logic to convince us that the foxhound with deep, loud and indifferent tongues that fol-lows the walking and trotting fox, whether it be over the granite ledge or more favorable ground, analyzing each step of reynard, can and will run longer than the sweeping dog. A good dog of either breed will run as long as the fox, and the length of time a fox can run depends upon whether he is permitted by the pack to set his own pace or not. While the ground run over necessarily makes a difference in the pace of the dogs and fox, yet I know from experience that there is a vast difference in dogs. My early hunting was with the gun in the mountains of western Pennsylvania, and while yet a boy I killed as high as twenty-three foxes in one winter. After moving to this place I joined a party on a fox hunt. We left our camp before day upon a very favor-able morning for running, and by daylight a red fox was jumped and in a very few minutes ran in plain view of our entire party. I saw the fox and the dogs at the same time, and I confess that kind of running was a surprise to me. I had a gun in my hands, yet nothing could have induced me to have shot that fox. In less than two hours the fox was sur to earth. The dogs were immediately taken to where another fox had been seen by some of the party, and in a few minutes he was up and going; and in less time than the first was holed, this one, after considerable labor, was dug out and killed in twenty-five minutes by the watch. The iol-

minutes he was up and going; and in less time than the first was holed, this one, after considerable labor, was dug out and killed.
In going to other woods a gray fox was started, eaught and killed in twenty-five minutes by the watch. The following day another red fox was caught and killed in a race of two hours and twenty minutes.
After this introduction the shotgun policy was vetoed and nothing said about Pennsylvania hounds running twenty-four and thirty-six hours after the same fox. There is also a difference in the running of the same pack of dogs, much depending upon a favorable scent. There is also a difference in the running of different foxes and of the same fox upon different days. Start an old red fox immediately after he has feasted, and I have known the dogs to earth or eatch one in a few minutes by crowding him from the jump. Men who have dogs they rely upon to kill, well know that with favorable scent there is no such a thing as dogsrunning over six or seven hours after the same fox; and in the majority of cases three hours will end the fox's career. The man who once runs with such dogs has no use for the gun. He would not use it if he had it. What he most needs is something to carry him across the fields, over the fences and ditches with safety to the "death," and I might add that the man stading behind a tree with gun in band anxiously watching alog, hoping that the fox may select it, from which he can watch the delighted twenty-four-hour dog snufting all the scent out of his tracks, while the fox is either killed, or like the Irishman "made to lave that," has no use for other than a slow dog, and the slower the better his chances of gratifying the—to him—exquisite pleasure of lugging home his gun upon one shoulder, while from the other hangs suspended the mutil-tated remains of the fox the tat. *Editor Forest and Stream*: I have heard complaints relating to the inconsistency

A. C. STECK. ORTUWA, Ia., July 14. MASSACHUSETTS GANE LAWS.—Editor Forest and Stream: I have heard more complaints relating to the inconsistency of our new game laws recently made by our Legislature than ever before; and when I say that the present game laws in this State are unjust and unreasonable I believe that I am speaking for a large majority of those who are most directly interested in them. We can now shoot woodcock from August 1, ruffed grouse from Oct. 1, quail from Oct. 15. The shooting of woodcock in August is of no account and ought to be abolished as it acts as a cover for those who would shoot chicken partridges before they ought to be shot; but after Sept. 10, there is no more harm done (if it were not for the present law) in shooting a partridge than there is in October, and in our strict covers of this State those who shoot by fair means do not make large bags of partridges in September. Why can't we have a law as follows: Partridge and woodcock laws off after Aug. 31 to Jan. 31; Quail law off after Oct. 14 te June 1? I believe that would be for the best interests of the game and at the same time be more con-genial to the majority of those most interested.—LAUREL (Boston).

A TOUGH BEAR.

A TOUCH BEAR. Editor Forest and Stream: It is well known that bears will stand a deal of killing. I will give you an instance. I overtook a large one running "right smart" with one of my heaviest traps fast on one fore-foot, clogged with a beech sapling weighing seventy-five pounds or more. I wished to stop him before he reached a muddy swamp, for which he was making, and gave him a shot on the jump. The bullet struck him in the head and laid him out, but he was soon up and came for me. On try-ing to reload, I found I had forgotten to take my cartridges. Bruin was most up to me, bui by dodging around trees I secured a hold of the end of the clog and threw my whole weight upon it till it caught beneath a root. The momentum swung him about against a sapling. This was my opportu-nity, and I lifted the clog and made a turn of the chain and the tree. He was jumping and striking savagely all the while. To go back to camp, five miles, for cartridges was not to be thought of, so he must be dispatched with a club. At every blow he roared, till the wood seemed like a menagerie of caged beasts at feeding time. The brush and had babe a puglist. I got completely winded after a while and sat down on a log to rest and wipe off the per-spiration, and after getting my second wind went for him a full swinging blow on his occiput and laid him down quiet; bu had become blind, and soon exposed his head so I got in a full swinging blow on his occiput and laid him down quiet; bu had become blind, and soon exposed his head so I got in a full swinging blow on his occiput and laid him down quiet; bu had become blind, and soon exposed his head so I got in a full swinging blow on his occiput and laid him down quiet; bu had become blind, and soon exposed his head so I got in a full swinging blow on his occiput and laid him down quiet; bu had become blind, and soon exposed his head so I got in a full swinging blow on his occiput and laid him down quiet; bu had become blind, and soon exposed his head so

piece. Please excuse violation of rule to write on one side only, as I am very short of paper and don't like to use bark. WARFIELD.

SUMMER WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

As I am very short of paper and don't fike to the Cark. WARFELD. SUMMER WOODCOCK SHOOTING. The second sec

AJAX. THE HOUNDS MUST Go.—Montreal, Can., July 15.— Editor Forest and Stream: Mr. Andrew Lyndecker, a guide of the Smith's Lake region and Beaver River, Adirondacks, is an intelligent man, and informs me that the guides in that section of the Adirondacks are bitterly opposed to deer hounding and have banded themselves together as a body to prevent dogs from being used in that region. That means "death to the hounds." They saw far more deer during this trip than it would have been possible to have seen had dogs been allowed to run there during the past year. Our sports-men repeat the cry, "Death to the hounds," and let it be re-echoed throughout the Adirondacks, and the population of long-eared dogs will rapidly decrease there and the deer will in proportion increase. Take up the cry, brothers.—STAN-STEAD.

NEW YORK.—Pearl River, Rockland County, June 14.— The FOREST AND STREAM'S note on the supervisors and the woodcock law has been copied into our county papers, and has had a good result; so far I have heard of no shooting. Quail prospects are better here this season than for a long time.—C.

FOREST AND STREAM.

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lake or water course. A SNAKE, A LARK, A DOG, A MAN AND A STICK.—Bay-shore, L. I., July 16 — Editor Forest and Stream: As I was out yesterday, exercising a young dog, I flushed a young meadow lark, he could just fly nicely and alighted in a hcdge about twenty-five yards from me. I went straight toward the place and my dog came to a point. Looking ahcad of her I saw a black snake three and a half feet long, with the lark in his mouth. He had the bird by the head, and moved off four or five feet with it straggling in his mouth. I backed out of the hedge, cut a stick and went for him. I killed the snake and the lark flew and lighted in the grass. It could not have been more than a minute, or perhaps two, from the time I flushed the bird until the snake had him.—H. P. RosEMON. ROSEMON

OHIO GAME.—Wooster, O., July 18.—Woodcock shooting in this neighborhood has been splenoid. The largest bag of the season was made on the 5th by E. F. Stoddard of Dayton. Ruffed grouse are plentier than usual; quail plentier than for years past. I have located over a dozen large flocks of grouse for the opening Sept. 1, when the above gentleman and myself will try them.—JOHN BOLUS.

MICHIGAN BEARS.—Central Lake, Mich, June 30.—There are many bcars, that is, it seems like a good many, in this county just now. One swam across the Intermediate not fifty rods below this village the day before yesterday, and they are frequently seen on the roads. Some hunters, with a good bear dog or two, might "save" several, I think, but no one hunts them.—K.

MR. GRIFFIN SMITH. of Longmont, Colo., claims to have shot a mountain lion on the Little Thompson, which meas-ured nine feet from the end of its nose to the tip of its tail.

NEW YORK DEER LAW .-- The full text of the New York deer law will be given in our next issue.

MUZZLE VS. BREECH,

Idee Taw will be given in our next issue. **MUZZLE VS. BREECH. Editor Forest and Stream:**Your issue of July 1 contained an article from the pen of Mr. Napo-leon Merril, contrasting the difference between muzzle and breech-loading rifles at a shooting match atturkeys, where his "Old Betsy" rods," while four breechloaders-killed one tarkey at thirty-two rods and four (shooting at the beads) at nine rods. He claims from this, as well as from the record made last fall, that the muzzle and berry in a dynamic effective as a hunting rifle, and "that the public is getting tired of these as hunting rifle, and "that the public is getting tired of these as hunting rifle, and "that the public is getting tired of these as hunting rifle, and "that the public is getting tired of these as hunting rifle, and "that the public is getting tired of these as hunting rifle, and "that the public is getting tired of these as hunting rifle, and "that the public is getting tired of these as hunting rifle, and "that the public is getting tired of these as hunting rifle, and "that the public is getting tired of these as hunting rifle, and "that the public is getting tired of these as hunting rifle, and "that the public as a stream of the the shouse." The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Just so; and that is what is killing "Old Betsy" to -day. Is it possible that any anount of takk would convine a majority of our Adjorodack or Western hunters that the old single-barrel muzzle loader of ponderons weight, best with patent muzzle, bail starter, and all the parapherealia attending one of those turker killing old-timers is ever to supercede the breechloader of to-day for all kinds of runch-ind-ready hunting? A gun that is light in weight, with maga.
The great error of the order, and of so many different markes that the hunter can order one carrying a light, medfum or heavy charge of powder and lead, all combin to make a perfect weapons. No targetige unhas ever beeu in toruches to dill the bill of a coo

oast this time? FREWSBURG, N. Y., July 12

ALLEN'S bow-facing oars, \$8 per pair. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, $\Pi_i - Adv_i$

Sea and Liver Hishing.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publish ng Co.

DEEP SEA FISHING.

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seeking, so we whistled to "Mickydoo," the boy in charge of the Tillie Covert, and were soon on board, ready in less than an bour to do justice to Mrs Eckert's good dinner at ber comfortable cottage, "The Radnor." As we stepped ashore, I thought of the poet's invocation to the sea, where dwell, as the wise, witty and winsome Heine says—

"Goldfish and pearls and brightest of sea shells.
"Goldfish and pearls and brightest of sea shells.
Which thou preservest in secret places,
There down below in crystal places.
Oh! how I pined afar in desert places.
Like to a withered flower *
Shut in japaneed box of the dry botanlst.
So lay my heart in my breast.
Odors here. murmurs here, breath soft with laughter,
Birds in the blue sky singing out clearly,
"Be thou greeted, thou infinite sea.'"
J. M. J. M. S.

LOCHLEVEN TROUT FOR SUNAPEE.

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FOREST AND STREAM.

Note the pool of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the resistless charms to the revoluting murder of the resistless charms to the revoluting murder of the presed in the livit palor and contracted teatures of the Ab otford painting of the Queen's bead after d colution — but of a pound and a half Lechler an trout. The movement your the photo is set in the bit of a pound and a half Lechler an trout. The movement your of the sum of the Queen's bead after d colution — but of a pound and a half Lechler an trout. The movement your the photo is set in the bit of a pound and a half Lechler an trout. The movement your of a pound and a half Lechler an trout. The movement your of the sum of the trout at the descending "their and your fish is the start are the is refined to the utnost, and your fish is the start and pound and a half Lechler and your the black and lead your has be accessibility past the box. Who but a brother of the sum of the trout at the descending "teal accomption of the trout at the descending teal accomption accomption and the search accomption accomption and the teal accomption accomp

ing spring with the aid of "Little Douglas," who yielded to

de close of the Scotland day:
*Beneath the golden gloaming sky, The mavis mends her lay,
The redbreast pours his sweetest strains To charm the lingering day;
While weary yeldrins seem to wall Their little nestlings torn,
The merry wren, frae den to den, Gaes jinkin' through the thoru.

- The roses fauld their sliken leaves,
- The fox-glove shuts its bell, The honeysuckle and the birk Spread fragrance through the dell. Let others crowd the giddy court
- Of mirth and revelry, The simple joys that nature yields Are dearer far to me."

Ard dearer far to me. Adden! Lochleven. If our venture prove a success, we shall live over these happy hours, see again in fancy thy castled isle and crumbling ruin, dream again of thy Druids and Culdees, thy Picti-h princes and thy Scottish kings, as we kulled thy spotted children in the Lake of Sunapee. JOHN D. QUACKENBOS.

LOCHLEVEN, Scotland, June 24, 1886.

THE TROUT OF MONTEREY.

BY JOHN DEAN CATON, L.L.D.

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POREST AND STREAM. abundance of the purest and coldest water, which was brought in large iron pipes from the headwaters of the Car-mel River in the mountain twenty five miles away. This water is cold, as you will see later on, and in great abund-ance, and the overflow makes a nice brook. A pipe is con-ducted into the pend, from which a four inch j-t is thrown np, I should jurge, at least forty feet when the water is turned on, and as the standpipe is below the surface of the water it has a pretty appearance. Ordinarily the overflow ran through the fish hatchery. When I first visited Monterey and spent nearly two months there in the spring of 1884. I found this fish hatchery in a very prosperous condition, and so again in the spring of 1885. The little lake seemed to be swarning with the young trout, but it was wisely determined not to turn loose the guests of the hotel upon the lake for aucher year, and of course all recogniz d the fact that to make any exception to this rule would be unwise. Only the California or rainbow trout were introduced into the lake for the reason Mr Dyson explained, that they grow more than twice as fast as the eastern brook trout and that they can endure more vicissitudes as well. When on my way over to the same destination last March I reveled in anticipation of trout fishing in this beautiful as ead I promised myself to do my share toward supplying the table of the Hotel del Monte with trout. I had hardly registered at the hotet when I inquired of Mr. Simmons, the number of the state the and the there were only cat-fish there! My heart and hopes fell to a very low point very prickly; I could not at the time even inquire the cause of this misfortune. So soon as I could I commenced the inquiry Mr byson was gone; the hatchery was closed; the fourtain was never seen flowing, the shores of the lake looked ne-gle ted and the beautiful drivery around its shores was alignidated and impassable. All interest in the beautiful little sheet of water, whic

all of the trout; and in proof of this I found a person who had shot a number of the divers; in the craws of one or two of the birds young trout were found. There are two or three species of these aquatic birds which settle in greet numbers upon the ponds along the coast, especially this one, twice a year, and remain for several weeks. This did not satisfy me. I pursued my inquiries in quarters which I thought must be absolutely reliable. From this source I learned that the lake was full of large catfish, which was true, and that the lake deaten up all of the trout! This information was so positive that it fairly staggered me, and I tried to get a speci-men of these ferocious and nimble catfish, but they refused to be taken. I was very anxious to see a catfish with its stomach full of speckled trout. At length I learned that Mr. Dyson was engaged stocking with fish a system of lakes near Castroville, Cal.; to him I addressed a letter containing many inquiries on the subject. I can do no better than to give his answer in full. While it satisfactorily explains the loss of the trout in the pond spoken of, it contains much valuable information about fishculture on the Pacific Coast. Esprissa Lake, Castroville, May 23, 1886. Hon. John Dean Caton, Hotel uel Monte. Dear Sin -Absence from home and your letter having been mislaid are the causes of your not receiving a reply before this, which I truet, you will pardon. First, as to the number of trout that were put in the lake at the Del Monte, I have only my recollection as my authority. When I took possession of the hatchery there I found some memoranda, seemingly of the uumber of uout put in the lake by Mr. Woodbury, who at that time attended to bus, if there were 75 per cent. of the eggs hatched, here were 13,000 trout put in the lake by Mr. Woodbury, who at that the error were as from Feh 7 to July. Shortly after I left f was told that the grant attention to the trout in the lake. I used to catch some every day and examine them, and I found them in excellent health

er in the lake to get foul by not leiting fresh water into the lake, i the fish, not having any shade from the sun, naturally sickened l died. o doubt the divers might have destroyed a number of these fish, the caffish do not eat the fish. They will destroy the spawn. My mion is that the "diver and caffish business" is a very small excuse yet through a large-sized hole. If the trout are all dead there, it ineglect in not keeping the water good. he insect l used to feed the yoing fry on was what is commonly by an as the water fleans. You can find all the above in-ect in the point is that the "diver yours. The second second

Hows, out I found that to get them due into the property much, The temperature of the water at the Del Monte varies very much. I at short notice; in the night it would be from 55° to 53° and at o'elock it would run up to 65° at times. This I avoided in a great easure by using from the main and tank, so bringing down to about ' during the day. This temperature is far too warm for the little llows, that is, for making a strong, healthy fish; but hecau-el por a good head of water so as to make them more and work, I think as the reason I was so successful in having such a good percentage 64° .

of fish. The trout that I placed in these lakes (near Castrovil'e), from what I bave seen of them, are doing nicely. I have not yet cast a line, but next month intend doing so. I see them jumping and they appear quite hvelv and strong. Hoping the above will answer your inquiries, i not I shall be pleased to give you any further information that I can, believe me, yours respectfully, J. H. Drsox.

If not is hall be pleased to give you any further information that 1 can, believe me, yours respectfully, J. H. Drsox. Of the trout streams in this vicinity which invite the angler to their shores, I may mention as the nearest the Carmel River, which rises in the coast range of mountains and emp-ties into the Pacific Ocean several miles from here, near the old Carmel Mission, now fast crumbling to ruins. It is a bold and rapid stream, and, like all of the other mountain torrents, of the purest cold water. Small salmon trout and the brook trout are both taken in this stream, the former much the most abundantly. Both rise to the fly well. The best season is from May to September, depending consider-ably on the rains. The fish are taken in the rapid water between the pools. The stream is not bordered by overhang-ing trees or tangled vines, which so often vex the angler

when fishing the most prolific trout streams, and is so shallow that it may be waded at an ordinary stage of water. Altogether it is the best stream on the coast which invites the angler's visit. South of this stream but one mile away is San Jose Creek, which affords good oport, but the fish are smaller if not less abundant. Ten miles further south is Garropatos Creek, which, however, cannot be reached without fatigue and dif-ficulty, but for this reason affords very fine sport to him whose perseverance enables him to reach it, because its deni-zens are so little disturbed. Still further south are several other very fine trout streams, which are so inaccessible that they are not much disturbed; but to him who erjoys the fatigue and perseverance which enables him to reach them as well as the sport after he gets there, these streams in the mountain fastnesses are the most inviting of all. The first of his outfit must be saddle and pack mul s and tents. What a charming prospect to the hardy and energetic sportsman who loves nature in its wildness, who can see beauty in the rocks and the forest, whose ear loves the music of the fall-ing waters, and who loves to repose in the quiet stillness of nature when all around him seems to sleep.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS. CARP LAKE, MICHIGAN.-XIX

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talker, too, and had always some entertaining information for us whenever we had occasion to ride with him up or down the lake. One day when Muller and I got aboard for a ride to the village he spoke of the "oil well," of which we had heard every day since our coming, and as we steamed along down he told us the story of its boring and the tragic end of its former owner. Some sixteen or seventeen years ago, he said, a French nobleman of some means, Marquis Marchal Debe-loy, came into the neighborhood for a season of recreation, and was so well pieased with the surrounding country that he bought quite a tract of land on the east side of the lake, including the point above the Narrows (mentioned in a pre-vious number of these letters); and he at once conceived the idea of boring a well at the point to see if he could "strike oil." It was not a very oily looking locality, perhaps, to an oil man; but he had got it into his head that there was a vast pocket of the oleaginous fluid lying under Carp Lake, with millions in it, and he determined to bore for it. To this end he brought in, at great expense, suitable machinery, set it up, and went to work with a zeal that ought to have struck a fortune in a short time, but it didu't. For the first 540 feet the drill struck rock, and after laboring slowly and tediously through this to a depth of something over 200 feet more, one day it suddenly found nothing to work on and directly up through the pipe came a rush of fluid. When the stream came rushing out the workmen fled in dismay, but when their scare was over they came back to have a look at the fluid that looked so much like clear white oil; but a taste of it only proved it to be water, clear and cold as though just escaped from a vast ice house hidden in the bowels of the earth—and the dream of oil and millions was blown to the winds. Moreover, the water had a taste of sulphur that smacked of the infernal regions. Tinally, when the first keen edge of disappointment had worn off the drill was removed, the derrick taken

The Marquis had built himself a substantial house on the point only a few rods from the well, where he lived in good style, much beloved and respected by his neighbors for his goodness to the poor and his kindly and benevolent disposi-tion. But the venture had cost him his snug little fortune. Reverses came and he was forced to sell out his possessions for a song. After lingering for a time around the place that had made him penniless, vainly trying to stem the tide of ill fortune that had set against him, he moved to Chicago and went to work at any kind of labor he could get for means to support his family. After a time he drifted into a gilt-edged gin mill as a bartender (I tell the story as it was told me), and one day there came into the place two or three of his former friends from sunny France. They recognized him at once, him, a French Marquis, mixing the seductive cock-tail behind an American bar. Their cold surprise scened to cut deep into his sensitive nature, and feeling keenly the dis-grace of his position, with a sudden impulse he placed a pistol to his head, and before any one could interfere, sent a bullet through it and fell dead by his own hand. It after-ward appeared that his people in France were very wealthy, but having learned that he had married an American wife had stopped his remittances. By the laws of France his widow could not lay claim to a franc of his share of the estates, nor could list eldest son inherit his title. After his death his family, left to the cold charities of the world, drifted into obscurity, and for some years their old neighbors and friends at Provemont and along Carp Lake have entirely us tight of them. Weak is placed in us by the tale determined us so pay fi

drifted into obscurity, and for some years their old neighbors and friends at Provemont and along Carp Lake have entirely lost sight of them. Such in substance was the story of the oil well, and the interest aroused in us by the tale determined us so pay it a visit on our way back to camp. At the point as we went back we pulled the boat up on the some ten or twelve feet above the lake, but nothing was to be seen of the well. In front of us and a few rods from the water were the crumbling remains of an old cellar wall, the only reminder of the house the Marquis built, the house itself and the outbuildings having long since been destroyed by fire. From here back to the heavily wooded hills, an eighth of a mile perhaps, the view was unobstructed by tree or shrub or bush. On the left and along the curving shore of the little bay was a scattering growth of stunted cedars and bushes and up to the right a heavier growth of woods extending back to the hills, altogether a picture that was very pleasing to the eye. Malk of lees than a hundred yards toward the woods to the right as we had been directed, brought us to the well, the wonderful bore we had heard so much about. There it was in a little sag in the surrounding grouud, a clear white column of water not more than three feet high spouting up apparently out of the earth, as the pipe had been broken off a short distance below the surrounding grouud, a clear white column of water not more than three feet high spouting up apparently out of the earth, as the pipe had been broken off a short distance below the surrounding grouud, a clear white column of water not more than three feet high spouting up apparently out of the earth, as the pipe had been broken off a short distance below the surround ing sourd so forty feet the pressure had grown weaker till the water had gone down to the height we found, but for several years past it has maintained this even pressure with no sign of going low er or giving out. Our philosopher said some one told him there was a store wedged

In the scape from the bined caverens of the card below into the pool to get accustomed to the brightness, then it gos in the pool to get accustomed to the brightness, then it gos in the pool to get accustomed to the brightness, then it gos in the pool to mingle with the varmer water of the antimetry of the scape of the pool to get accustomed to the brightness, then it gos in the pool to the varmer or water of the antimetry of the scape of the pool to get accustomed to the brightness, then it gos in the pool to be scape of the pool to be pool to only a trifte above 32°. The water is as clear and the pool to any trifte above 32°. The water is as clear and the pool to any trifte above 32°. The water is as clear and the pool to any trifte above 32°. The water is as clear and the pool to any trifte above 32°. The water is as clear and the pool to any trifte above 32°. The water is as clear and the pool to any trifte above 32°. The water is as clear and the pool to any trifte above 33°. The water is as clear and the pool to any trifte above 33°. The water is as clear and the pool to any trifte above 33°. The water is as clear and the pool to any trifte above 33°. The water is a scale and the pool to any trifte above 33°. The water is as clear and the pool to any trifte above 33°. The water is a scale and the pool to any trifte above 33°. The water is as clear and the pool to any trifte above 33°. The water is a scale and the pool to any trifte above 33°. The water is as clear and the pool to any trifte above 33°. The water is a scale

FOREST AND STREAM.
us in the face and there is no dodging it. We make up our minds right there that life is too short, that work is a burden and a calamity to be deplored, and go to packing up odds and ends that come first to hand, which are sure to get into the wrong place, and then we stop and rest awhile and study it all over, and wonder where the next camp-fire will be kindled, and then we undo all the first work and begin over again with a little more heart in it, for we see at last that it has to be done and done well.
With what bright visions and anticipations of rest and recreation and sport do we make a camp; how reluctant and cheerless the breaking up. A good deal of packing talk was indulged in that evening, but little was actually done. A few things were folded up, the store tent taken down and put where it would be out of the dex, one of the stores "unlimbered," and we went to bed feeling that a start had been made toward breaking up the pleasant camp.
A daybreak I crawled softly out of the tent, leaving Jim and Muller peacefully snoring, and without disturbing any of the others, took a boat, the old rod and a bucket of frogs, and pulled quietly acress the lake and down to the little bey where I had done the first early morning fishing, a mile and a half below, where I knew it was good to be while the mists were yed on the water, for some bass were there and I wanted a farewell solitary "fish," alone and undisturbed, for the afternoon was to begin the real work of packing up.
With due respect to the gregarious clement of the brotherhood, I have a notion that to enjoy to the full the contempation but his rod, no one to disturb his meditations, none to bother him with needless suggestions, none to feel a twinge of envy at his triumphs or dole out scanty sympathy at his defeats. The angler and his ford are always the beest of the store, and on dissensions mar their companionship.
By the time the sum was half an hour high I was off the point near the bay with four large-mouthed bass and fire

that I would not have exchanged him for a score of the other variety, and a boat load of longsnouts thrown in. The small-month is king, and I stand up for him to the last. Along the rushes for a couple of hundred yards and back I took six more big mouths and lost a small-mouth at the last that took a turn arouad an old sunken log standing on end just below the top of the water, and he broke away with the look, gimp and a yard or more of line. The performance took place in plain sight, as the boat was within a few feet of the log when he dashed around it, too close in fact to hold him away from it, else the mishap might not have occurred. It would be a waste of words to try to tell the glories of that brief fight and how big that bass was, and it is not necessary to speak further of the log, for it would require an intimate knowledge of several languages to do it proper justice. With a simple but vehement "Great Scott!" I wilted down on the seat of the boat, tied on another hook, and headed up lake toward camp, for the calamity had given me a backset that it would take days to get over, and I was ready to go back and assist the others in the preparations to break up and go home. At the point near the old log road another bass fell a vicitm to the wiles of the seductive speekled frog and I pulled across to camp with twenty fish, having taken three more longsnouts coming up. The summer's work of the faithful old rod was over and it was to be laid away, to do no more trusty battle against the bronze-backed warriors of the northern waters for another year. Write it down, yc younger fry of the rising generation of anglers, that an honest rod is a priceless friend, whether trimmed with luster-less brass, or resplendent in burnished silver. None of the others had been out to wet and now the rest of the day was to be devoted to packing up every-thing not needed for the night and an early breakfast. After lingering around the camp-frie in the evening till late bed time, listening to the last of the series of open-sir c

wited over an hour before she hove in sight, which served as a reminder of Billy G's experience in calching a train one morning when he started to go a short distance from the city for a day's fishinz. As he neared one end of the depothe saw the train pulling out at the other, and he just "humped himself" on a dead run till he overtook it, panting and puff-ing likes wind-broken hores, and utterly spect. Slamming his lunch basket, minnow bucket and rod up on the rear plattorm, he scrambled after them, and sat down on the top step all out of breath, but feeling mighty good that the laugh was now on lis side instead of the score or more of hangers-on who had cheered him in his race. In telling it, he said: "After 1 got on the platform the train didn't go more than difty feet till it stopped, and then the cussed thing switched off on another track and backed right straight into the depot, and didn't start for a plumb half an hour." When the Curamings had made fast to the pier all went at once on board, except old Ben, who staid behind to super-lined the landing of the buggng and "her some fun" with the knot of village idlers standing around "sizing up" the party. As the boatmen took hold of Jun's big box to slide id down the gang plank, Ben said in bis deliberate, selean way, "Look out boys, con't drop that overboard, fur it con-tains the trapeze fixin's an' tight ropes on which Manacelle Hyperboler Jones over there [pointing to one of the gifs standing on the upper deck] does her astonishin' double-geared auc't urnin five got Signor Jamee Mackerel's wing "has thy in masheen in it an' his shoes that he walks on the wat which tells, the fore, with sole that which at then "that each of the range of the right or the sole on the "that with "whet they getform in, an' if we'd lose that that a size a bushed of freeze on the range of the general was on who he got aboard and turned with a wave of his hand and "Good-bye folks," and then on 'Signor James Mackerel's who loked like the roustabout of the "show," "Did ye fee

CINCINNATI, O., July 15, 2 o'clock A. M.

THE "SPEY" AND "SWITCH" CASTS.

THE "SPEY" AND "SWITCH" CASTS. A Tike recent angling tournament in England the judges John P. Traherne writes to the *Fishing Gazette* as follows: "I have much pleasure in acceding to a request that I should give my opinion as to whether the Spey cast should have been allowed at the switch competition at the Casting Tournament, held at Richmond on the 5th inst., and to which it appears an objection was raised by one of the com-petitors. In order that it may be perfectly understood on what grounds my opinion is based, I propose to give a short description of each, and also state the circumstances under which they are usually adopted in actual practice. "In the case of a switch the angler is supposed to be standing on the banks of a river with either rocks or trees, etc., in such close proximity to him, that to be able to fish is water he must necessarily adopt this method. In making a switch the line is not lifted out of the water in the first instance, as it is when casting in the ordinary fashion, in which case the result would probably be that the fue to the surface of the water by raising the point of the ine to the surface of the water by raising the point of he is standing, carrying the point of the rod behind him as far as such obstructions allow. Then, by a endden down cast of the rod, and then to drag it through the water in the direction he water in front of him, is propelled with that force suggested by the length required. During this process the fly has not been lifted out of the water until the very last inch of the

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LIGHT RODS FOR SALT-WATER FISHING.

The FLUTTENING FLY.—*Editor Forest and Stream*: The formation in the inclosed report from an old number of ForkST AND STREAM, may be interesting to the gentlemen whose communications anent the patented "fluttering fly" have lately appeared in your columns. The extract I copy from a note by Mr. B. B. Redding, which I had pasted in a scrap book several years ago; it was taken from your issue of Oct. 13, 1881. Mr. Redding says: "The Indians of Kern River made use of an artificial fly for the capture of trout, and probably used it for ages before Europeans invented it without a barb, was made from the shin bone of a deer. On the leg of a California deer, corresponding to the chestnut or warts on a horse's leg, are also warts but covered with stiff long hairs of a darker color than those on the other parts of the animal. These warts and the hair growing on them have a strong and peculiar scent of the deer, which is not easily removed or washed away. A small bundle of these hairs is neatly fastened at one end around the shaft of the hook, the loose ends pointing to the eye of the hook. The fly was thrown in the water and kept as near the surface as possible by continuous short jerks. Every motion of the forom an alder and was struggling to reach the shore. This would resemble the motion of a caterpillar in the water, that had dropped from the alder, and was struggling to reach the shore. This was the other or four years ago, of Pat Worden, of Krider's, to tie for me some dies closely resembling the "abrignal" as described by Mr. Redding, two of which is a barbing and three orfour years ago, of Pat Worden, of Krider's, to tie for me some dies closely resembling the enclose year. I may add we did not use the stiff long hairs from the chestauts or warts of the California deer, as deer were not handy.—Exercise.

A HUMAN SALMON.—The Halifax *Mail* reports: A small invited company of ladies and gentlemen left the lumber yard wharf yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock for McNab's Island to witness Lieut. Edmonds, of the Royal Artillery, peranythed company of radies and gentamen fert the function yard wharf yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock for McNab's Island to witness Lieut. Edmonds, of the Royal Artillery, per-form an interesting swimming feat. Arriving at the govern-ment wharf, all landed, and in a few minutes the lieuleant, clad in a bathing suit, was ready to enter the water. The feat which he was about to try is very popular with swim-mers in England, and is simple yet difficult. It is called "playing the salmon," and is simply a trial of strength and endurance while in the water. A belt is placed around the swimmer's body, and to this is attached a salmon line. He then enters the water and endeavors to break away. The fisherman on this oceasion was Lieut Kent, of the Royal Engineers, who is a salmon fisher of much experience. Mr. Edmonds, when he had once got in the water, by vigorous strokes went out about one hundred yards. At this point he found that the fisherman evidently intended he should go no further. And here the swimmer performed such maneuvers as he thought were calculated to break the line. It was a strong one, however, and would not snap. After being in the water about ten minutes the belt to which the line was attached came off, thus freeing the swimmer. Mr. Edmonds came ashore and was quite fresh, notwithstanding his strug-gle. He expressed a desire to try again after five minutes rest, but the spectators were of opinion that he bad already had enough of that particular kind of ex-reise for one after-noon, and at their request he gave up a further trial. Mr. Edmonds certainly showed himself a powerful swimmer. In the water he appears thoroughly at home. He ean make very rapid progress swimming straightaway and dives like a duck. He was loudly cheered after coming ashore at the conclusion of his struggle with fishermau K-nt, and after bowing his acknowledgments he took a header off the wharf, much to the alarm of the ladies present. The party returned to the city before 6 o'clock, well pleased with the little sea trip an

LANDLOCKED SALMON IN ANONYMOUS POND, MAINE.— While it has always been known that large numbers of land-locked salmon deposited their eggs in the streams emptying into Long, Bear and Anonymons ponds, the upper lakes of the Sebago Lake system, the general belief has oeen that they only visited these upper waters during the spawning season, and that Sebago Lake was their sea, where they again con-gregated after having performed their family duties. The taking of an occasional "black spot" through the ice, when pickerel fishing in the winter, would not dispel the notion, it being argued that they were late visitors who would have soon returned. But the capture of a 6-pound landlocked in Long Pond, by Arthur Plinmer, of Bridgton, in May, 1885, did make it look as though they remained with us; and now more evidence has been added, for Mr. Wood, of Newark, N. J., while fishing for pickerel in Anonymous Pond, July 6, boated a 4<u>4</u>-pound salmon. Now that we are certain they remain with us, we trust more time will be devoted to ang-ling for them; they are a prize worthy of any man's rod and of far more credit to him as an angler than hundreds of fingerling trout from our depleted brooks.—BLACK SPOT.

ANGLING FOR BUFFALO FISH.—Boston, July 13.—Editor Forest and Stream: I hope during September to be in Dakota in the vicinity of a large pond or lake which is said to con-tain, in addition to pike, perch, bullheads, etc., quite a num-ber of buffalo fish, which grow to a large size. The natives, I am told, are not up to taking them with rod and bait. Judging from the plate and description given in "The Fish-ery Industries of the United States," of the red-mouthed buf-falo fish (*letiobus bubulas*), I should take them to be of the carp family, and consequently should suppose that some paste made with flour, with perhaps angle worms or maggots chopped up in it would be the proper bait. Also that ground baiting of a certain locality for some days would be an im-portant preparation for a day's fishing. I am told they run very large in size, and if any way of getting them to take hold of light tackle could be used, that the sport would be very good. If any of your Western experts could give me some points in this matter, they would very much oblige MIO-MAC.

HEDGE HOG POND.—Monson, Mc., July 15.—Among the numerous lakes and ponds in this vicinity none has such an abundance of spotted trout as Hedge Hog Pond, which is in Elliottsville plantation. It is about five miles on an old log-ging road beyond the primitive residence of the famous backwoodsman known as "Doctor Brown." The road from here to Brown's is a very good one for buckboards. It is about one mile around this pond, and the trout are so plenty that a fair bait or fly-fisherman can easily take from 75 to 100 of these in a day. They are from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound to 2 pounds in weight. The seenery from here to this place is grand, and a party of genuine anglers who desire to go on a fishing trip and sleep on fir and spruce boughs at night can-not find a more satisfactory place in Northern Maine than this. Two Monson guides, E. B. Hall and Orin J. Rice, have recently been there with some Boston parties and all pronounced it the best trout fishing that they had seen for many years.—J. F. S.

A WEST VIRGINIA RESORT.—Your correspondent "R. W. McL.," Chillicothe, O., will find Kanawha Falls, W. Va., the place to go with an invalid wife for recuperation. It has one good, plain hotel, or accommodations might be secured with one of the villagers. River fishing just below the falls is excellent, and I was told that good trouting could be had back in the mountain streams, which three years ago had hardly felt the angler's touch. The Falls are easily accessi-ble from Chillicothe via Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The climate is healthful and the scenery grand. Here you can spend the time in peace and quietness, and avoid the jams and fussiness of more popular resorts.—D. (New York).

WEAKFISH NEAR NEW YORK.—July 16.—I tried the weak-fish yesterday in Raritan Bay oyster flats, from half ebb until half flood tide. Caught forty-three, the largest from one and a half to three pounds during young flood. Crab bait. Weather threeatening with stray wind from S. S. E. Parties going to Tompkinsville, Staten Island, or Perth Amboy, can secure boats there.—BROOKLYNITE.

SARATOGA LAKE, July 12.—Editor Forest and Stream: Bass fishing has been poor here, so far. I have only caught one (big-mouth), about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, but it came up like a water-soaked stick. I hear that a few good fish have been taken at the lower end of the lake; but the scining, jacking at night and such practices make fish scarce.—B. C.

ADIRONDACK TROUT.—Montreal,'July 15.—To-day Mr. E. S. Whitaker, of Watertown, N. Y., with guide and Adiron-dack skiff passed by this city, *en route* for the Thousand Islands. Mr. Whitaker went into eamp on Beaver River May 1, then made a trip through the Middle Adirondaek region to the headwaters of the Hudson, then down to Lake G-orge, through this lake to the Champlain, etc. Mr. Whit-aker says that he saw a couple of *S. fontinalis* that were caught by a Boston party in "Spring pond," of the Bog River chain, that weighed 5[‡] and 5[‡] pounds each.—STAN-STEAD. STEAD.

MATNE MAPS.—N. C. Brackett & Son, Phillips, Me., have just issued new maps of Franklin and Oxford counties, Me. The Oxford county map gives the Rangeley Lake region, showing the location of all the lakes, ponds and mountains, hole is and camps, and even the toteroads and carries. Those of Franklin county include the Dead River region and all the fishing crounds fishing grounds.

So easy to row with Allen's bow facers. Catalogue free. Oars complete, \$ per pair. Fred A Allen, Monmouth, Iil.- $\mathcal{A}dv$.

Mishculture.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY.

[Discussion following the paper on oyster culture published in our last issue.]

MR. BARTLETT-Can you tell us what indicates the ripe-ness of the oyster? MR. MATHER-The appearance of ripeness is a milkiness and swollen appearance of what you might call the body of the oyster, and when you press th you get a milk' substance; in fact, the whole oyster is distended a great deal as a ripe fish

MR. BARLETL-It is quite apparent theo? MR. BARLETL-It is quite apparent theo? MR. MATHER-Very apparent to a person who is at all familiar with it, as I have explained in this paper. MR. CLARK-I would like to ask Mr. Mather if any one has tried to make any computation of how much spawn there is in one female? MR. MATHER-It has been done. I cannot give you the figures now, but I think if I were home and had access to my library I could very easily give that to you. I have an idea that perhaps an oyster of ordinary size may have mine or ten millions of eggs, and that it would vary as it does in the case of fish.

library I could very easily give that to you. I have an idea that perhaps an oyster of ordinary size may have nine or ten millions of eggs, and that it would vary as it does in the case of fish.
Dr. HUDSON—The Chair would state in answer to that question that the estimates vary considerably, and many of them are made very much higher than what Mr. Mather has stated. It has been estimated in many cases as high as fifty millions. Mr. CLARK—Have you any idea of your own, Mr. Mather, what portion you impregnated?
Mr. MATHER—I have not, because to get at this it will be necessary to go over the whole mass with the microscope, and you would have very few in the field at a time. We made no effort to estimate the amount of any impregnation. We recognize the fact that this thing is in its infancy. Several gentlemen have experimented before I did, whose names I mention in the paper read, and from whom I obtained considerable knowledge before I attempted it. I don't know what percentage we did get. We were contended to just work along, the main thing being to get ripe oysters and hatch something, doing the best we can. There is no trouble in hatching them. Every year along our bays and harbors there is a greater' or less amount of spawn.
Mr. MATHER—The set has been found to be best, I understand, on the bottom?
Mr. MATHER—The set has been found to be best, I understand, on the bottom?
Mr. MATHER—Yes, sir; but where there are swift tideways there comes a time in the life of the little cyster when it wants to settle down to steady habits and quit this roving life, and whatever it takes hold of must be clean, and if falls down in the mud it is gone. You can easily see, gentlemen, that, in a state of nature, many millions of spawn must be sent out and but few are impregnated. When the female oyster gets ready, she opens her shells and lets her eggs o, and they must run their chance of a current from sonnewhere bringing them to the milt of some male oyster who has also just

MR. MATHER—I think so, and I think Prof. Rider thinks so also, and those means which he gives to catch the spat I think to be a better way of procedure than the process I have adopted. MR. BOOTH—I think perhaps it may be interesting to some of you gentlemen to give you one of my little experiences. The results I have just heard are very good, very nice indeed. It shows that oysters can be propagated, but it can be done so much more cheaply and in a more practical manner. Some four years ago I planted 12,000 bushels of shells that we had thrown away in the week, in the water in Delaware Bay, where there were no shells or oysters in the neighborhood. Last year we took up from those shells without planting any oysters on them a little over 40,000 bushels of as fine oysters as you ever saw in your life, and I think there are quite as many left on that ground. I say this to give you a little idea of how rapidly oysters will grow. If they would only plant, as Mr. Mather says, the proper shell or material at the proper time, that is all that is necessary. The time oysters spawn is usually in June or July, varying according to the warmness of the atmosphere and the condition of the water. Those are the months that they spawn, and at the time that the oysters are ripe throw over your old oyster shells and try and have no those oyster shells and you have no difficulty in getting more oysters than you can handle. Just take oyster shells and estater them and you will ind oysters enough to re-supply the whole territory. I have done that on the Delaware and also on the Baltimore, but in Chesapeake Bay we have no right to any grounds there, have no title and consequently no water. In the Connecticat waters this has been done for the lass ago there are millions of bushels. The enemy to the oyster in yers, so where there were no oysters a few years ago there are millions of bushels. The enemy to the oyster in yers, so where there were no upsters and also on the Baltimore, but in Chesapeake Bay we have no right to any grounds t

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and then the star protudes one of its infigers into the shell and devours the stomach of the oyster. SALMON IN THE TOBIQUE.- Mr. Edward Jack, of Fred-eriston, N. B., writes to the *Globe* of that city: "In a late issue of the *Globe* an anonymous correspondent makes some re-marks with regard to the occurrence of California salmon in New Brunswick. In relation to this matter I may mention that some statements respecting their having been taken in the upper St. John appearing in one of the Boston newspapers and having met the eye of the United States Fish Commis-sioner, he wrote to me for information on the subject, giving me at the same time notable features by which I would be able to distinguish them from our ordinary salmon. It was late when the letter was received. Mr. W. Guion, of this city, to whom I went for information, notified me a few days after that Mr. Ben Waugh had caught one not far from Fredericton. I unfortunately failed to see it, however, and have heard of no other one having been taken since, although I have offered \$10 for a specimen to forward to the United States Fish Com-missioner. A change seems to have taken place lately in the Tobique salmon, it may be that those inforduced from the Restigouche may be taking the place of the St. John River fish. I have ascertained the following facts, which I now communicate, viz.: That at least 15 salmon were taken last summer with the fly in the Tobique by two persons, some-where within twenty miles of the mouth of the river, a cir-cumstance which is said to have never occurred before. The first salmon in the Tobique made their appearance there last year about the first of June; they were said to have differed from any that had been seen there at any time previously, being nothing more than large grilse. The com-non Tobique grilse usually runs from three to five pounds St. John Kiver salmon of the length of these large grilse, an informant said, would weigh fifteen pounds. The appearance pand size of the June r

Lefore." LOOK OUT FOR HIM -New York, July 16. -Editor Forest and Stream: There seems to be a party traveling through the Eastern States who presents letters of introduction from me, claiming in some instances to be chairman of the Fish and Game Committee of the Legislature, and on the strength of hese letters, which are torgeries, he applies for a loan of money, and has been successful in obtaming it in some in-stances. He called on Mr. F. A. Brackett, at Winchester, Mass., representing himself as Mr. T. Royal Roosevelt. After that he called on Mr. Hodge, the Commissioner of Fisheries of New Hampshire, and presented a letter purporting to be signed by me, introducing him as Mr. R. B. Roosevelt. 1 write this to you in order that you may, if you think proper, pub-lish it as a warning to all parties that this party is a fraud and a scoundrel, as I have given out no letters of introduction to any parties traveling on business of the Fish Commission.-E. G. BLACKFORD. any parties trav G. BLACKFORD.

A HIGH FISHWAY.—Inspector Rogers inform us that both shad and alewives have successfully passed through his fishways over the falls at Magaguadavic River at St. George, N. B. It will be remembered that he built his patent fishway buce last fall, and for the first time in the history of the world fish have been successfully passed over a fall of sixty-eight feet in height, and the most of it perpendicular.—Halifax Herald.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES. FIELD TRIALS. Sept. 21 - Field Trials of the Manitoba Field Trials Club. Charles A. Boxer, Secretary, Box 282, Winnipeg. Nov. 8. - Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 8. - Third Annual Field Trials of the Fisher's Island Club, Fisher's Island, N. Y. Max Wenzel, Secretary, Hoboken, N J. Nov. 22. - Fighth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, Kings Deg. 6. Fighth Annual Field Trials

county, N. Y Dec. 6, Eighth Annual Field Trials of the National Field Trials Club, at Grand Junction, Tenn. DOG SHOWS.

DOG SHOWS. July 20, 21, 22 and 23.-Milwaukce Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Man-ager, Milwaukce, Wis. July 27 to 31.-Dog Show of the California Bench Show and Field Trials (1bu E. Leavesly, Superintendent, 436 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. Aug. 24, 25, 26 and 27.-First Annual Dog Show of the Latonia Agricultural association, Covington, Ky. George H. Hill, Mauager, P. O. Box 76 Cincinnati, O. Sept. 1 and 2.-First show of the American Fox Terrier Club, at Newport, R I. For fox-terriers exclusively. Edward Kelly, Secre-tary, 45 Exchange Place, New York. Sept. 8, 9 and 10. Hornellsville, NY. Dog Show, Farmers' Club Fair. J. O. Fellows, Superintendent, Hornellsville. Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.-First fall dog show of the New Jersey Ken-nel Club, Waverly, N. J. A. P. Vredenburg, secretary, Bergen Point, N. J.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R. S.-SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER. for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is pub ished every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be mearly Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed evelope kegistration fee 50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries meerted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Bo. 2832, New York, Number of entries already printed **3893**.

PARASITIC DISEASES OF DOGS .- IV.

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gaious, and as many as thirty of these parasites have been found in a single follete of the dog. The mannifesting parasite of this species contines itself to the sebaceous follicles of the face, but the camine variety occupies any part of the dog's body.
By the presence of large numbers of this mite, anne-like pustules are formed; this is accompanied with shedding of the hair, and the infested dog is said to suffer from follicular mange. When the pustules are very numerous, great impairment of health and even death may result from the excessive irritation. The propagation of this parasite is quite simple; the eggs are thrown off along with sebaceous matter or with the discharge from the pustules, and adhering to the costs of other dogs, hatch, find their way into the skin follicles, and the symptoms of follicular mange appear.
As might be pre-eupposed from its pathological history, follicular mange is an actively contagious disease, but filtby kennels, bad food, and general neglect, certainly pre-dispose dogs to acquiring follicle mites.
The symptoms of this dis ase are highly characteristic, the follicles of the skin undergo inflammation and then ighboring skin becomes red and tumefied. The hair falls out and the exuation in the follicles becomes purelat, pustules resulting. The pustules soon break, discharge their cottents, and run character and crack open and bleed frequently. The disease extends, and the infortunate animal soon becomes a hideous object, exhahng a most offenside odor. The disease is accompanied by some itching, and often by severe pain. Nutrition is greatly disturbed if the disease is allowed to continue, and the health of the animal fails. The itching in this affection is much less sever than in sarcoptic mange, and the odor and peoplar appearance of the irruption are diagnostic. As absolute diagnost may be made by examining the contents of a diseased follicle under the microscope, when the *Demodex* will be found.
Folloular mange isentirely cura

the skin. We believe that in many stubborn cases great good can be done by injecting the most diseased follicles by means of a hypodermic syringe, with the half-ounce-to-the-pint solution of carbolic acid. Only a few drops of the solution should be used in each pustule. The application of the carbolized solution in water should be

kept up for some weeks after apparent cure, in order to destroy all Demodex eggs which may remain; and if the attack has been severe the dog will require tonic remedies and careful feeding for some weeks after the irruption subsides. In the prevention of this disease its highly contagious char-acter should be remembered, and a dog with follicular mange should always be isolated. As it is to some extent communi-cable to the human skin, some care must be used in cleansing the hands after handling diseased animals, though the symp-toms produced in man by the Demodex are but trilling; indeed, according to authorities, one individual in twenty among men harbors these parasites. R. W. S. PHILADELPHIA.

SOME A.K.R. STATISTICS.

THE geographical distabilition of the 718 entries in the first half of the volume of the American Kennel Register for 1886, and the representations of the several breeds are shown in the mixing duty.

47

71

in the subjoined list:	
Alabama 3	Missouri
California 3	Michigan
Canada 13	Montana
Colorado 10	New Brunswick
Connecticut 50	New Hampshire
Dakota 4	New Jersey
Delaware 1	New York.
District of Columbia 5	North Carolina
Georgia 8	Ohio
Illinois 10	Pennsylvania
Indiana 11	Rhode Island
Iowa 5	South Carolina
Kansas 4	Texas
Kentucky 7	Tennessee
Maine 11	Virginia
Massachusetts	Vermont
Maryland 12	Wisconsin
Minnesota 3	Washington Territory
Mississippi 1	
LIST OF	BREEDS.
Basset hounds 2	Mexican hairless
Beagles 34	Pointers
Bulldogs 11	Newfoundlands
Collies	Pugs
Deerhounds	St. Bernards
Great Danes 4	Setters
Greyhounds 4	Spaniels
Foxhounds 1	Sheepdogs
Italian greyhounds 4	Terriers
Mastiffs	

DEATH OF CHAMPION RUSH.

DEATH OF CHAMPION RUSH. We have received a letter from Mr. Orgill which we publi-h below, announcing the death of champion Rush. But few dogs are more widely known than Orgill's Rush. His first appearance in public was at Baltimore in January, 1877, where he won second in the puppy class his latter sister Rose win sing first. At the first show of the Westminster Kennel Club in May, the same year, he won first in the open class for dogs under fifty-five pounds. His first champion prize was won at Philadelphia, in 1879. In 1880 and 1881 he won the champion prize at New York. He also won many other prizes at more and the supplexed. He was used extensively in the stud and leaves behind him a large number of descendants, some of which have made their mark both in the field and on the bene. Following is Mr. Orgil's letter: "THE CEDARS. Bond's, Tenn, July 16, *-Editor Forest and Stream*: Our old pointer dog champion Rush died this morn-ing, aged 10 years and 3 months. He did not seem to have any disease, but passed quietly away without suffering the storement."

FOX-TERRIER SHOW.

FOX-TERRIER SHOW. THE American Fox-Terrier Club will give their first show at Newport, R. I., Sept. I and 2, Mr. F. Redmond, of London, Eng., a well-known authority on the breed, has con-sented to act as judge. The prize list is a liberal one, and the classification provides for all. The premium list is as follows: Champion dog (smooth), §25; bitch, the same. Open dogs, \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5; bitches, the same. Pupples dogs, \$15, \$10 and \$5; oitches, the same. Wire-hair, open, dogs, \$15, \$10 and \$5; oitches, the same. Wire-hair, dogs or bitches over seven years of age, \$15 and \$10. Novice class, smooth or wire-hair, dogs or bitches, \$15, \$10 and \$5. Silver cups, value \$25, are offered for best dog or bitch, best dog, best bitch. hest wire-hair dog or bitch, best pair, dog and bitch; best exhibt, not less thau three. Mr. F. Redmond kindly offers a silver cup, value five guineas, for the best American bred dog or bitch under 12 months old. Entry blanks may be obtained of the secretary, Mr. Edw. Kelly, 45 Exchange place, New York. THE ENGLISH FIELD TRIALS -Newark N. J. July 12

the secretary, Mr. Edw. Kelly, 45 Exchange place, New York. THE ENGLISH FIELD TRIALS.—Newark, N. J., July 12. Editor Forest and Stream: I think you have been led into error about the Reynald stake of the English National field trials The Kennel Gazette record you quote is incomplete. The London Field's account is very different. It says, May I, page 549: "The judges now placed Mr. D. R. Scratton's Hero first in pointers; Mr. Heywood Lonsdale's Jovial tirst in setters, Hero also taking the honors awarded for the absolute best of both varieties in the stake. As to the second best dog therein, the setter Rose and pointer Lass of Bow ran off to see which would better grace that position. The latter went with all her old style, and made a fine point at the bottom of the first field, and was quickly backed. Somehow or other the worker of Rose made his dog raise the birds, which caused the spectators to believe she had gained the point, sto which Belle of Bow [sic] showed so much jealousy, by rushing in and standing them as if they were really hers, that the judges properly decided in favor of the setter." I think you should make the record complete in FOREST AND STREAM.—SYNTAX. [The above was in type for last week, but was inadvertently omitted. The Freld's report is as quoted and is undoubtedly correct.] correct.]

THE WAVERLY DOG SHOW.—A contract for five years has been signed by the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, Amos Clark, President, and the New Jersey Kennel (lub, C. J. Peshall, President, by which it is agreed that the Agricul-tural Society is to provide on the fair grounds at Waverly a suitable building and that the Kennel Club is to give annual dog shows in connection with the State fair. The Kennel Club to have full charge of the show.

THE ST. LOUIS PRIZES. -Boston, July 17. -Editor Forest and Stream: I received a check from St. Louis Club this A. M., July 17, for premiums won by me. -J. P. BARNARD, JR.

THE TRIAL OF DR. WATSON, of Jersey City, for cruelly tortuing dogs, was held last week; the doctor being con-victed and fined.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

LET No Notice Taken of Abonymous Correspondents. G. J. S., Bleck River Falls, Wis - I have a Gordon and Irish setter pup, born in January, 1856, that seems to be all right in every way except his yets. They are clear and bright, but the lower lids hang down and the white of the eye is more or less bloodshot all the time. The pup is remarkably large for his age, and in good condition. I thought at first be was going to have distemper, but he is apparently all right every other way. Can you tell me the probable cause and

give me a remedy? The eves appear to be redder after having been in water. Ans. Get a stick of blue stone (copper sulphate) and touch the lower lid lightly every morning, or have a solution of zinc sul-phate made of the strength of two grains to the ounce of water, and drop a few drops into the outer conner of the eye night and morning, allowing it to diffuse itself over the eyeball.

L. D. H., Bethel, Conn. – A setter has had a slight attack of distem-per; he has entirely recovered with exception of a severe twitching of face and jaws. Ans. Your dog suffers from chorea, a very com-mon sequel to distemper Give three drops of the following solution there times daily in the food: Of stryching sulphare, two grains; of water, one ounce. Mix. After three weeks stop this and give Fow-ler's solution of arsenic in four-drop doses in the food three times daily.

There times daily in the food: Of strychifts sulphate, two grains; of the test solution of arsenic in four-drop doses in the food three times of solution of arsenic in four-drop doses in the food three times.
S. H. H. Concerd. – A setter had the distemper in April, from which the thought be had recovered with the exception of us; eyes, in which the thought be had recovered with the exception of us; eyes, in which the thought be had recovered with the exception of us; eyes, in which the thought be had recovered with the exception of us; eyes, in which the thought be had recovered with the exception of us; eyes, in which the the the is a goal of the inside of foreless and on breast, they bare since spread and have exceeded by Stonehenge; this coat is very bad, the and the the affected parts in a solution of arsel and what few vegetables and scraps of meet are left from the bar falling out; ever easily. He is rather thin in the bar falling out; ever easily. The is rather thin and the the shapedite is not very cod; but the is in good spirits and strate and what few vegetables and scraps of meet are left from the bar of bar of the use some of your many faster. The the off the dose one drop daily up to to do the drive free weeks excent the obse one drop daily up to to to the the shapedite and the easy the following remedy (and report result) in any and and they they the following remedy (and report result) in any and and they dose, if are in for aged dogs and half the quantity for pups sees where the mucous membrane is involved, as in diarnbea, dysterst and bar weeks of the most performed with easy of the dose one week. The other weeks and on the easy of the dose one drop daily up to to do a form, day the following remedy (and report result) in any and and they dose, if are in the fold again in one week. The other weeks and on the assolution of a following remedy (and result in both cases what he the dose one are described at the strate of the day be weeks and to be appended) and the above solutite the meel

KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTE BLANKS.—For the convenience of breeders we have prepared a series of blanks for "Names Claimed," "Whelps," "Bred" and "Sales." All Kennel Notes must be sent to us on these blanks, which will be forwarded to any address on receipt of stamped and directed envelope. Send for a set of them Sets of 200 of any one form, bound, for retaining duplicates, sent postpaid, 30 cents. NAMES CLAIMED.

80 cents.
 NAMES CLAIMED.
 ET Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.
 Don. By Frank F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., for white, brown ear, the white Violet (A. K. 8139) out of White Violet (A. K. 819).
 Lady Janc. By Frank F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., for white built trier dog, whelped May 23, 1886, by Count (A.K.K. 8178) out of White Violet (A. K. 879).
 Model Bondhu. By A. H. Bassett, for black and white English setter bitch, whelped March 23, 1886, by Count (A.K.K. 8178) out of White Violet (A.K. B. 789).
 Model Bondhu. By A. H. Bassett, for black and white English setter bitch, whelped March 23, 1886, by Gus Bondhu (Dashing Bondhu. Novel) out of Model Druid.
 Shell Bondhu. By F. A. Waite, North Attleboro, Mass., for black and white English setter dog, whelped March 4, 1786, by Gus Bondhu (Dashing Bondhu -Novel) out of Lynn (A.K.R 2420).
 Dollte Edgecomb, Edgecomb Maid. Edgecomb Lassie, Daisy Edgecomb, Bonnie Edgecomb and Edgecomb Beauty. By Lotnan Kenels, Stepney. Conn., for sable and white politer bitch, whelped May 4, 1886, by Oscar II. (imported Oscar-imported Fauny) out of imported Lady Edgecomb.
 The Catcher. By J. R. Barraelough. South Norwalk, Conn., for sable colle dog, whelped May 21, 1886, by Montrose (A.K.R. 891) out of imported Midolthin Lassie (Ernest-Tibble).
 Lothia Chief, By Loblian Kennels, Stepney, Conn., for sable colle dog, whelped May 21, 1886, by Montrose (A.K.R. 891) out of imported Midolthin-Lassie (Ernest-Tibble).
 Thitan Help. By Loblian Kennels, Stepney, Conn., for sable colle dog, whelped May 21, 1886, by Montrose (A.K.R. 891) out of imported Midolthin-Lassie (Ernest-Tibble).
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 Thitan Help. By Loblian Kennels, Stepney, Conn., for sable colle dog, whelped

NAMES CHANGED. NAMES CHANGED. Lady Isabella to Isa.-Editor Forest and Stream; As Mr. Flord Vall has claumed the name Lady Isabella for his pointer bitch prior to myself, as per your last issue, please change the name of mine to Isa, and oblige-C. W. LITTLEJORN (Leesburg, Va., July 16). BRED

Borraus (The Earl-Trouble) to F. F. Dole's Count (A.K.R. 3178), July 15.
Bertha-Count. Jobn Wbitaker's (Philadelohia, Pa.) bull terrier birch Bertha (Dutch, Jr., A.K.R. 1887-Young Venom) to F. F. Dole's Count (A.K.R. 3178), July 17.
Siber Queen-Montrose E. J. Hawley's (Stepney, Conn.) collie birch Silver Queen (Kinz Macbeth-Midlothian Lassie) to Lothian Ken-nels' Montrose (A.K. 891), July 14.
Lady Clyde-Aiontrose, E. J. Hawley's (Stepney, Conn.) collie birch Lady Clyde (A.K. 883) to Lothian Kennels' Montrose (A.K.R. 801), July 10.
Princess-Montrose, W. N. French's (Trumbull, Conn.) collie birch Indy Clyde, A.K. 891), July 14.
Topsy - Montrose, P. A. Howe's (New Milferd, Conn.) collie birch Topsy to Lothian Kennels' Montrose (A.K.R. 801), July 16.
Topsy - Montrose, E. J. Hawley's (Stepney, 'onn.) collie birch Topsy to Lothian Kennels' Montrose (A.K.R. 801), July 16.
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Topsy to Lothian Kennels' Montrose (A.K.R. 801), July 16.

Forsy to Lohan Kennels' anothrose (A.K.K. S.H. June 16.
 Fanny H.-. Montrose, E. J. Hawker's (Stroper, 'onn.) collie hitch
 Fan. et H. (A.K.R. 881) to Lothian Kennels' Montrose (A.K.A. 891),
 July 8.
 scotch Mollie - King Macbeth. O. H. Hull's (Monroe, Conn.) collie
 bitch Scotch Mollie (A.K.R. 244) to Lothian Kennels' King Macheth,
 July 7.
 Kelpie - Bobbie Burns. Associated Fanciers' (Philadelphia, Pa.)
 Dandie Dinmout bitch Kelpie (A.K.R. 1312) to Jas. Rae's Bobbie Burns
 A.K. R. 2907, May 14.
 Fan- Crozteth. R. L. Hall's pointer bitch Van to Neversink Lodge
 Kranels' Croxten (Hang-June), June 18.
 Dolly-Drake. Neversink Lodge Kennels' (Guymard, N. Y.) pointer
 bitch Boly to their Drake (croxteth-Lass), July 13
 Beauly-Crozteth J. Find's pointer toich Suaty to Neversink
 Lodge kennels' Croxteth (Bang-Jane, June 16.
 Madge Johnny Capt. F. H. D. Vieth's (Ottawa, Ont.) Clumber
 spanel bitch in Madge (Ben-Joan) to F. H. F. Mercer's Johnny (Ben-Joan), July 11.
 Flora-Greze. Locust Grove Kennels' (Manton, R. I.) native England, July 11.

Flora-Gene. Locust Grove Kennels' (Manton, R. I.) native Eng-lish setter bitch Flora (Dick-Gipsy) to E. A. Milne's Gene (Drud-Ruby), June 29.

WHELPS.

Little Nellie. F. F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.) bull-terrier bitch H Gunther......

Little Nellie (Paddy_____), July 11, six (two dogs), by his The Baron (Dutch-White Rose). Rhena. Bayard Tbayer's (Lareaster, Mass) pointer bitch Rhona (Sangshot-Rose), June 14, nine (five dogs), by Locust Grove Kennels' Dean (Sensation-Daisy Dean). Smut II Locust Grove Kennels' (Manton, R. I) rative setter bitch Smut II Locust Grove Kennels' (Manton, R. I) rative setter bitch Smut II (Pratt's Trim-Smut), July 1, eleven (eight dogs), by their Sam (Green's Sam-Smut II). Floy, J. E. Thayer's (Lancaster, Mass.) pointer bitch Floy (Charley Ress-Flirt), July 8, seven five dogs), by Locust Grove Kennels' Dean (Sensation-Daisy Dean). Lue. H. P Dortch's (Goldsborough) pointer bitch Lue (Bow-Jaunty), July 9, hee (four dogs), by Graphic Kennels' Graphic (A.K.R. 231). BALES.

811). SALES. LET Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

BALES.
BATT Notes must be sort on the Prepared Blanks.
Toney. White bull-terrier dog, whelped May 28, 1886, by Count (A.K.R 3178) out of White Yolet (A.K.R. 3799), hy F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to Jas. M. Cox, Morristown, N. J.
Lady Jane. White bull-terrier bitch, whelped May 28, 1886, by Count (A.K.R. 3178) out of White Yolet (A.K.R. 3799), by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to G. Howard Davison, Mabbettsville, N.Y.
Don. White, brown ear, bull-terrier dog, whelped May 28, 1886, by Count (A.K.R. 3178) out of White Yolet (A.K.R. 3799), by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to H. F. Twitchell, Boston, Massett, White White White Yolet (A.K.R. 3799), by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to H. F. Twitchell, Boston, Massett, White Wh

PRESENTATIONS. Bannerman-Trinket whelps. Be gles, whelped May 25, 1886, by W. S. Diffenderfier, Ballmore, Md., a dog and bitch to Wm. Kizer and a dog to Jas. G. Clark, Jr., same place, and a bitch to F. B. Don-aldson, Elk Ridge, Md.

aldson, Elk Ridge, Md. DEATHS. Paris Gem. English setter bitch, whelped June 10, 1856 (Count (Bladson-Paris Q-een), owned by W. B. Bowen, Rocklaud, Mass., July 12, from distemper. Rush. Lemon and white pointer dog.whelped April 17, 1876 (A.K.R. 35°), owned by Edmund Orzill, Bond's, Tenn., July 16. Ruby Black, white and tan Farkish setter bitch, whelped Jan. 15, 1878 (A.K.R. 120., owned by H. E. Hamilton, New York, July 's, from paralysis of the heart.

EVERY pair of Allen's bow facing oars warranted. Send for little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, III.-Adv.

Bifle and Tray Shooting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

HIGH TRAJECTORY.

High the series of the series

FOREST AND STREAM.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES. A REVIEW OF TWELVE YEARS.

A REVIEW OF TWELVE YEARS. INTERNATIONAL rifle matches start with the Irlsh-American match of 1874. In the summer of the previous year the Irlsh team of small-bore marksmen had for the first time won the Elcho bield from the Scotch and English shooters. They were the cham-pions then of Great Britain, and Major A. Blennerhasset Leech, who in 1867 had founded the Irish Rifle Association, was so pleased over the doings of his compatriots, that he sent out a sweeping challenge across the ocean, hoping to extend the fame of the Irish team in this direction. His letter was published here in November, 1873, and the Amateur Rifle Club, a young organization, at once took up the chal-lenge, The club knew next to uching of long-range work, but with the hope rather than any expectation of victory, the conditions of the dailenge were agreed to by Col Geo. W. Wingate. The match took place on Sept. 26, 1874, at Creedmoor. It was a very bot day, and the foreigners suffered with the heat. The highest possible score per man teach range was 60, under the old system of marking. The score stood: score stood: AMERICAN TEAM-Col. G. W. Wingate, Captain. 800vds. 900yds. 10

	800yds	900yds.	1000yds.	TT
Lieut Henry Fulton, Remington		57	56	171
G W Yale, Sharps		56	51	162
Col John Bodine, Remington		51	53	158
Col H A Gildersleeve, Sharps		51	51	155
L L Hepburn, Remington	. 53	50	46	149
Gen T S Dakin, Sharps	. 53	45	41	139
Team aggregate	326	310	298	934
00 0				
		1 0		
IRISH TEAM-Major A. Blennerha				
	800yds	. 900yds.	taln. 1000yds.	T'l
John Rigby, Righy	800yds			T'l 163
John Rigby, Righy	800yds	. 900yds.	1000yds.	
John Rigby, Righy James Wilson, Rigby	800yds . 52 . 54	. 900yds. 56	1000yds. 55	163
John Rigby, Righy James Wilson, Rigby Dr J B Hamilton, Eigby	800yds 52 54 58	. 900yds. 56 51	1000yds. 55 55	163 160
John Rigby, Righy James Wilson, Rigby Dr J B Hamilton, Rigby Joshua Milner, Rigby	800yds 52 54 58 58 57	. 900yds. 56 51 52	1000yds. 55 55 50	163 160 160
John Rigby, Righy James Wilson, Rigby Dr J B Hamilton, Rigby Joshua Milner, Rigby Edmund Johnson, Rigby	800yds 52 54 58 58 57 50	900yds. 56 51 52 49	1000yds. 55 55 50 48	163 160 160 154
John Rigby, Righy James Wilson, Rigby Dr J B Hamilton, Rigby Joshua Milner, Rigby	800yds 52 54 58 58 57 50	900yds. 56 51 52 49 49	1000yds. 55 55 50 48 51	163 160 160 154 150

There was a return match in 1875. The Irishmen wanted satis tetion and on their own soil. A team was called together, and or me 29, upon the historic Dollymount in Dublin harbor, the match is fought. A fine team had been sent over under Col. H. A. Gilder ever, and another victory followed for the Americans. It was no good shooting day, but the scores ran high, as follows, same scor

AMERICAN	TEAM-COL Henry A.	Gudersi	eeve, Ca	ptain	
		800vds.	900vds.	1000yds.	T
Gen Thomas S Dak	in, Remington		55	52	10
Col Henry A Gilder	sleeve, Sharps	56	56	52	16

Col Henry A Gildersleeve, Sharps	56	56	52	164
Col Jobn Bodine, Remington		63	51	162
Maj Henry Fulton, Remington	58	57	46	161
Geo W Yale, Sharps		52	51	160
Capt R C Coleman, Remington	56	48	52	156
oupt it o conclude, itoming to internet				
Team aggregate		327	304	968
IRISH TEAM-Major A. B. Le	ech, C	laptain.		
	BOOyds	. 900yds.	1000yds.	T'l
Jas Wilson, Rigby	58	50	55	163
Edmund Johnson, Rigby	58	54	50	162
Dr J. B Hamilton, Rigby	56	54	51	161
J G Pollock, Rigby	59	53	49	161
John McKenna, Rigby	52	44	53	149
J K Milner, Rigby	55	37	41	133
Team aggregate	. 338	292	299	929
The Canadian small-hore men thought i	t woul	d be a g	ood strok	e to
challenge the victorious Americans, an	d in '	this way	jump i	as
challenge the victorious Americans, an	d in '	this way	jump in	a as
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge wa	d in is sent r Rifie	this way by the Club.	y jump in Victoria I promptly	n as Rifle
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge wa	d in is sent r Rifie	this way by the Club.	y jump in Victoria I promptly	n as Rifle
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge wa	d in is sent r Rifie	this way by the Club.	y jump in Victoria I promptly	n as Rifle
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge we Club, of Hamilton, Ont, to the Amateu cepted, and on Sept. 25, 1875, the mat- against a junior team. There was a	d in as sent r Rifie ch wa rear f	this way by the Club, as shot ishtail w	y jump in Victoria J promptly at Creedn vind and	as Rifle ac- noor the
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge wa Club, of Hamilton, Ont. to the Amateu cepted, and on Sept. 25, 1875, the mat against a junior team. There was a : Canadians suffered a defeat. The scoring	d in ssent r Rifie ch wa rear f z was	this way by the club, as shot ishtail w upon the	y jump in Victoria J promptly at Creedn vind and present	as Rifle ac- noor the tar-
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge we Club. of Hamilton, Ont. to the Amateu cepted, and on Sept. 25, 1875, the mat against a junior team. There was a Canadians suffered a defeat. The scorin get, making each man's highest possib	d in ssent r Rifie ch wa rear f z was	this way by the club, as shot ishtail w upon the	y jump in Victoria J promptly at Creedn vind and present	as Rifle ac- noor the tar-
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge we Glub, of Hamilton, Ont. to the Anateu cepted, and on Sept. 25, 1875, the mat- against a junior team. There was a Canadians suffered a defeat. The scoring ret, making each man's highest possib The score stood:	d in r Riffic ch wa rear f z was ole at	this way by the e Club, as shot ishtail v upon the each ra	y jump in Victoria 1 promptly at Creedn vind and present nge 75 po	as Rifle ac- noor the tar-
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge we Club, of Hamilton, Ont. to the Amateu cepted, and on Sept. 25, 1875, the mat against a junior team. There was a i Canadians suffered a defeat. The scorin get, making each man's highest possit The score stood: <u>AMERICAN TEAM</u> -Gen. T. S. J	d in this sent r Rifle ch was rear f g was ble at Dakin,	this way by the e Club, as shot ishtail v upon the each ra Captain	y jump in Victoria 1 promptly at Creedn vind and present nge 75 po	as Rifle ac- noor the tar-
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge we Club. of Hamilton, Ont. to the Amateu cepted, and on Sept. 25, 1875, the mat against a junior team. There was a t Canadians suffered a defeat. The scoring get, making each man's highest possib The score stood: <u>AMERICAN TEAM</u> -Gen. T. S. 1	d in as sent r Rific ch wa rear f z was ble at Dakin, 800yds	this way by the e Club, as shot ishtail v upon the each ra Captain	y jump in Victoria J promptly at Creedn vind and present nge 75 po . 1000yds.	a as Rifle ac- toor the tar- ints.
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge we Club, of Hamilton, Ont. to the Amateu cepted, and on Sept. 25, 1875, the rat gainst a junior team. There was a Canadians suffered a defeat. The scoring get, making each man's highest possit The score stood: <u>AMERICAN TEAM-Gen. T. S. 1</u> W B Farwell, Remington	d in as sent r Rific ch was rear f z was ble at Dakin, 800yds . 69	this way by the club, is shot is tail v upon the each ra Captain 900yds	y jump in Victoria 1 promptly at Creedn vind and present nge 75 po	ac- noor the tar- ints.
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge we capture of the second second second against a junior team. There was a to Canadians suffered a defeat. The scoring get, making each man's highest possib The score stood: <u>AMERICAN TEAM</u> -Gen. T. S. 1 W B Farwell, Remington	d in s sent r Rific ch was rear f z was ble at Dakin, 800yds . 69 . 62	this way to by the e Club, is shot is shot upon the each ra , Captain i. 900yds 61 68	y jump in Victoria J promptly at Creedn at Creedn ind and present nge 75 po 1000yds.	n as Rifle ac- noor the tar- ints. T'l 193 187
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge we Glub, of Hamilton, Ont. to the Amateu cepted, and on Sept. 25, 1875, the mat against a junior team. There was a Canadians suffered a defeat. The scoring get, making each man's highest possit The score stood: <u>AMERICAN TEAM</u> -Gen. T. S. 1 W B Farwell, Remington <u>A V Canfield</u> , Jr. Remington. <u>L L Hepburn, Remington</u> .	d in ts sent r Rific ch wa rear f z was ble at Dakin, 800yds . 69 . 62 . 60	this way by the club, is shot is thail w upon the each ra Captain , 900yds 61	y jump in Victoria 1 promptly at Creedn vind and present nge 75 po 1000yds. 63	n as Rifle ac- noor the tar- ints, T'l 193
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge we Club. of Hamilton, Ont. to the Amateu cepted, and on Sept. 25, 1875, the mat against a junior team. There was a i Canadians suffered a defeat. The scorin get, making each man's highest possit The score stood: <u>AMERICAN TEAM-Gen. T. S. 1</u> W B Farwell, Remington	d in ts sent r Riffe ch wa rear f z was ole at Dakin, 800yds . 69 . 62 . 60 . 59	this way to by the e Club, is shot is shot upon the each ra , Captain a, 900yds 61 68 62 63	 jump in Victoria J promptly at Creedn vind and present nge 75 po . <l< td=""><td>n as Rifle ac- noor the tar- ints. T'l 193 187 184</td></l<>	n as Rifle ac- noor the tar- ints. T'l 193 187 184
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge we Club, of Hamilton, Ont. to the Anateu cepted, and on Sept. 25, 1875, the mat against a junior team. There was a Canadians suffered a defeat. The scoring et, making each man's highest possit The score stood: <u>AMERICAN TEAM</u> —Gen. T. S. 1 W B Farwell, Remington A V Canfield, Jr. Remington. L L Hepburn, Remington. L C Bruce, Sharps. F Hyde, Remington.	d in ts sent r Riffic ch was rear f g was ole at Dakin, 800yds 62 60 59 65	this way by the club, as shot lishtail v upon the each ra captain a 900yds 61 68 62 63 60	 jump in Victoria 1) Victoria 2) promptly at Creedn rind and a present nge 75 po . 1000yds. . 1000yds. . 63 . 57 . 62 . 61 . 56 	n as Rifie ac- noor the tar- ints. T'l 193 187 184 183 181
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge we Club, of Hamilton, Ont., to the Amateu cepted, and on Sept. 25, 1875, the mat against a junior team. There was a i Canadians suffered a defeat. The scorin get, making each man's highest possit The score stood: <u>AMERICAN TEAM-Gen. T. S. J</u> W B Farwell, Remington	d in as sent r Riffe ch wa rear f z was lle at Dakin, 800yds 69 62 62 62 63 63	this way to by the e Club, is shot ishtail v upon the each ra Captain 61 68 62 63 60 51	 jump in Victoria 1) promptly at Creedn vind and op present nge 75 po 1000yds. 63 57 62 61 56 66 	n as Bifie ac- noor the tar- ints. T'l 193 187 184 183 181 180
challenge the victorious Americans, an champions of the world. A challenge we Club, of Hamilton, Ont. to the Anateu cepted, and on Sept. 25, 1875, the mat against a junior team. There was a Canadians suffered a defeat. The scoring et, making each man's highest possit The score stood: <u>AMERICAN TEAM</u> —Gen. T. S. 1 W B Farwell, Remington A V Canfield, Jr. Remington. L L Hepburn, Remington. L C Bruce, Sharps. F Hyde, Remington.	d in as sent r Riffe ch wa rear f g was lle at Dakin, 800yds 69 62 60 59 62 63 51	this way by the club, as shot lishtail v upon the each ra captain a 900yds 61 68 62 63 60	 jump in Victoria 1) Victoria 2) promptly at Creedn rind and a present nge 75 po . 1000yds. . 1000yds. . 63 . 57 . 62 . 61 . 56 	n as Rifie ac- noor the tar- ints. T'l 193 187 184 183 181

W B Farwell, Remington	09	01	03	199
A V Canfield, Jr, Remington		68	57	187
L L Hepburn, Remington		62	62	184
L C Bruce, Sharps		63	61	183
F Hyde, Remington	65	60	56	181
H S Jewell, Sharps		51	66	180
J S Conlln, Sharps		55	52	158
L Geiger, Remington		47	50	143
D Goigor, atoming to a tritter the				
Team aggregate	475	469	467	1409
CANADIAN TEAM-C K. I		Captain		
CANADIAN TEAM-C. K. I	Murray,			s. T'l
8	Murray, 800yo	ls. 900yd	s. 1006yd	
George Murison, Metford	Murray, 800yo 67	ls. 900yd 58	s. 1006yd 64	189
George Murison, Metford J J Mason, Metford	Murray, 800yo 67 63	ls. 900yd 58 55	s. 1006yd 64 62	189 181
George Murison, Metford J J Mason, Metford D Mitchell, Metford	Murray, 800yo 67 63 53	ls. 900yd 58 55 65	s. 1006yd 64 62 59	189 181 177
George Murison, Metford J J Mason, Metford D Mitchell, Metford Wm Mitchell, Metford	Murray, 800yo 67 63 53 58	ls. 900yd 58 55 65 57	s. 1006yd 64 62 59 57	189 181 177 172
George Murison, Metford J J Mason, Metford D Mitchell, Metford Wm Mitchell, Metford F Schwarz, Metford	Murray, 800yc 67 63 53 58 58 58 58	ls. 900yd 58 55 65 57 52	s. 1006yd 64 62 59 57 60	189 181 177 172 170
George Murison, Metford J J Mason, Metford D Mitchell, Metford Wm Mitchell, Metford F Schwarz, Metford. C K Murray, Metford.	Murray, 800yo 67 63 53 58 58 58 60	ls. 900yd 58 55 65 57 52 51	s. 1006yd 64 62 59 57 60 57	189 181 177 172 170 168
George Murison, Metford J J Mason, Metford D Mitchell, Metford Wm Mitchell, Metford F Schwarz, Metford	Murray, 800yc 67 63 53 58 58 58 60 59	ls. 900yd 58 55 65 57 52	s. 1006yd 64 62 59 57 60	189 181 177 172 170

1545

490

473 1384 439 472 Team aggregate .. I have the Centennial of the United States was celebrated and as art of this celebration a "Palma" as the emblem of the long-range hampionship of the world was provided and all the world bidden ome and shoot for it. It was to be a two days' match in teams of light men at the new targets, possible 75 per man per range, and at reedmoor on Sept. 14 the match opened with beautiful weather. The teams and scores were:

First Day. T'l 209 202 201 198 196 196 198 191

 martin Boyd, Ingram.
 00
 02
 03

 Total aggregate.
 535
 528
 528

 IRISH TEAM-Major A. B. Leech, Captaln.
 800yds. 900yds. 1000yds.
 69
 69
 65

 Edmund Johnson, Rigby.
 63
 63
 66
 64
 64
 1000yds.

 J K Milner, Rigby.
 75
 67
 64
 64
 66
 66
 61

 Lieut A Ward. Rigby.
 64
 65
 65
 64
 62
 66

 Henry Dyas, Rigby.
 64
 65
 61
 64
 65
 61

 W R Joynt, Rigby.
 65
 66
 64
 65
 61

 1586 T'i 206 204 204 200 194 192 192 188 524 523 524 523 , Captain. 900yds. 1000yds. 65 66 64 65 66 65 62 1582 T'l 203 202 200 199 198 194 192 189 65 70 63 63 55 56 63 62 69 66 57 509 518 509 , Captain. 900yds. 1000yds. 68 69 69 61 64 66 66 64 66 52 59 54 518 1577 T'1 206 201 199 195 193 191 187 173
 Australia
 Registration
 800yd

 Sergt D Gee, Rigby
 69

 Maj J T Sleep, Rigby
 65

 J S Lynch, Rigby
 65

 J J Slade, Rigby
 63

 Capt B J Wardill, Rigby
 63

 Capt J BcG Smith, Rigby
 69

 Lieut T Draper, Rigby
 69

State of the second sec
 Team aggregate.
 51
 55
 52

 Scond Day -The scores on the second day, Sept. 15, stood:
 AMERICAN TEAM.
 50
 52

 AMERICAN TEAM.
 S00yds. 900yds. 1000yd
 50
 66
 61
 73

 Col H A Gildersleeve, Sharps.
 68
 61
 71
 65
 69
 62

 Leavence
 Webrence.
 65
 69
 62
 66
 61
 65

 Lawrence Weber, Remington.
 67
 61
 65
 68
 68
 66

 Lawrence Weber, Remington.
 60
 63
 65
 68
 65

 Gen T S Dakin, Remington.
 66
 62
 55
 68

 Team cargemente
 Ferrer
 64
 65
 58
 1490 900 yds, 1000 yds, 73 66 61 71 69 62 59 68 61 65 63 65 63 65 68 54 62 58 T'1 203 200 196 195 193 188 188 186 .509 515 1549 900yds, 1000yds, 62 69 61 75 62 71 62 67 62 67 62 62 54 65 60 59 T'l 199 198 196 191 190 188 185 175 1522 J J Slade. Rigby 80 Sergt D Gee, Rigby. Capt H J King, Rigby. Lieut T T Draper, Rigby. J S Lynch, Rigby Major J T Sleep, Rigby Capt B J Wardill, Rigby. T'l 205 196 190 189 188 187 185 177 1517 T'l 196 194 190 183 183 183 182 182 182 $71 \\ 64 \\ 62 \\ 62 \\ 54 \\ 60 \\ 60 \\ 57 \\$ 61 61 59 61 57 47
 omas Whitetan
 J Mitchell, Metford
 525
 462
 400

 Team aggregate.
 CANADIAN TRAM.
 800yds, 900yds, 1000yds.

 eut J Adam, Rigby.
 66
 60
 64

 ajor W H Cotton, Metford.
 63
 57
 68

 ajor J M Gibson, Metford.
 58
 65
 59

 Murison, Metford.
 60
 40
 40

 Murison, Metford.
 55
 57
 54

 Apt J J Mason, Metford.
 55
 57
 54

 Apt J J Metford.
 55
 57
 54

 Apt J J Metford.
 55
 57
 54
 1477 T'l 190 186 183 183 $166 \\ 168$

 George Disher, Metford.
 55
 53
 55
 163

 Team aggregate.
 492
 465
 476
 1433

 American team.
 1175
 1033
 1018
 3126

 Irish team.
 1037
 1009
 158
 3104

 Scotch team.
 1007
 1003
 1018
 3126

 Canadian team.
 1037
 1003
 1018
 3903

 Australlan team.
 1033
 1018
 991
 2062

 Canadian team.
 1035
 1018
 991
 2062

 and promptly accorded another 'go'' at the Americar fiftemen. The match was set down for Sept. 21, 1876. It was a cold, gust v day, and promptly accorded another 'go'' at the Americar fiftemen. The score running, with a possible 75 polnts per man per range:

 Maencox TEAM-Major Henry Fulton, Captaln.
 800yds. 900yds. 1000yds. 70
 70

 Ransom Rathbone, Remington.
 71
 70
 70
 208

 Major Henry Fulton, Remington.
 66
 64
 198

 Major Henry Fulton, Remington.
 66
 64
 198

 Major Henry Fulton, Remington.
 70
 51
 71

 Uwber, Remington.
 66
 64
 < 360
 Team aggregate
 409
 386

 Joshua K Milner, Righy
 68
 72

 Henry Dyas, Righy
 66
 64

 William Rigby, Rigby
 69
 61

 Lieut George Fenton, Rigby
 66
 59

 Edmund Johnson, Rigby
 61
 56

 W R Joynt, Rigby
 61
 56
 1165 206 198 197 189 184 180 66 68 67 64 63 63 540 67 69 66 67 71 69 65 60 209 207 207 206 205 204 198 193 . 558 537 2AN TEAM. 800yds. 900yds. . 74 72 . 74 71 . 70 73 . 72 65 . 72 68 . 70 66 . 70 67 531 1629 1000y 78 71 70 70 73 65 67 61 219 216 215 213 210 205 203 198
 T S Dakin, itemingkon
 10

 Team aggregate.
 574

 Bir Henry Halford, Metford
 72

 H S W Evans, Metford
 72

 Lieut G Fenton, Rigby
 69

 Wm Rigby, Rigby
 72

 Lieut-Col Fenton, Rigby
 72

 Junt-Col Fenton, Rigby
 72

 Jameson, Rigby
 70

 J K Milner, Rigby
 70

 J K Milner, Rigby
 64

 Mum Perguson, Rigby
 64

 Manne commente
 559
 554 550 1679 207 205 203 203 203 202 200 198 195 66 66 70 62 66 63 63 63 $\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ 67 \\ 64 \\ 69 \\ 66 \\ 67 \\ 66 \\ 68 \end{array}$ 518 1613

Henry Day.	St. J.	Halford, Captain. Second Day.	

		4				
	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	800yds.	900yds.	1000yds.
Pearse	28		28	29	32	27
obert McVittie	. 31	34	30	26	30	25
J Parry		33	29	25	24	31
Boulter		32	32	31	25	24
Caldwell		33	81	25	26	25
W Dods.		31	32	26	26	20
Oliver		30	29	21	31	27
Bates.		31	28	24	28	25
T Godsal		27	30	29	24	22
P Humphry		32	24	21	23	32
Goodear		29	24	26	26	25
Heap		34	26	10	18	24
Team aggregate	. 840	378	344	293	313	307

FOREST AND STREAM.

AMERICAN TEAM-Col. John Bodine, Captain. First Day. Second Day Pirst Day. 200rds. 500rds. 600rds. .30 3.4 .31 33 .30 32 .29 31 .29 32 .27 31 .31 29 .25 28 .21 25 .22 33 .30 25 .29 23 .21 25 .22 33 .23 30 .24 .25 .25 .29 .27 31 .27 31 .27 30 .27 32 .27 30 .29 .29 .29 .29 800yds. 900yds. 1000yds. T¹168 162 158 158 158 159 159 149 149 149 149 bh Smith M Pollard W Hinman R Atkinson Hogden E P Howard MeNevin O Shakespeare.. L Paulding red Alder D Hinds 18 23 19 20 21 29 23 21 20 11 10 28 19 26 27 16 19 17 16 20 27 19 192826231726232716232420221919140 134 843 255 271 1805 369 Team aggregate, 331 236 team team

team aggregate. 351 009 040 205 271 236 The Canadians in 1868 were rewarded for their many repulses, suring a victory over an American team. The American team int up in very bad form, defeat was predicted and it came. Atch was fought on the Ainslee Wood Range, esar Hamilton, ie weather was so bad that the match was interrupted and nadian score was finished on the day following. The match ught on Aug. 16, 1882, and the score ran: CANADIAN TEAM.

Mason	. 78	67		
Margetts	. 72	72		
Goodwin		70		
Mitchell		63		
Pain	. 71	65		
Schwarz		61		
Team aggregate	. 431	398	362	1189
AMERICAN TEA				
			+	P211
	S00yds.	900yds.	1000yds.	T'1
Rathbone	. 67	60	66	193
Brown	. 68	68	62	198
Dudley		63	69	200
De Forest		72	70	211
	0.0	40	Prof.	- PAVAY

De Forest	72	70 51	211 177
Davids Todd	71	61	200
Team aggregate	 897	379	1179

nd the American team at Wimbledon, according to for a return match, Col. G. E. P. Howard was the team was made up of Lieut. Walter Scott, Third Sep Infantry, N. Y.; Sergt, T. J. Dolan, Tweifth Regiment V. L. Cash, Washineton Light Infantry; Sergt, J. L I'th Regiment, N. Y; Priv. J. M. Pollard, Washington Priv, G. Joiner, Twenty-third Regiment, N. Y; Priv eventh Regiment, N. Y; Priv. C. W. Hinman, Firs achusetts; Priv. M. W. Bull, Second Regiment, Mass John Smith, Nioth Regiment, New Jersey; Priv. S. I ton Light Infantry.

L. Cash, Washington Light Infautry; Sergt. J. L. Ash, Washington Light Infautry; Sergt. J. L. h Regiment, N. Y. ; Priv. J. M. Pollard, Washington Tiv G. Joiner, Twendy Third, Regiment, N. Y. ; Priv. Cash, Bull, Second Regiment, Massa-hın Smith, Nioth Regiment, New Jersey; Priv. S. I. nı Light Infantry. ord again led the British Volunteer team and had R. McVittie, First Dumfrie; Sergt. J. H. Dods, orp. C. G. Parry, Second Cheshire; Major G. Pearse, re: Corp. H. Bates, First Warwick; Capit. J. Rodds; Signalor, A. P. Humphrey, Cambridge University H. Young, Twenty-first Middlesex; Quartermaster, First Gloucester; Priv. G. D. Wattlesworth, Middlesex; Priv. C. D. Wattlesworth,

ashire. ere on the British side: The Decley Edge Metford used worth, Godsal, Parry, McVittle, Pearse, Lowe, Hum-Dods. The Metford rifles were used by Gibbs, Young and while Bates had a Webley-Wyley. On the American Scott, Pollard, Dolan and Cash had the Remington-Hep-the other members were armed with the Brown Standard

e match was fought on two days, July 30 being given up to the t00 and 600yds, work, while the next day was devoted to the 800, and 1000yds, shooting. They were two days of storm and rain, and lightning, and il was uot surprising that low scores resulted. I man, as before, fired 7 shots at each range, making a total pos-ot 35 points. The scores stood;

BRITISH	TEAM-Sir	Henry	Halford,	Captain.
	First Da			econd Day

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	800yds.	900yds.	1000yds	T'I
C D Wattleworth.		85	80	32	27	27	180
GC Gibbs .:		23	34	27	29	28	176
C G Parry!	. 28	32	29	26	26	29	170
11 Bates	29	34	50	29	28	20	170
SS Gouldsmith		31	27	31	27	22	169
R McVittie		31	29	24	30	20	163
J P Godsal		82	83	28	28	16	162
G Pearse	. 27	33	29	22	26	21	158
J H Dods		23	30	32	21	21	155
E Lowe	28	35	26	24	22	16	151
A P Humphry	26	29	30	27	13	24	149
C H Young	30	31	28	28	20	10	147
Team aggregate	. 340	376	854	330	297	254	1951
AM			Col How				
		First Da	у.	Se	cond Da	ıy.	
	Doordo	FOOrda	. 600,yds.	v00rde	000mdg	1000mda	T'l
S I Scott		30 30	31	33	28	22	178
		35	82	27	26	19	168
C W Hinman A B Van Heusen.		32	29	30	24	20	164
A D van neusen.	NO	0.4	40	90	AV 2	20	10.1

A B van Heusen		32 29	30	24	20	104
W Scott	29 2	27 32		20	22	162
J H Brown	30 %	29 81	25	19	27	161
J L Paulding	31 \$	50 80	31	23	17	161
T J Dolan	81 3	30 28	28	26	19	157
M W Bull	28 8	30 32		20	15	157
G Joiner	29 8	3 31	28	20	10	154
J M Pollard	30 8	31 26	29	18	19	153
J Smith	29 \$	34 32	27	17	10	149
W L Cash	28 2	26 28	24	22	19	147
-						
Team aggregate.	352 36	6 360	346	263	219	1906
With this defeat fo	r the An	nericans	abroad	the seri	ies of in	terna-
tional matches close						
work the victory lies						
blematic of the ch						
remains on America						
the British side, and						
indignoged to make						

indisposed to make an effort toward bringing all championships to this country.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

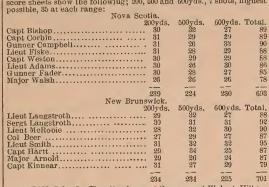
HAVERHILL, Mass., Rifle Club, July 17, Practice Match:
SEJohnson
W Worthen
J Busfield 7 5 8 9 9 7 10 6 8 5-74
E Brown 5 6 6 6 6 9 7 8 8 $9-70$
A Edgerly
A Edgerly
J Choate 4 7 9 0 6 5 6 4 5 7-53
J P M Green
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 17 At the regular shoot for club
medal yesterday, 200yds., off hand, Creedmoor target, the following
scores were made, wind strong from 10 o'clock:
Norton
Hazeltine
Burns

CREEDMOOR, July 17.—It was very hot at uring most of to day, but the shooting was tendance was the largest of the year, excep tries numbered 350 and the first cash prize Creeding asually good, that of July that of July 5. Total



13 J R byrd, 22d Reg. 20 23 43 gt G H Frazer, 47th Reg. 20 24 43 gt G H Frazer, 47th Reg. 23 20 43 gt R M Kaloch, 7th Reg. 19 23 42 ergt. Mahoney made a perfect score at 500yds. This has been but three times this year. Private J. T. Klein, of the 17th Sepa-e Company, who won the medal last year, scored a total of 47 to-7, but as he was the winner of last year, he was entitled to no ze. A peculiarity of the shooting this year is, that in the five thes that have been shot no marksman has won the first prize ce.

A CANADIAN MATCH.—Moncton, N. B., July 15.—The first inter-provincial rifle match, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick participat-ing, took place on the Moncton Rifle Range to-day. The shooting commenced about 11 and was concluded at 5. The conditions were favorable, the wind being almost a fishtail and hazing light. The score beats the best Wimbledon record, New Brunswick's total for the range being 701, or four more than the hizhest in the competition for the Kolapore Cup, while Nova Scotia's 633 was but four behind. The riflemen are delighted at the successful languration of the inter-provincial matches, and if the Nova Scotians are disappointed the New Brunswickers are surprised at the phenomenal success. The score sheets show the following; 200, 600 and 600yds., 7 shots, highest possible, 35 at each range: Nova Scutia.



225 234 701

 234
 234
 225
 701

 BO :TON, July 17. —The attendance at the range at Walnut Hill to-day was not large. The weather conditions were favorable. Follow-are the scores:
 Rest Match.
 Follow-instructure
 Follow-instructure
 Follow-instructure
 Follow-instructure
 Signal
 Follow-instructure
 Follow-instructure
 Follow-instructure
 Follow-instructure
 Follow-instructure
 Follow-instructure
 Rest Match.
 Follow-instructure
 Follow-

48 47 49 42 41 47 40 44 39 397

9-71 9-83 9-80 7-85 5-78

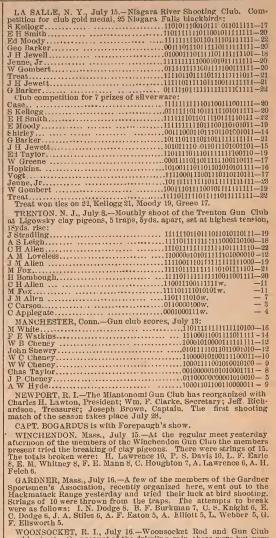
favor Cami of Li

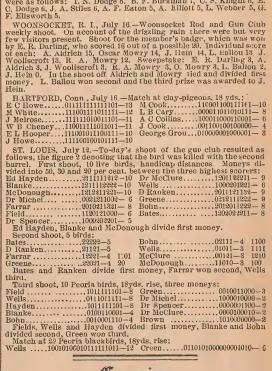
Buyds, were as tonows: Barlani, Cork, of Australia, and Davis, of Hula, 39 each. July 20.-The shooting was continued to-day. The weather was favorable. In the match for the Queen's prize, Corp. Richardson, of Cambridgeshire; Sergt, Barret, of Lancashire, and Private Jackson, of Lincolnshire, tied, with 25 points each. The tie was shot off and resulted in Jackson winning. NATONAL RIFLE CLUB.-Editor Forest and Stream: The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the club will be held at Vernon, Yt., Sept. 7, 8 and 9. A general invitation is extended to all interested in rifle shooting. Any one can become a ucember and entitled to all the point of privales and the club wills be held at Vernon, Yt., Sept. 7, 8 and 9. A general invitation is extended to all interested in rifle shooting. Any one can become a ucember and entitled to all the point of ver must give the following odds: From 15 to 201bs, Jáin. to the pound for every 10 shots. From 30 to 401bs, 1-16 in to the pound for every 10 shots. From 30 to 401bs, 1-16 in to the pound for every 10 shots. Them 30 the should be shoting room second and third strings will be shot Tuesday afternoon, second and third strings on Wedneeday. Distance 40 rods. Time rules.-N. S. BROKWAX, Secretary, Bellows Falls, VL.

THE TRAP.

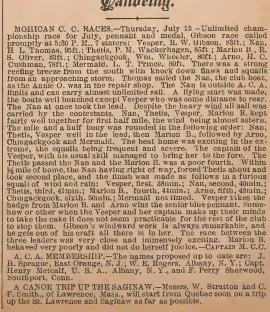
Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-quested to write on one side of the paper only.

quested to write on one side of the paper only. SACRAMENTO, July 4.—The Pacific Sportsmen's Club held its monthly shoot to-day at Agricultural Park, the result being as fol-lows, showing 84% per cent. of kills: Pedlar, 80yds1111111111-12 Graves, 25yds....11111101011-9 Bronner, 30yds....011101011111-9 Graves, 25yds....11111101011-9 Bronner, 30yds....0010111-02 Graves, 25yds....11111101011-9 Bronner, 30yds....0010111-02 - 7 Chapman, 25yds...1010111011-12 In the shoot off of the ties, Flohr won with a clean score. NEWTOWN, N. Y. July 18.—North Side Gun Club's regular monthly shoot at 7 pigeons, 5 ground traps, handicap: Jerrett, 26yds.....000111-4 Meyer, 7yds.....0100111-4 Manning 27ys ...101001-5 Siens, 26yds0100111-5 Dr Franz, 26yds.....101001-5 Barlow, 26yds......0100111-5 Eberhardt, 20yds ...101000-3 Smith, 25yds.....0000111-4 Wahlen, 26yds...........000011-4 ArtHENS, Pa., July 17.—Athens Gun Club, regular shoot, balls and









A DAY'S CRUISE ON THE OSWECO.

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BALLAST ISLAND MEET,-The second meet of the W. A. C. A. is now being held at Ballast leland, in Lake Erie.

Don't twist your neck off, but use Allen's bow-facing oars. Little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monnioutb, Ill.-Aav.

Dachting.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

THE FOUR LARGE YACHTS.

THE FOUR LARGE YACHTS. THE FOUR LARGE YACHTS. THE FOUR LARGE YACHTS. This still at Mr. Forbes's home at Naushon, and probably or a day or two sooner on the New York cruise. On July 18, May-for a day or two sooner on the New York cruise. On July 18, May-for a day or two sooner on the New York cruise. On July 18, May-for a day or two sooner on the New York cruise. On July 18, May-for a day or two sooner on the New York cruise. On July 18, May-for a day or two sooner on the New York cruise. On July 18, May-for a day on two sooner on the New York cruise. On July 18, May-for a day on two sooner on the Sidh, making the passage in two new the the lates at the ped her new mast of Cregon pline, and ine one, and will no doubt prive much stiffer than the old. The much share been lower d 6.u., and the total length increased as much, so that the length of maschead is now ift greater than before. A new topmast has also been added. Atlantic was lowered from Numm's ways on July 16, after ward towed to Whites one, where she ine one, and will no the tays on the 14th, at atoms 8:30 P. M., her was trick by lightning, her captain and one of her crew receiv in a shock, but no erious harm being done. The silly story to which as a "special despatch" to a Boston paper. Mr. Jong G. Prague and the building committee b-fog mentioned as the "medicier" who i ad interformed with the modele's designs. The model of the yacht from which the drawings were made is now in the model coron of the New York Y. C. In shows an m derate sheer aft, over whilen a separate in the arther soon thas been screwed, and so snaped as to give ex-cordinally this change, could not have been made without the Xells work A. C. The shows an m derate scheer aft, over whilen a separate in the arther are so plaint be the is only a wonder that a paper in the arther are so plaint be the is only a wonder that a paper in the arther are so plaint be the is only a wonder that a paper in the arther are so plaint be the is only a wonder that

THE AMERICAN Y. C. REGATTA AND CRUISE. O^N Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week the yachts of the American Y. C., accompanied by the iron steamer Cygnus, made their third annual cruise through Long Island Sound, the first day heing given up to the main race over the chub course from Larch-mont to New London. The fleet was smaller than last year and the race less interesting, only 8 yachts entering and 2 more going the course.

course. The prizes offered were the 3 Emery Cups, 1 in each class of over 150ft L. W L., S5 to 150ft. and over 50 and under 85ft; slso the Com-modore's Cup, for best elap-ed time, and 1 under Mr. C. H. Haswell's formula. The entries and elements were: Boiler Pres-

talanta

Length	sure Allowed,	Grate Sur-	Comhus-	Time	A	1
on W. L.		tace, in sq ft	t. tion.	lowa		
	110	146 00	Blust,	A	lov	78
176.6		140 00	Blast.		26	
 	200	85.00	Jet.		55 1	
 . 135 0				0	55	53
118.0	125	42,00	Blast.		11	
 \$0.6	60	27 50	Jet.		45	
 78 0	150	21.30	Jet.		16	
 55.0	120	9,00	Jet.		56	
	100	20.29	Natural.		04	
	100	13.50		3	05	87
45.7	230		Jet.			• •

On Thursday mornin

ee yacbts were in the second class, but Henrietta and Ori-ith them, though not entered. The start was timed from

J million	ETDOT	CLASS.		
	Start_	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected
talanta	12 01 03	4 36 00	4 84 57	4 84 57
osemite	12 02 02	5 83 40	5 86 88	5 10 12
	SECONI		5 58 39	5 86 58
agonda	11 00 08	4 53 47		5 43 19
anda	10 52 58	5 26 88	6 33 35	5 96 42
		4 91 90	5 28 49	

		THIRD (CL	ISS							
Nereld	8 24	00	8	15	80	6	31	30	6	51	30
Edith	8 24	51	4	26	20	8	01	29	7	21	22
Viola	8 24	55 -	4	35	30	8	11			23	
		NOT ENT	TER	ED	b.						
Henrietta1	0 55	46	4	1-	00	5	22	14			
Orienta						5	29	17			
Only one prize will be	give	n to an	VC	ne	vacbt.	Se	A	talanta	w	ill 1	ak
the Emery prize. The c	omn	nodore'	s c	un	will go	1.11	ρY	osemite		Me	teo
hd pot go over the co-	rect	course	a. 6	0	the priz	10	in	her clas	8 8	zoe	S to

THIRD CLASS.

Manold

Orly one prize will be given to any one yach', so that is will rake the Emery prize. The commodore's cup will go to Yosemite. Meteor dat poil go over the correct courses, so the prize in her class goes to Lagonda. Nereld won in her class, After the race the yachtsmen attended a clam take given by Mr. Ft. L. Osgood at his country place, after which a bop was given at the Pequot House. The review next morning was mitterfered with by a rain sform, but at 0:20 A. M. the flagship, with signals for review aloft, anchored off the Pequot House; while the flage the east shore, turned, and ran down between Laconda and the 'ygrus, each saluting as she passed the latter. The law passed on, and when all were by, Lagon'a lifted anchor and ran ahead to the first place. Before noon the rain ceased About 1:20 the flag treached Greenport and arrangements were at once made for the launch race for boats unter 50 t., the course, originally from New London to Greenport, being changed to one from opposite the Prospect house, around Big Lighthouse and hack, 50 unles. The prizes were the two Manning cups, presented by Mr. Thos. Manning, one for tundar boaters and one for other types, under the Isherwood allowance. Only two yachts started, lifting that fleenfetts bad turned the buoy the wrong way, but on the other side its is claimed that Surprise did not finis properity, so ther are was ordered to be resulted. Following thi was areae for small launches from Lagonda, Orienta and fulle, for a prize offered by the fleet croites y the same yach, now Instanda, and Sentinel. The envire race for the challenge cup, won Isat year by Rival, was raced for by the same yach, now Instanda, and Sentinel. Instanda winning. Aggrega followed between boats from Malentia, Lagonda, Nogya and Tillie. Atslanta first with Lagonda and Meteor, the cutter was made up for a purce of \$25, in which the gig of the Revenue cutter Dexter met those of Yosemite and Meteor, the cutter winning with Yosemite scend. In the evening there was an lumination of the fleet aud a

The present a committee, through where ear of the Anderson Schleractority. As sequel to the launch race Mr. Murro has issued the following challeng: The sequel to the launch race Mr. Murro has issued the following challeng: The form of the second for

SURPRISE.

Surprise. The dia_{k1000}, it woov turns the course of Surp ise will be straight from New London to Shelter Island, and Henrietta's course will be running around the Surprise ten turne during the run, or he will race for the cup over the same course at Shelter Island, rowiding his launch, the Henrietta, will be compelled to make two miles for the Surprise's one I will also state with authon'ty that Mr Munro will race his launch Henrietta over the ninety-mile course of the Ameri-can Y. C., according to the racing rules and regulations of said club, statist Mr Gould's Atalanta, the defeated party to pay to the poor of the cup of New York \$100,000. Certified checks from both parties to be placed in the hanns of the judges Hoping, although I am not he Henrietta's sailing master, theat I will be pervitted to land her in New Loudon a victor on that occasion, I remain, yours truly—CHARLES ALLES, Ceptain. New Loudon avi ALLEN, Captain.

BEVERLY Y. C.

DILEN, Ceptain. BEVERLY Y. C. Still holds the first place of the second second

FIRST CLASS.		
Length,	Actual.	Corrected
Atalanta, sloop, J. R. Thomas30 04	2 05 21	1 55 14
SECOND CLASS-CENTERBOAR	RDS.	
Peri, cat. Harry Parkman 20.07	1 33 11	1 20 08
Hoigen, cat, Com. Dexter	1 85 80	1 24 50
Spider, cat, Walter Abbott	1 85 52	1 22 11
SECOND CLASS KEELS.		1
Witch, cutter, B. B. Crowninshield	1 26 21	1 15 13
Nixie, cat, L. Cochrane Not measured	d. 1 37 45	
THIRD CLASS.		
Dolphin, cat, Roval Robbins	1 43 42	1 27 28
Per he cat H. M. Sears	1 48 10	1 33 44
1 by only 1 day, set an account of the set of the		

THE ATLANTIC Y. C. CRUISE.

THE ATLANTIC Y. C. CRUISE. THE deet of the Allantic Y. C., presuant to orders, met at White-stone on Friday, preparatory to the annual cruss, the following yachts reporting: Schoon-rs--Aznes, Com. H. H. Horin-: Greyling; Latham A. Fish: Haza, C. W. & J. Hogan, Leona, Rear Com. E. sterling; Viriette, E. O. Williams Sloops-Bearrice, W. M. Waltor; sterling; Nirette, E. O. Bergen, Yirid, J. P. Fisher, Nirvana, T. N. Halu; Rover, Yice Com. F. C. Swar; Stella, J. L. Marce Huis; Corcordite, J. G. Prague; Rival, G. H. Hope; Outyie, Percy S. Williams; Wilful, H. W. Coauses; Nomad, H. O. Wirtinghan; Arab, Araold & Lawton. Do Saturday morning: hore was no wind, and it was not until 11:30 that a light S.W. breeze put the fleet in motion. Off Th ogr's Neck the Cinderelia Joined the fleet. With the cholide came a better wind, increasing: a li te as the day advanced, until toward erening it is lowing includy morning Star. The flaet came to anchor off Norwaik Islands as follows, as far a stinged; . 64 19

ws, as far as timed:

Roamer
Cinderella
Grayling
Rivat
Crocodile
Leona
Agues
Stella
Daphne, Christine, Wivern and Nepenthe joined at the anchorage.
on Sunday the fact least and he per the joined at the anchorage.
On Sunday the fleet lay at anchor all day. Services were held on ooard

the Grayhing, the fleet hay as anchor an day. Services were field on our of the Grayhing, the fleet chaptain, Rev. W. H. Thomas, officiating, or No Sunday afternoon and evening very severe squalls broke over the fleet, hut Monday was clear and the yachts were under way at 9:40 A. M. for Morris Cove, reaching there after a pleasant sail about 4:30 P. M.

PHCENIX Y. C., SECOND ANNUAL REGATTA

4:30 P. M.
PHŒNIX Y, C., SECOND ANNUAL RECATTA.
PHŒNIX Y, C., SECOND ANNUAL RECATTA.
The second annual regata of the Pheenix Y. C. of Chicaco, came of Saturday. July 10, the entries being as follow: Class A, yachts over 50ft, and less than 75ft.—Minnie M., Miller Bros, Ina, Yachts over 50ft, and less than 75ft.—Minnie M., Miller Bros, Ina, H. Bradiey, Class C, yachts under 50ft.—Zery F, Hennessy Bros, Perf. Capt. McDomell; Clara B, Capt. Brown; Uho. Class D. Ina H., Hercules, Pollywog, Spoc.
Tha H., Hercules, Pollywog, Spoc.
The Auther of ladies. A fine deel of yac. A, iocular the wasp, Harry Euris, Nora, Frolie, Satie, Eazle, and a host of smaller ones, followed the competitors around the course. The judges were E. Barnard, P. C. Bradley and G. McUonnell; Joseph Ruff, timekceper, The course was through the opening in the break water opposite Van Buren street, thence S E, 5 miles around a stakeboat, thence N. N.W. to and around the Cruss, with Commodrer C. Bradley, and the wind being NE. by N. and blowing a stiff breeze. Zephyr, owned by the Hennessy Bros, was the first to cross the line at 1:2005. A mine which being in the value at the ana came bowling across, with Comodorer C. Bradley at the wheel; close behind came Per, sailed by ber owner, Capt. McDonnell; Dates excepting Ina, her capital scennig well satisfied to get there without secting bis, and showing god judgment by so doing, as spin-pakers dio ot draw to any advantage. In a very few minutes Ina book the close a patck. Althere without secting to any spin start ago on the advantage. The very start and the start of the special door draw to any advantage. In a very few minutes Ina book the lead, Minnie M, the oulr real competitor of Ina, seemed to be rather basiful about coming up to keep her company, but seemed to be rather basiful about coming up to keep her company, sut seemed to be satilla bebind. When she was about three quarters of a mile from the stakeboat her mamast snapped in the about on the start a soon pa

	Start,	Slakeooat,	110.	r misu.
Ina	1 30 10	2 05 08	5 00 44	5 55 08
Perl.		2 10 52	5 07 88	6 09 18
Zephyr	.1 29 05	2 10 02		
Minnie M	.1 31 15			
Clio	.1 32 28			
The Class D yacbts did	not sail, a	s their owners	were all in	theother
class yachts. They will	have then	race Saturda;	y, July 17.	E.

ANNISQUAM REGATTA, JULY 17,

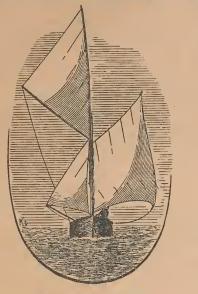
ANNISQUAM REGATTA. JULY 17, THE Sandy Bay Y. C. sailed an important race on July 17, for the Youre \$900; a sulver cask basket, \$500, and a silver ciny, \$35. In sec. 500 bory race, first prize, \$10; second, \$5 All vere oil-red of War. A Jorbes. At first tuere was no breeze, but by 10 A. M. a light wind sprang up. The clase es and course were: First class, stactus 100 by 10 a silver ciny, \$35. In sec. 500 bory race, first prize, \$10; second, \$5 All vere oil-red of War. A Jorbes. At first tuere was no breeze, but by 10 A. M. a light to by the value of the second second second by 10 A. M. a light to by the value of the second second second by 10 A. M. a light 100 by 10 A. M. A lig

acus. a full times wei

FIRST	CLASS.		
	Length.	Actual,	Corrected.
Atalanta, I. R. Thomas		2 54 55	2 52 30
Lottie, G. A. McLean	26.00	4 02 01	2 56 45
Black Cloud, Aaron Brown	28 04	8 04 59	2 55 92
Thisbe, S. A. Freeman	21.05	3 11 41	2 58 50
Triphosa	25 04	3 12 20	8 06 05
Silver Cloud, McLaughlin	21.06	3 13 55	8 01 12
Suver Cloud, McLaugunn	56.09	3 17 20	8 12 18
Ione, J. S. Payen		3 18 55	3 06 50
White Wing, Joseph Perry		8 16 33	3 04 10
Louette, L. M. Haskin	2110	8 26 25	8 12 26
Tyrant, Mr. E-well			3 14 02
Petrel, H. Paul.		3 26 53	
Good Luck		8 29 45	3 17 50
	D CLASS.	0.00.00	0 50 50
Victor, J. W. Hildreth	17.04	3 20 40	2 58 58
Sassacus, Com, Griffin	16.10	3 33 15	8 10 17
Osceola. A. T. Gifford	20.01	3 37 53	8 12 25
Alpine, William Tarr.	18.07	3 40 00	3 16 23
Spark, F. H. Gaffney	18.00	3 40 04	3 19 09
Dolphin	19.09	3 37 45	8 21 35
Lark, John Bishop		3 41 24	
Lochiel		3 48 54	
Stranger	19.11	4 02 33	1 11 11
Lutur on a dory race took I	ace son t	v Herbert N	orton with
James Robinson second. Lottle p	rotested ag	ainst Atalanta	and Black
Cloud for not rounding the proper	buoy and	the race wa	s declared
off. Victor, Sassacus and Osceol	a win in se	cond class	the judges
were H. N. Wood, F. L. Cunning	hom T R	Nowton Roh	ert Herne
were H. N. Wood, F. L. Comming	Uam, L. D	tron toth, 1000	ore artific.
Melvin Haskell, E. L. Rowe and H	. w. Rober	.08.	

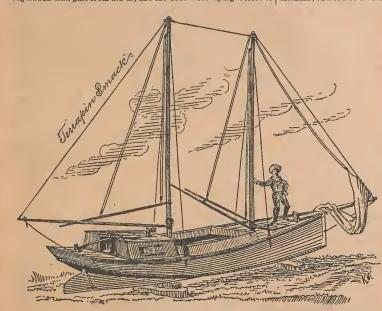
CRUISE OF THE COOT. xxv.

XXV. I make a show the forenoon when the Coot reached down from ber night's anchorage in Broad Creek to the North River light, and worked out against a light s utherly breeze. The narrow passage is marked by a midchanci buoy at each end, but I could find no traces of the inner one. Many of the beacons and marks in the Sound had been carried away by the heavy lee of the winter, the light at Roan-oke River heurg knocked off its legs, and all the stakes gone in Core S-und. Strange to say, the Lighthouse Service has been slow to replace the marks, con rary to its usual despatch in such matters Several vessels were lost in consequence. One schooner was spitted on the submerged iron socket of a stake in Core Sound and sank. The destination of the Coco was Elizabeth City, at the head of the

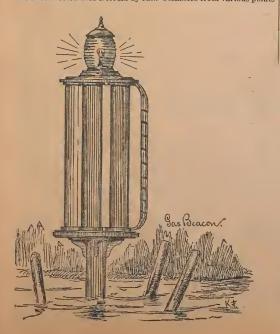


A "SOUNDER"-BEFORE THE WIND.

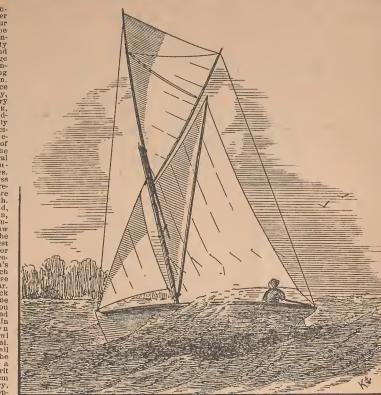
Pasquotank River, the first met with, steering west. From North diver the shore can be followen pretty close, passing half way be-ween it and Wade's Point Light, erec ed on a long sandspit jutting ucross the nouth of the Pasquotank, after which beacons properly painted will pilot you afely up the river, the city opening to view pon rounding Brickhouse Point. The wind had increased to the regulation mild gale from S.S.E., and the Coot went flying before it



with great foaming curlers in her wake. Off the town there is a deep hole of 40ft. The proper anchorage is in 10ft. around the last rcd oeacon, and abreast of the railroad and steamship wharf at the northern end of the town. There protection is also had against the sea, which constantly rolls in upon the city wharves. Though Elizabeth is not very impressive to one fresh from Norfolk, it is the largest and most important town on the Sound, and the last likely place at which to fill up with stores. All the surrourding country d aws upon Elizabeth. It has the only mari- erailway on the Sourd, and is connected with Norfolk by rail. Steamers from various points



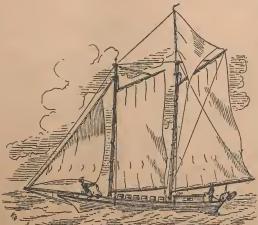
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A "SOUNDER"-ON THE WIND.

in season, oysters without end. When a boatman gets hungry bere-abouts he rounds up, fills the sternsheet full of oysters in a few minutes and draws jib again.





K* Red Beacon.

HULL Y. C., IST CHAMPIONSHIP RACE — The morning of July 17 was so calm that all of the entries in the first championship race of the Hull Y. C. were not able to reach the s. art. About boon, how-ever, a good breeze came out from E.S.E., shifting later to W. and then dropping to a calm. Soon after a very severe squall struck the fileet, cap-lzing two yachts, but doing no serions harm. Twenty-four yachts started, the first at 3 P. M., in the five classes. When the equall struck Zetta was compelied to anchor and rule it out, after-ward giving un. Rocket and Crusader, two of the centerboards, were capsized, but all hands were rescued. Most of the yachts rode out the squall under bare poles. The tumes were: FIRST CLASS KEELS.

FIRSTULASS	REELD.		
I	eng h.	Actual. C	orrected.
Maud, S. B. Wood	.34 05	Withdrawn	
Carmen, B. L. M. Tower	.30.03	3 06 12	2 36 52
FIRST CLASS CENT			
Nimbus, J. J. Souther	84 05	2 53 27	2 27 28
SECOND CLASS CEN			N NI 40
Rambler, J. J. Henry	97 00	8 10 36	2 87 36
Erin, J. Cavanagh		3 14 10	
SECOND CLASS	TTTTT O	0 14 10	
Lizzie F. Daly, Wm. Daly, Jr.	nEELS.	0 22 00	0.00 40
Moi 1 W H Willingson	420.11	2 55 22	2 22 16
Majel, W. H. Wilkinson		8 02 36	2 29 14
THIRD CLASS	REELS.		
Kitty, E. H. Sarbell		2 29 10	
THIRD CLASS CENT	TERBOARDS		
Posy, R. G. Hunt.	22 06		1 38 52.4
Sea Bird, C. L Joy	.23.01	Did not finis	sh.
Queen Mab, E. L. Burwell	22.06	2 07 09	1 46 08
FOURTH CLASS CEN	TERBOARD	s.	
Tom Cat, C. G. Weld	.19.01	1 36 45	1 12 52
Mabel, C. R. Howe	19.06	1 33 47	1 10 57
Tartar, F. L Dunne	19 06	1 35 18	1 12 48
Crusader, A. Wilson	19 01	Capsized.	1 14 10
Nora. Boynton & McManus	25 05	Wibdrawn	
Myrtle, R. C. Poor	10 06	Withdrawn	
FIFTH CLA		WIGHULS WI	1.
Wildfire, A. A. Keith	14 01	1 51 50	1 00 50
Rocket, H. M. Faxon	16 06		1 26 59
Fleio C F Hondwick	10 00	Capsized.	
Elsie, C. F. Hardwick.	10.10	Withdrew.	
Josephine, D H Follett	18.00	Withdrew.	
spray, H. H. Faxon	18 10	2 01 44	1 37 37
FOURTH CLAES	KEELS.		
Zetta, H. E. Fowler	20.00	Withdrew.	

The pizes were: First class keels, \$35, Carmer; first class center-boards, Nimbus, \$35; second class keel, \$20, Lizzie F Daly; second class centerhoards. \$0. Rambler; third keels, one-half of prize. \$1.50, Kituy; third class centerboards. \$15, Posy; tourth class centerboards, \$12. Mahei; fifth class, Wildfire, \$10. Mahel and Tartar filed cross protests egainst each other.

SHREWSBURY RACES.—On July 16, the tbird race for the North Sbrewsbury championship was sailed in a light S, wind. The times

		CLASS.			
	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.	
ittle Night2	21 46	4 35 39	2 18 50	2 13 50	
Crelka	2 20 37	4 31 28	2 09 51	2 (9 36	
laud I	2 21 29	4 33 56	2 11 27	2 12 27	
nuie	2 22 15	4 41 12	2 18 57	2 16 57	
	SECO	ND CLASS.			
ern	27 89	4 23 08	2 05 29	2 06 09	
pot	29 27	4 36 46	2 06 19	2 07 04	
An open sweepstake re	gatta is p	roposed, to h	a sailed on	the Shraws.	

GENESTA AND IREX.

he takes from the vessel of which Eaglishmen are justly proud." **CAROLINA Y. C. RECATIAS.** This season has been the most exciting one ever sailed by the boats of this club. On June ?, the opening regata, twelve yachts reported ready for action, and a more beautiful race we have never had. After running six miles the race was between Vixen, Capt. Latimer, and Idler, Com. Jones. Each hoat had ber respective backers, and at the finisb Vixen led, giving Idler a good second. Next in was Ripple. The prizes, \$50 to the first boat, \$50 to second, Next in was Ripple. The prizes, \$50 to the first boat, \$50 to second, Next in was Ripple. The prizes, \$50 to the first boat, \$50 to second, Next in was Ripple. When the second has been were the dub was determined by the club. The city was deserted, and all who could horrow or beg a hoat were landed safely on the beach to witness this race. In the club house were 600 to be one, eager to witness each change in the position of the yachts. The judces, Capt. Michell, W. S. Culler Colfax, Mr. Richard Brad-Brad-Brad and the beach for miles was lined the fad-th was anchored followed by the Restess. Mr. Cowari, Cillian and Florence, Mr. Bow-den Soulie, Mr. Athinson; Rosa, Mr. Smith, Mist, Mr. Conoley; Rip-le, Mr. Giles; Vixen, Mr. Latimer; Idler, Com. Jones; Mascotte, Mr. Parsley. Wind hew from E. S. E. and with a close hault he boats first places, and we do not helieve ever before two hoats ran more evenly that they on the start, dispedent free the Mikes being sailed the Hard. The start is possible on the set art in the start in the start is possible on the start. The start has the far start for the return Vixen and Gler galawed the short acts he boats were compelled to make a short acts he are the dates was the of the return Vixen and the grade the farst places, and we do not helieve ever before two hoats ran more evenly that they do also the third. Ripple fourth, Gliference from the starting, and only hy sheer holdness did their position change. The hast mile of the race the boa

IREX AND MARJORIE.—The results of the races between these wo, now almost the sole representatives of the British racing fleet, nly go to show that if Marjorie had come out here one or two years go she would have had a far better chance against the existing outs which would then bave been matched against the existing racie. Franzy and others, than Genesta and Galtea have against uritan & Co. Besides she would have had Duncan in her, and we il know what he could do. Marjorie is a much less extreme boat han the 90-tonners, and for that reason would have had a far better how with our wider boats.

JERSEV CITY Y. C. 28TH ANNUAL REGATTA.—The Jersey City Y. C., almost the oldest in the United States, sailed its 28th re-gata on July 15, over the following courses: Class A.—From a line between judges' boat and Barthold's statue on Bedloe's Island. thence to and around buoy 5½ and return, keeping to eastward of huoys 11. 8. 15 and Oyster Island buoy and to westward of Fort Lafayette; going and returning keeping buoy 5½ on the port hand. Classes Band D—Starting from same place, thence to and around buoys 11 and 16 and return, keeping buoys on the port hand. Classes Band D—Starting from same place, thence to and around buoys 11 and 16 and return, keeping buoys on the port hand. Classes C and E-Starting from same place, to and around buoy 15 and re-turu, keeping buoy on port hand. Finish for all classes at same line as start. Allowance of time for classes A, B and D 2min. to the foot, other classes Hamin, to the foot; one-quarter of overhang lucluded in measurement. At 11:20 A. M, the signal for the start was given. The tide was nearly out and a light S. E. wind was moving, increas-ing in the afternoon. The times were: Class A-CABIN ShOORS.

	CHASS A-02	LDIN SHOUPS.		
	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Concord	. 11 21 00	3 39 00	4 18 00	3 18 00
Naushon				
	CLASS B-CA	BIN SLOOPS.		
E'sie May	. 11 26 30	3 09 00	8 42 30	3 42 80
Alexander F			3 2S 00	3 24 55
	CLASS C-CA	BIN SLOOPS.		
Eleanor	11 32 00			
	CLASS n-O	PEN SLOOPS.		
Kt. Templar	11 32 40	2 52 30	8 19 50	3 19 50
	CLASS E-OPE.			
Bessie	.11 30 40	1 50 15	2 19 35	2 19 35
Fanny Paraell	. 11 31 30	2 00 58	2 29 23	2 24 341/2
Lizzie B.	11 8) 10	2 00 50	2 30 40	2 21 341/2
Concord carried a	way her bo	obstay and	withdrew.	Naushon,
Alexander F. and Bes				
were Messrs. J. H. Love, J. T. Roberts and J. A. Hilton; and the				
A T ganged Roomer T 4	Mugont I H	Carnes and	A Blan T	10

judges, Messre, J. A. Nugent, o. n. caracter and the series was sailed on July 17, starting at 3:30, the course heing from abreast the Seaside wharf, around Red huoy No. 4, in Rockaway Inlet. The times were:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Ours	3 40 00	4 55 80	1 15 30	1 15 30
Lottie R		4 55 00	1 15 00	1 14 50
Julita		4 57 15	1 17 15	1 16 00
Lady Glenmore		4 56 00	1 16 00	1 14 00
Estelle		4 57 45	1 17 45	1 15 40
Gracie		4 59 30	1 19 30	1 17 05
So So		5 58 00	1 18 30	1 16 55
Blond		5 00 10	1 20 10	1 17 50
Aurora		5 01 00	1 21 00	1 13 40
		ASS B.		
Tilenenen	0 40 00	F 04 90	1 01 15	1 91 90

in time with amateur sailors,—South Boston Enquirer. "THE BOAT SAILER'S MANUAL."—While no one can learn to sail a boat by staying ashore and reading treaties on the subject, there is yet a great deal of important information regarding hoats and their rigs which may be acquired by intelligent study. The ranks ofsthe yachtsmen are of late heing rapidly augmented by recruits from the boat sailers and caroemen, already a numerous class, while their places in the musquito fleet are being taken just as rapidly by novices. Kever before was boat sailing so popular as now, and with a greater variety and improved models of boats it is each year extending over new waters. To those young sailors who wisb to learn all that can be acquired from hooks, we recommend the valuable httle hand book thately compiled by Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough, U. S. N. author of the "Sailor's Handyhook." The 'Boat Sailer's Manual' contains in a very near and compact little volume, suitably bound in flexible leather, all the essential information which the novice requires. The of rudder, ballast and sails are clearly explained. Knots, bends and splices, with the varieus operations of the rigging aloft, are shown by diagrams. The question of the hest boat for each purposo is dealt with in a practical manner, and the characteristics of the different

types are discussed, a large number of boats being described and illustrated. The management of boats under sail is considered in a separate chapter, racing and its rules, as well as practical boat handling, being dealt with under this head. The cutter and sloop rigs are described and compared, and canoe sailing comes in for an extended notice. The final chapter contains in a compact form some useful hints on weather indications, cookery, hatning and restoring the dro wned and similar subjects. The book is published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York.

NEW YORK Y. C.-On July 15 a meeting of the N. Y. Y. held at Delmonico's. A resolution was passed, inviting Lieut to join the club cruiss and to enter the Goelet cup race. The j ing members were also elected: Morris K. Jessun, Frederick joy, J. C. Bergen, Henry Cranston, George H. Warren, Alf Weston, Phillip Titlughast, Lewis H. Livingston, Argust W. Cc M. Ballou, E. J. Greacen, Stanley Greacen, B. F. Gambrill and Browne.

M. Ballou, E. J. Greacen, Stanley Greacen, B. F. Gambrill and Robert Brownc.
NEW YORK Y. C. CRUISE. — The following orders for the coming cruise have been issued by Com. Gerry:
FLAGSHE ELECTAN, N. Y. Y. C., NEW YORK HARBOR, July 20, 1886, GENERAL ORDERS, No. I. The Commodore hereby assumes command of the squadron. Mr. Wullam Krebs is appointed Fleet Captain. — ELERANDE E. GENERAL, CORDERS, NO. 2. The vessels of the squadron will renders yous at New London of Pequet House, on Wednesday, Aug. 4. Captains will report aboard the flag-sbip at an hour which will be duly indicated by signal the sand cevening. During the cruise, theow and the game cock colors, with the accompanying challenge cups, will be aduly signal the squadron, and the holders will be subject to challenge at any time, on one day's notice. Special attention is called to the race for the cups presented by Captain Gorlet, which will take palace at Newport at a time to be determined on at the meeting of the captains on the 4th inst. Also to the fact that Rails V. M. Strans, Place Taptains, Way order of the Commodore, WiLLIAM KRES, Place Lather, Bud or and the component of the captains. The squadron the captain Gorlet, which will take palace at Newport at a time to be determined on at the meeting of the captains. The dub may corter of the Commodore, WiLLIAM KRES, Place Captain.

XACHTING NOTES.— Bedouin has received her new main boom Lawley's...,The East River Y. C. proposes soon to sail a regatta or novel plan. A prize will be given for the last hoat in, no owner sail his own boat. The yachts will be allotted to the different met bers by the regatta committee, and as acch man will sail not bis ov boat but a rival, he will do bis utmost to hring her in first.... Beet cutter, Mr. Augustus Hemmenway, has been leased by Mr. Banere Davis, and Captain Crocker's brother William will sail her.

Davis, and Captain Crocker's prother william will sail her. OPEN REGATTA ON THE SOUND.—On July 35, a large open re gatta will be held at Westport over a 10-mile triangular course, open to four classes of yachts, as follows: First to measure 55ft, eccon 30tt, third 55ft, and fourth 30ft. All boats in fourth class to be cat rigged. Prizes of \$25 will be awarded in each class. The measure ment will be from stem to rudderhead. A time allowance of 1½mit to the foot will be given. Mr. F. Burritt, of South Norwalk, ha charge of the entries.

charge of the entries. AMERICA.-The alterations in Gen. Butler's schooner are of pleted, and on Saturday she started on a trial trip, having owner on board. She has now an outside keel of lead, weight tons, with a single bowsprit in place of her old howsprit and boom, while her sails are entriely now. She sailed nearly to Ma head in company with Maylower, and then stood off shore for thornurb trial trip at see borough trial trip at sea

TRANS-ATLANTIC YACHTING.—The English yawl Xarifa arrived at Cowes on July 15. Coronet, schooner, Mr. R. T. Bush, of New York, arrived at Queenstown on July 18, after a passage of 17 days. She will visit Cowes and Havre, remaining abroad ahout 6 weeks.

MEDUSA.-Mr. Robert Center, former owner of the cutter Vinde has just purchased the cutter Medusa, built by Lawleys from a desh by J. Beavor Webb. She is now fitting out and will join the N. Y. C. cruise.

EASTERN Y. C. CRUISE. - On July 13 the fleet sailed from Rock-land at 9:15 A. M., reaching Bar Harhor about 4 P. M. A meeting was held on hoard Fortuna next morning, at which the fleet was dis-banded.

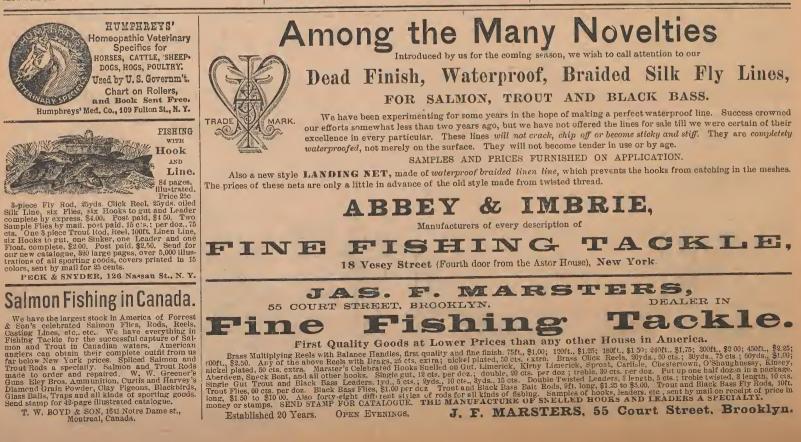
ALLEN'S bow-facing cars can be attached to any boat in 5 minutes. Try them. Little catalogue free. Fred A. Allen, Monmouth, III.-Adv.

Answers to Gorrespondents.

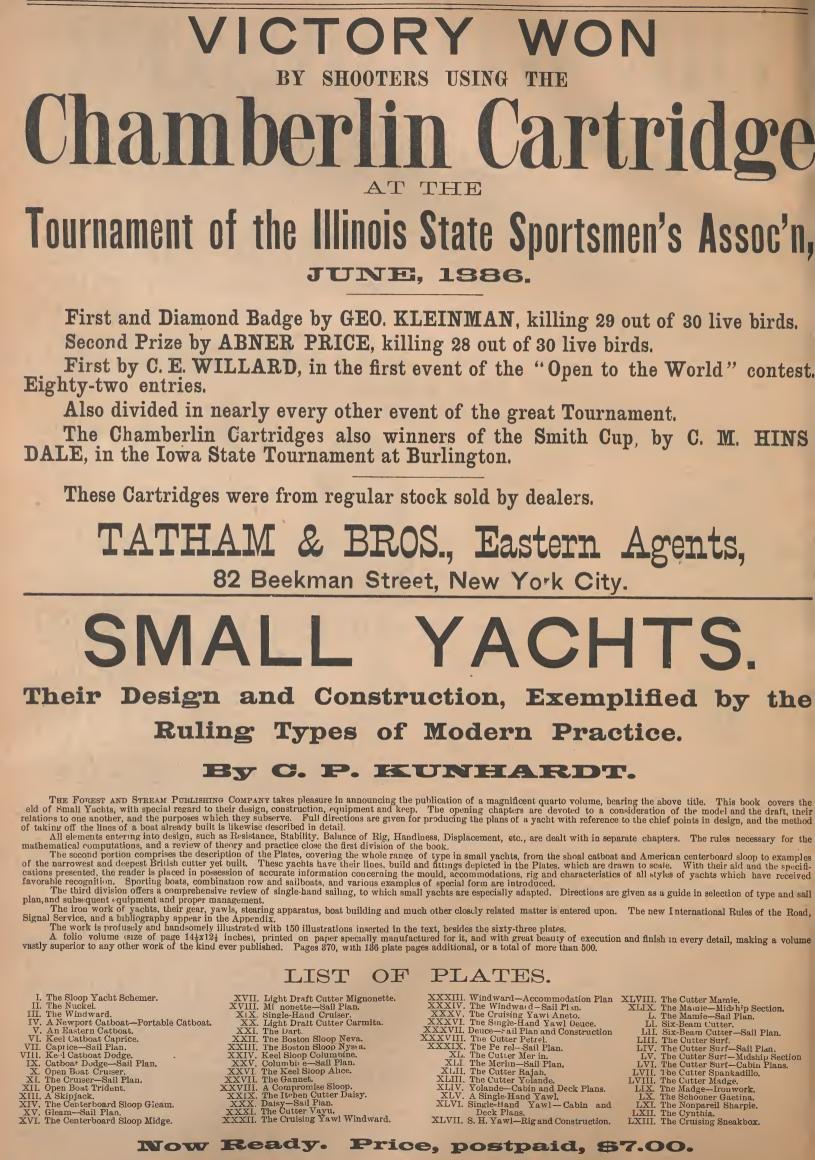
127" No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

C. W .- See game seasons in our issue of July 8.

C. W.--See gains seasons in our issue of out of a.
A CONSTANT REAMER is recommended to apply to any fish dealer in his own city or in New York.
J. C. W., Paterson, N. J. --The three years' law was not enacted; the season remains as before.
R. W. McL., Chillicothe, O.-See correspondent's reply to your inquiry in Sea and River columns.
C. H., Providence, R. I. -The season for landlocked salmon in Maine is from May 1 to Oct. 1. June is usually the hest month. They troil for them there with minnows mostly. If you use flex we would advise trying the silver doctor, Joek Scotr, Montreal and royal coachman. You may find good fishing in September.







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